

1) Complete each calculation to match the representation shown.



a)

Tens	Ones

$$\square \times \square = \square$$

b)

Tens	Ones

$$\square \times \square = \square$$

c)

Tens	Ones

$$\square \times \square = \square$$

2) Draw place value counters on each place value chart to represent the correct calculation.

a)

Tens	Ones

$$42 \times 2 = \square$$

b)

Tens	Ones

$$32 \times 3 = \square$$

3) Use place value counters or base ten to find the answer to this calculation. Then, show the answer as column multiplication.

	2	1
×		3

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- 1) Jean-Luc used base ten to represent 31×3 . He got 62 as the answer. Can you spot his mistake?



Tens	Ones

- 2) Diana has completed this calculation but Wesley says that this cannot be the correct answer. Who do you agree with? Explain your reasons.

		4	1
×			2
			2
+	8	0	
	8	0	2

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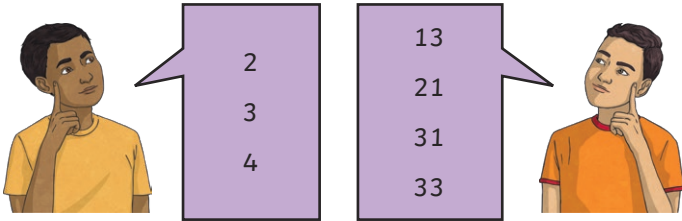
- 2) Diana has completed this calculation but Wesley says that this cannot be the correct answer. Who do you agree with? Explain your reasons.

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×			2
			2
+	8	0	
	8	0	2

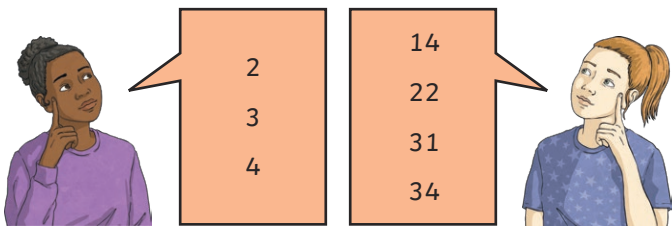
- 1) Use these numbers to solve the problems below.



You may need to use some numbers more than once. For each question, you should always use one number from each group in your calculation.



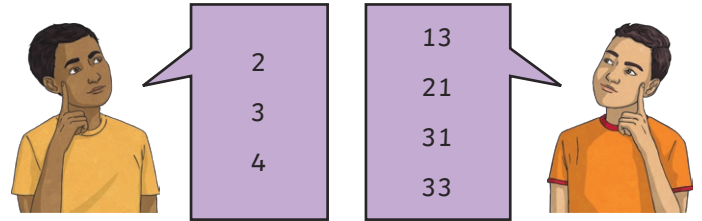
- Write a multiplication calculation with an answer that is one less than 100.
 - Write a multiplication with an answer that is less than 45.
 - Write a multiplication calculation that does not need an exchange and has an answer that is an even number.
 - Write all the multiplication calculations that do not need an exchange and have answers that are odd numbers.
- 2) Use these numbers to make multiplication calculations that do not need an exchange. How many different calculations can you write?



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