groups

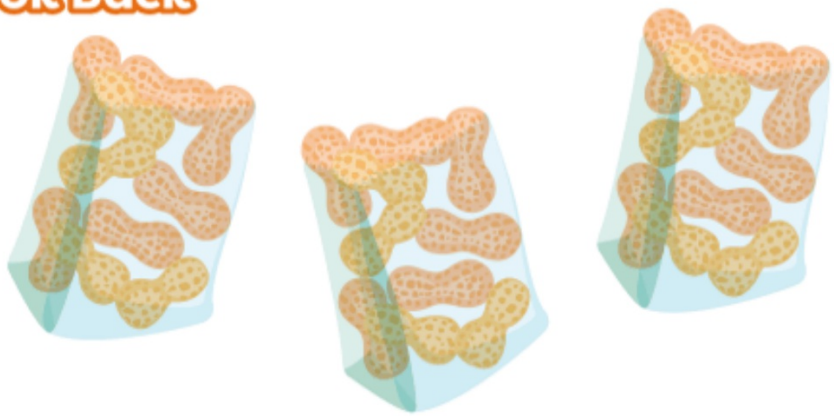
Student's Book p.20

Eddy has 3 bags of peanuts.

items

Each bag has 10 peanuts.

Look Back



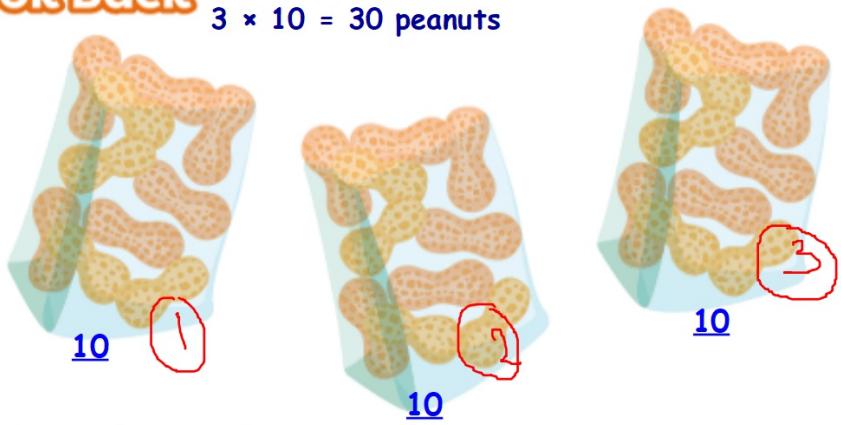
How would you find the total number of peanuts Eddy has?

We can add or we can multiply !

Student's Book p.20

Look Back number of groups × number of items

3 × 10 = 30 peanuts



Eddy has 3 bags of peanuts.
Each bag has 10 peanuts.

We have 3 tens = 10 + 10 + 10 = 30 peanuts

Or we can multiply 3 × 10 = 30 peanuts

Student's Book p.20

Thinking Cap

groups

Caz has 13 bags of peanuts.
Each bag has 10 peanuts.
How would you find the total number of peanuts Caz has?

items

number of groups × number of items

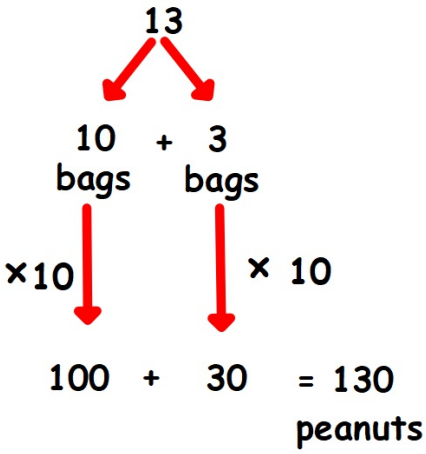
We have 13 tens

we can multiply 13 × 10 = 130 peanuts

Student's Book p.20

Thinking Cap

Caz has 13 bags of peanuts.
Each bag has 10 peanuts.
How would you find the total number of peanuts Caz has?



another way to find the answer

Split 13 bags into 10 + 3 bags.

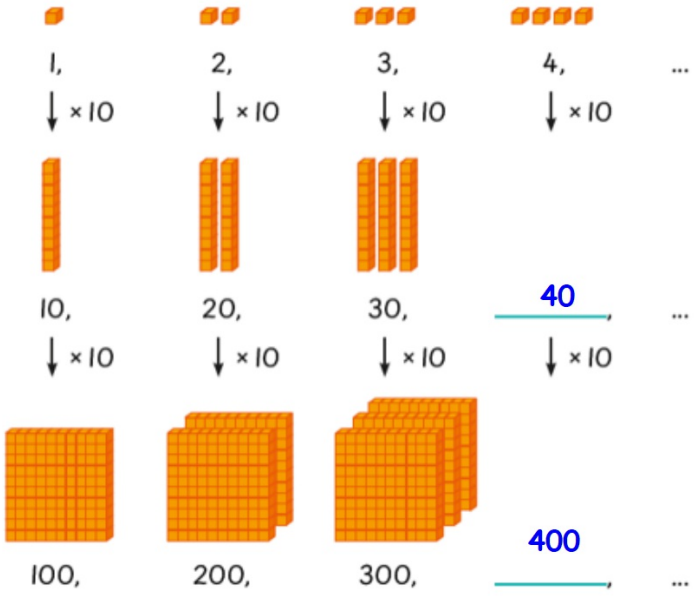
10 × 10 = 100, 3 × 10 = 30, 100 + 30 = 130

Let's Learn

Student's Book p.21

(a) Multiplying by 10 Twice

Ling uses cubes to show some numbers. She **multiplies** them by 10 twice.



