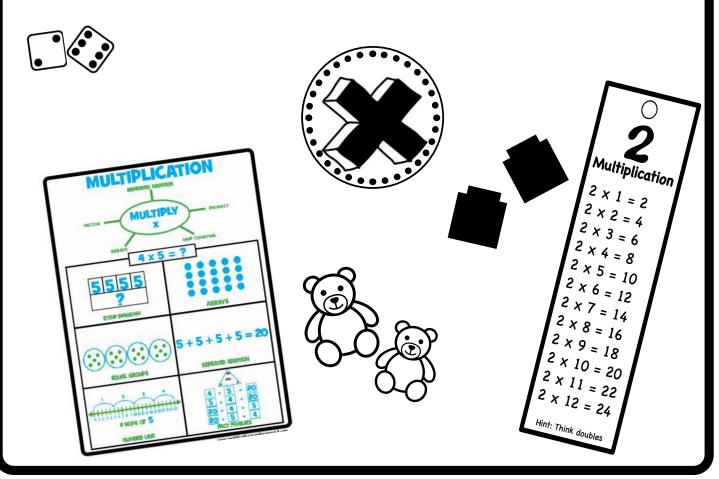


MULTIPLICATION TOOL KIT



GUIDED MATH TEACHER'S MULTIPLICATION TOOLKIT K-2

Dr. Nicki Newton



Math Fact Fluency Playground

Math Fact Fluency Playground

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Website: Math Fact Fluency Playground Produced by Math Fact Fluency Playground Thank you to the entire Production Team

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Chief Operating Officer: Dr. Nicki Newton Publisher: Math Fact Fluency Playground

Cover Design: Math Fact Fluency Playground Team

Text Design and Composition: Math Fact Fluency Playground Team

Printed in the United States of America

Volume 1: January 2024

CONTACT US

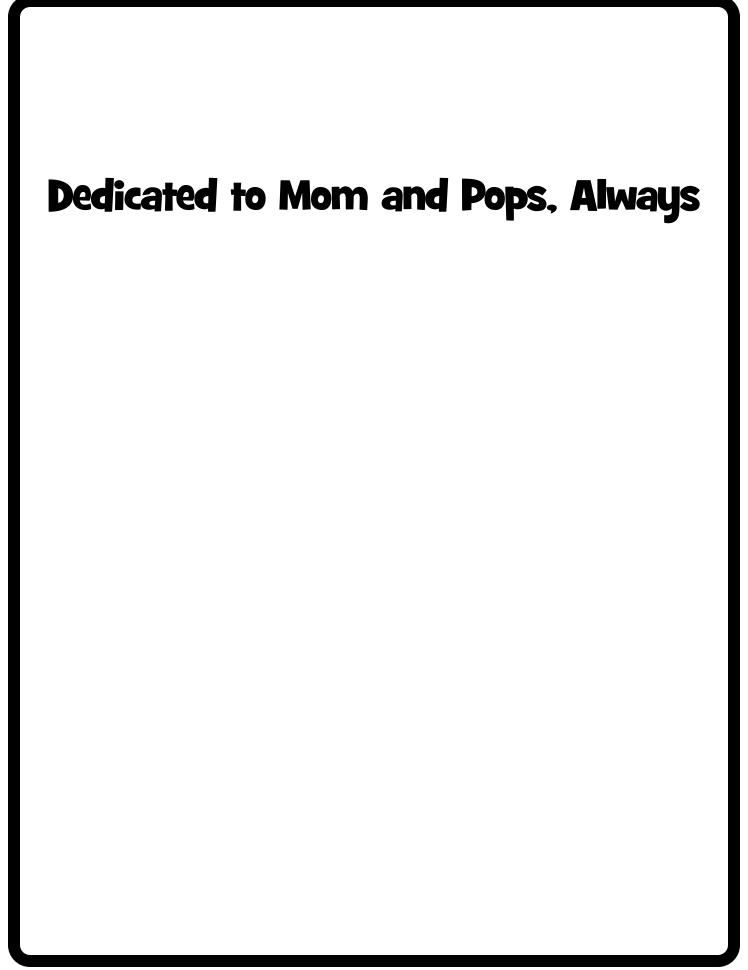
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Other Books in this Series Guided Math Teacher's Addition Toolkit Guided Math Teacher's Decimal Toolkit Guided Math Teacher's Division Toolkit Guided Math Teacher's Hundred Grid Toolkit Guided Math Teacher's Number Paths, Number Ladders, and Number Lines Toolkit Guided Math Teacher's Subtraction Toolkit



Math Fact Fluency Playground



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Acknowledgements

I would like to thank many people for their support, expertise, guidance, and encouragement during this project. First of all I would like to thank God, without Him this would not be possible. Second, I would like to thank my mom, pa, big mom, and granddaddy. Third, I would like to thank my family for all their love and support, especially my Tia that calls me every day and asks me "What have you accomplished today?" Next, I would like to thank all of my friends that support me all the time. This book series would not have been possible without the continual support of all of them. Finally, I would like to thank everyone that has helped me write this book. There have been many people from the Gigglenook Team that have worked on this project. Thank you to all of you for your continual support.

Author's Note

Welcome to this book!

- I am so excited that you are here to share this with me. This is the every-
- thing you ever wanted, needed, thought you might need, never even
- knew that you needed mega book of guided math multiplication
- templates. This book is organized by the priority standards topics that
- you will teach in k-2 for adding and subtracting within 20. It is written as
- a k-2 book in the spirit of acceleration and differentiation. The templates
- are differentiated along the learning progression so that you can meet
 - your students where they are in small groups.

How to Use this Book!

- This book has templates that the teacher can use for guided math
- groups, whole class activities, workstations and homework! The teacher
- can pull the different templates and make a binder for each person in the
- group. In the binder, put the templates in sheet protectors or laminate
- them so they can be used over and over again! Each student will have
- their own binder and they can use it as needed!
- Big Ideas/Priority Standards
- This book is aligned to the Big Ideas/Priority standards in k-2. It can be
- used as a supplement to any program. We have created a variety of
- templates to address the variations in state standards. These templates will provide you a way to reach back to catch up as well as extend
- learning for those students who are ready to go to the next steps.

Learning Trajectories

- Speaking of steps, we have based all of our templates with the learning trajectories in mind. A learning trajectory is a developmental path that
- shows the landscape of learning a particular concept. Clements and
- Shows the landscape of learning a particular concept. Clements and
- Sarama have written extensively about learning trajectories (www.learn-
- ingtrajectories.org). In the front of each book, you will find the learning
- trajectories for the topic.

Guided Math

Guided Math is a way of teaching students in small groups. Small groups allow us to get up close and personal with our students and their learning. In a small guided math group, there should be no more than 3-5 students. Groups meet for 10-15 minutes. The focus is on DOING MATH. These templates help you to do just that! They provide a space for students to explore, think, talk and work. In the small guided math group, students will make sense of math through working with their peers, their teacher and the different math materials (thinking) mats, manipulatives, vocabulary/language talk frames). While students are working together, the teacher guides them, asks important questions and provides the necessary feedback on their attempts at making sense of the math so that they can make the necessary connections and corrections and build a deeper understanding of the math concepts. The learning spirals and children build on prior knowledge as they engage in new experiences. (Dewey 1933/1998; Piaget, 1972; Vygotsky, 1978; Bruner. 1973, 1990). In the guided math group, the student's should spend most of the time doing math rather than listening to the teacher talk about math.

Experiences are scaffolded in a way to maximize the learning opportunities. Students are working in their Zone of Proximal Development, meaning that they are working at a level that is just right, not too easy and not too difficult (Vygotsky, 1978). Through interaction with more capable peers, adults who are facilitating their learning and artifacts (in this case appropriately selected materials such as manipulatives, books, computer programs etc.), students make meaning of the math (Vygotsky).

Differentiated Instruction

As Coco Aguirre (my mentor teacher) had hanging above the threshold of her door, "If a student doesn't learn the way you teach, then teach the way they learn." This is a simple but powerful truth. Meet the children where they are and then take them to the next level. For me, differentiation is about always asking myself, "If they aren't getting it, what can I do differently?" These templates provide you an option to scaffold the learning so that all students have access to the grade level content!

Tomlinson (1999) speaks of how differentiated
instruction results in academically responsive classrooms. In
this type of classroom teachers are aware of the academic levels of their students and create curriculum designed to respond to their needs. Tomlinson stated that at its most basic level, differentiating instruction means "shaking up" what goes on in the classroom so that students have multiple options for taking in information, making sense of ideas, and expressing what they learn. In other words, a differentiated classroom provides
different avenues to acquiring content, to processing or making sense of ideas, and to developing products so
that each student can learn effectively (2001).

• While differentiation "advocates attending to students as individuals, it does not assume a separate assignment for each learner" (Tomlinson). "Differentiation needs to be student-cen-• tered, rooted in assessment, and dynamic "Serravello, 2010. We are constantly adjusting our teaching in response to what students are telling and showing us in their work and talk. Teach- ers who differentiate must take the time to get to know their students well. They have to understand them as people, learners and know what motivates them to reach their goals. Robb notes that "Differentiation is a way of teaching, it's not a program or a package of worksheets. It asks teachers to know their students well so they can provide each one with experiences and tasks that will improve learning" (2008, p.13).

Math Talk

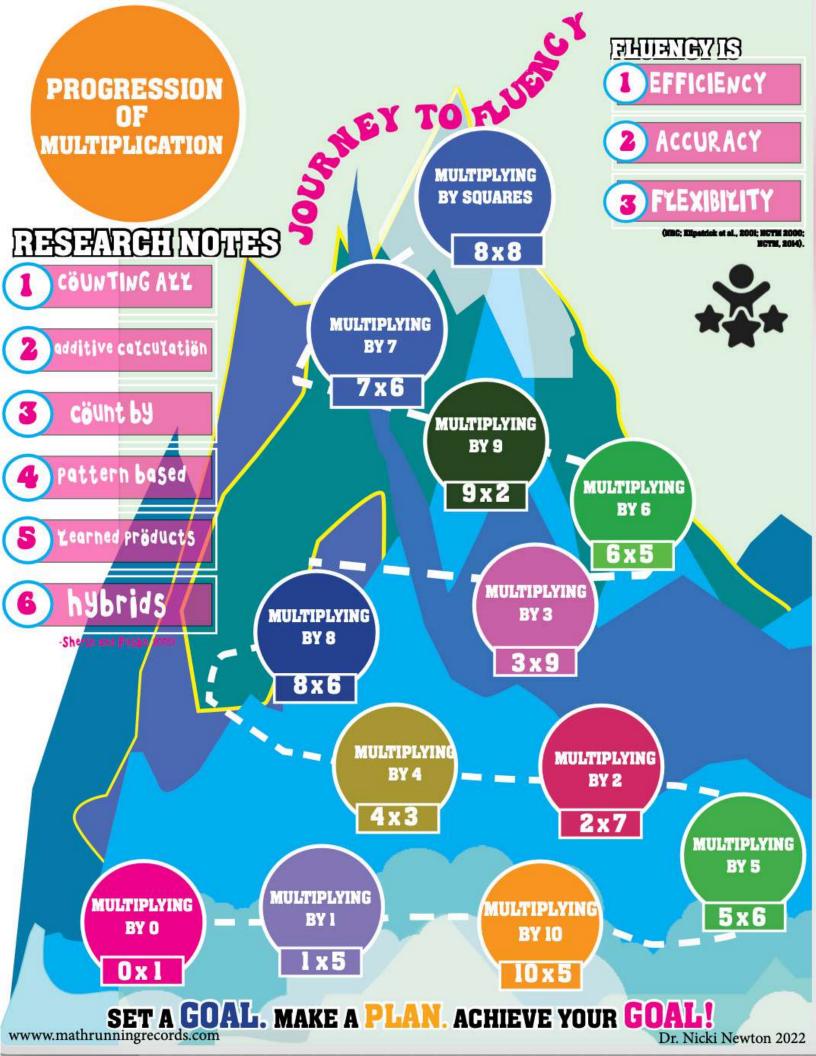
One of the most important things that happen in the math class is the discussion. We have to teach students to be active participants and engaged listeners. We want them to respect each other deeply and seek to truly understand each other without judgment. They have to learn to develop and defend their thinking, justify their answers and respectfully disagree with each other. The National Council of Teachers of Mathe- matics (NCTM) defines math talk as "the ways of representing, thinking, talking, and agreeing and disagreeing that teachers and students use to engage in [mathematical] tasks" (NCTM, • 1991).

Questioning

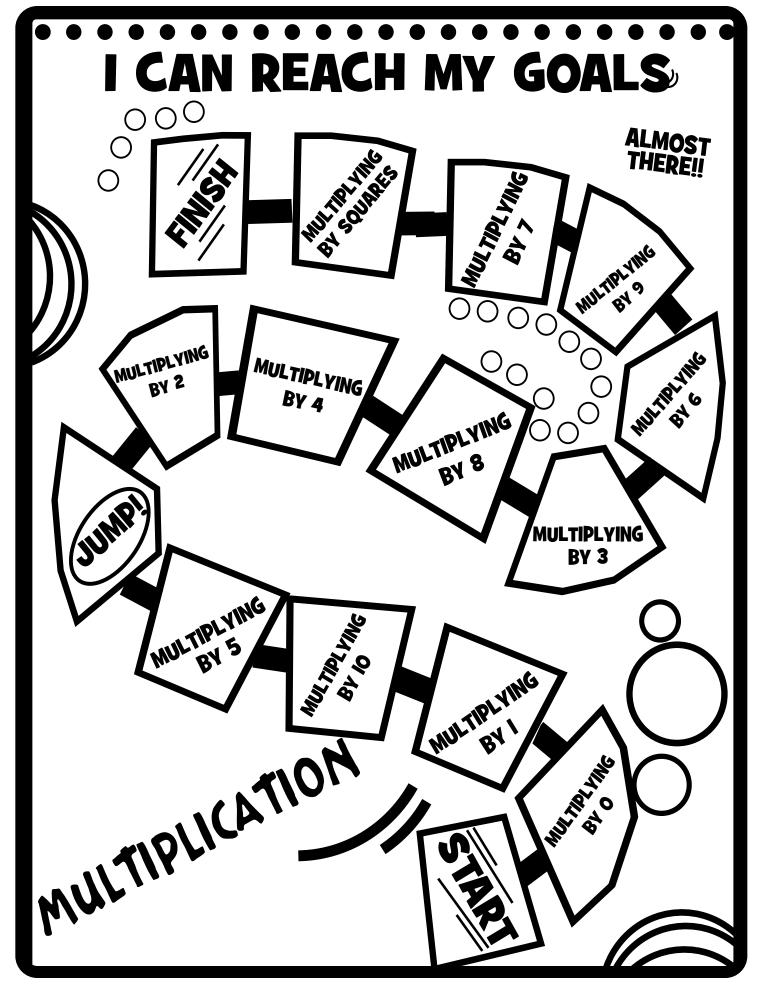
It is so important to ask good questions. The questions should reach beyond the answer. As Phil Daro notes, we have togo"beyondanswer-getting(https://vimeo.com/79916037). The questions in the guided math group should be designed to get students to understand more fundamentally the mathematics of the grade level. Good questions don't just happen, they are planned for. The teacher should know ahead of time the types of questions that she will ask and why she will ask them. In the plan for the lesson, the teacher should brainstorm some possible questions that push student thinking. These are not yes or no questions, but rather ones that require students . to explain themselves, show what they know and defend and justify their thinking.



More Multiplication Posters!

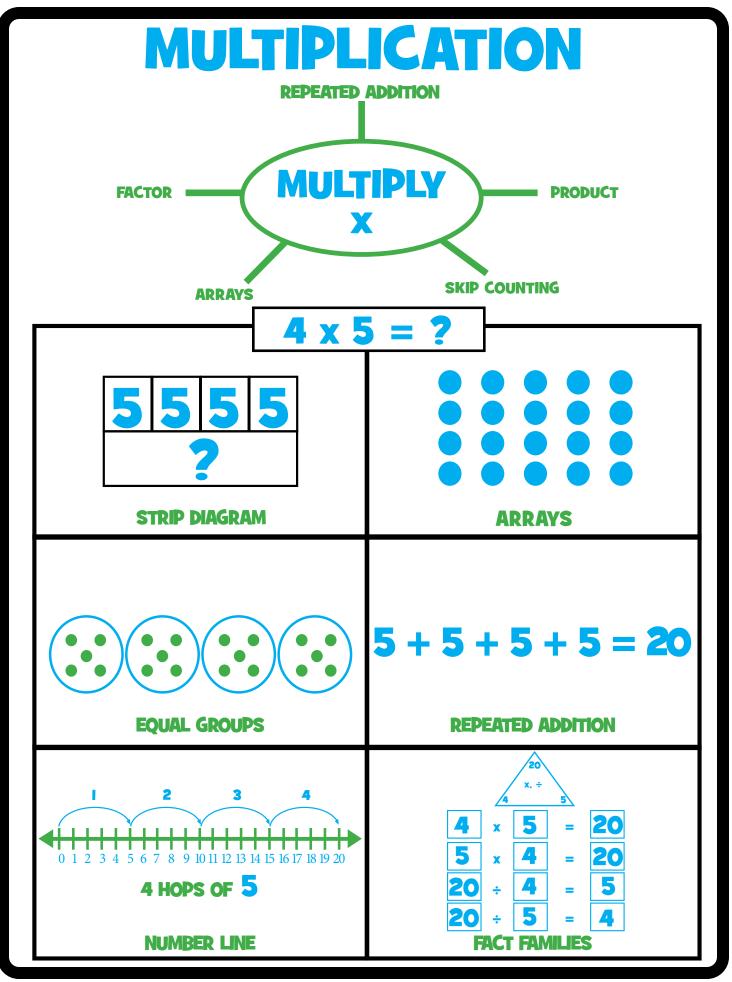


Sher To Florights ETHENGY IS **EFFICIENCY PROGRESSION** ACCURACY MULTIPLICATION FYEXIBITITY **MULTIPLYING** RESEARCH NOTES **BY SQUARES** (NRC: Kilpatrick et al., 2001; NCTM 2000; NCTM, 2014). CÖUNTING ALL additive caľcuľatiön MULTIPLYING **BY 7** count by MULTIPLYING **BY 9** 7 X 6 pattern based 9 X 2 Learned pröducts MULTILYING **BY 6** MULTIPLYING MULTIPLYING **BY 3** hybrids **BY 8** 6 X 5 3 X 9 -Sherin and Fusön, 2005) 8 X 6 MULTIPLYING MULTIPLYING **BY 4 BY 2** 4 X 3 MULTIPLYING 2 X 7 **BY** 5 5 X 0 MULTIPLYING BY 0 MULTIPLYING MULTIPLYING BY 1 0 X I **BY 10** 10 X 5 1 X 9 SET A GOAL. MAKE A PLAN. ACHIEVE YOUR GOAL! wwww.mathrunningrecords.com

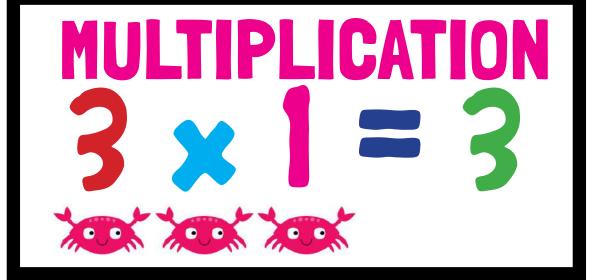


MULTIPLICATION

	APP APP AV				
FACTS	STRATEGY				
Λ	Multiply by zero gets you NOTHING! The answer is always zero				
U	0×4 0×5 0×10				
4	Multiply by one and the answer is the number you multiplied!				
1	$1 \times 2 = 2$ $1 \times 5 = 5$ $1 \times 9 = .9$				
9	Double the number!				
2	$2 \times 5 = 5 + 5$				
2	Think doubles plus 1 more				
3	3×4 think 2×4 Plus 1 more set \longrightarrow $(2 \times 4) + 4$				
4	Think double 2's				
٦	4 × 5 think (2 × 5) + (2 × 5)				
E	Think half of 10				
5	5 x 7 is half of 10 x 7 35 is half of 70				
	Think double 3's				
6	6 x 8 think (3 x 8) + (3 x 8)				
7	To Multiply a number by 7, just break 7 apart. Multiply by 5 and then by 2				
	$7 \times 6 = (5 \times 6) + (2 \times 6)$				
0	Think double 4's				
0	8 × 7 think (4 × 7) + (4 × 7)				
0	To Multiply by 9 just think 10 and subtract a set! 9×5 think $10 \times 5 \Rightarrow 10 \times 5 = 50$ Then Subtract $5 \Rightarrow 50 - 5 = 45$				
9					
	Skip count by 10s or just think it's that many 10's				
10	10 × 3 10 × 4 10 × 5				
	10, 20, 30 10, 20, 30, 40 10, 20, 30, 40, 50				
	Multiply a number by itself! It's a square number				
SQUARES	2 X 2 3 X 3 4 X 4				



