## MATHS LANGUAGE FORMAT USED FOR TEACHING OPERATIONS IN THIRD/FOURTH CLASS

#### **MULTIPLYING BY 10**

When you multiply by ten, move one column to the left. You show this by putting zero in the units place.

Example:

## MULTIPLYING BY 10s (for example 20, 30, 40)

Example:

Step 1

Multiply by 10

Put down zero to

indicate

you are moving one column to the left.

Step 2

Multiply the top number by 2

2 3s are 6.2 3s are 4.

# MULTIPLYING BY 100

When you multiply by one hundred, move two columns to the left. Put zero in the units place and zero in the tens place.

Example:

### MULTIPLYING BY 100s (for example 200, 300, 400)

Example

Step 1

Multiply by 100

Put down two zeros to show you are

moving two columns to the left.

Step 2

Multiply the top number by 3 x <u>300</u> 6900 3 3s are 9. 3 2s are 6.

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# THE WAY LONG MULITPLICATION IS TAUGHT

In the example below (24 x 23) we multiply 24 first by 3 units and then by 20. Remember, in the number 23 the 2 is in the tens place so it is 2 tens i.e. 20.

		Example 2	72
Step	Method	Sum	Words Used
1.	Multiply 24 by 3.	x H T U 2 4 2 3 7 2	<ul> <li>3 4s are 12.</li> <li>Put down the 2 (units) and carry the 1 (ten).</li> <li>3 2s are 6 plus the 1 we carried over equals 7.</li> </ul>
2	• Multiply 24 by 20 (2 tens).	H T U 2 4 x 2 <sub>1</sub> 3 7 2 + 4 8 0	Now begin on a new line. Put down the zero to indicate we are moving one column to the left. Now multiply by 2. 2 4s are 8. 2 2s are 4.
3	We add our answers.	H T U 2 4 x 2 <sub>1</sub> 3 7 2 + 4 <sub>1</sub> 8 0 5 5 2	• 2 plus 0 equals 2. 7 plus 8 equals 15, put down the 5 and carry the 1(ten). Add 1 to 4 equals 5. Answer is 552