1) Complete the calculations to match the representations shown.

a)

Tens	Ones
10 10	1 1 1
10 10	1 1 1
10 10	1 1 1
10 10	1 1 1

	2	3
×		4

b)

Tens	Ones
	
	
	
	
	

	1	7
×		5

c)

Tens	Ones
10 10 10 10	1 1
10 10 10 10	1 1
10 10 10 10	1 1
10 10 10 10	1 1

	4	2
×		4

2) Use place value counters or base ten blocks to calculate the answers to each of these multiplications.

a)

	2	6
×		3

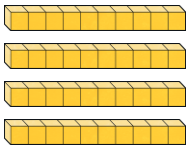
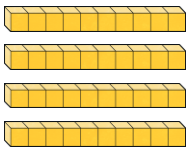
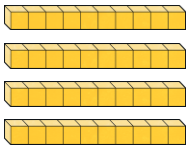
b)

	3	1
×		5

c)

	3	6
×		8

1) Patrick has used base ten blocks to represent 48 × 3 and has given an answer of 124. Can you spot his mistake?

Tens	Ones
	
	
	

	4	8
×		3
1	2	4
	2	

2) Marina has completed this calculation. Will says that this cannot be the correct answer. Who do you agree with? Explain your reasons.

	5	6
×		4
	4	4
	2	

3) Will says all calculations with a 2-digit number multiplied by a 1-digit number must have a 2-digit or 3-digit answer. Do you agree? Explain your reasons.

1) Use these numbers to solve the problems below by choosing one number from each row. You may need to use some numbers more than once to answer the different parts of the question.

26	35	47	59
4	5	8	

a) Write the multiplication with the largest answer.

_____ × _____ = _____

b) Write a multiplication with an answer that will have a zero in the ones column.

_____

c) Write a multiplication with an answer that will have a two in the hundreds column.

_____

_____

_____

2) Using your own numbers, write a multiplication calculation of a 2-digit by 1-digit which does not require any exchanges and has an answer that is an even number.

_____

_____

3) How many different multiplication calculations can you make using these numbers? Which require exchanges and which do not?

17	22	37	43
2	4	5	

Does Not Require Exchange	Requires Exchange