Multiplying by Multiples of 10

A **multiple** of 10 is the product of 10 and another number.

20 is a multiple of 10 because 10 × 2 = 20.
30 is a multiple of 10 because 10 × 3 = 30.

These problems will help you think about different ways to solve problems such as 8 × 20 and 30 × 5.

Use Skip Counting

1. List the multiples of 10 from 10 to 200. Skip count by tens.

2. Use skip counting to find 10 × 16. Skip count by ten 16 times. Circle the last number.

3. Use skip counting to find 8 × 20. Skip count by twenty 8 times.

4. Solve 30 × 5 using skip counting. Hint: Remember 30 × 5 = 5 × 30.

5. Use skip counting to find 50 × 7.

Use Money

6. $21 \times 10 = ?$ Think: How many pennies have the same value as 21 dimes? Show or tell how you know.

7. **A.** $10 \times 18 = ?$ Think: How much money is eighteen $10 bills? _____

    B. $9 \times 20 = ?$ Think: How much money is nine $20 bills? _____

Use Grouping

8. Solve $7 \times 30 = 7 \times 3$ tens using groups in different ways.

    A. $\boxed{7 \times 3} \times 10 =$ _____   **B.** $7 \times \boxed{3 \times 10} =$ _____

    C. $21 \times 10 =$ _____   **D.** $7 \times 30 =$ _____

9. Solve $4 \times 50 = 4 \times 5$ tens using groups in different ways.

    A. $(4 \times 5) \times 10 =$ _____   **B.** $4 \times (5 \times 10) =$ _____

    C. $20 \times 10 =$ _____   **D.** $4 \times 50 =$ _____

10. Use grouping to solve the following problems. Show your grouping.

    A. $30 \times 4 =$ _____   **B.** $5 \times 70 =$ _____

11. Solve the following problems using any method you wish.

    A. $90 \times 2 =$ _____   **B.** $50 \times 6 =$ _____

12. Look back at the answers to the problems when you multiplied by multiples of 10. Describe any patterns you see.

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