

Student Activity Book

Multiplying by Multiples of 10

Questions 1–12 (SAB pp. 79–80)

1. 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200
2. 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, (160)
3. 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 140, 160,
4. 150; 30, 60, 90, 120, (150)
- 5.\* 350; 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, (350)
6. 210 pennies. Possible response: 21 dimes would be 2 dollars with one dime left over. There would be 100 pennies in each dollar plus 10 in the leftover dime, so  $100 + 100 + 10 = 210$ .
7. A.\* 180 dollars  
B.\* 180 dollars
8. A. 210                                      B. 210  
C. 210                                      D. 210
9. A. 200                                      B. 200  
C. 200                                      D. 200
10. A.\* Possible grouping:  $(3 \times 4) \times 10 = 120$   
B.\*  $(5 \times 7) \times 10 = 35 \times 10$ , so that equals 350
11. A. 180. Possible Strategy:  $90 \times 2 = 10 \times (9 \times 2) = 10 \times 18 = 180$   
B. 300. Possible strategy: I skipped counted 6 times by 50.
- 12.\* Possible patterns: Every answer ends in zero. When you multiply a number by a multiple of 10, like  $6 \times 60$ , you can multiply  $6 \times 6 = 36$  and then add a zero to the end.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Multiplying by Multiples of 10

A **multiple** of 10 is the product of 10 and another number.  
 20 is a multiple of 10 because  $10 \times 2 = 20$ .  
 30 is a multiple of 10 because  $10 \times 3 = 30$ .

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

**Use Skip Counting**

1. List the multiples of 10 from 10 to 200. Skip count by tens.
2. Use skip counting to find  $10 \times 16$ . Skip count by ten 16 times. Circle the last number.
3. Use skip counting to find  $8 \times 20$ . Skip count by twenty 8 times.
4. Solve  $30 \times 5$  using skip counting. Hint: Remember  $30 \times 5 = 5 \times 30$ .
5. Use skip counting to find  $50 \times 7$ .

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**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.  $(7 \times 3) \times 10 =$  \_\_\_\_\_                                      B.  $7 \times (3 \times 10) =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 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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\* Answers and/or discussion are included in the lesson.