VOCABULARY CARDS

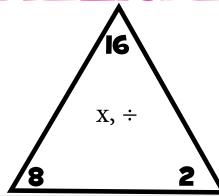


VOCABULARY CARDS

MULTIPLY



RELATED FACTS



EQUAL SIGN

 $2 \times 2 = 4$

VOCABULARY CARDS

Addition Equation/ Number Sentence

3 FACTOR



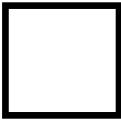




PRODUCT

MISSING NUMBER

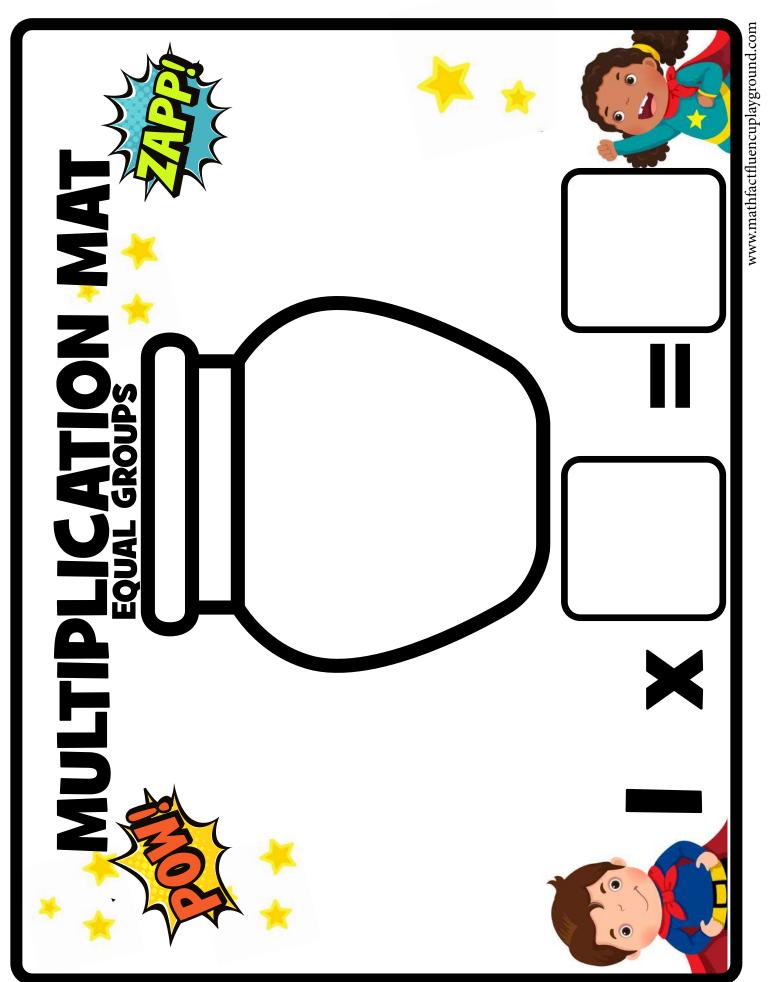


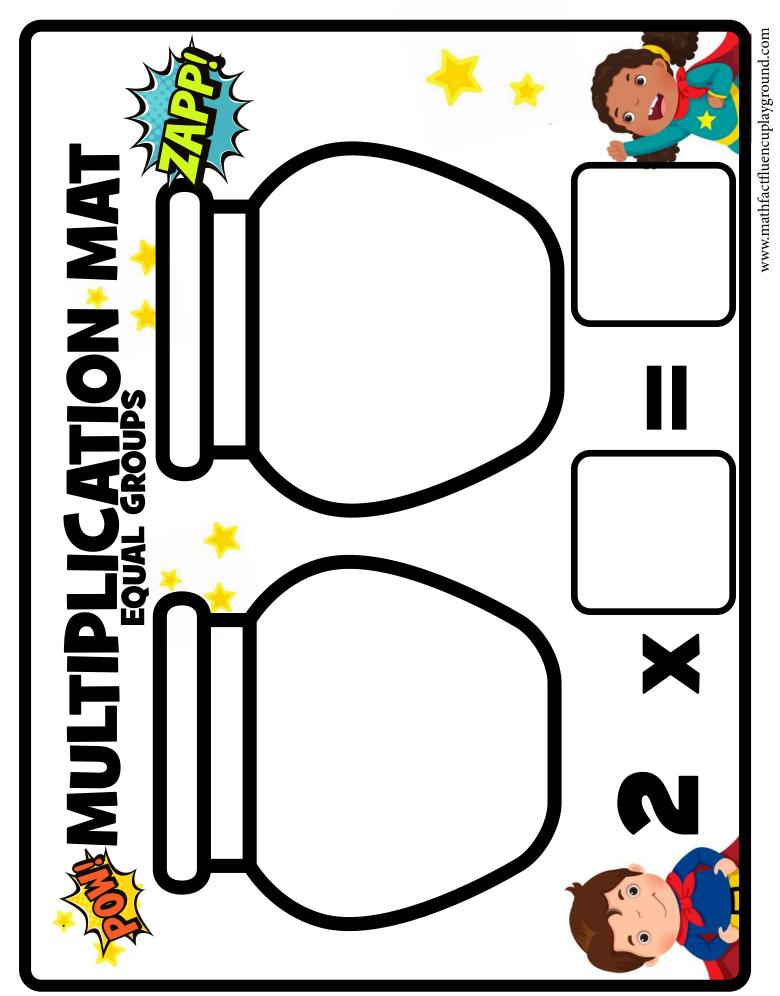


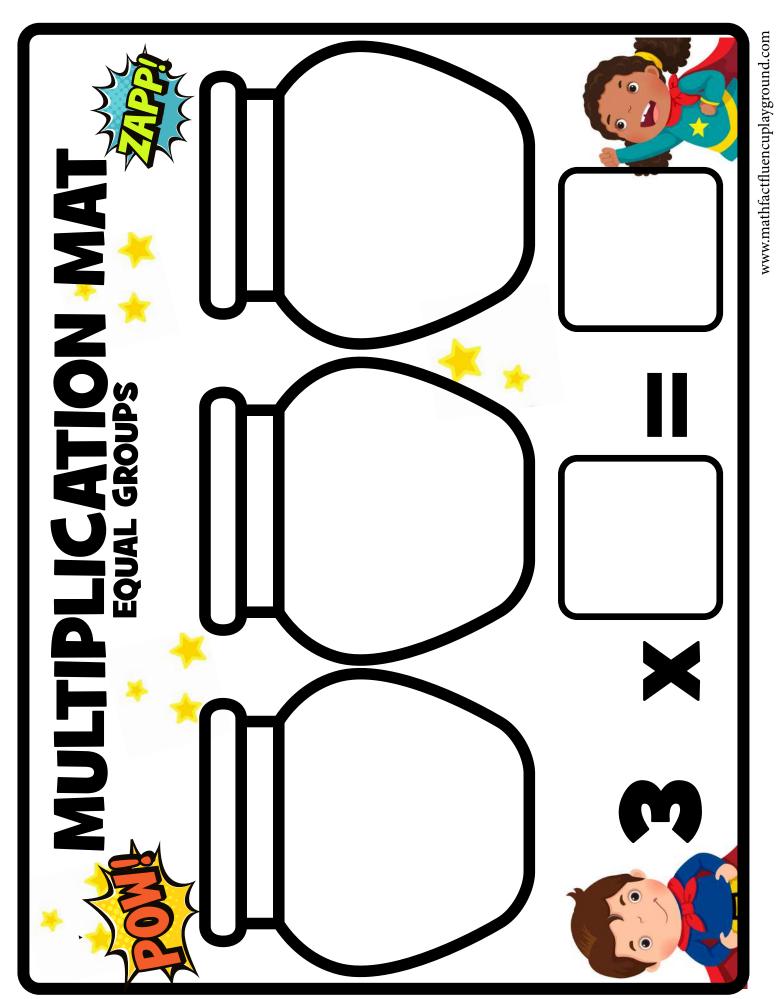
= 9

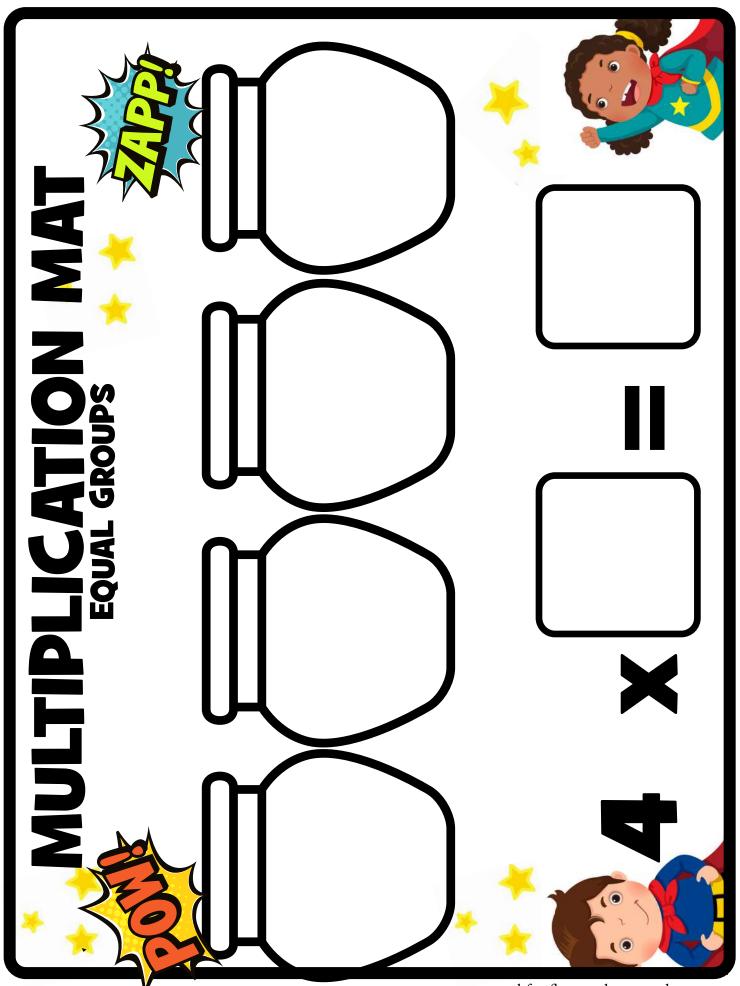
5 MULTIPLES 20 10 50 45

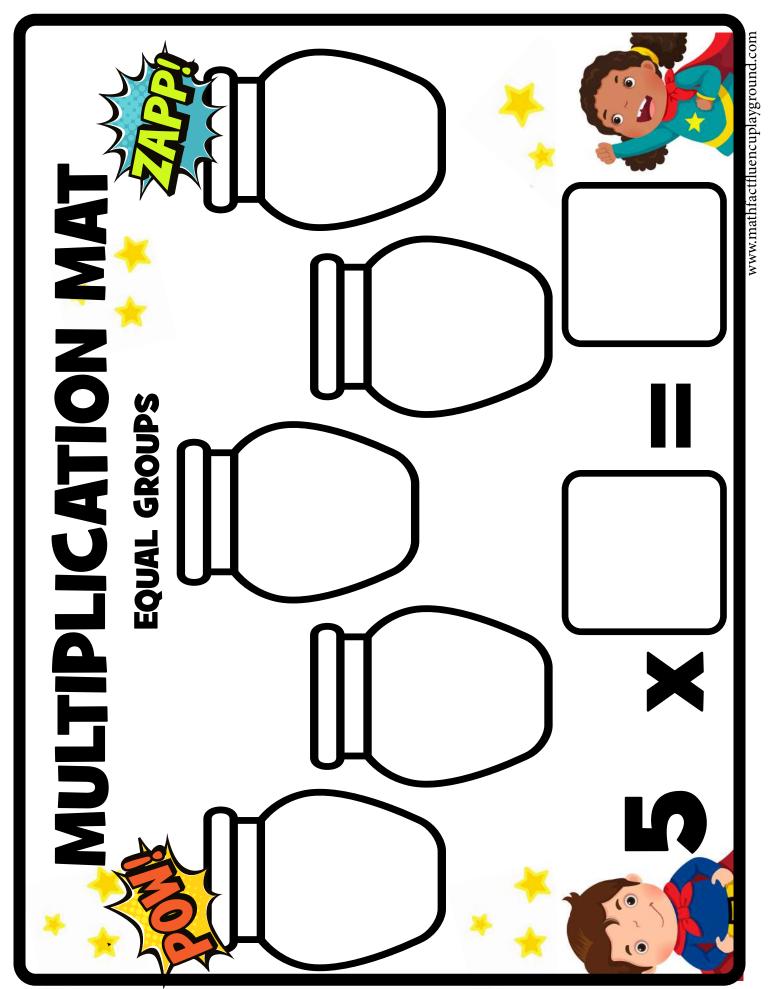
MULTIPLICATION MAT	STRATEGIES	SKIP COUNTING	REPEATED ADDITION	THINKING ABOUT RELATIONSHIPS
	MODELS	EQUAL GROUPS	ARRAYS	NUMBER LINE



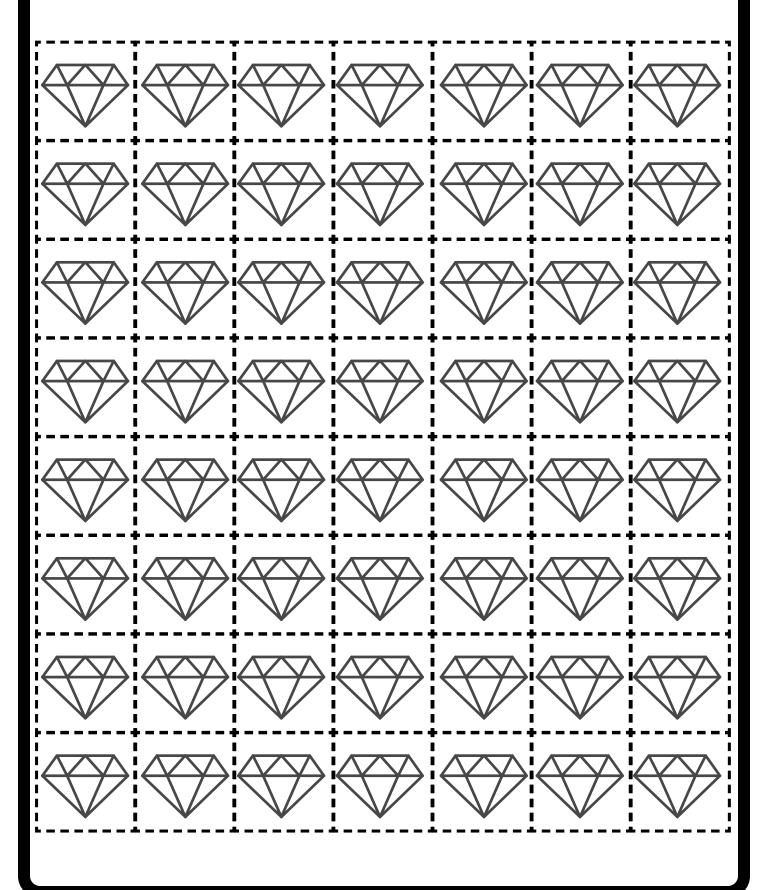






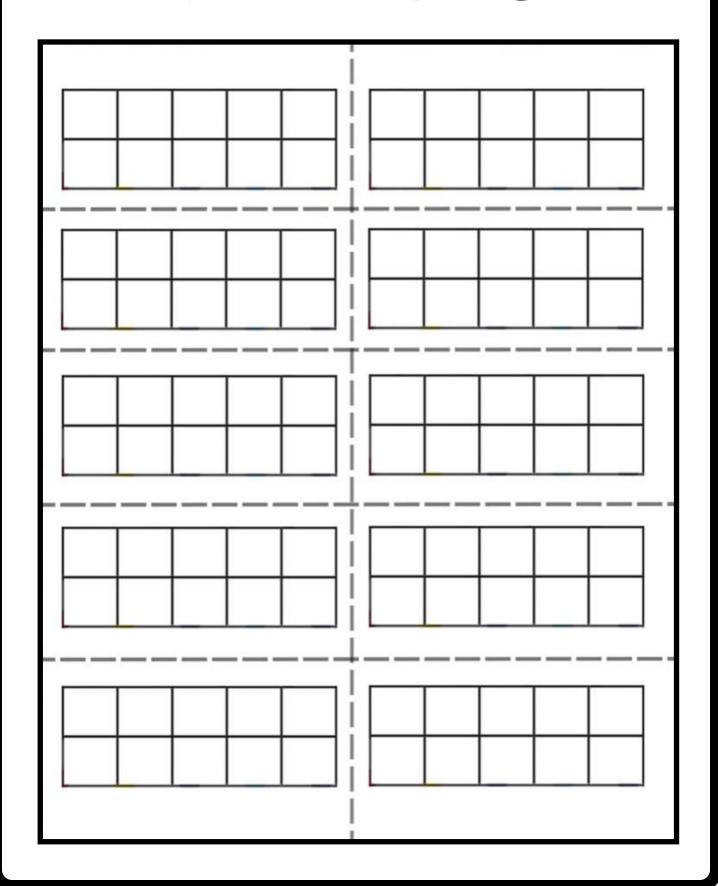


GEM STONES



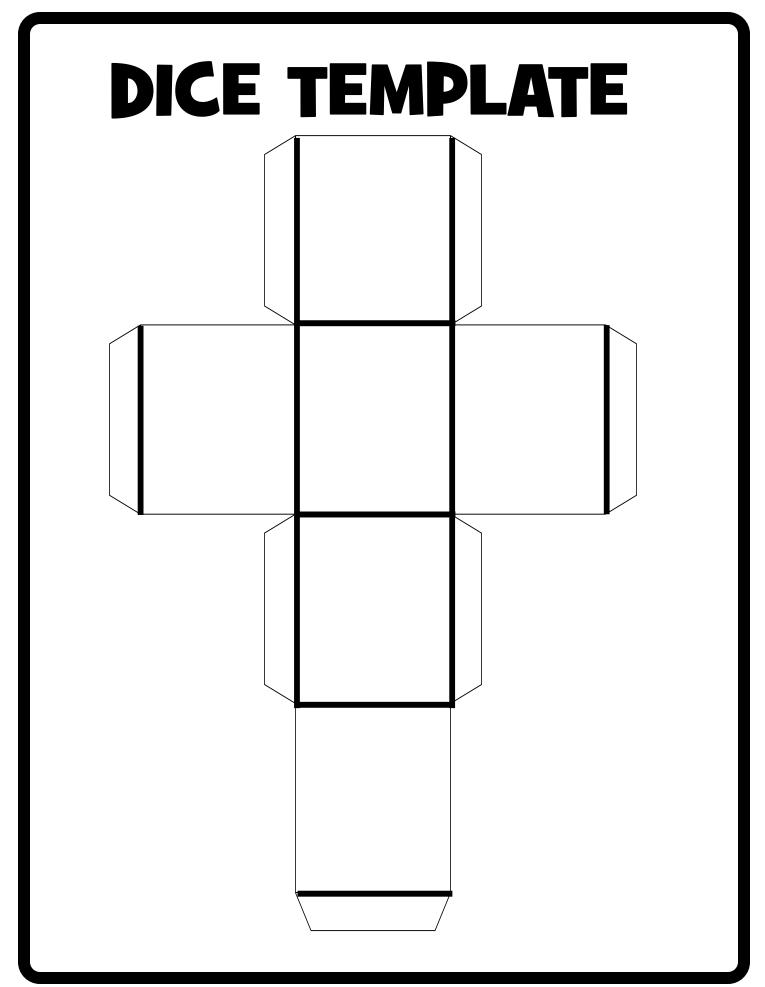
EMPTY HUNDRED GRID

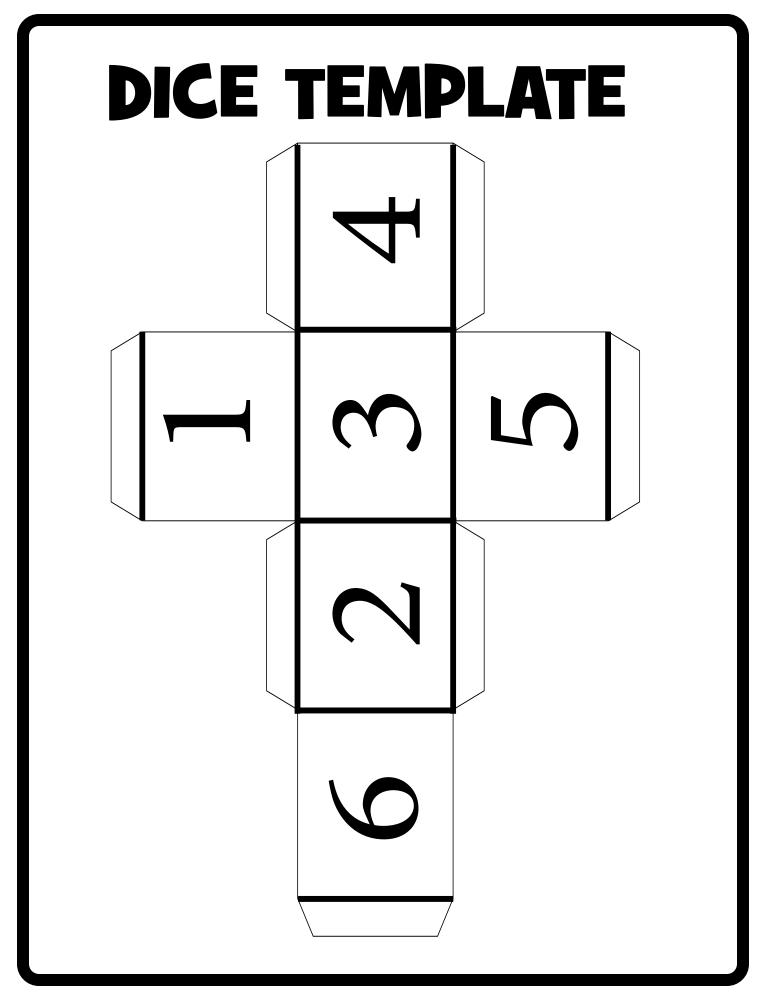
TEN FRAMES

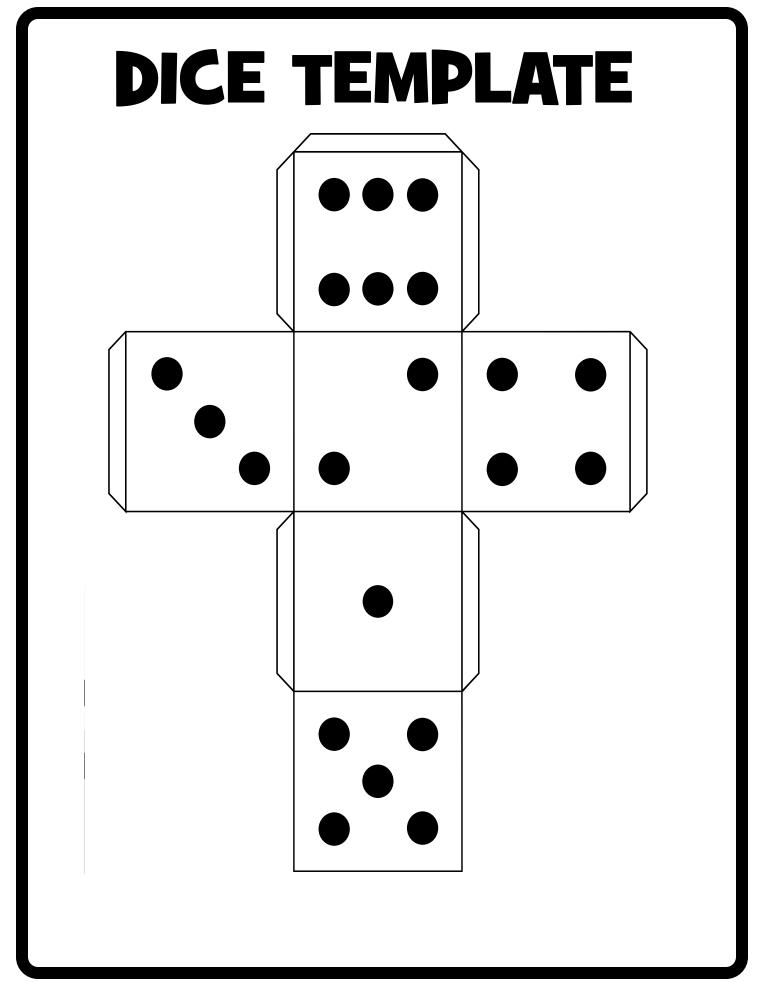


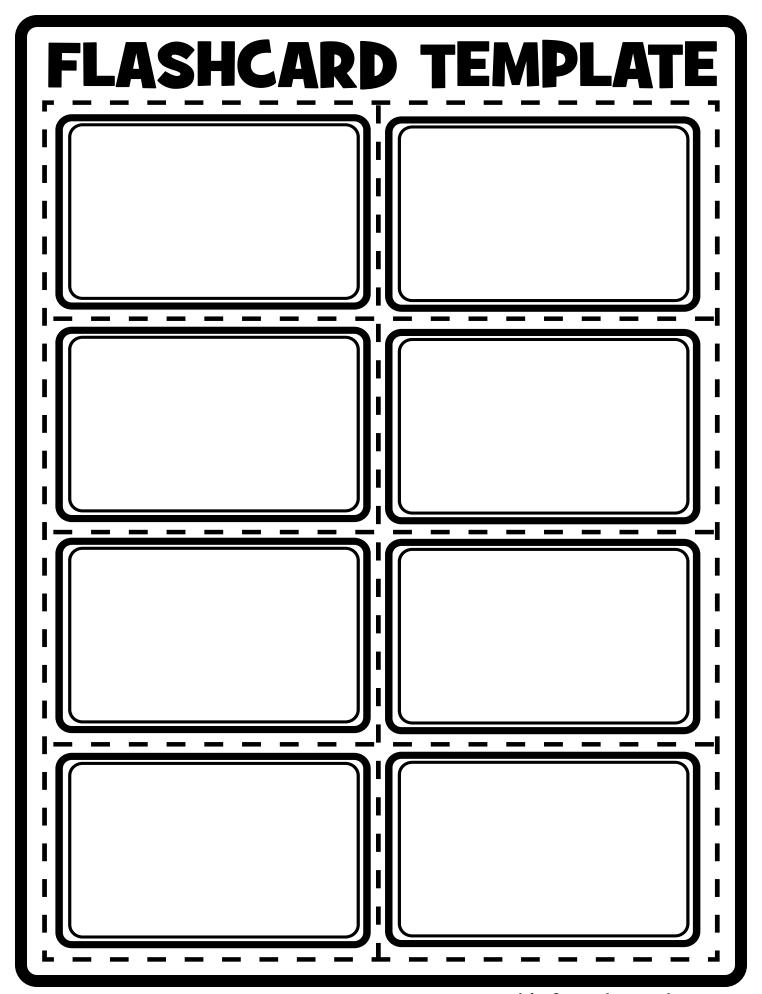
MULTIPLICATION TEMPLATE

DICE TEMPLATE						
	X					
	X					
	X					
	X					
	X					

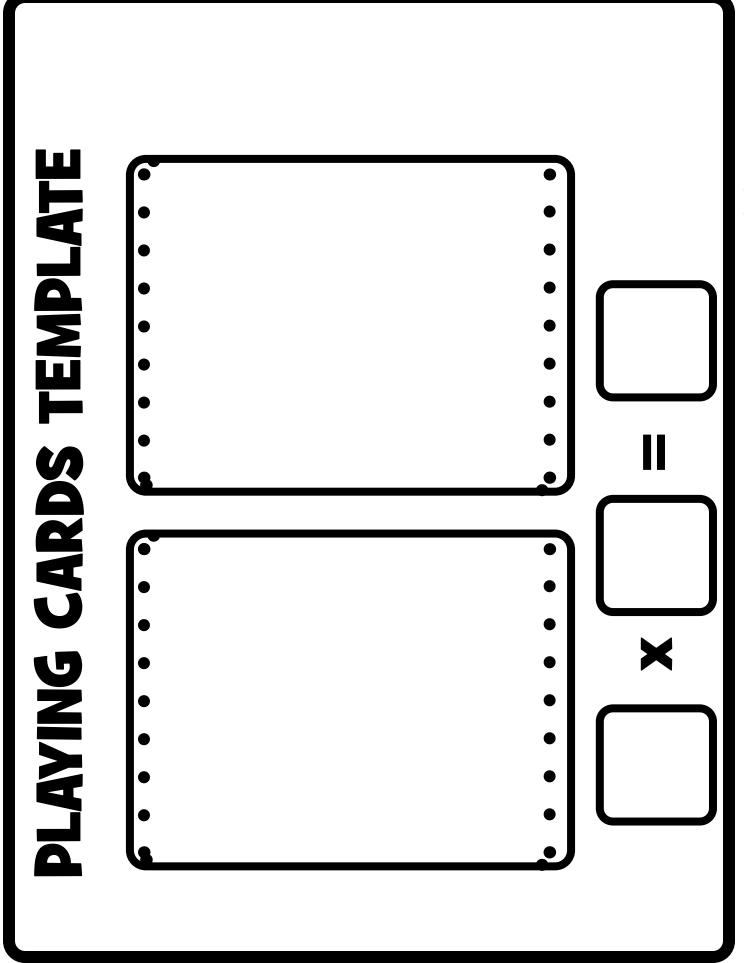




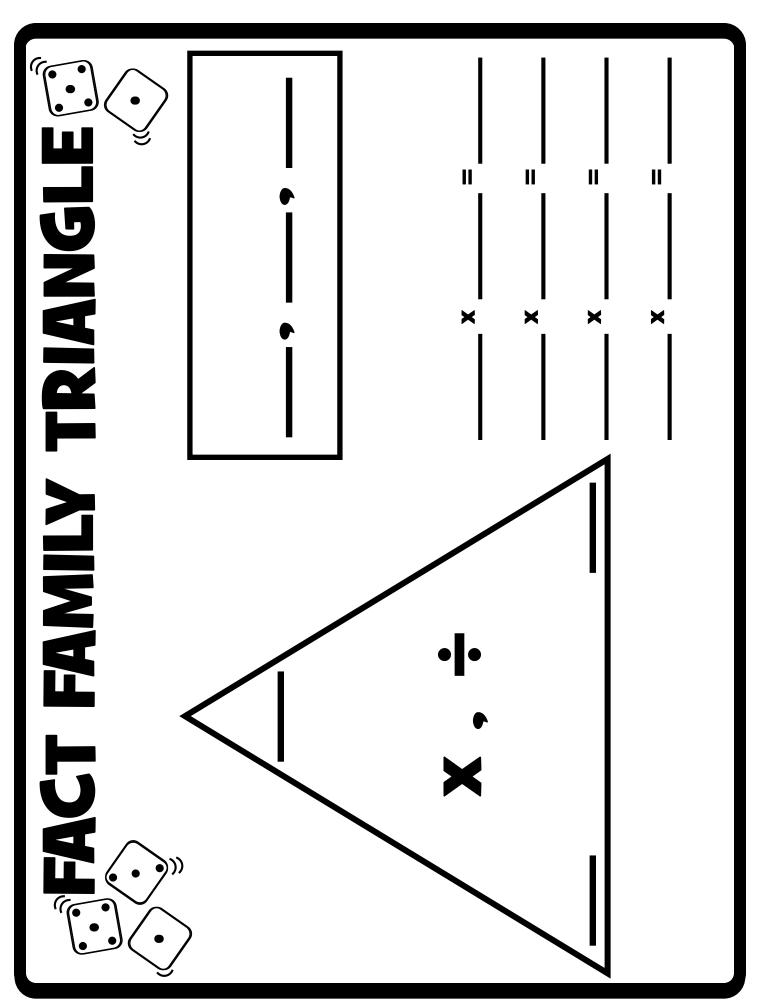




FLASHCARD TEMPLATE X X X X X X



BOARD GAME TEMPLATE START



MULTIPLICATION CHART

X	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	0	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	0	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	0	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

