

YEAR 6: MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION

Strategy 1: I am learning to solve multiplication questions using the strategy 'Multiplication in Parts'.



**View lesson
online at:**

www.teachertools.co.nz

Before you start this activity you must know all your tables.

Example 1: $4 \times 27 = 108$

$4 \times 27 = 108$ looks like : $20 + 7$ $20 + 7$ $20 + 7$ $20 + 7$

We will solve this question by working it out in two parts.

Tip:

*If you get a question like
 $32 \times 6 = \dots$
you can change it into
 $6 \times 32 = \dots$
and then solve it like we have in our example.*

*First work out what 4 groups of 7 are.
 $4 \times 7 = 28$*

$20 + 7$ $20 + 7$ $20 + 7$ $20 + 7$

*Now work out what 4 groups of 20 are.
 $4 \times 20 = 80$*

$20 + 7$ $20 + 7$ $20 + 7$ $20 + 7$

Now put them together.

$4 \times 7 = 28$
 $4 \times 20 = 80$
 $28 + 80 = 108$

1) Fill in the gaps below.

a) **$3 \times 36 =$**

$3 \times 6 = \dots\dots$

$3 \times 30 = \dots\dots$

$18 + 90 = \dots\dots$

e) **$4 \times 84 =$**

$4 \times 4 = \dots\dots$

$4 \times 80 = \dots\dots$

$\dots\dots + 320 = \dots\dots$

i) **$3 \times 47 =$**

$3 \times 7 = \dots\dots$

$3 \times \dots\dots = \dots\dots$

$\dots\dots + 120 = \dots\dots$

b) **$4 \times 28 =$**

$4 \times 8 = \dots\dots$

$4 \times 20 = \dots\dots$

$32 + 80 = \dots\dots$

f) **$6 \times 42 =$**

$6 \times 2 = \dots\dots$

$6 \times 40 = \dots\dots$

$\dots\dots + 240 = \dots\dots$

j) **$7 \times 42 =$**

$7 \times \dots\dots = \dots\dots$

$7 \times \dots\dots = \dots\dots$

$\dots\dots + 280 = \dots\dots$

c) **$6 \times 35 =$**

$6 \times 5 = \dots\dots$

$6 \times 30 = \dots\dots$

$30 + 180 = \dots\dots$

g) **$9 \times 81 =$**

$9 \times 1 = \dots\dots$

$9 \times 80 = \dots\dots$

$\dots\dots + \dots\dots = \dots\dots$

k) **$4 \times 93 =$**

$4 \times \dots\dots = \dots\dots$

$4 \times \dots\dots = \dots\dots$

$\dots\dots + 360 = \dots\dots$

d) **$8 \times 36 =$**

$8 \times 6 = \dots\dots$

$8 \times 30 = \dots\dots$

$48 + 240 = \dots\dots$

h) **$5 \times 65 =$**

$5 \times 5 = \dots\dots$

$5 \times 60 = \dots\dots$

$\dots\dots + \dots\dots = \dots\dots$

l) **$7 \times 47 =$**

$7 \times \dots\dots = \dots\dots$

$7 \times \dots\dots = \dots\dots$

$\dots\dots + \dots\dots = \dots\dots$



m) Why is 4×36 the same as 4×6 plus 4×30 ?

2) Complete the following questions. Set them out like the questions on the previous page.

a) $7 \times 28 = \dots\dots$

d) $7 \times 56 = \dots\dots$

g) $7 \times 34 = \dots\dots$

b) $4 \times 39 = \dots\dots$

e) $8 \times 34 = \dots\dots$

h) $9 \times 53 = \dots\dots$

c) $8 \times 55 = \dots\dots$

f) $6 \times 38 = \dots\dots$

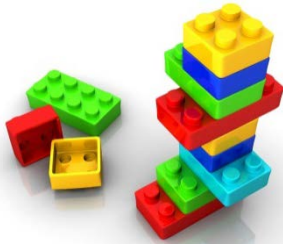
i) $8 \times 46 = \dots\dots$

3) Word Problems.

a) Britney has 6 containers of buttons and there are 43 buttons in each container. How many buttons does she have in total?



b) There are 26 blue buttons in all of the 6 containers. How many blue buttons are there in total?



c) A technology class has 8 boxes of Lego. There are 48 pieces of Lego in each box. How many pieces of Lego is that in total?

d) 39 pieces of Lego have been used from all the 8 boxes for a technology challenge. How many pieces of Lego is this?



e) A theatre group has sold 94 tickets to their play for 7 nights in a row. How many tickets have they sold in total?

f) The cap shop has 8 shelves with hats. There are 43 hats on every shelf. How many hats is that in total?



g) 24 hats on every one of the 8 shelves have a sports team logo on it. How many hats in total have a sports team logo?

h) A school ordered 9 packs of stickers. There are 52 stickers in every pack. How many stickers do they have in total?



i) 21 stickers in every one of the 9 packs are smiley faces. How many smiley face stickers do they have?



j) A farmer has 4 paddocks and 88 sheep in each paddock. How many sheep does he have?

Key Points

You can split a multiplication question up into two or more parts.

Why

6×45 can be changed into:
 6×5 plus 6×40