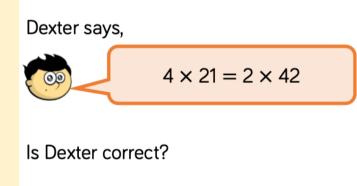
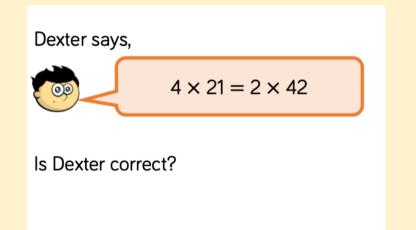


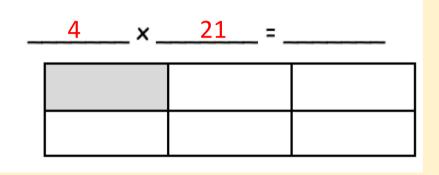
<u>I can solve multiplication</u> problems - mastery

Lets look at this one together...

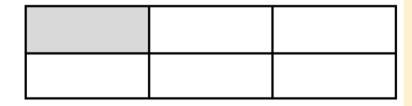


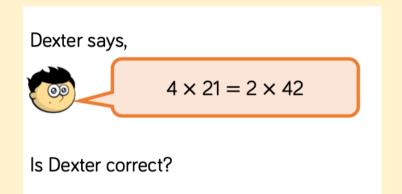
Lets look at this one together...