MULTIPLICATION CHARTS

Multiplication

 $2 \times 1 = 2$ $2 \times 2 = 4$ $2 \times 3 = 6$ $2 \times 4 = 8$ $2 \times 5 = 10$ $2 \times 6 = 12$ $2 \times 7 = 14$ $2 \times 8 = 16$ $2 \times 9 = 18$ $2 \times 10 = 20$ $2 \times 11 = 22$ $2 \times 12 = 24$

Multiplication

 $3 \times 1 = 3$ $3 \times 2 = 6$ $3 \times 3 = 9$ $3 \times 4 = 12$ $3 \times 5 = 15$ $3 \times 6 = 18$ $3 \times 7 = 21$ $3 \times 8 = 24$ $3 \times 9 = 27$ $3 \times 10 = 30$ $3 \times 11 = 33$ $3 \times 12 = 36$

Multiplication

 $4 \times 1 = 4$ $4 \times 2 = 8$ $4 \times 3 = 12$ $4 \times 4 = 16$ $4 \times 5 = 20$ $4 \times 6 = 24$ $4 \times 7 = 28$ $4 \times 8 = 32$ $4 \times 9 = 36$ $4 \times 10 = 40$ $4 \times 11 = 44$ $4 \times 12 = 48$

Multiplication

 $5 \times 1 = 5$ $5 \times 2 = 10$ $5 \times 3 = 15$ $5 \times 4 = 20$ $5 \times 5 = 25$ $5 \times 6 = 30$ $5 \times 7 = 35$ $5 \times 8 = 40$ $5 \times 9 = 45$ $5 \times 10 = 50$ $5 \times 11 = 55$ $5 \times 12 = 60$

Multiplication

 $6 \times 1 = 6$ $6 \times 2 = 12$ $6 \times 3 = 18$ $6 \times 4 = 24$ $6 \times 5 = 30$ $6 \times 6 = 36$ $6 \times 7 = 42$ $6 \times 8 = 48$ $6 \times 9 = 54$ $6 \times 10 = 60$ $6 \times 11 = 66$ $6 \times 12 = 72$

Multiplication

 $7 \times 1 = 7$ $7 \times 2 = 14$ $7 \times 3 = 21$ $7 \times 4 = 28$ $7 \times 5 = 35$ $7 \times 6 = 42$ $7 \times 7 = 49$ $7 \times 8 = 56$ $7 \times 9 = 63$ $7 \times 10 = 70$ $7 \times 11 = 77$ $7 \times 12 = 84$

Multiplication

 $8 \times 1 = 8$ $8 \times 2 = 16$ $8 \times 3 = 24$ $8 \times 4 = 32$ $8 \times 5 = 40$ $8 \times 6 = 48$ $8 \times 7 = 56$ $8 \times 8 = 64$ $8 \times 9 = 72$ $8 \times 10 = 80$ $8 \times 11 = 88$ $8 \times 12 = 96$

Multiplication

 $9 \times 1 = 9$ $9 \times 2 = 18$ $9 \times 3 = 27$ $9 \times 4 = 36$ $9 \times 5 = 45$ $9 \times 6 = 54$ $9 \times 7 = 63$ $9 \times 8 = 72$ $9 \times 9 = 81$ $9 \times 10 = 90$ $9 \times 11 = 99$ $9 \times 12 = 108$ Multiplication

 $10 \times 1 = 10$ $10 \times 2 = 20$ $10 \times 3 = 30$ $10 \times 4 = 40$ $10 \times 5 = 50$ $10 \times 6 = 60$ $10 \times 7 = 70$ $10 \times 8 = 80$ $10 \times 9 = 90$ $10 \times 10 = 100$ $10 \times 11 = 110$ $10 \times 12 = 120$

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- 4 4 4 9 4 8 6 7 5 7 27 36 36 36 45 54 63 72 81 90 90 - 2 8 4 8 9 7 8 9 2 7 7 σ

11 22 33 33 55 66 66 77 77 110 110 1110 1 2 8 4 5 9 7 8 6 5 7 5 **5555555555**

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 70 100 110 120

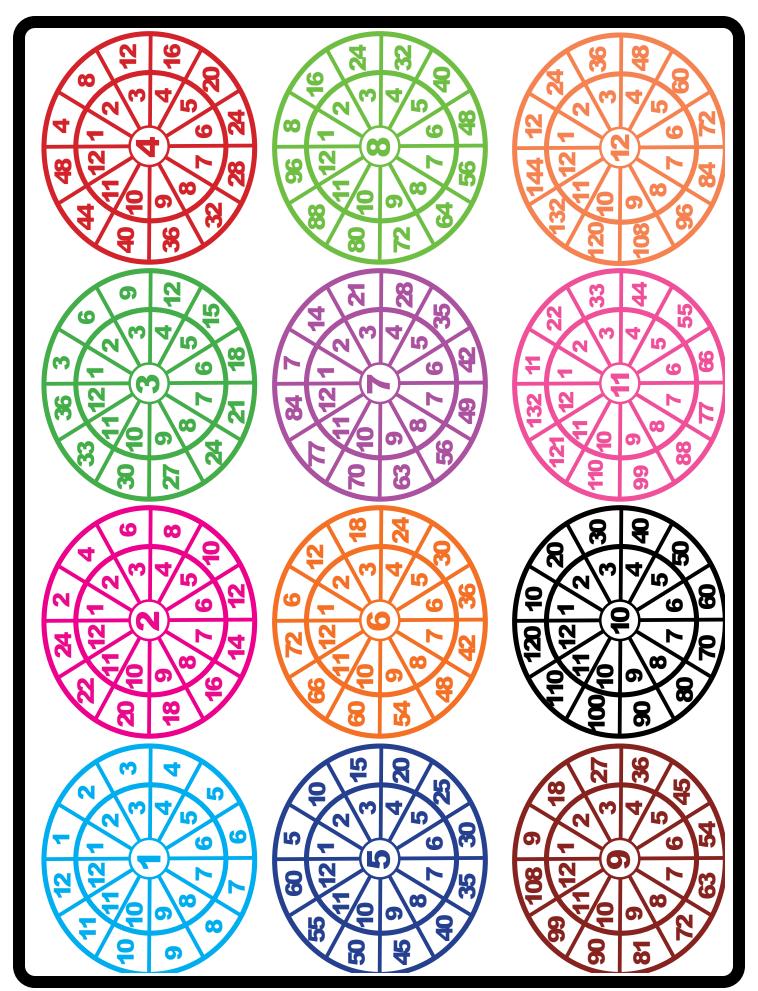
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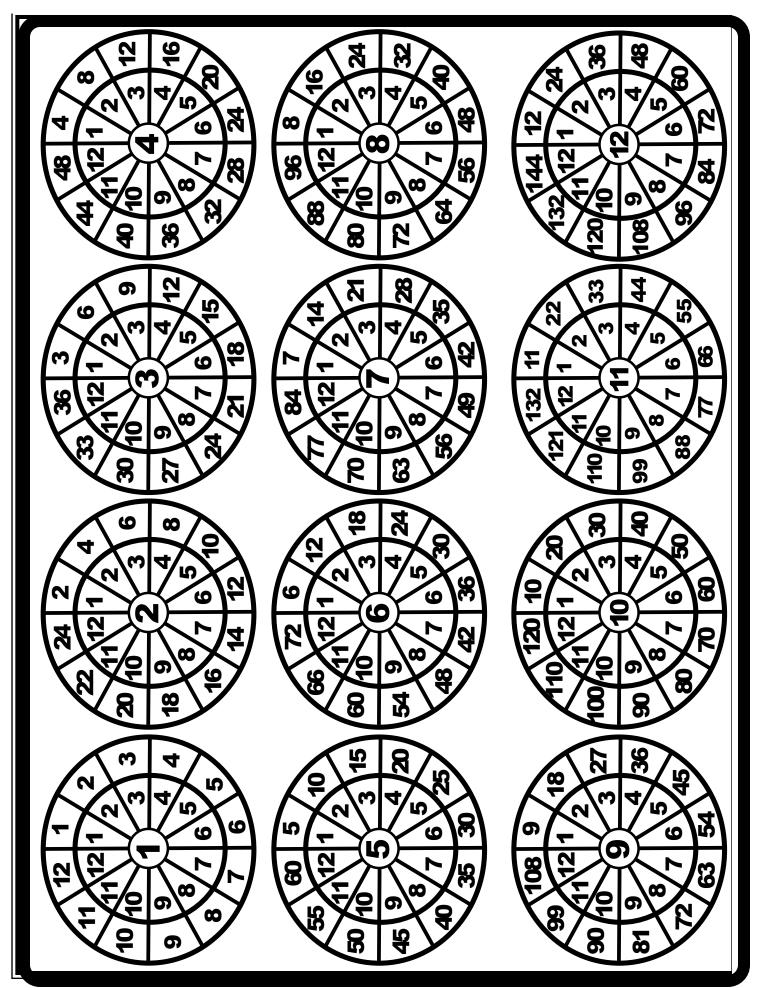
1 2 8 4 5 9 7 8 6 5 1 5

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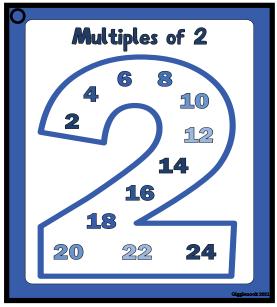


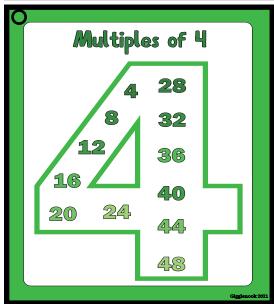
MULTIPLICATION GRID

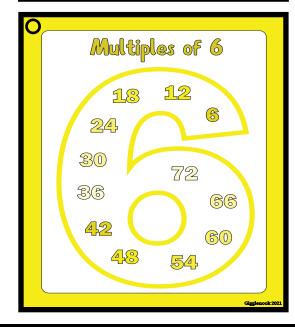
X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

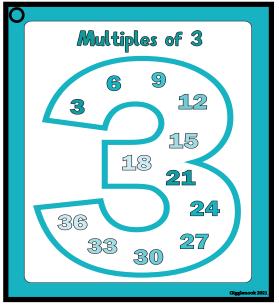
SKIP COUNTING STRIPS

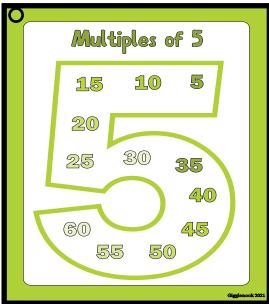
25	35	45	5 s	6 s	7 s	85	95	10s
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110
24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120

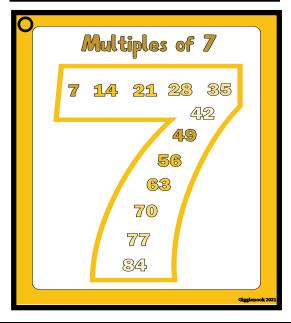


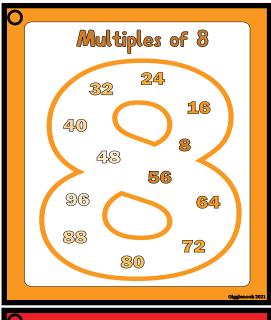


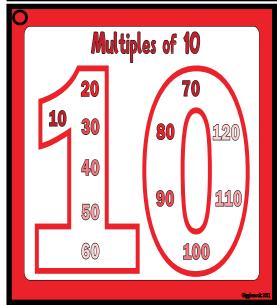


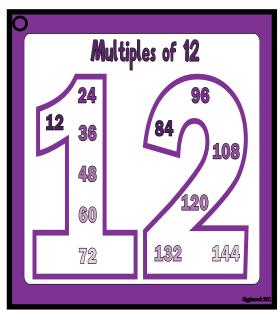


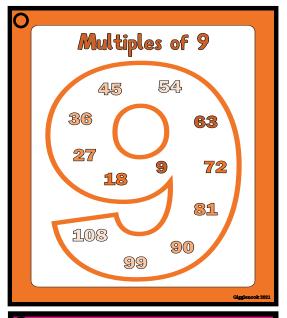


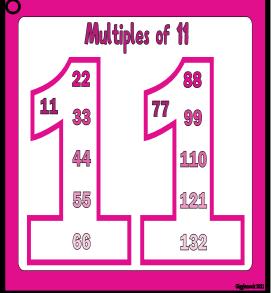




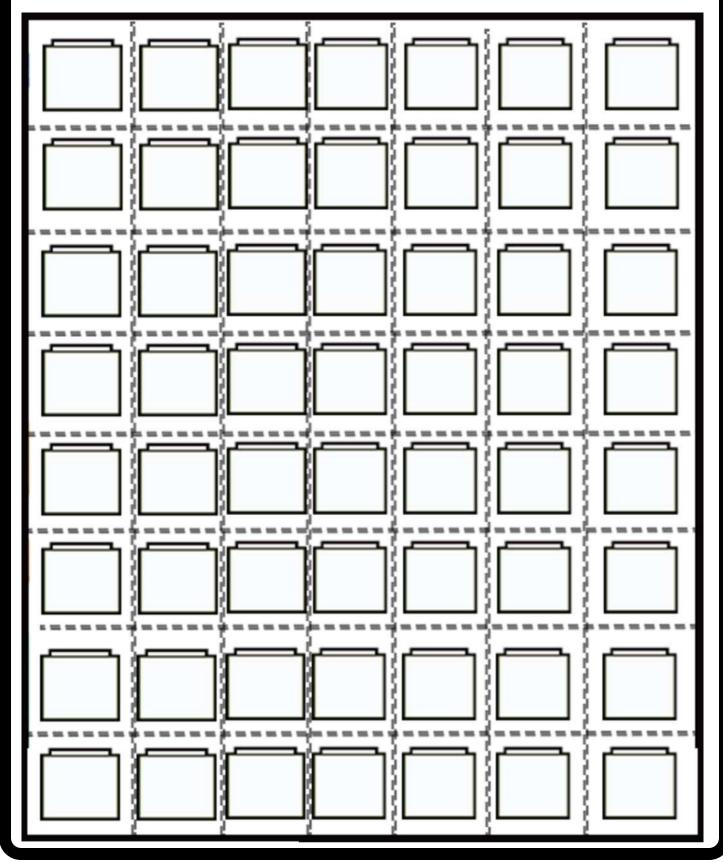




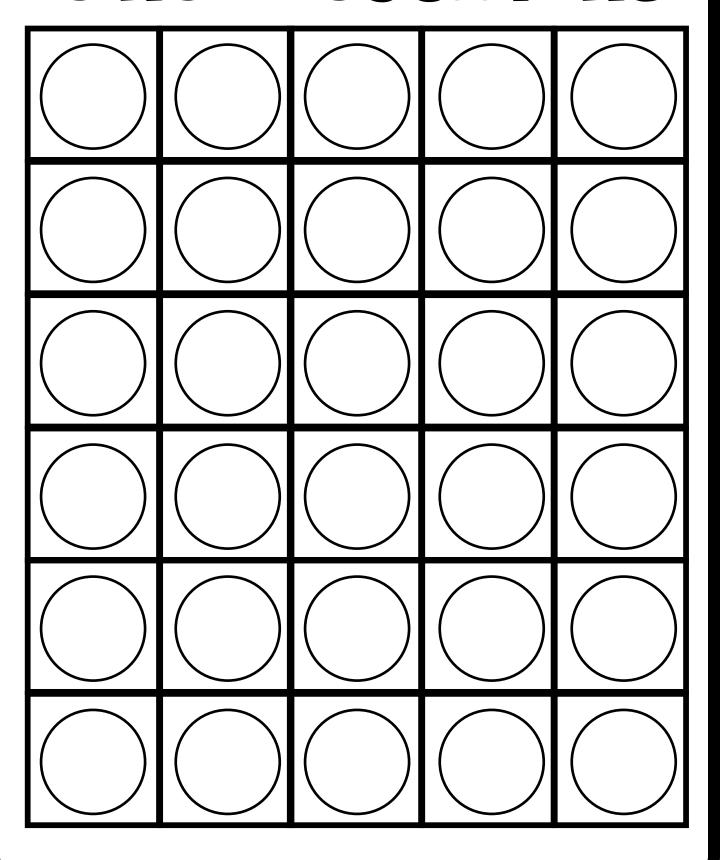


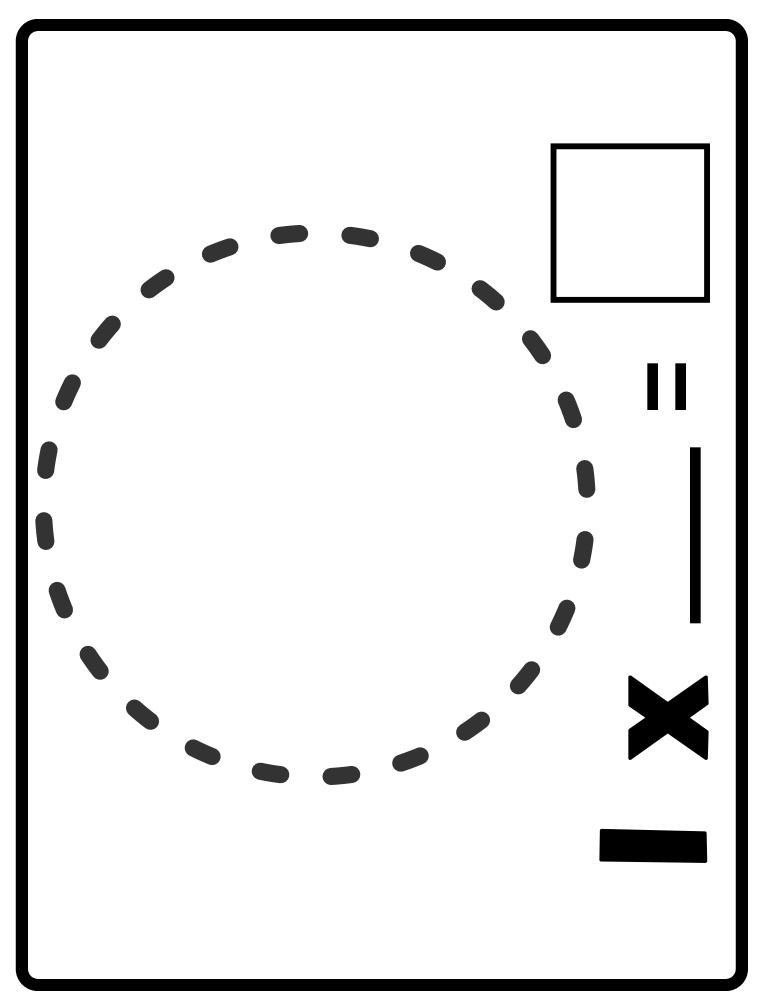


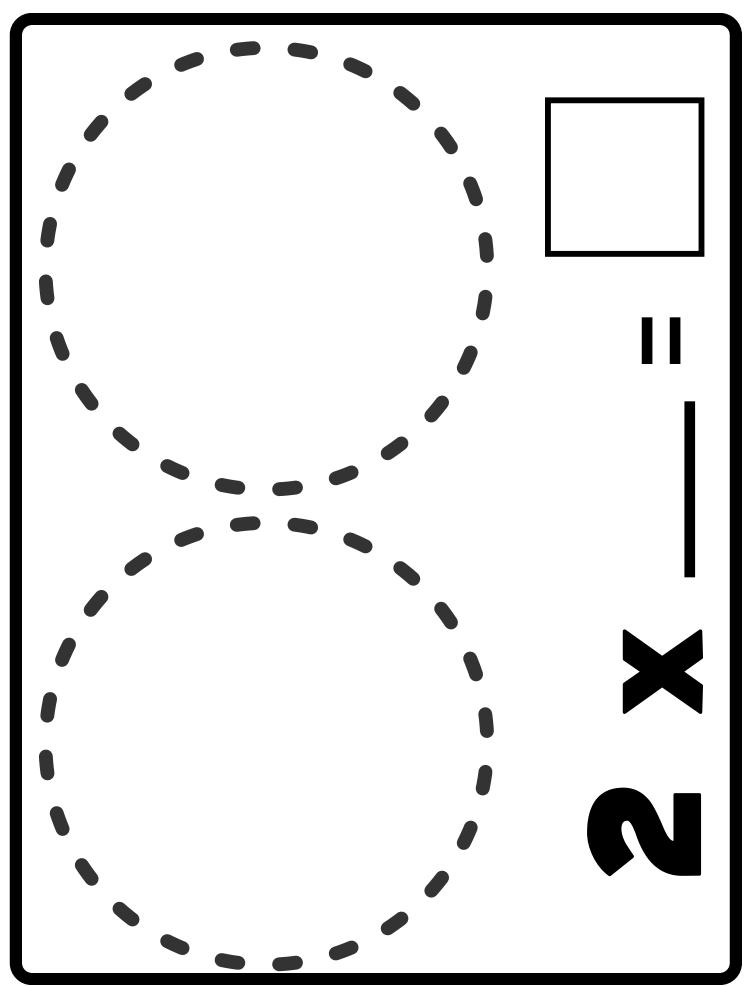
CUBE COUNTERS

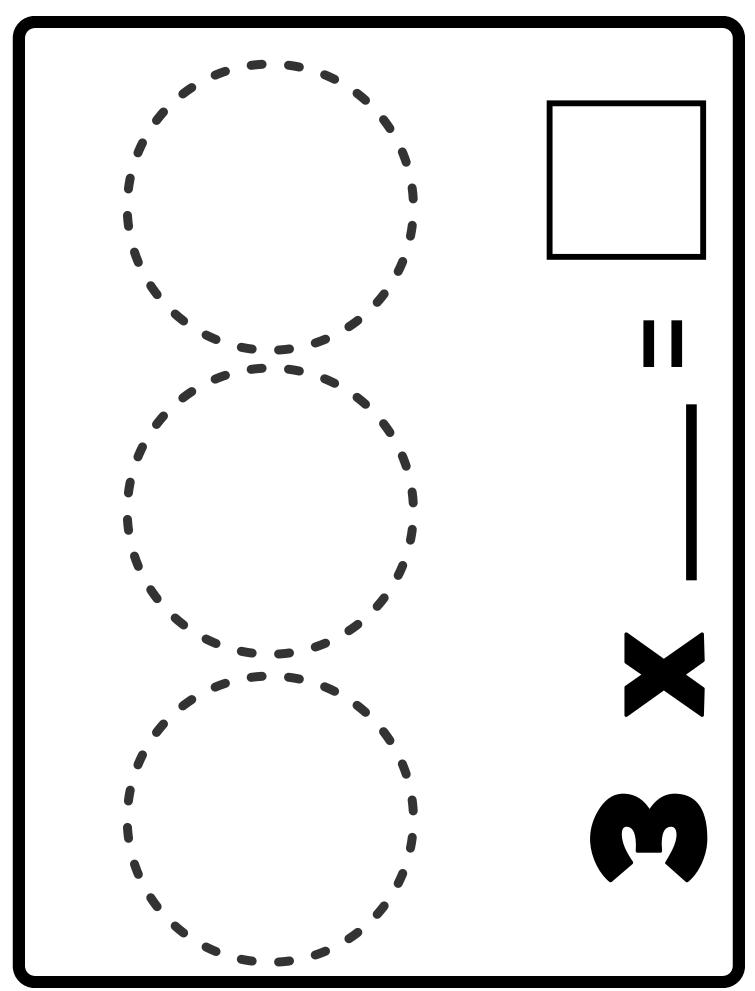


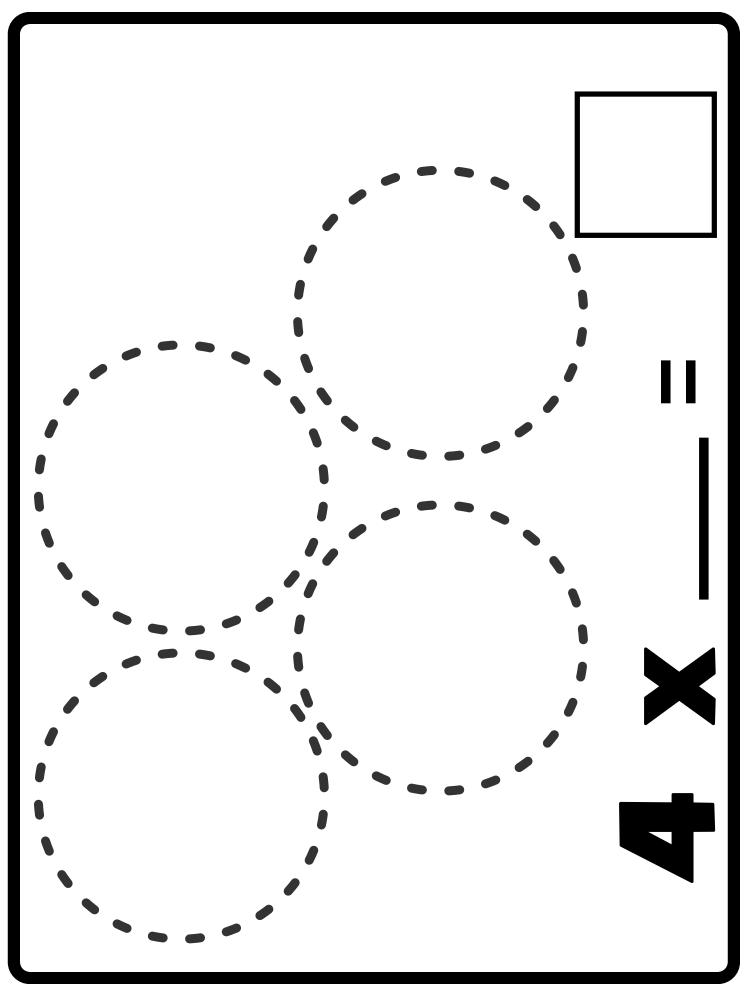
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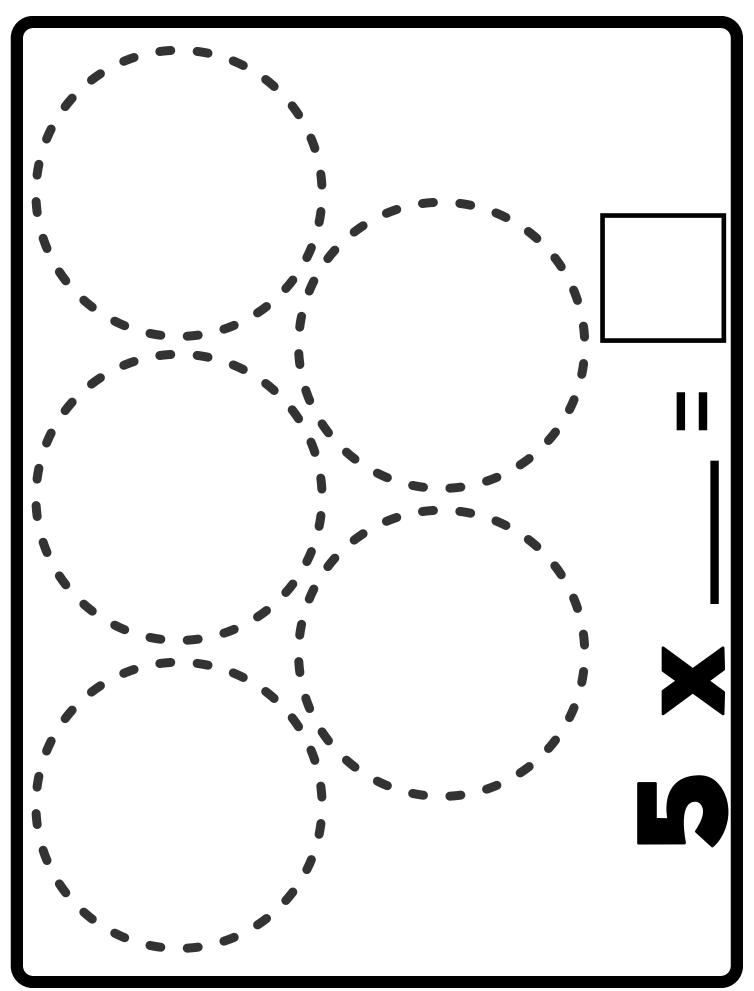