Let's Learn

Student's Book p.22

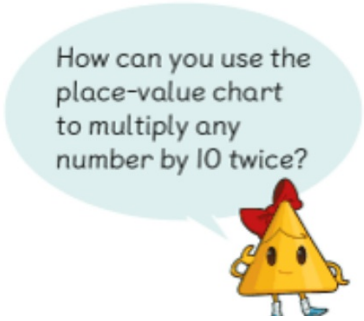
(b) Tyler's Seashells

He puts 71 seashells in each bottle.
He multiplies 71 by 10 to find the total number of seashells.

71 × 10 = 710

	100s	10s	1s
71		7	1
71 × 10	7	1	0

There are 710 seashells.



Student's Book p.22

When multiplying by 10 the digits in the ones place move to the tens place.

The digits in the tens place move to the hundreds place.

But the ones place is always going to be a zero.

Student's Book p.22

Let's Practise

1 Complete the place-value chart. Then fill in the blanks.

a Multiply 5 by 10.

	100s	10s	1s
5			5
5 × 10		5	0

5 × 10 = 50

b Multiply 82 by 10.

	100s	10s	1s
82		8	2
82 × 10	8	2	0

82 × 10 = 820

Student's Book p.23

2 Multiply.

a 10 × 8 = 80

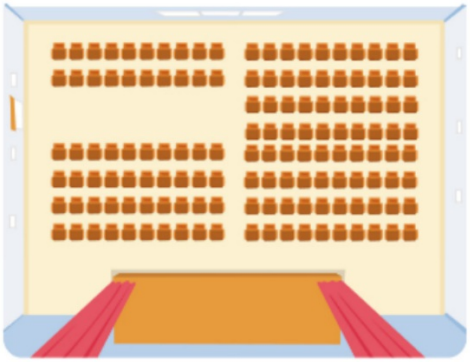
b 23 × 10 = 230

3 Fill in the blanks.

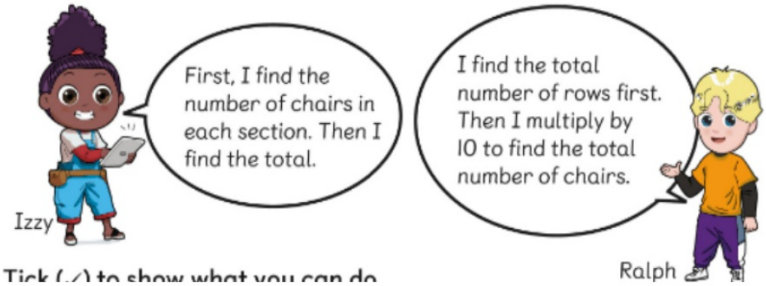
a 10 × 19 = 190

b Multiply 66 by 10 is equal to 660.

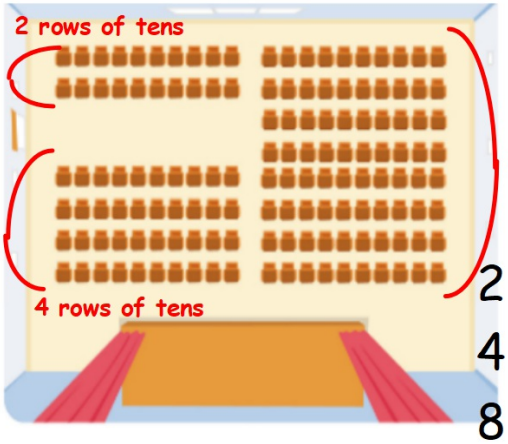
4 For a school concert, the chairs are arranged in three sections. **Student's Book p.23**



Whose way is easier? Discuss with your partner.



Tick (✓) to show what you can do



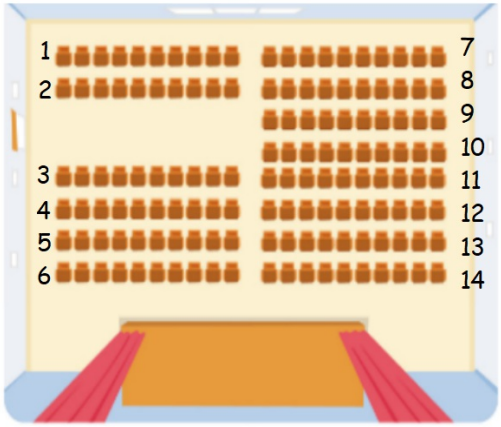
each row has 10 chairs

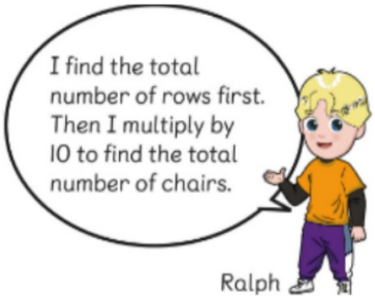
2 rows of tens = 2 × 10 = 20

4 rows of tens = 4 × 10 = 40

8 rows of tens = 8 × 10 = 80

total = 20 + 40 + 80 = 140 chairs





14 rows, each row has 10 chairs

14 rows of tens

14 tens

14 × 10 = 140 chairs

Ralph's way is easier because it is easier to add 1-digit numbers than 2-digit numbers.

Ralph's way:

Total number of rows = 2 + 4 + 8 = 14 rows

Total number of chairs = 14 × 10 = 140 chairs

Izzy's way:

Number of chairs on top left = 2 × 10 = 20 chairs

Number of chairs on bottom left = 4 × 10 = 40 chairs

Number of chairs on right = 8 × 10 = 80 chairs

Total number of chairs = 20 + 40 + 80 = 60 + 80 = 140 chairs