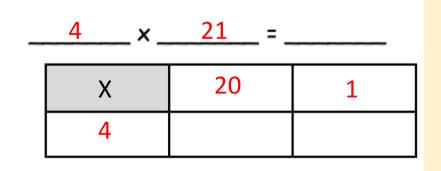




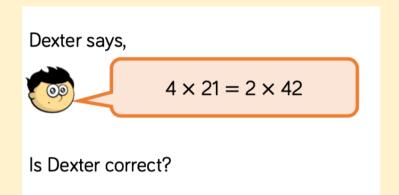


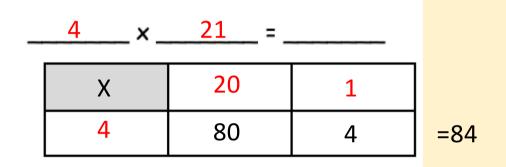


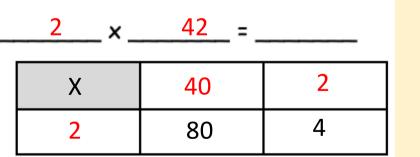




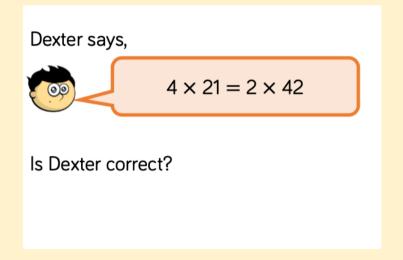
Х	40	2
2		

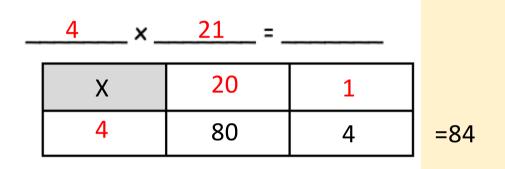


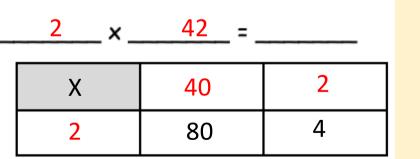




=84



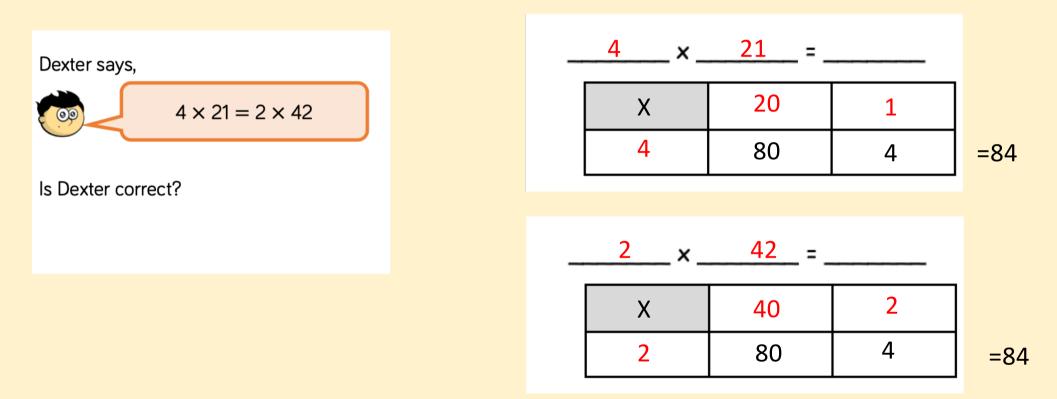




=84

Yes. Dexter is correct. $4 \times 21 = 2 \times 42$

Can we make our answer even better?



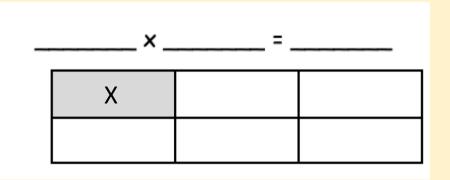
Yes. Dexter is correct. 4 x 21 = 2 x 42 because one number has been halved and one number has been doubled. Half of 4 is 2. Double 21 is 42.

Your turn...

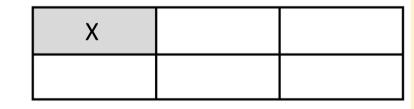
True or false?

$$5 \times 30 = 3 \times 50$$

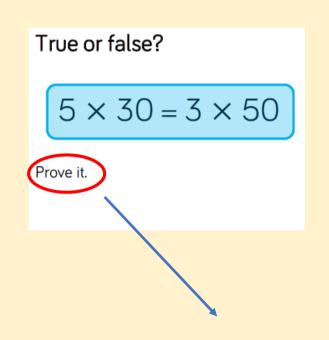
Prove it.



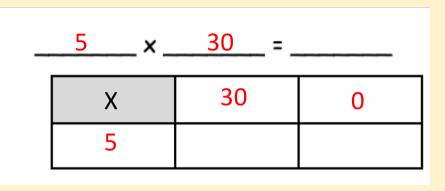




Your turn...



You will need to show your working out to prove if the answer is true or false.

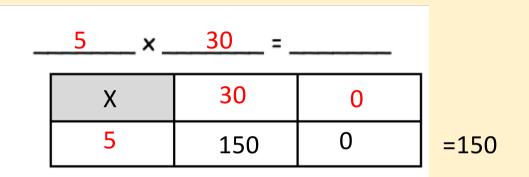


Your turn...

True or false?

 $5 \times 30 = 3 \times 50$

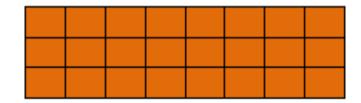
Prove it.



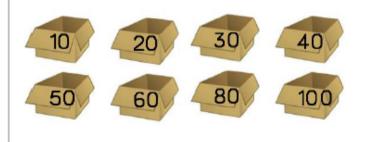
True!

Please complete as many activities as you can from the next slides. I look forward to seeing your responses on Seesaw.

Complete the following: $3 \times 2 = 12$ $4 \times 2 = 20$ $\times 3 = 15$ $8 \times 2 = 24$ Write the multiplication calculations shown by this rectangle.



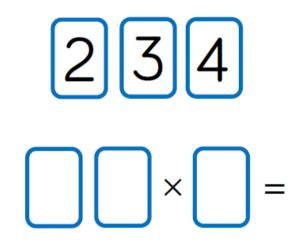
Rosie has 240 cakes to sell. She puts the same number of cakes in each box and has no cakes left over. Which of these boxes could she use?

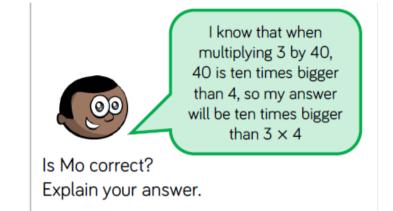


What pair of numbers could be written in the boxes?



You are asked to work out 54 x 3. Would you need to know 3 x 5 to solve it? Convince me. How close can you get to 100? Use each digit card once in the multiplication.





Always, Sometimes, Never?

A two-digit number multiplied by a one-digit number has a two-digit product. True or False? $3 \times 4 = 6 \times 2$ $2 \times 6 = 4 \times 3$ Explain your reasoning.