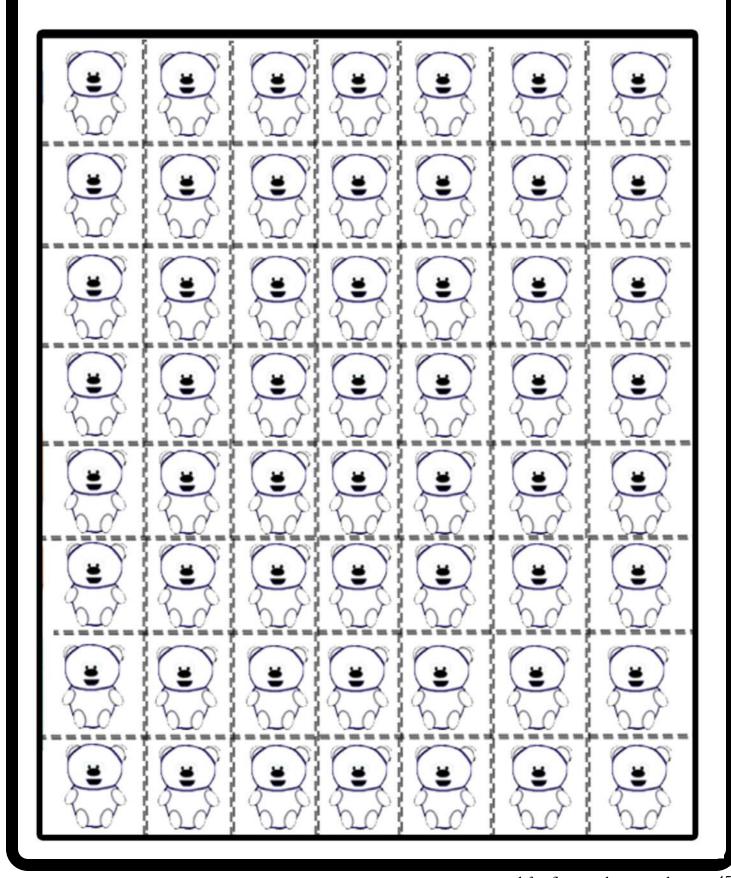


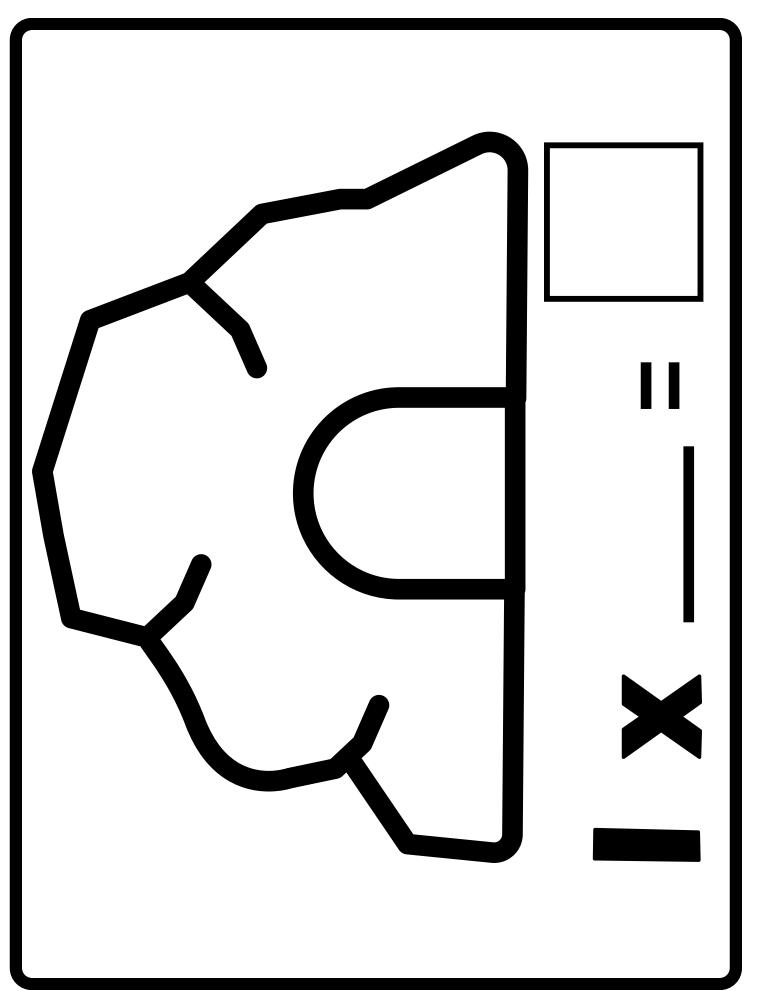


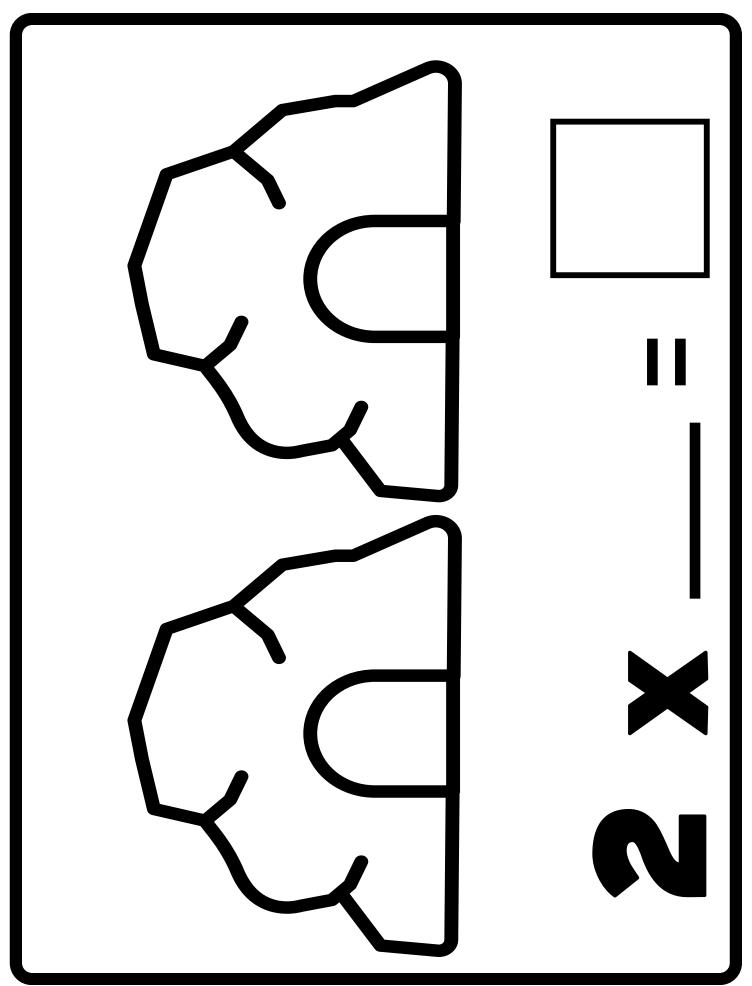


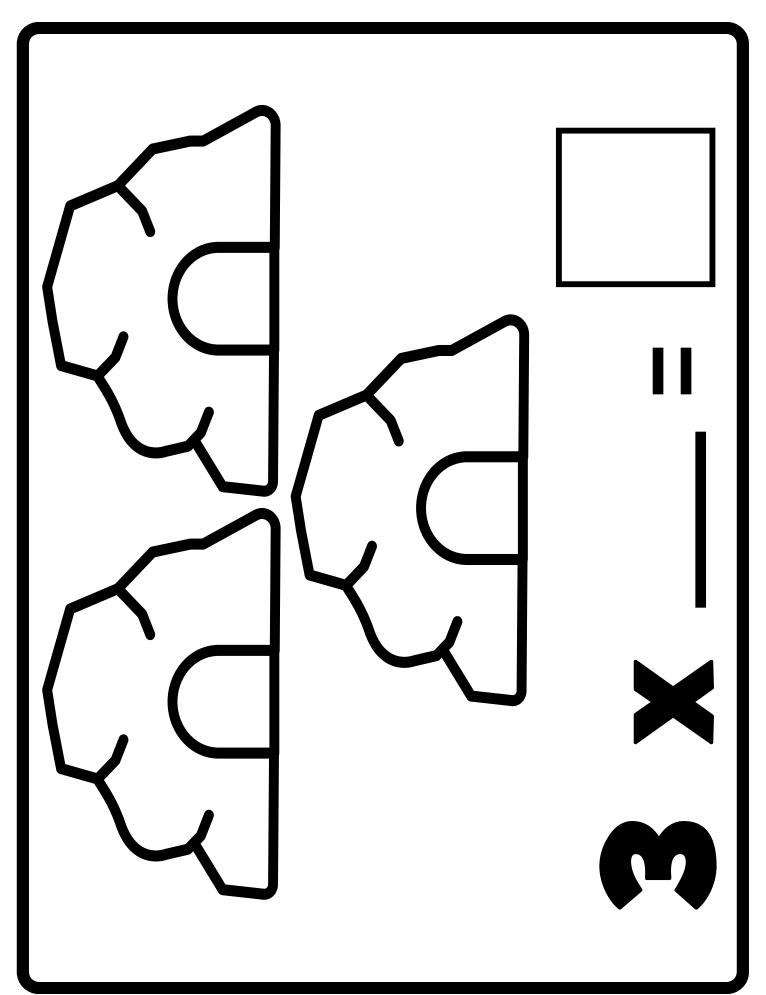


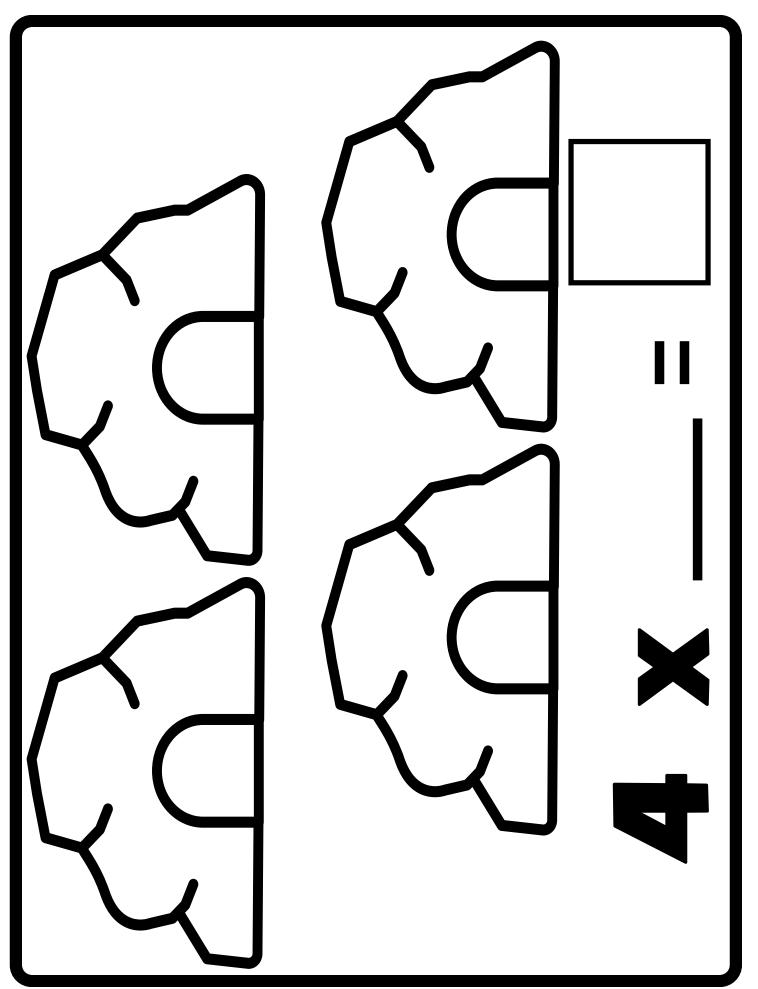
EAR COUNTE

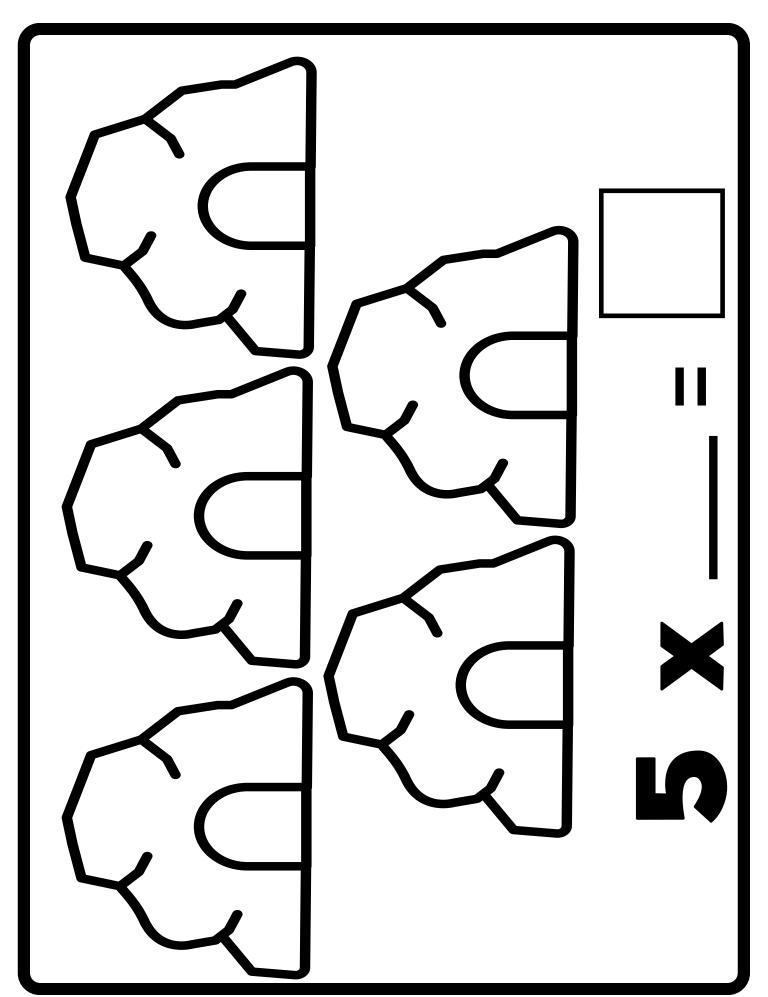




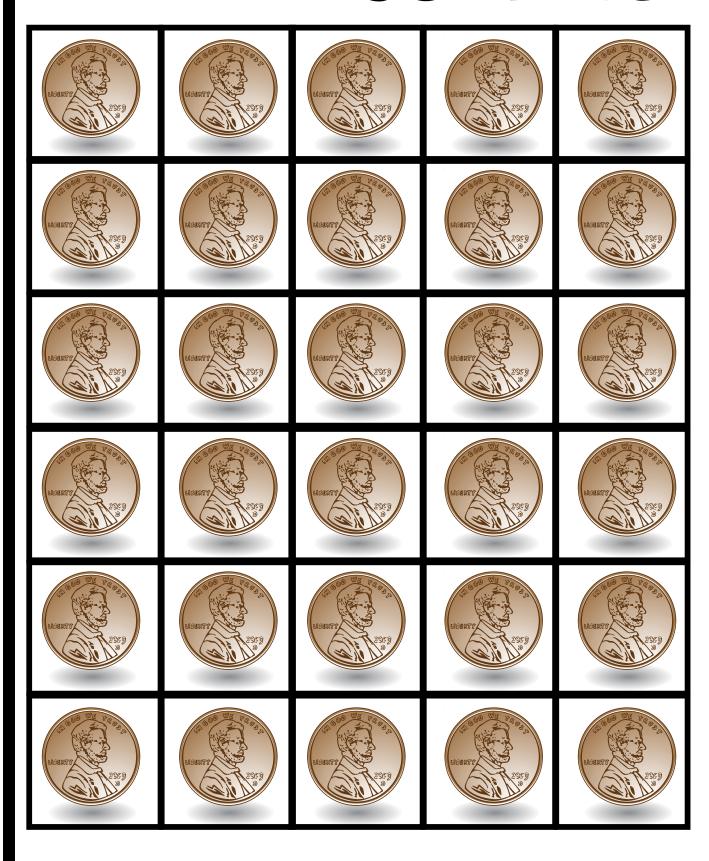


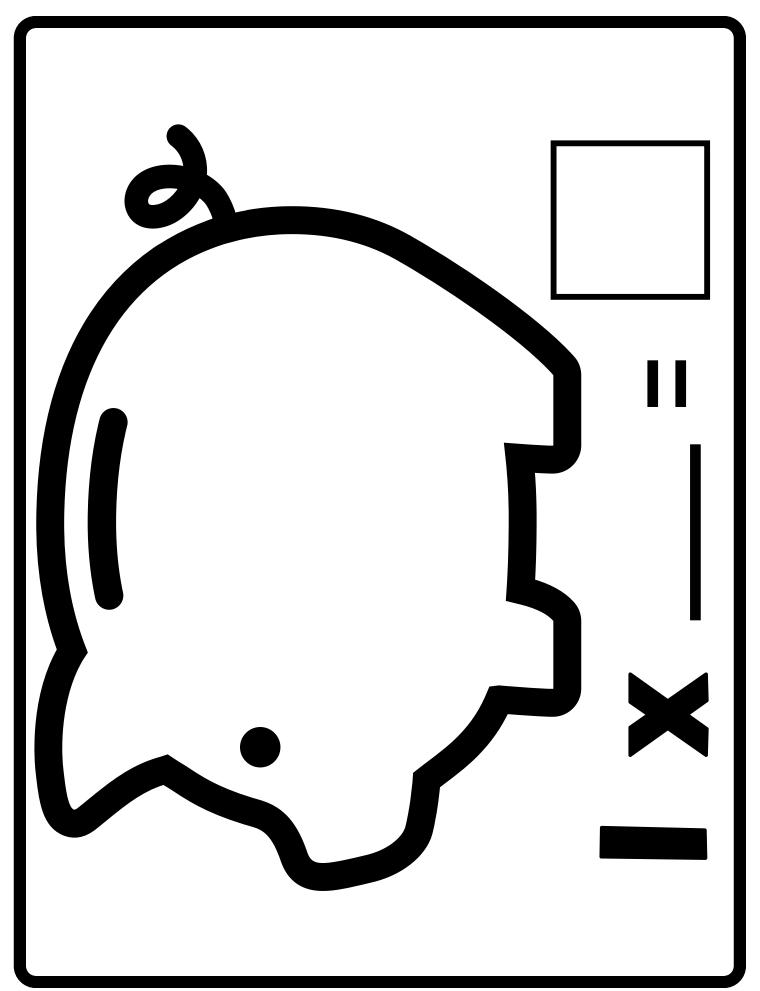


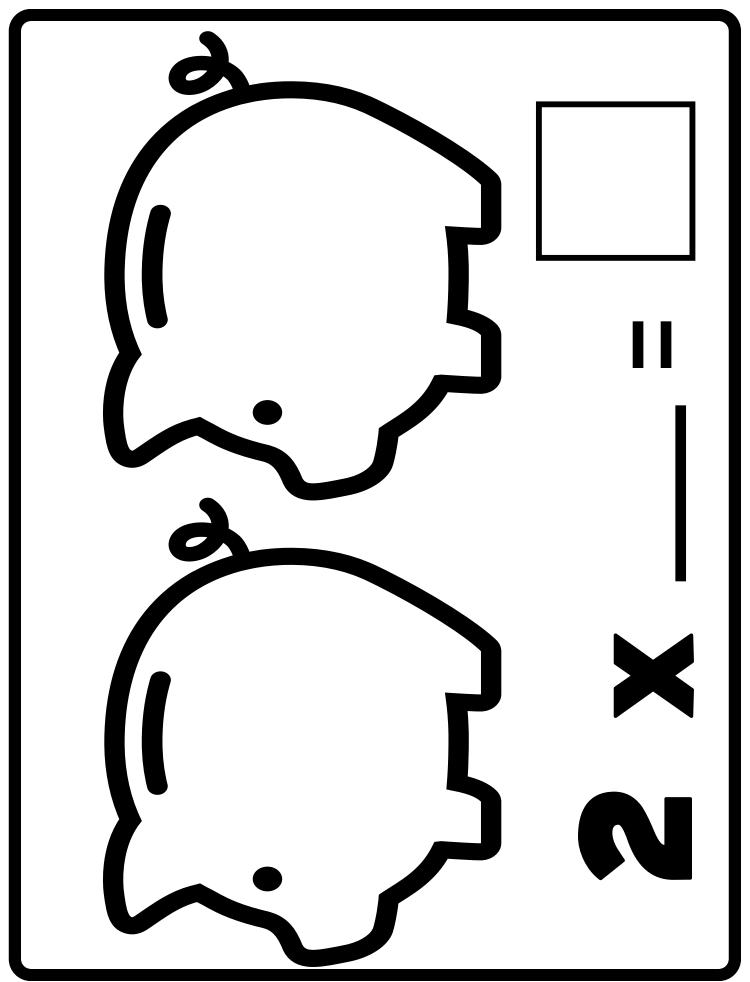


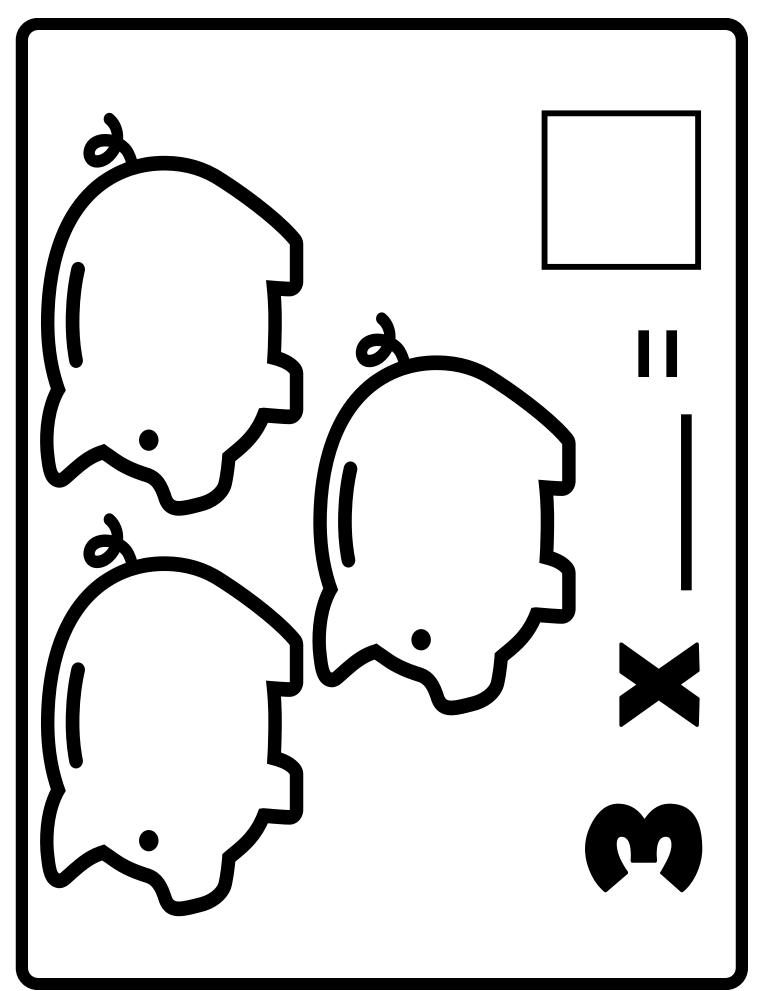


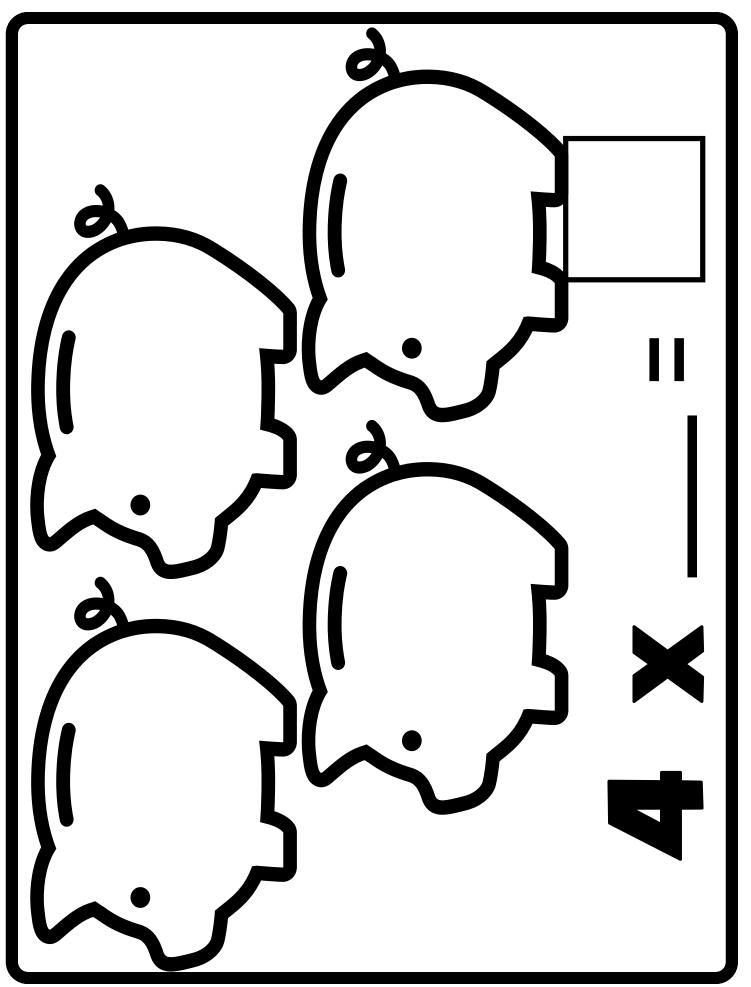
ENNY COUNTE

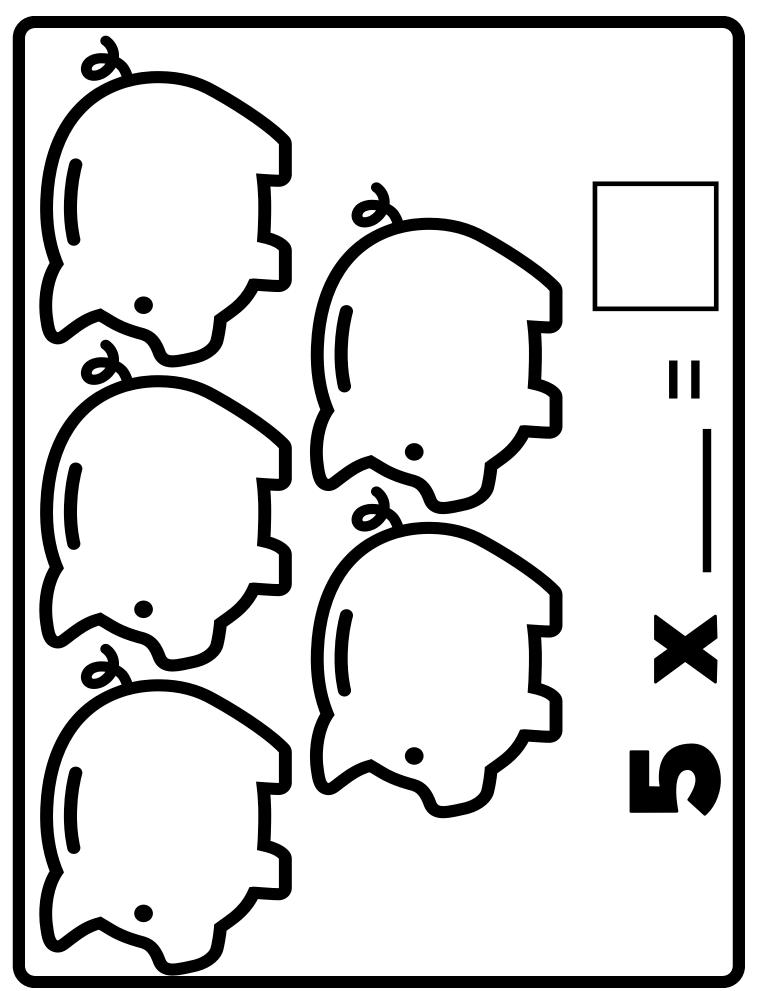






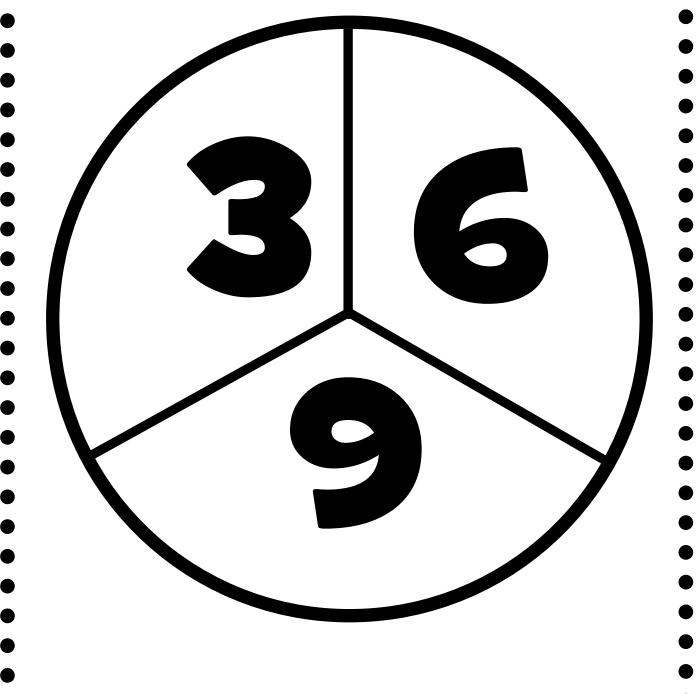




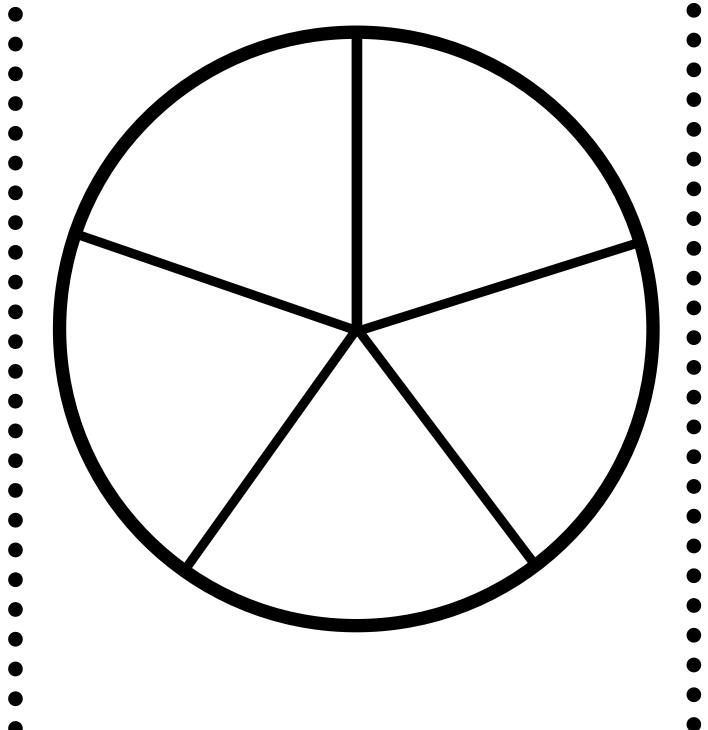


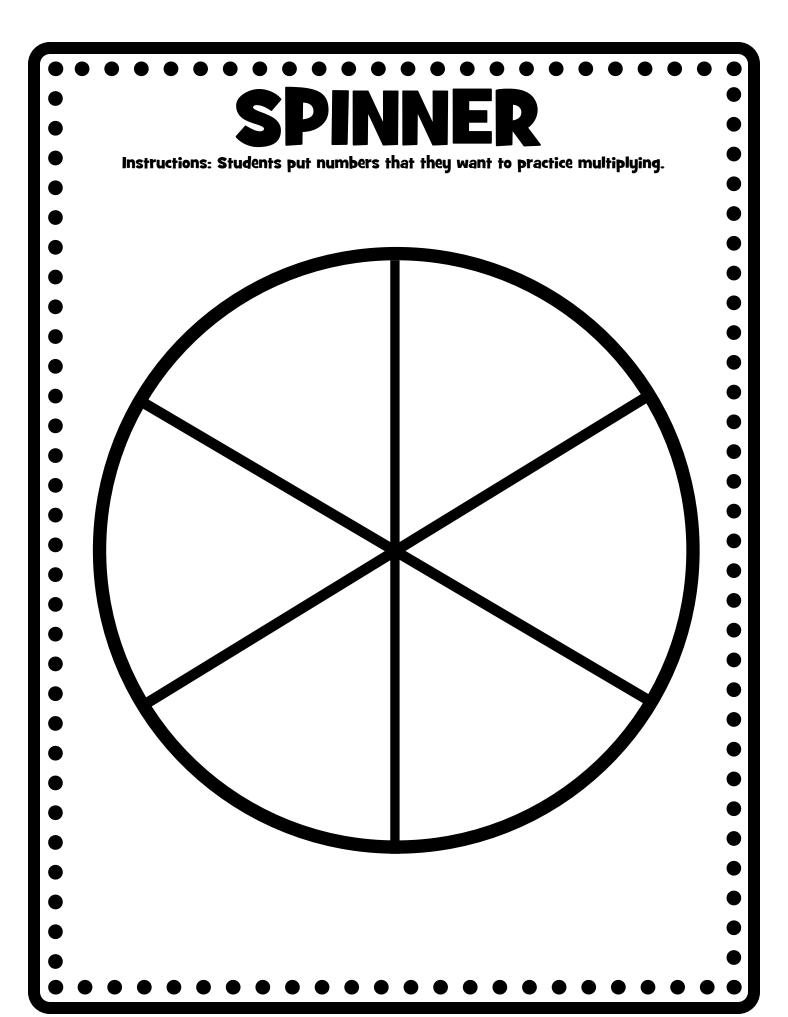
Instructions: Students put numbers that they want to practice multiplying.

