*Number and Operations in Base Ten – Multiplying One-Digit Whole Numbers*

*by Multiples of Ten (3NBT.3)*

GRADE

3rd

Action Based Learning/MATH



I will use *Math & Movement* Skip Counting Mats and kinesthetic learning to multiply one-digit whole numbers by multiples of ten.



MATERIALS

* *Math & Movement* Hop by 2’s, 3’s, 4’s, 5’s, 6’s, 7’s, 8’s and 9’s mats
* *Math & Movement* Hop Mat by Tens
* *Math & Movement* Multiplying by Multiples of Ten activity sheet
* Pencils
* Smart Board lesson



* Preparation: place the *Math & Movement* Hop by 2’s, 3’s, 4’s, 5’s, 6’s, 7’s, 8’s and 9’s mats around the room with the *Math & Movement* Hop Mat by Tens.
* The numbers on this mat are all multiples of ten, because when you multiply the numbers 1-10 by 10 you get the numbers on the mat.
* Have a student jump on the mat to determine 1 x 10, 2 x 10, 3 x 10, 4 x 10, 5 x 10, 6 x 10, 7 x 10, 8 x 10, 9 x 10 and 10 x 10.
* Point out to the students that all the multiples of ten and in zero.
* Write the problem 4 x 6 and ask how they would solve this problem. (You can go to the Hop by 4’s mat, start at the zero and hop 6 times to the number 24. (Student should say “one” when they jump on the 4, “two” when they jump on the 8, “three” when they jump on the 16, “four” when they jump on the 20 and “six” when they jump on the 24. So 4 x 6 is 24.
* Write on the board 4 x 60. 60 is a multiple of 10 because 6 x 10 = 60. When you multiply by multiples of 10 the answer will always end in 0.
* You can just multiply the two non-zero digits and then add a zero at the end of the answer to answer to the whole problem.
* To solve 4 x 60 multiply the 4 x 6 which equals 24 and then add one zero to the end because 60 has zero. So 4 x 60 equals 240.
* Solve 3 x 40, 6 x 40, and 7 x 50.

STUDENT WORK TIME

* Have students complete the *Math & Movement* by Multiples of Ten activity sheet
* You will have 8 minutes to do this.