

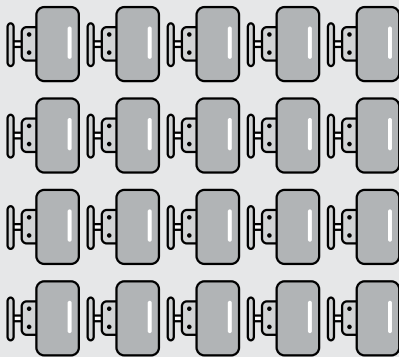
7

Multiplication

6.A.1.j 6.C.1.h

Example

In Ms. Harris's class there are 4 rows of desks. There are 5 desks in each row.



How many desks are there altogether?

- (A) 10 desks
- (B) 20 desks
- (C) 25 desks
- (D) 30 desks

Thinking It Through

You can use a skip-counting pattern to find how many desks there are.

How many desks are there in each row? *5*

How many desks are there in 2 rows? *10*

How many desks are there in 3 rows? *15*

How many desks are there in 4 rows? *20*

There are *20 desks, answer B.*

The skip-counting pattern is the same as multiplying $4 \times 5 = 20$.

Review

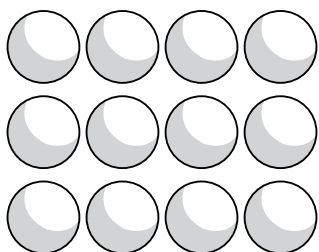
- **Multiplication** is addition done over and over again. The numbers that are multiplied are the **factors**. The answer is the **product**.
- The sign \times means multiplication. You can **skip count** to find a product.
- It does not matter what order you put the factors in, the product will be the same. For example, $2 \times 3 = 6$ and $3 \times 2 = 6$.
- The numbers 0 and 1 have special uses in multiplication. Any number multiplied by 0 has a product of 0. For example, $4 \times 0 = 0$. Any number multiplied by 1 has a product of itself. For example, $4 \times 1 = 4$.

Multiplication

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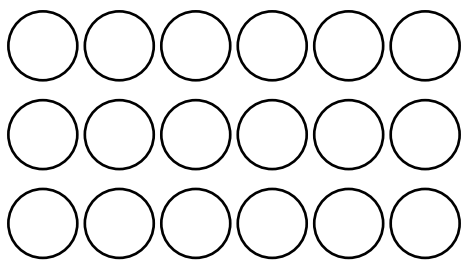
Directions: Mark the circle with the letter of the best answer.

- 1** Jimmy bought 4 packs of ping pong balls. There are 3 balls in each pack, as shown below.



How many balls did Jimmy buy in all?

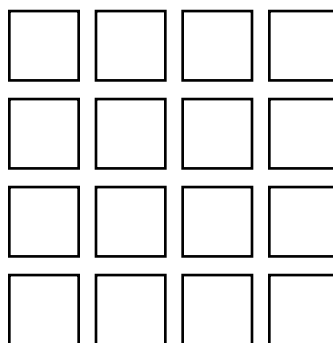
- (A) 7
 (B) 12
 (C) 14
 (D) 16
- 2** Bella has the following model.



Which number sentence is modeled?

- (F) $3 + 6 = 9$
 (G) $6 \times 2 = 12$
 (H) $18 - 6 = 12$
 (J) $6 \times 3 = 18$

- 3** Look at the model below.



What is the product of 4×4 ?

- (A) 8
 (B) 12
 (C) 16
 (D) 20



You can skip count by 4 to find a product.

- 4** There are 7 days in a week. Abby walks 2 times each day. How many times does Abby walk in a week?
- (F) 14
 (G) 16
 (H) 18
 (J) 21