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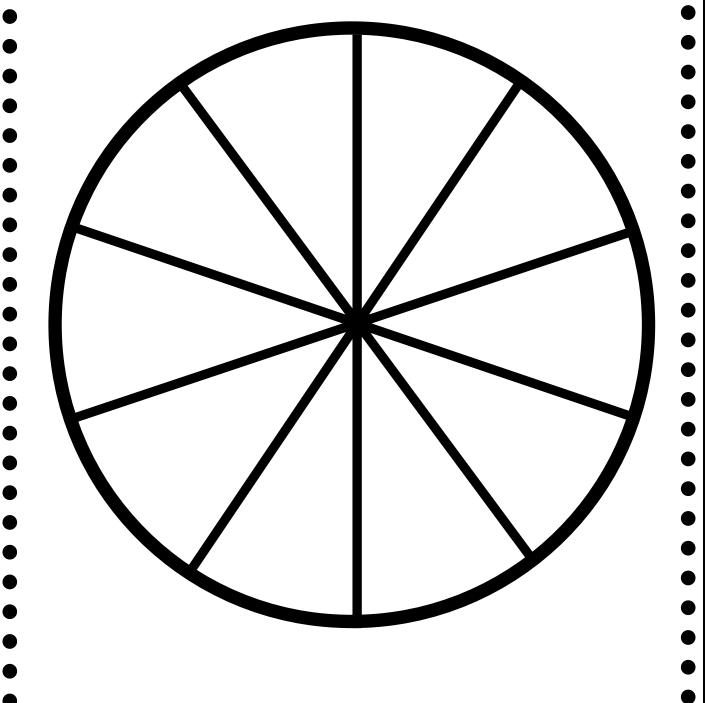


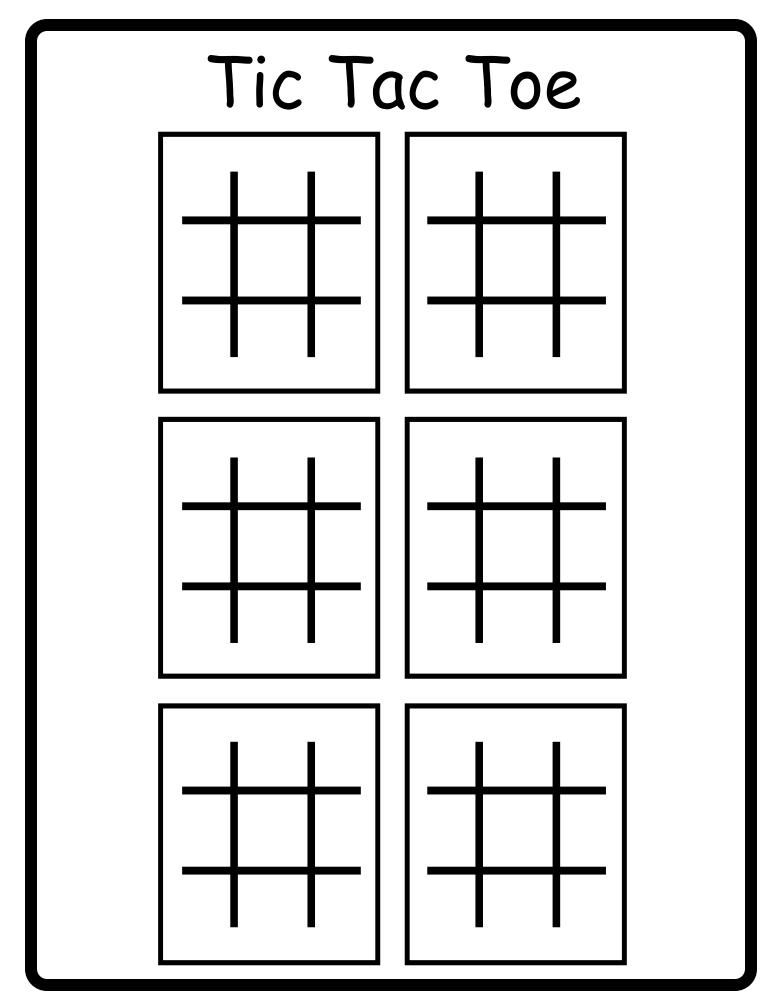
Instructions: Students put numbers that they want to practice multiplying.

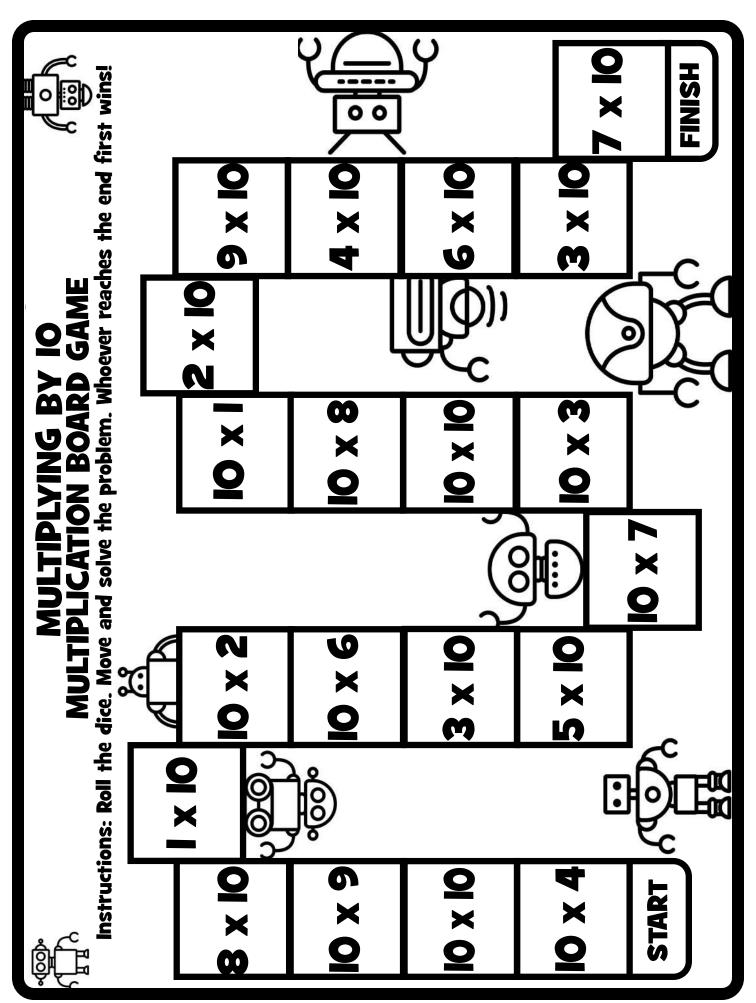


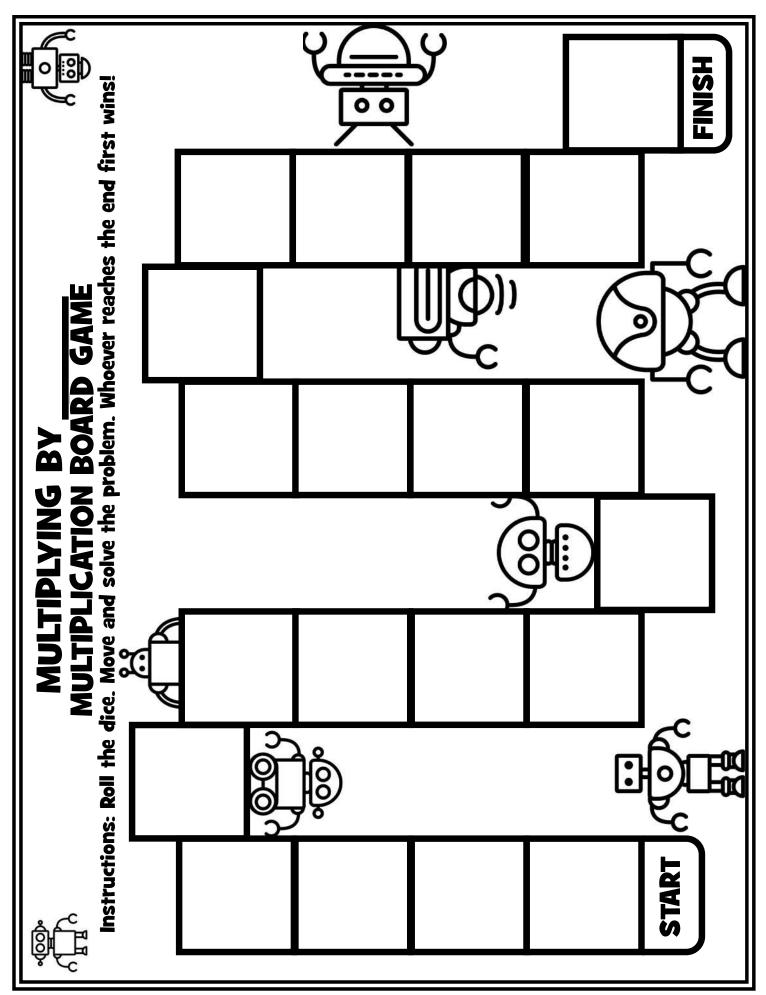


Instructions: Students put numbers that they want to practice multiplying.

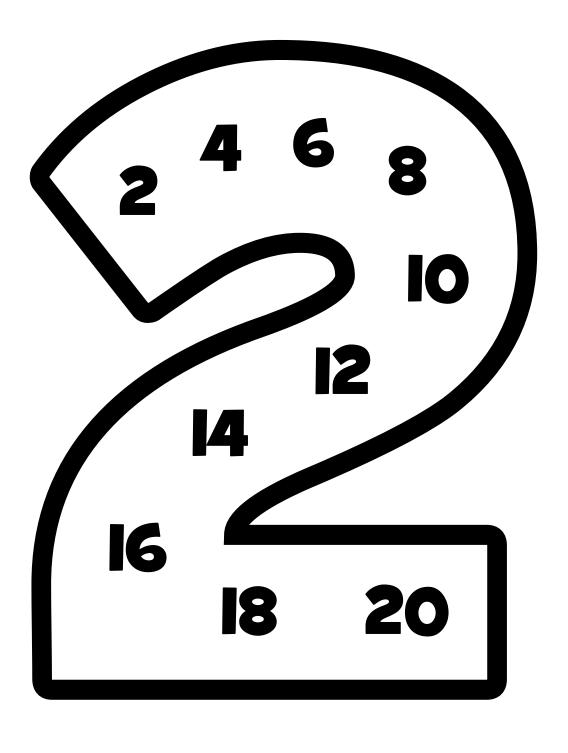




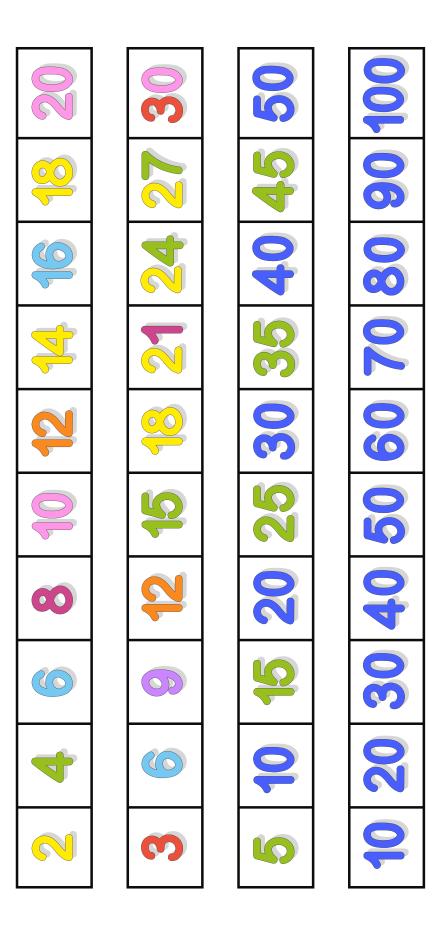




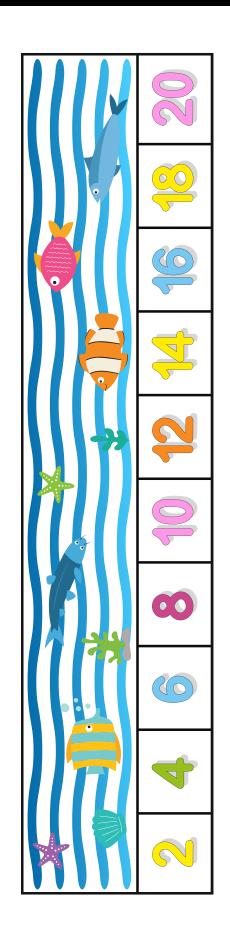
Multiples of 2

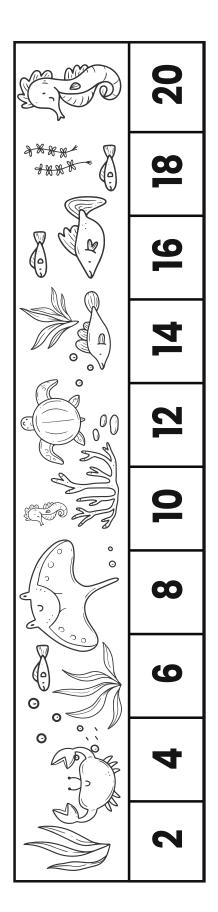


Skip Counting



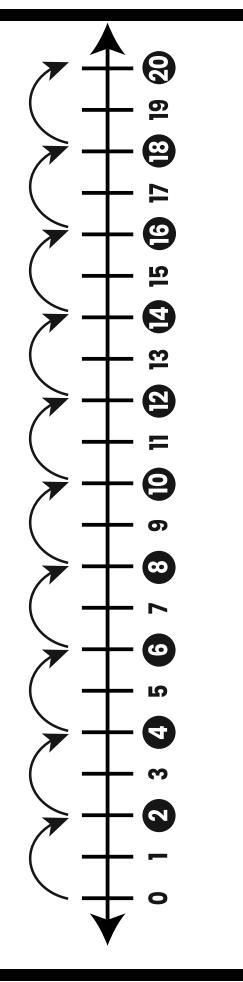
Skip Counting by 2's



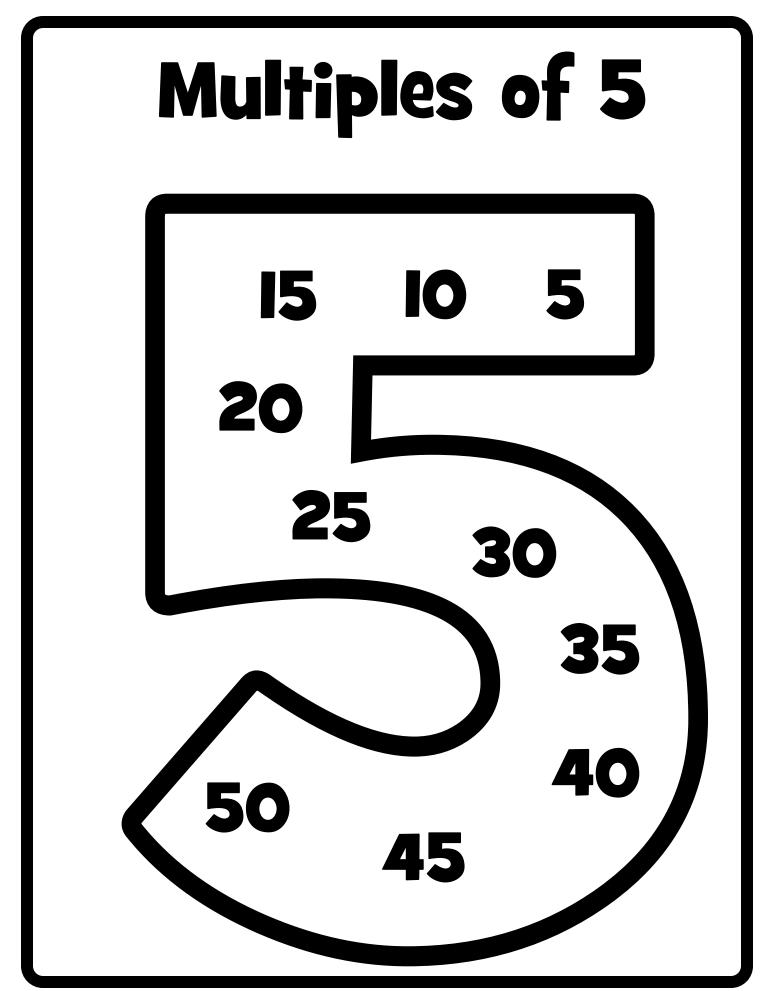


Skip Counting

20	30	20	100
18	27	45	90
16	24	40	80
14	21	35	70
12	8	30	09
10	12	25	20
∞	12	20	40
9	6	15	30
4	9	2	20
2	က	D	10



Jump every 2nd number

































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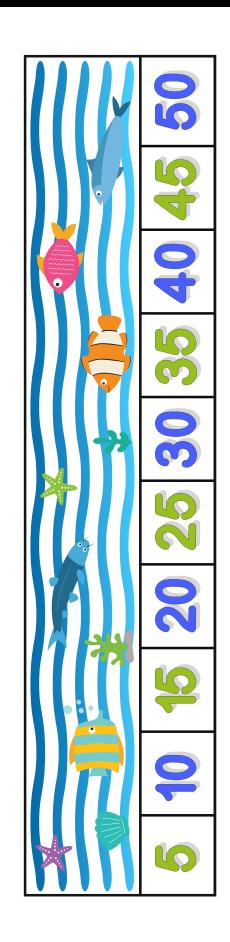


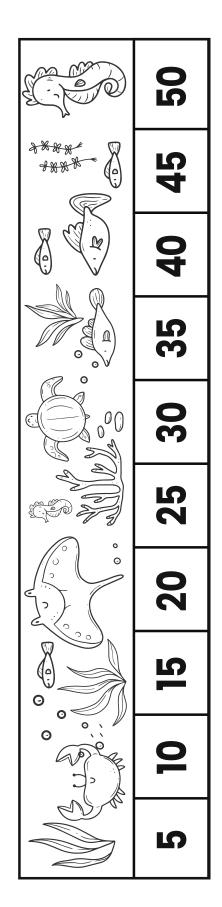




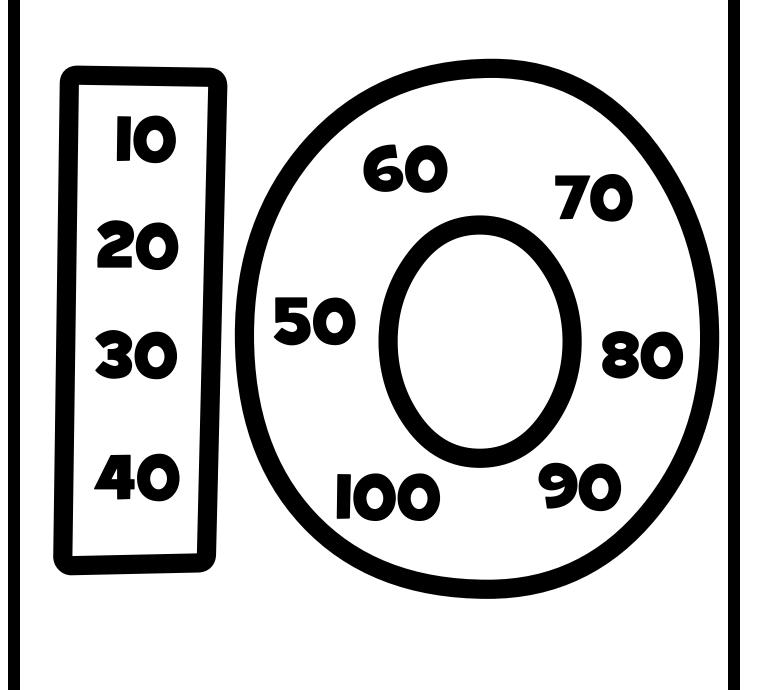
41 42 43 44 (45) 46 47 48 49 SKIP COUNTING BY 5 31 32 33 34 (35) 36 37 38 39 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 11 12 13 14 (5) 16 17 18 19 œ 4 (5) 6 7 8

Skip Counting by 5's





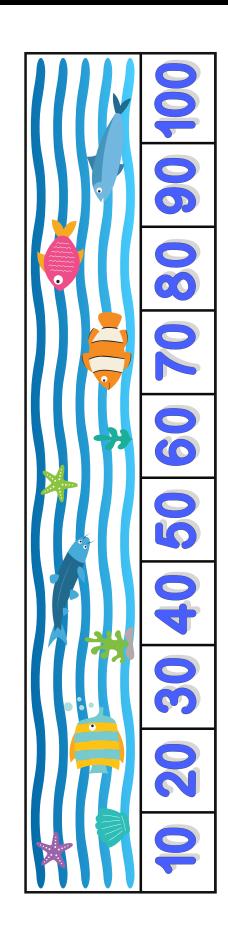
Multiples of 10

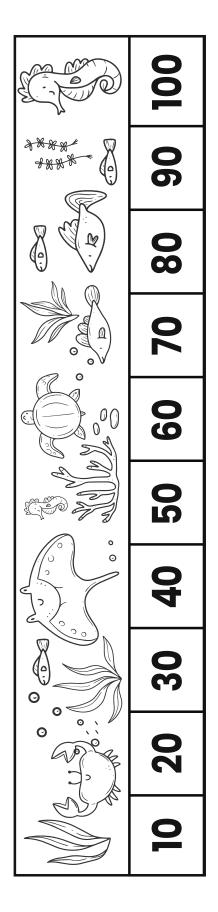


I CAN SKIP COUNT BY 10s

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Skip Counting by 10's

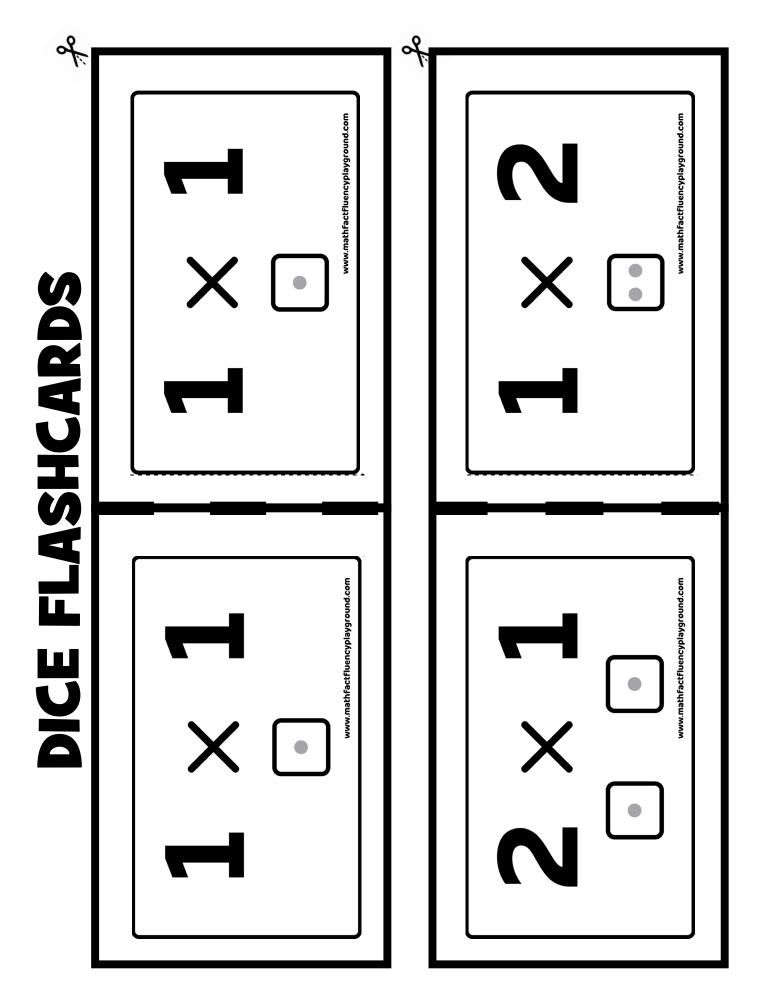


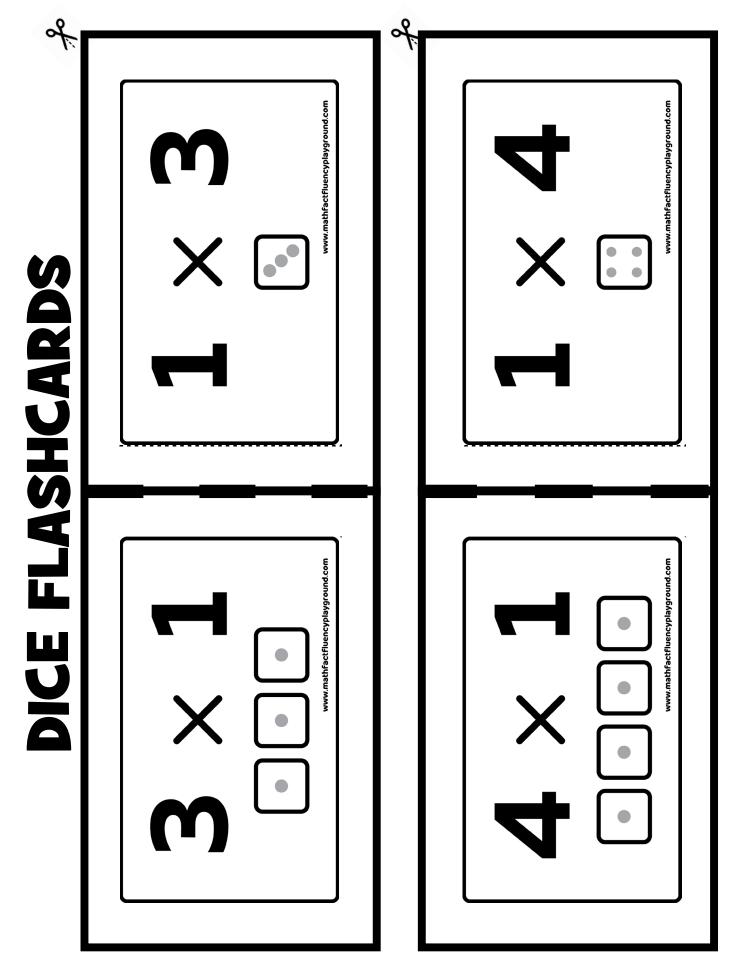


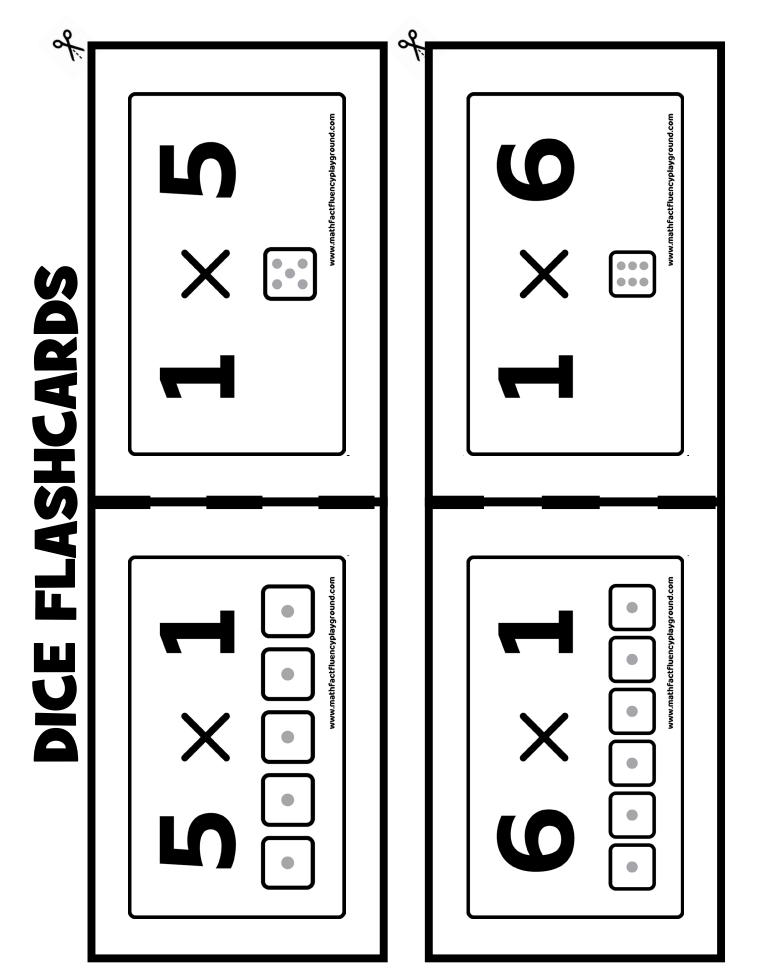
SKIP COUTING BY 10s TO 100

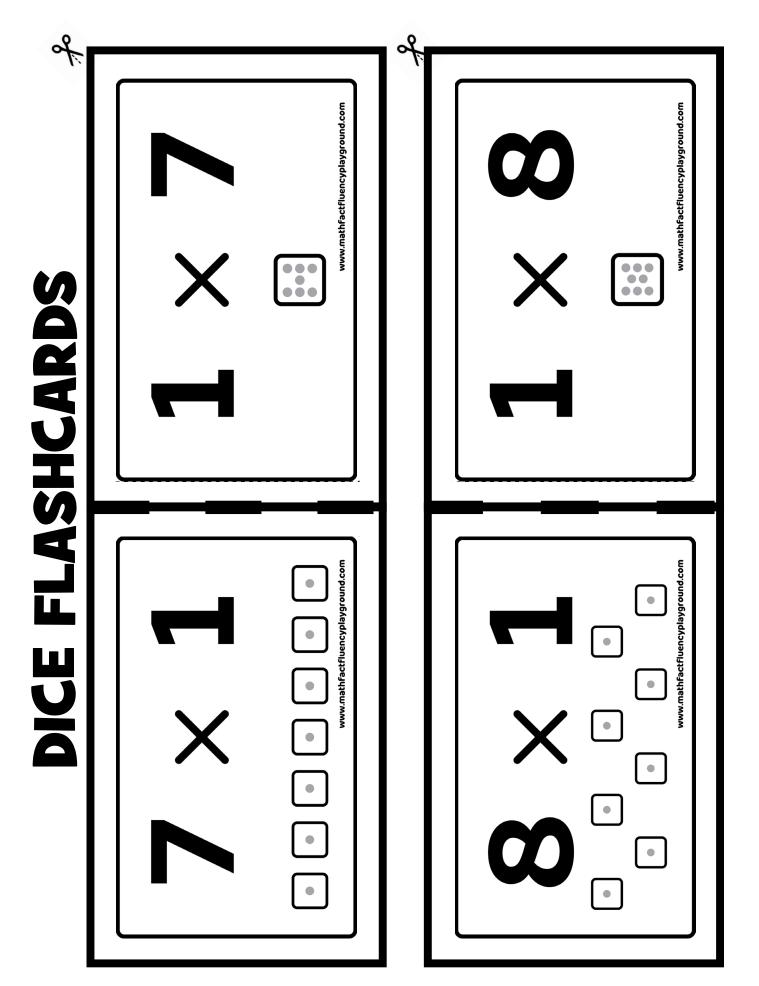
10	ten
20	twenty
30	thirty
40	forty
50	fifty
60	sixty
70	seventy
80	eighty
90	ninety
100	one hundred

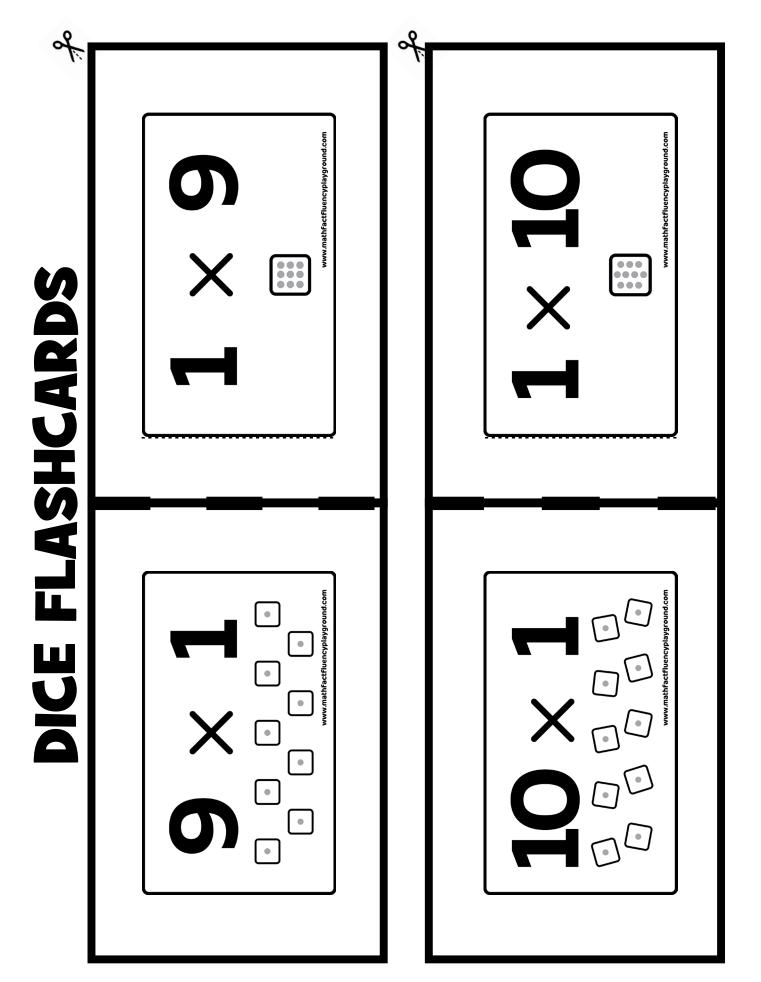
SKIP COUNTING

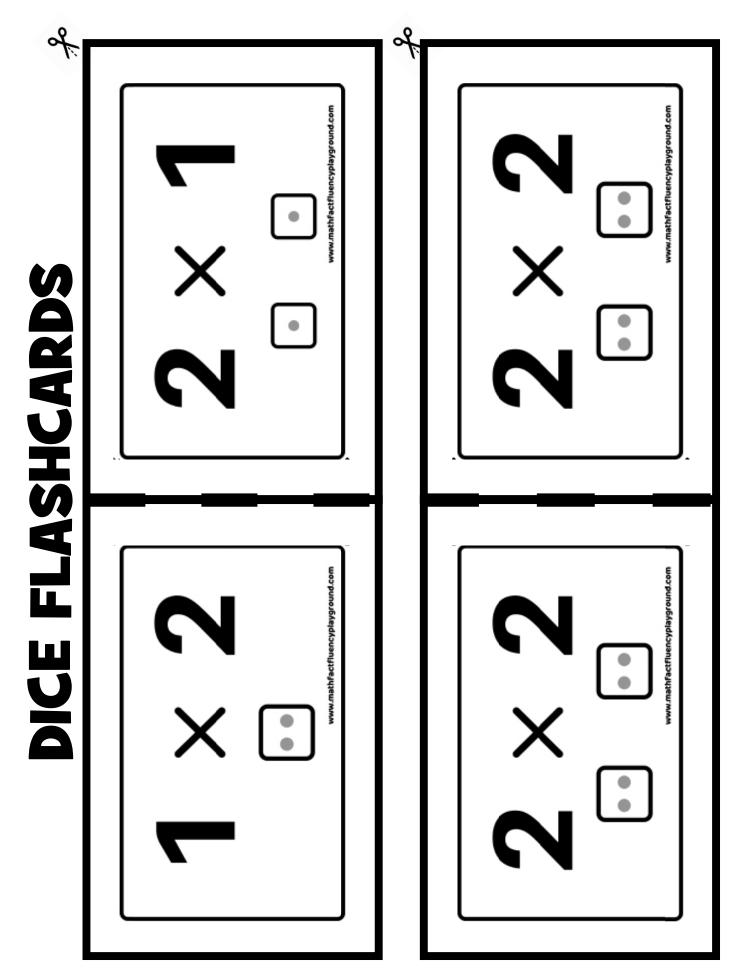




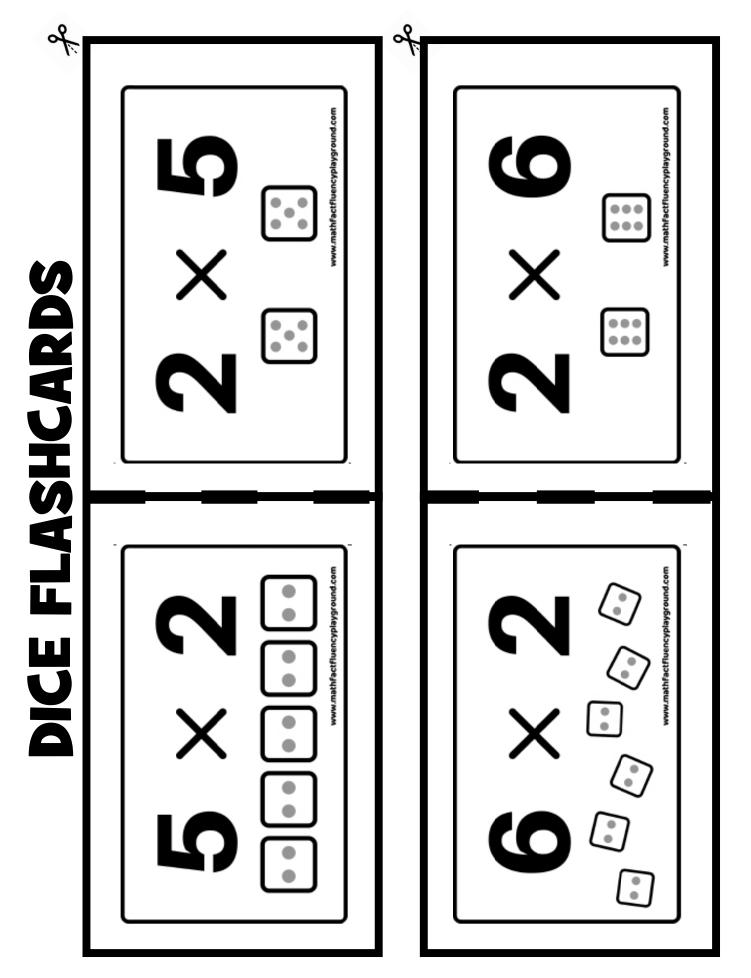




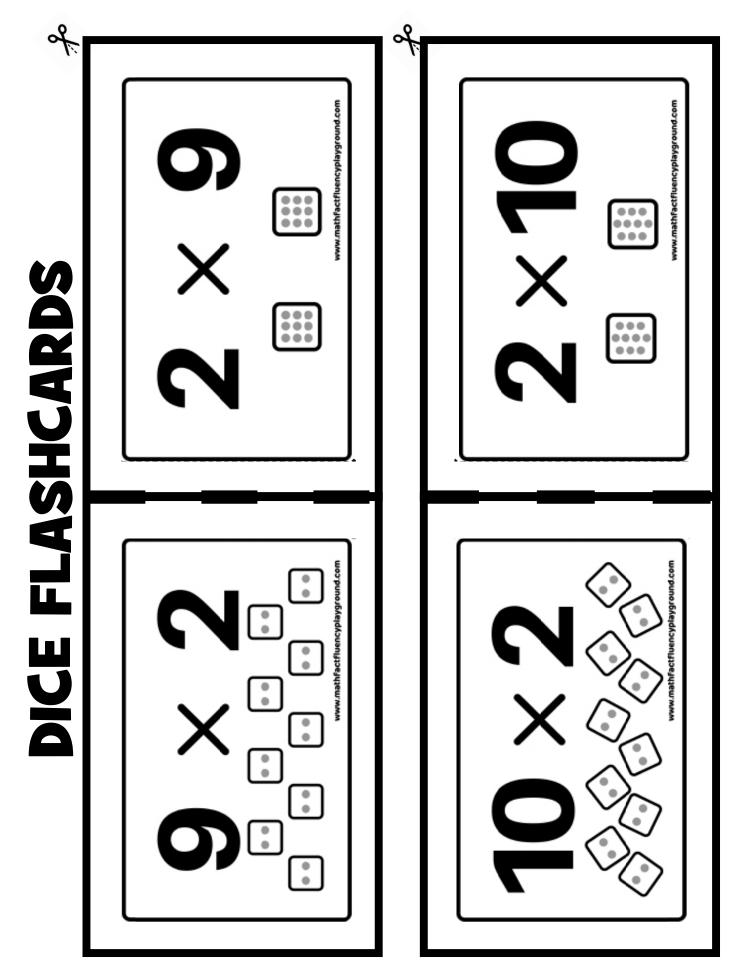


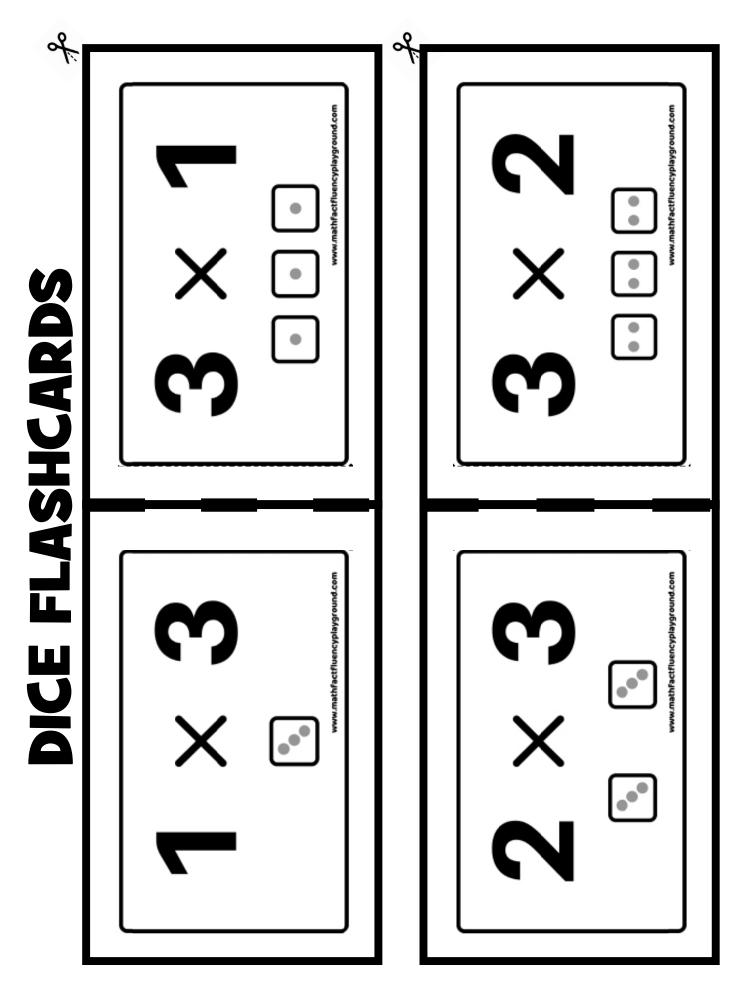


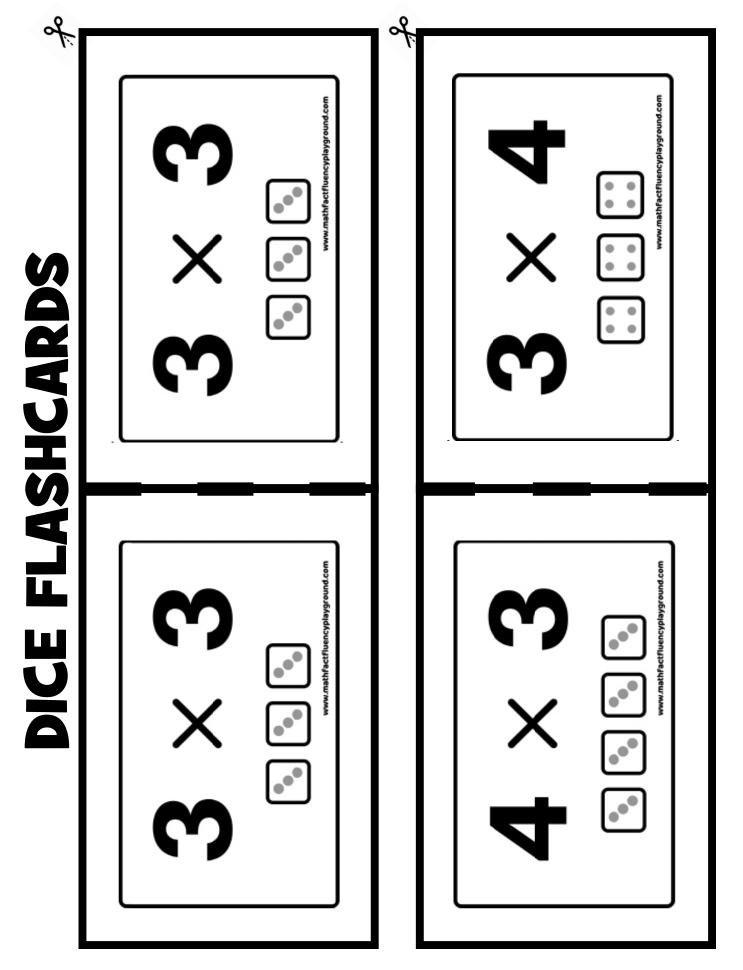
DICE FLASHCARDS

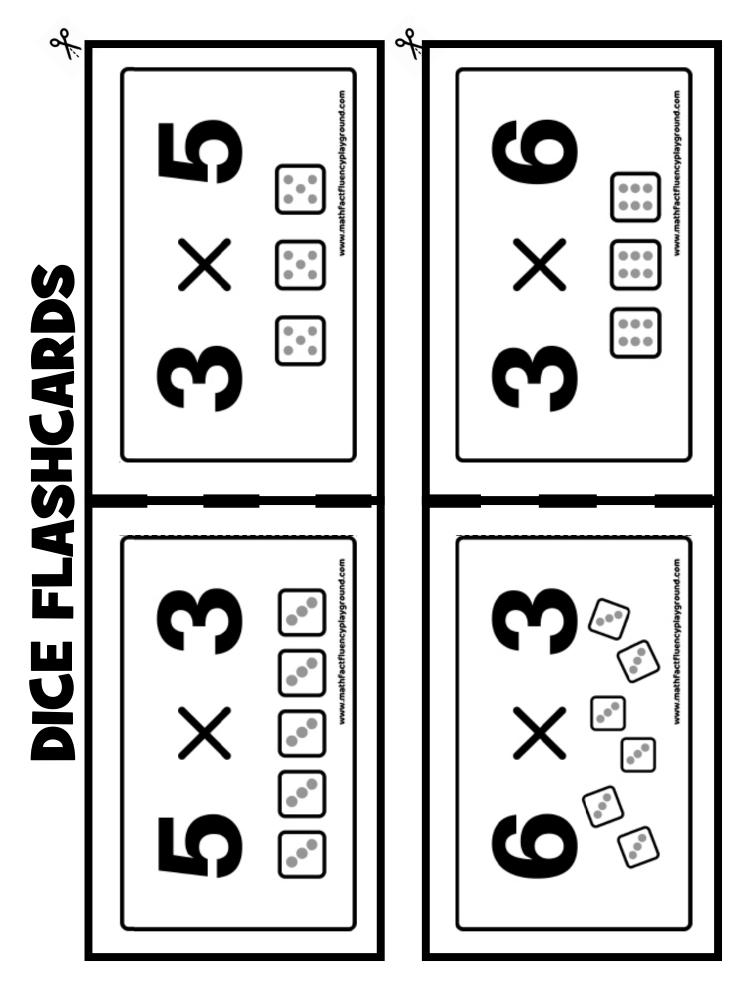


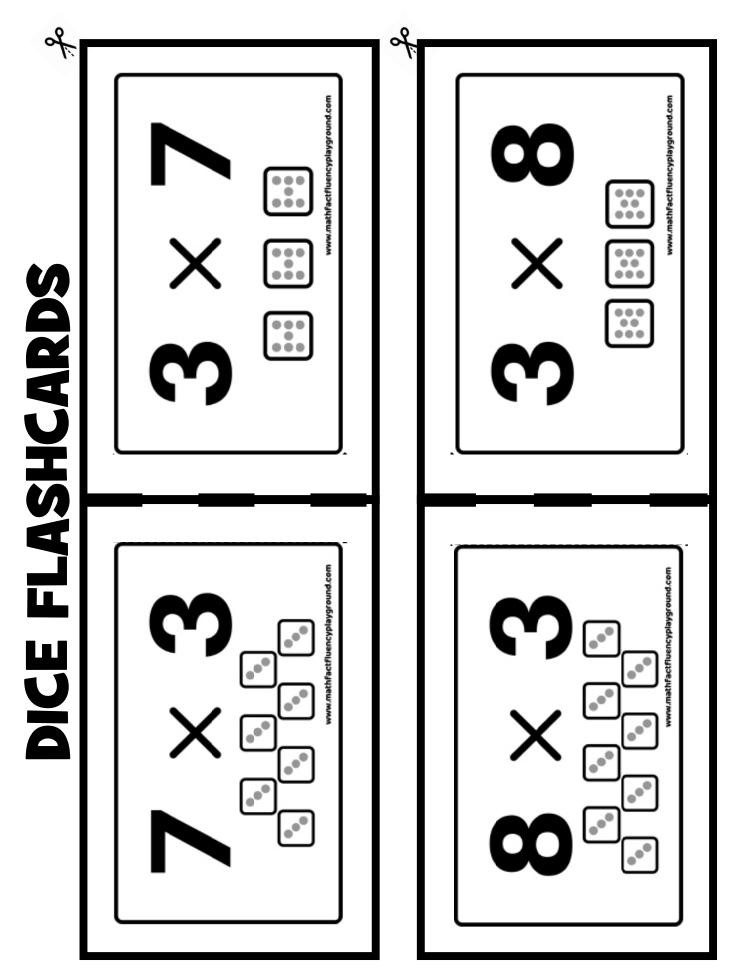
••• *** DICE FLASHCARDS ••• ***



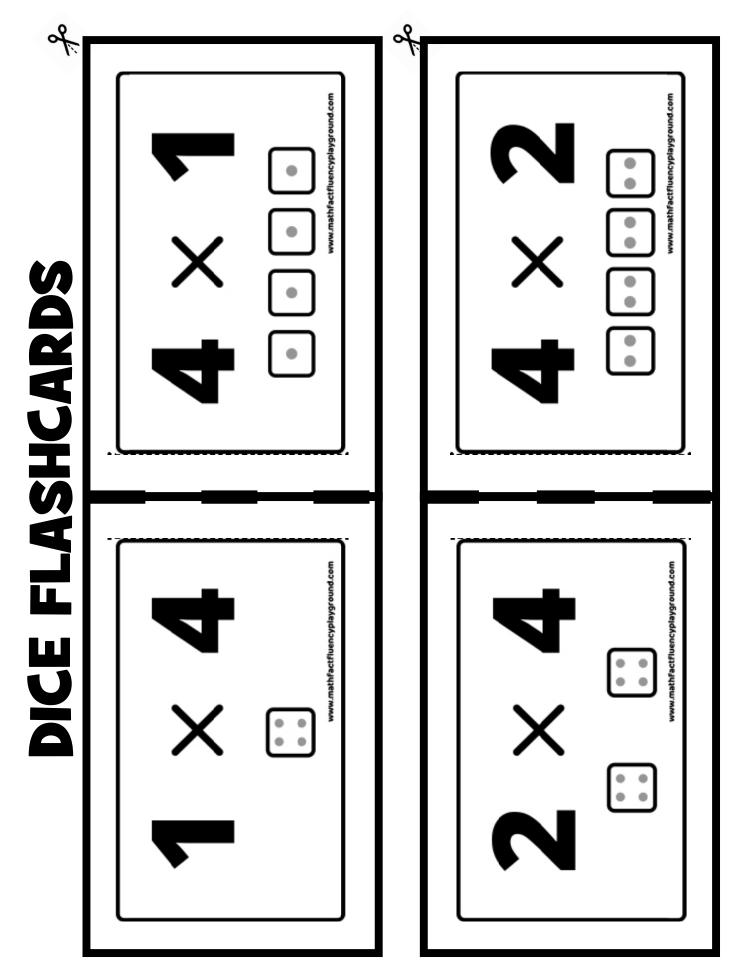




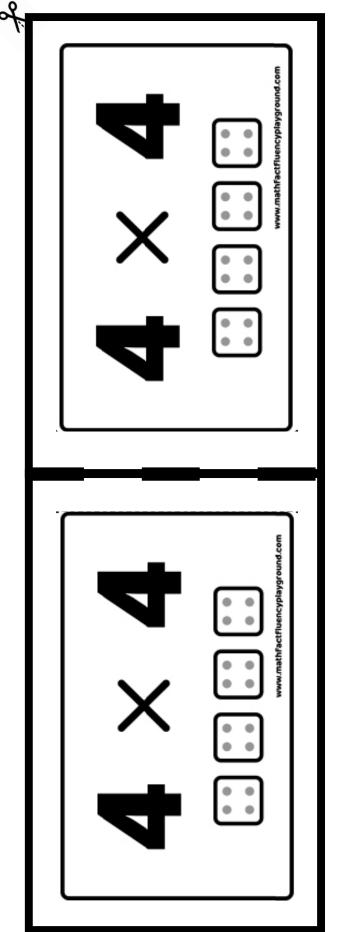




www.mathfactfluencyplayground.com •••• DICE FLASHCARDS ••• •••• ••• •••



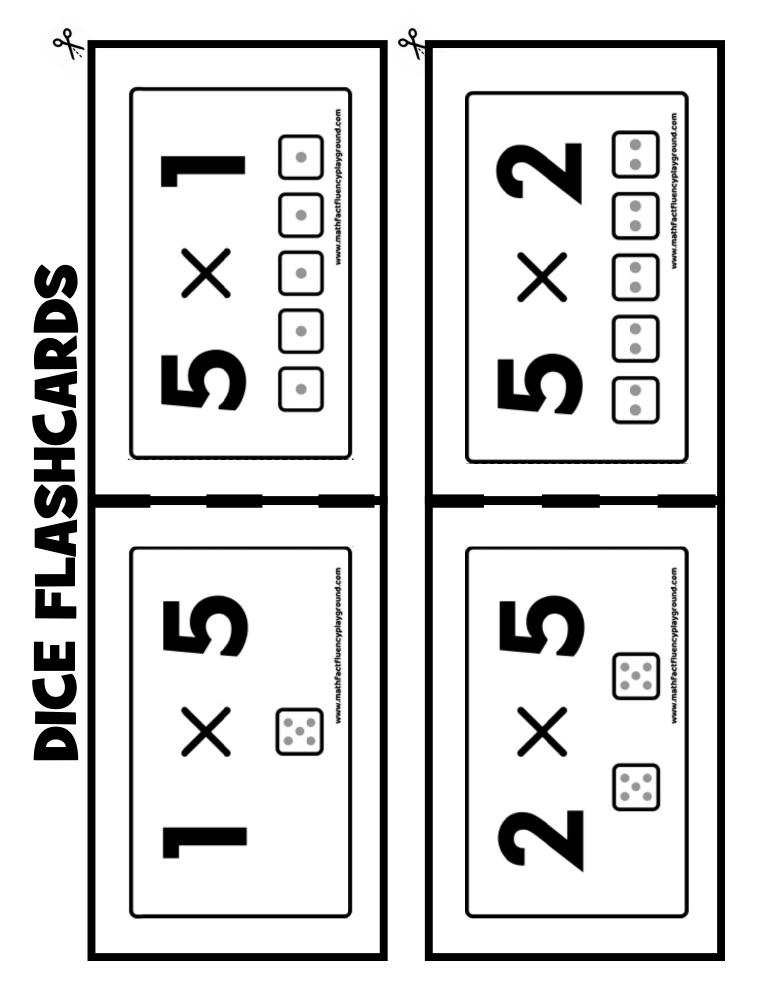
DICE FLASHCARDS

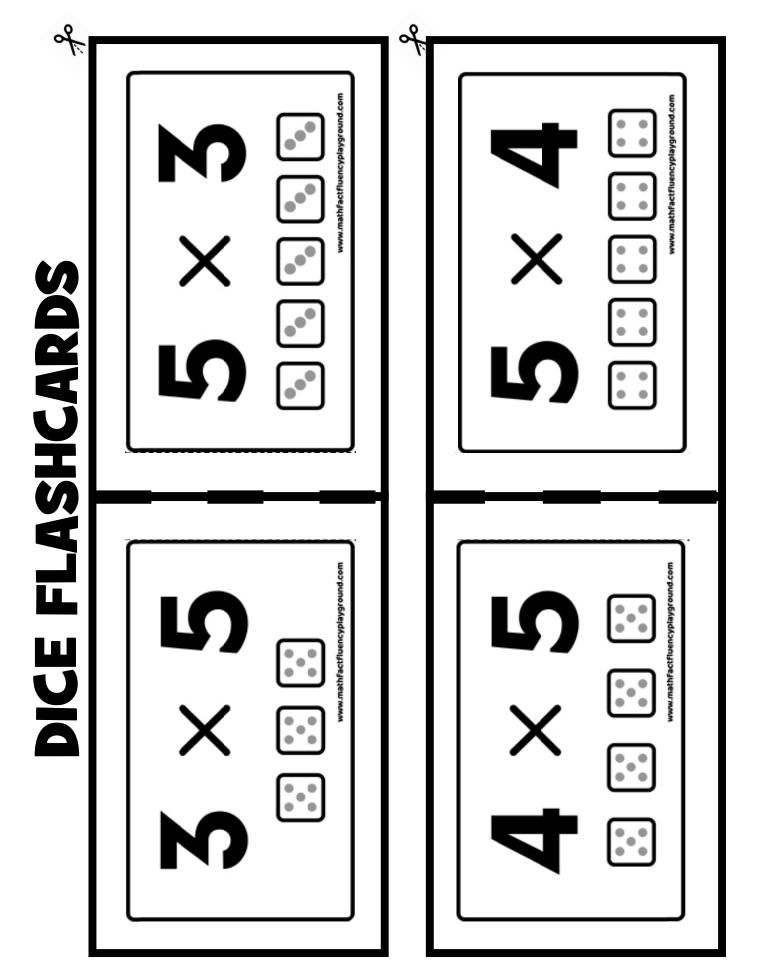


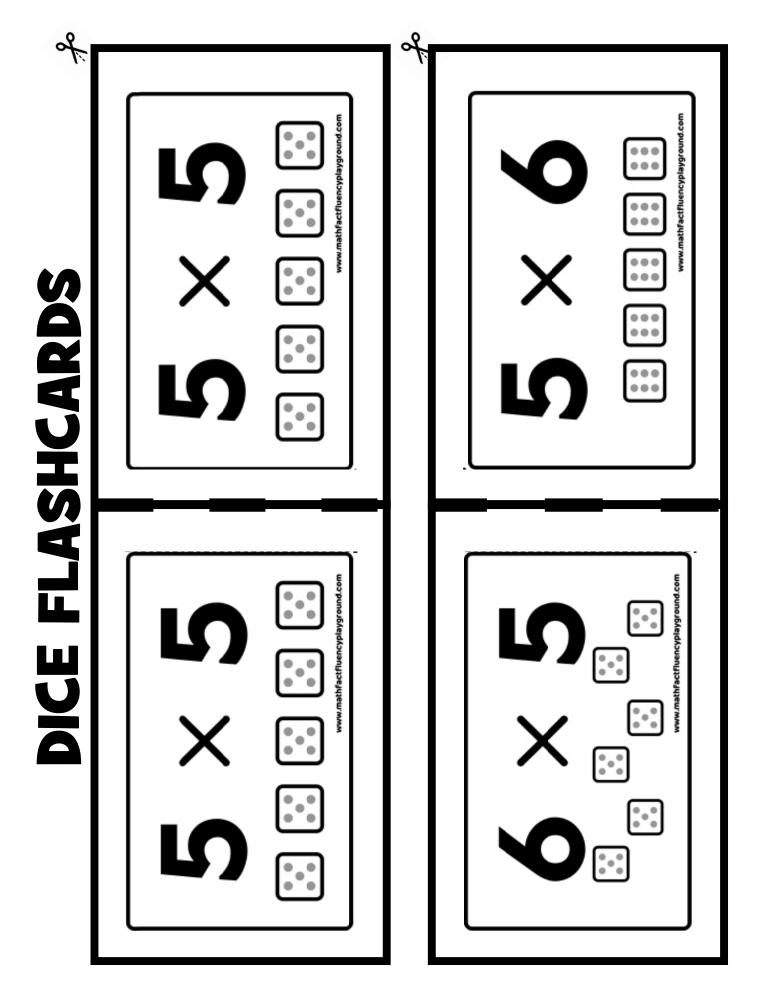
www.mathfactfluencyplayground.co DICE FLASHCARDS www.mathfactfluencyplayground.com

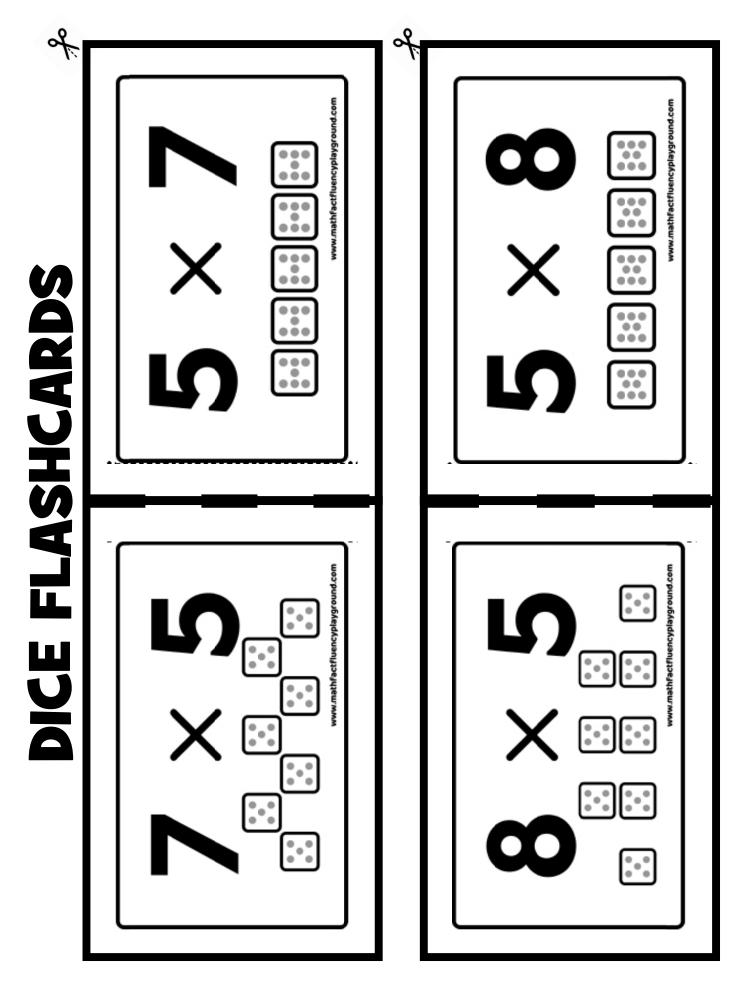
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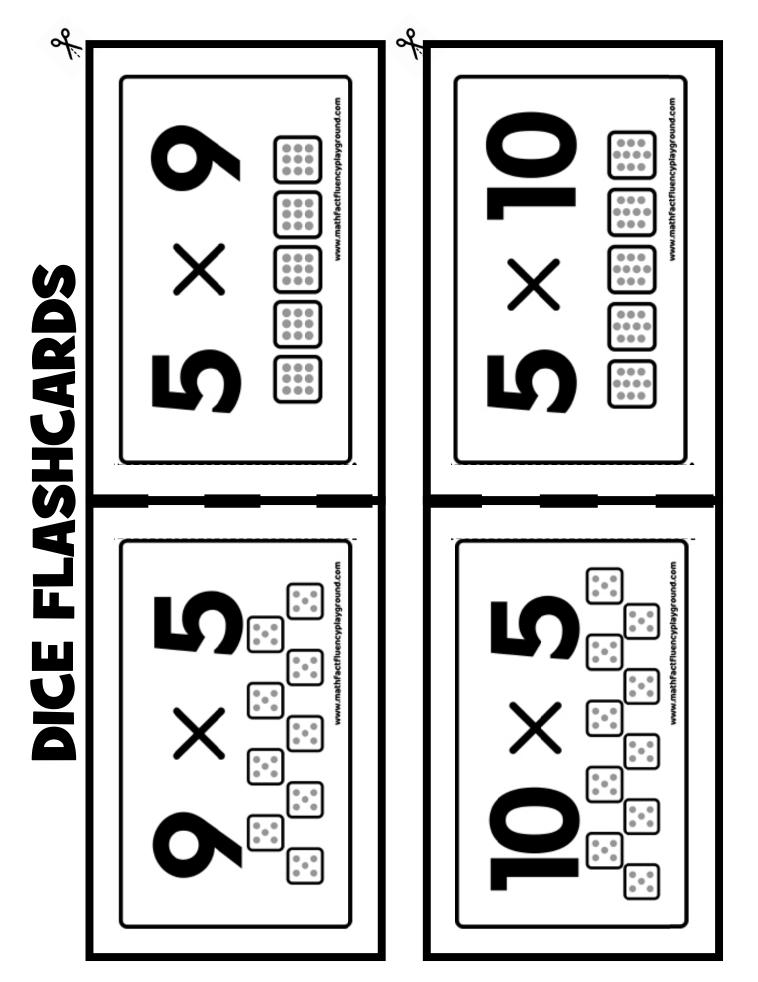
*** ••• *** • ... DICE FLASHCARDS ••• •••

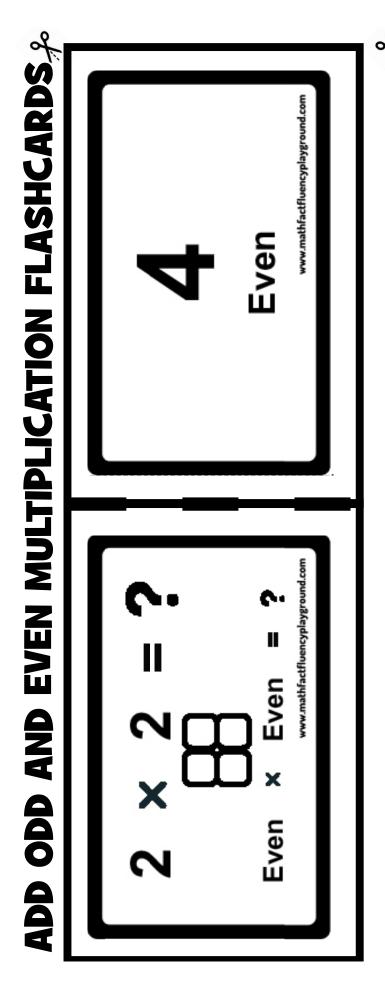


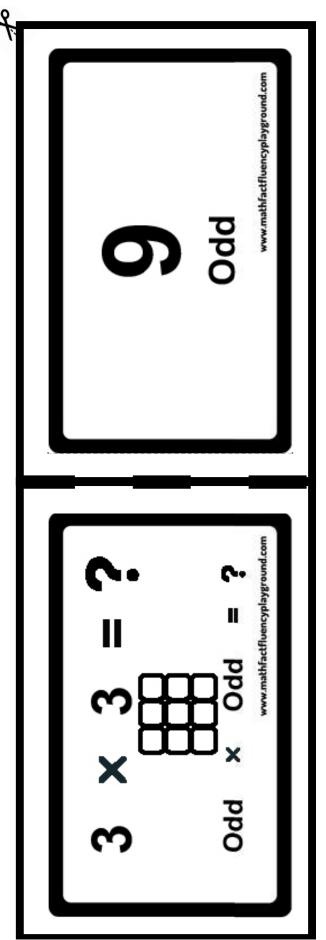




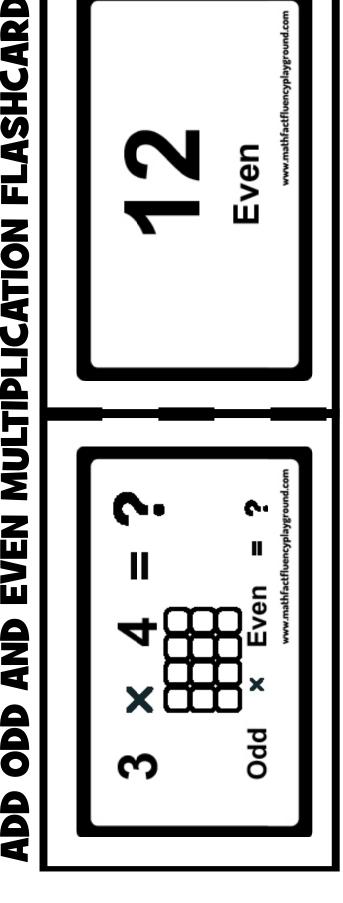


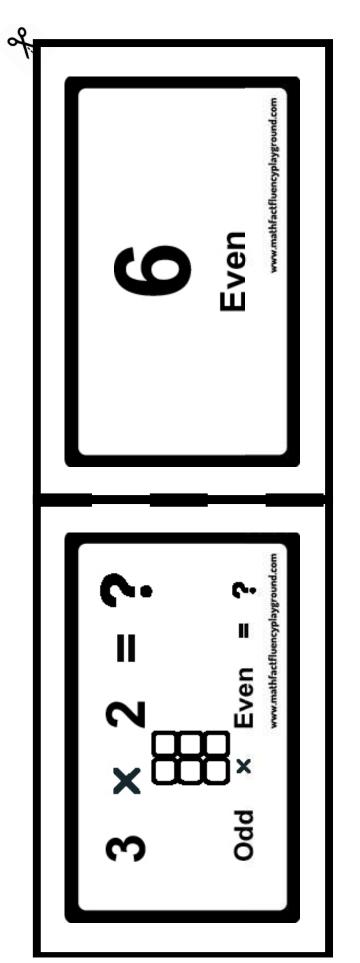


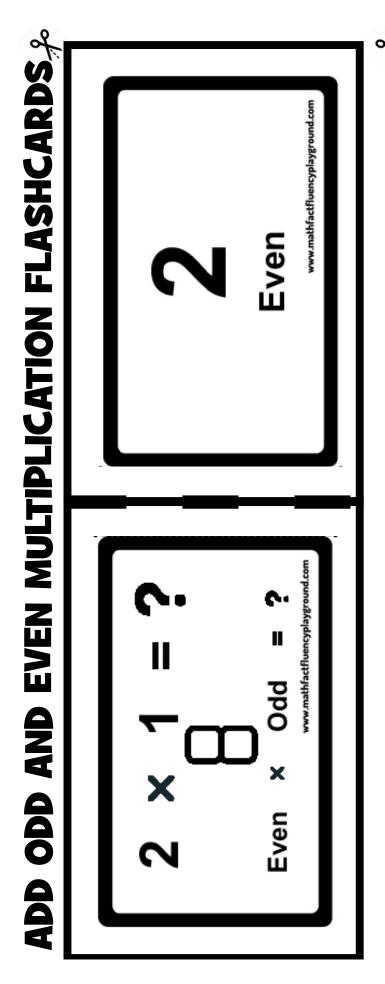


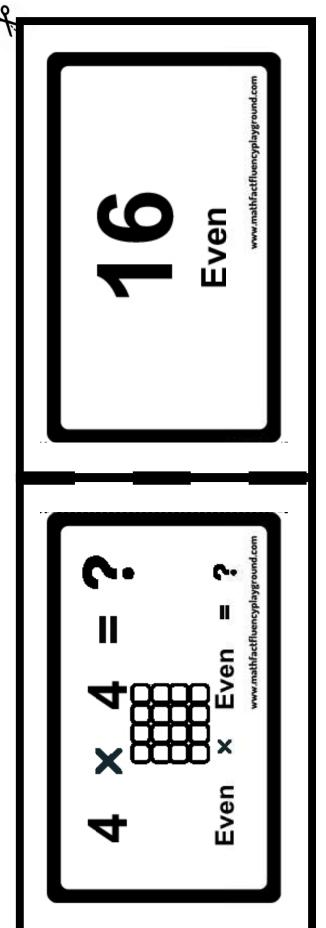


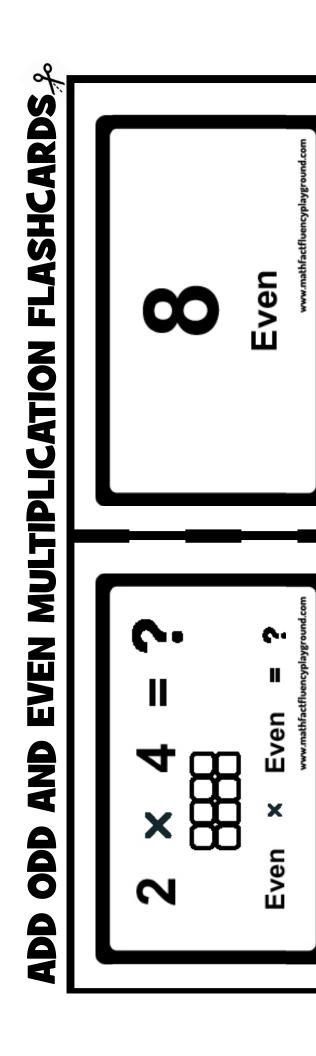
ADD ODD AND EVEN MULTIPLICATION FLASHCARDS &

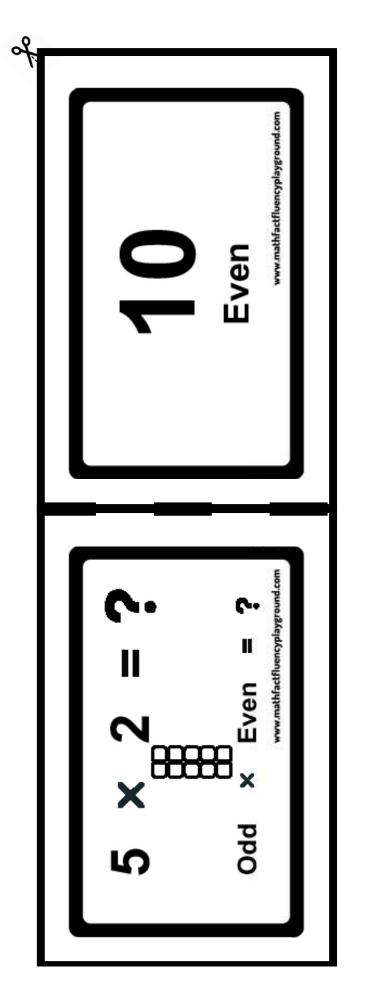


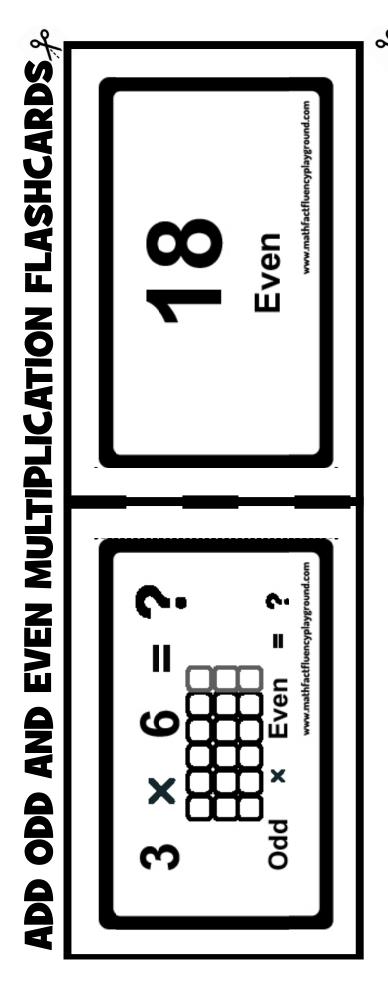


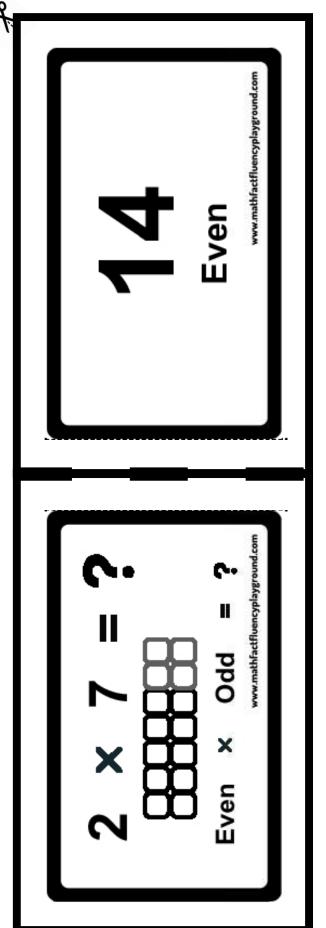




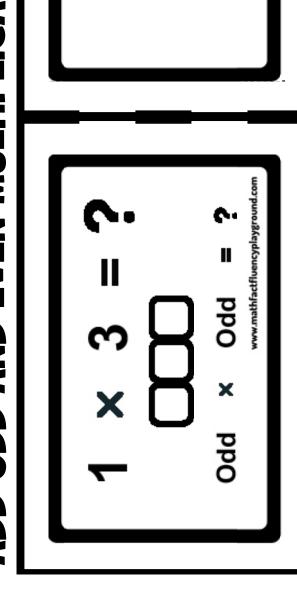


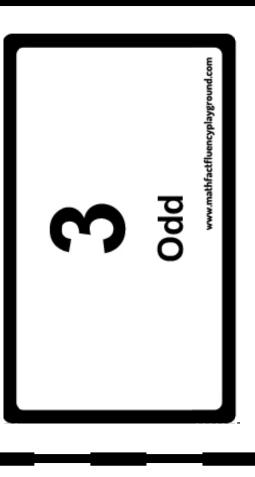


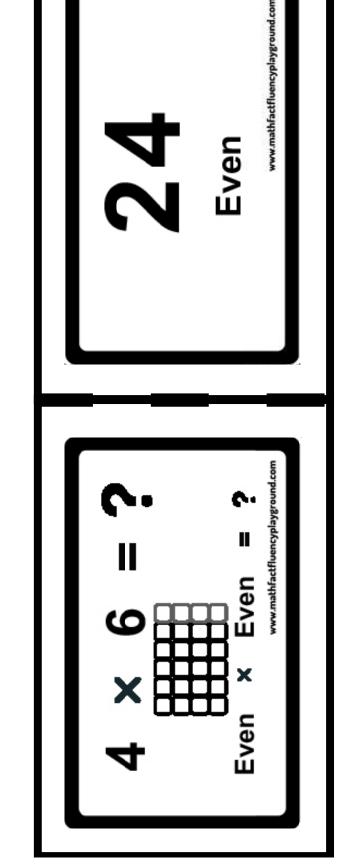




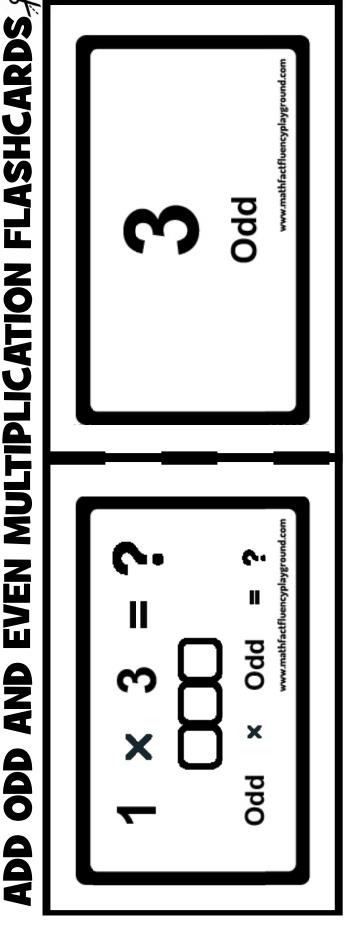
ADD ODD AND EVEN MULTIPLICATION FLASHCARDS &

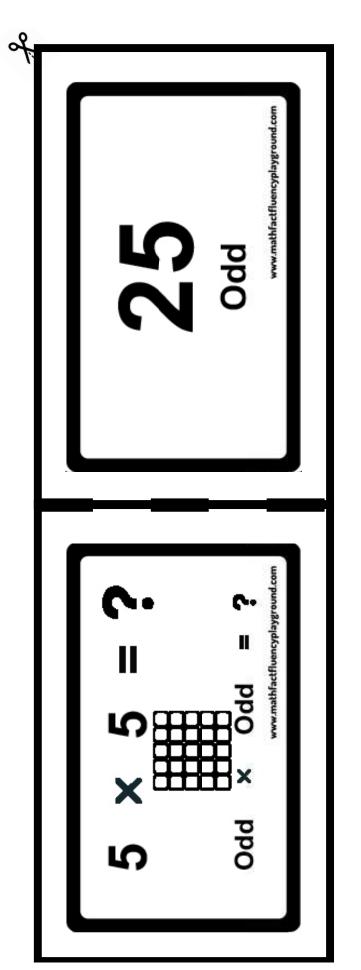














2Multiplication

$$2 \times 1 = 2$$

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

$$2 \times 6 = 12$$

$$2 \times 7 = 14$$

$$2 \times 8 = 16$$

$$2 \times 9 = 18$$

$$2 \times 10 = 20$$

$$2 \times 11 = 22$$

$$2 \times 12 = 24$$

0

2

MULTEPLECATEON

$$2 \times 1 = 2$$

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

$$2 \times 6 = 12$$

$$2 \times 7 = 14$$

$$2 \times 8 = 16$$

$$2 \times 9 = 18$$

$$2 \times 10 = 20$$

$$2 \times 11 = 22$$

$$2 \times 12 = 24$$

0

$$2 \times 1 = 2$$

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

$$2 \times 6 = 12$$

$$2 \times 7 = 14$$

$$2 \times 8 = 16$$

$$2 \times 9 = 18$$

$$2 \times 10 = 20$$

$$2 \times 12 = 24$$



3Multiplication

$$3 \times 1 = 3$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

$$3 \times 6 = 18$$

$$3 \times 7 = 21$$

$$3 \times 8 = 24$$

$$3 \times 9 = 27$$

$$3 \times 10 = 30$$

$$3 \times 11 = 33$$

$$3 \times 12 = 36$$

0

3

MULTIPLICATION

$$3 \times 1 = 3$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

$$3 \times 6 = 18$$

$$3 \times 7 = 21$$

$$3 \times 8 = 24$$

$$3 \times 9 = 27$$

$$3 \times 10 = 30$$

$$3 \times 11 = 33$$

$$3 \times 12 = 36$$

0

$$3 \times 1 = 3$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

$$3 \times 6 = 18$$

$$3 \times 7 = 21$$

$$3 \times 8 = 24$$

$$3 \times 9 = 27$$

$$3 \times 10 = 30$$

$$3 \times 11 = 33$$

$$3 \times 12 = 36$$

4 Multiplication

$$4 \times 1 = 4$$

$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

$$4 \times 3 = 12$$

$$4 \times 4 = 16$$

$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

$$4 \times 6 = 24$$

$$4 \times 7 = 28$$

$$4 \times 8 = 32$$

$$4 \times 9 = 36$$

$$4 \times 10 = 40$$

$$4 \times 11 = 44$$

$$4 \times 12 = 48$$

O 4 MULTIPLICATION

$$4 \times 1 = 4$$

$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

$$4 \times 3 = 12$$

$$4 \times 4 = 16$$

$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

$$4 \times 6 = 24$$

$$4 \times 7 = 28$$

$$4 \times 8 = 32$$

$$4 \times 9 = 36$$

$$4 \times 10 = 40$$

$$4 \times 11 = 44$$

$$4 \times 12 = 48$$

$$4 \times 1 = 4$$

$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

$$4 \times 3 = 12$$

$$4 \times 4 = 16$$

$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

$$4 \times 6 = 24$$

$$4 \times 7 = 28$$

$$4 \times 8 = 32$$

$$4 \times 9 = 36$$

$$4 \times 10 = 40$$

$$4 \times 11 = 44$$

$$4 \times 12 = 48$$

Multiplication

$$5 \times 1 = 5$$

$$5 \times 2 = 10$$

$$5 \times 3 = 15$$

$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

$$5 \times 5 = 25$$

$$5 \times 6 = 30$$

$$5 \times 7 = 35$$

$$5 \times 8 = 40$$

$$5 \times 9 = 45$$

$$5 \times 10 = 50$$

$$5 \times 11 = 55$$

$$5 \times 12 = 60$$

MULTIPLICATION

$$5 \times 1 = 5$$

$$5 \times 2 = 10$$

$$5 \times 3 = 15$$

$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

$$5 \times 5 = 25$$

$$5 \times 6 = 30$$

$$5 \times 7 = 35$$

$$5 \times 8 = 40$$

$$5 \times 9 = 45$$

$$5 \times 10 = 50$$

$$5 \times 11 = 55$$

$$5 \times 12 = 60$$

$$5 \times 1 = 5$$

$$5 \times 2 = 10$$

$$5 \times 3 = 15$$

$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

$$5 \times 5 = 25$$

$$5 \times 6 = 30$$

$$5 \times 7 = 35$$

$$5 \times 8 = 40$$

$$5 \times 9 = 45$$

$$5 \times 10 = 50$$

$$5 \times 11 = 55$$

$$5 \times 12 = 60$$



Multiplication

$$6 \times 1 = 6$$

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

$$6 \times 3 = 18$$

$$6 \times 4 = 24$$

$$6 \times 5 = 30$$

$$6 \times 6 = 36$$

$$6 \times 7 = 42$$

$$6 \times 8 = 48$$

$$6 \times 9 = 54$$

$$6 \times 10 = 60$$

$$6 \times 11 = 66$$

$$6 \times 12 = 72$$

6

MULTEPLECATEON

$$6 \times 1 = 6$$

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

$$6 \times 4 = 24$$

$$6 \times 5 = 30$$

$$6 \times 8 = 48$$

$$6 \times 9 = 54$$

$$6 \times 10 = 60$$

$$6 \times 11 = 66$$

$$6 \times 1 = 6$$

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

$$6 \times 3 = 18$$

$$6 \times 4 = 24$$

$$6 \times 5 = 30$$

$$6 \times 6 = 36$$

$$6 \times 7 = 42$$

$$6 \times 8 = 48$$

$$6 \times 9 = 54$$

$$6 \times 10 = 60$$

$$6 \times 11 = 66$$

$$6 \times 12 = 72$$

7Multiplication

$$7 \times 1 = 7$$

$$7 \times 2 = 14$$

$$7 \times 3 = 21$$

$$7 \times 4 = 28$$

$$7 \times 5 = 35$$

$$7 \times 6 = 42$$

$$7 \times 7 = 49$$

$$7 \times 8 = 56$$

$$7 \times 9 = 63$$

$$7 \times 10 = 70$$

$$7 \times 11 = 77$$

$$7 \times 12 = 84$$

O 7 MULTIPLICATION

$$7 \times 1 = 7$$

$$7 \times 2 = 14$$

$$7 \times 3 = 21$$

$$7 \times 4 = 28$$

$$7 \times 5 = 35$$

$$7 \times 6 = 42$$

$$7 \times 8 = 56$$

$$7 \times 9 = 63$$

$$7 \times 10 = 70$$

$$7 \times 11 = 77$$

$$7 \times 12 = 84$$

$$7 \times 1 = 7$$

$$7 \times 2 = 14$$

$$7 \times 3 = 21$$

$$7 \times 4 = 28$$

$$7 \times 5 = 35$$

$$7 \times 6 = 42$$

$$7 \times 7 = 49$$

$$7 \times 8 = 56$$

$$7 \times 9 = 63$$

$$7 \times 10 = 70$$

$$7 \times 11 = 77$$

$$7 \times 12 = 84$$



Multiplication

$$8 \times 1 = 8$$

$$8 \times 2 = 16$$

$$8 \times 3 = 24$$

$$8 \times 4 = 32$$

$$8 \times 5 = 40$$

$$8 \times 6 = 48$$

$$8 \times 7 = 56$$

$$8 \times 8 = 64$$

$$8 \times 9 = 72$$

$$8 \times 10 = 80$$

$$8 \times 11 = 88$$

$$8 \times 12 = 96$$

MULTIPLICATION

$$8 \times 1 = 8$$

$$8 \times 3 = 24$$

$$8 \times 4 = 32$$

$$8 \times 5 = 40$$

$$8 \times 6 = 48$$

$$8 \times 7 = 56$$

$$8 \times 8 = 64$$

$$8 \times 9 = 72$$

$$8 \times 10 = 80$$

$$8 \times 11 = 88$$

$$8 \times 12 = 96$$

$$8 \times 1 = 8$$

$$8 \times 2 = 16$$

$$8 \times 3 = 24$$

$$8 \times 4 = 32$$

$$8 \times 5 = 40$$

$$8 \times 6 = 48$$

$$8 \times 7 = 56$$

$$8 \times 8 = 64$$

$$8 \times 9 = 72$$

$$8 \times 10 = 80$$

$$8 \times 11 = 88$$

$$8 \times 12 = 96$$



9

Multiplication

 $9 \times 1 = 9$

 $9 \times 2 = 18$

 $9 \times 3 = 27$

 $9 \times 4 = 36$

 $9 \times 5 = 45$

 $9 \times 6 = 54$

 $9 \times 7 = 63$

 $9 \times 8 = 72$

 $9 \times 9 = 81$

 $9 \times 10 = 90$

 $9 \times 11 = 99$

 $9 \times 12 = 108$

9

MULTIPLICATION

9 x 1 = 9

9 x 2 = 18

 $9 \times 3 = 27$

9 x 4 = 36

 $9 \times 5 = 45$

 $9 \times 6 = 54$

 $9 \times 7 = 63$

 $9 \times 8 = 72$

9 x 9 = 81

 $9 \times 10 = 90$

9 x 11 = 99

9 x 12 = 108

0

9

MULTIPLICATION

 $9 \times 1 = 9$

 $9 \times 2 = 18$

 $9 \times 3 = 27$

 $9 \times 4 = 36$

 $9 \times 5 = 45$

 $9 \times 6 = 54$

 $9 \times 7 = 63$

 $9 \times 8 = 72$

 $9 \times 9 = 81$

 $9 \times 10 = 90$

9 x 11 = 99

 $9 \times 12 = 108$

10 Multiplication

$$10 \times 1 = 10$$

$$10 \times 2 = 20$$

$$10 \times 3 = 30$$

$$10 \times 4 = 40$$

$$10 \times 5 = 50$$

$$10 \times 6 = 60$$

$$10 \times 7 = 70$$

$$10 \times 8 = 80$$

$$10 \times 9 = 90$$

$$10 \times 10 = 100$$

$$10 \times 11 = 110$$

$$10 \times 12 = 120$$

O 10 MULTEPLECATION

$$10 \times 2 = 20$$

$$10 \times 3 = 30$$

$$10 \times 4 = 40$$

$$10 \times 5 = 50$$

$$10 \times 6 = 60$$

$$10 \times 7 = 70$$

$$10 \times 8 = 80$$

$$10 \times 9 = 90$$

$$10 \times 10 = 100$$

$$10 \times 11 = 110$$

$$10 \times 12 = 120$$

$$10 \times 2 = 20$$

$$10 \times 3 = 30$$

$$10 \times 4 = 40$$

$$10 \times 5 = 50$$

$$10 \times 6 = 60$$

$$10 \times 7 = 70$$

$$10 \times 8 = 80$$

$$10 \times 9 = 90$$

$$10 \times 10 = 100$$



11

Multiplication

 $11 \times 1 = 11$

 $11 \times 2 = 22$

 $11 \times 3 = 33$

 $11 \times 4 = 44$

 $11 \times 5 = 55$

 $11 \times 6 = 66$

 $11 \times 7 = 77$

 $11 \times 8 = 88$

 $11 \times 9 = 99$

 $11 \times 10 = 110$

 $11 \times 11 = 121$

 $11 \times 12 = 132$

0

11

MULTIPLICATION

11 x 1 = 11

11 x 2 = 22

11 x 3 = 33

 $11 \times 4 = 44$

 $11 \times 5 = 55$

11 x 6 = 66

 $11 \times 7 = 77$

 $11 \times 8 = 88$

11 x 9 = 99

 $11 \times 10 = 110$

 $11 \times 11 = 121$

11 x 12 = 132

0

MULTIPLICATION

11 x 1 = 11

 $11 \times 2 = 22$

 $11 \times 3 = 33$

 $11 \times 4 = 44$

 $11 \times 5 = 55$

 $11 \times 6 = 66$

 $11 \times 7 = 77$

 $11 \times 8 = 88$

 $11 \times 9 = 99$

11 x 10 = 110

11 x 11 = 121

11 x 12 = 132

Multiplication

$$12 \times 1 = 12$$

$$12 \times 2 = 24$$

$$12 \times 3 = 36$$

$$12 \times 4 = 48$$

$$12 \times 5 = 60$$

$$12 \times 6 = 72$$

$$12 \times 7 = 84$$

$$12 \times 8 = 96$$

$$12 \times 9 = 108$$

$$12 \times 10 = 120$$

$$12 \times 12 = 144$$

MULTIPLICATION

$$12 \times 3 = 36$$

$$12 \times 4 = 48$$

$$12 \times 5 = 60$$

$$12 \times 7 = 84$$

$$12 \times 12 = 144$$

$$12 \times 2 = 24$$

$$12 \times 3 = 36$$

$$12 \times 4 = 48$$

$$12 \times 5 = 60$$

$$12 \times 6 = 72$$

$$12 \times 7 = 84$$

$$12 \times 8 = 96$$



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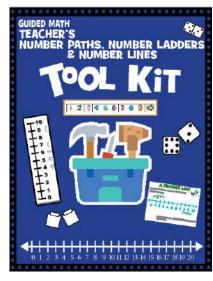
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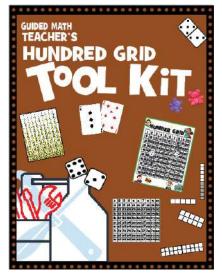
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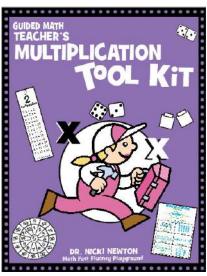
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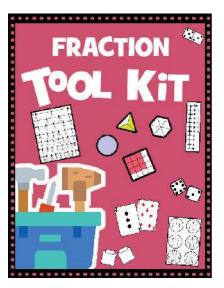


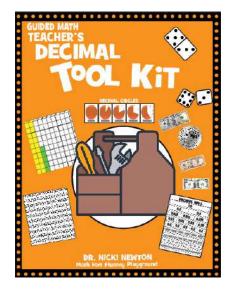














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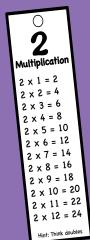
MULTIPLICATION TOOL KIT





Guided Math Templates help students to visualize and do the math.

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- Visual Flashcards that help students to practice their facts in fun and engaging ways. There are some premade games. There are also blank game templates so that the teacher can create differentiated game boards and so that students can create their own games.
- Story Mats and Paper Manipulatives can help students to act out different problems. These 2 tools help students to not only solve but also to tell word problems. As with the other resources in this book, they work on visualizing and acting out the problems.





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