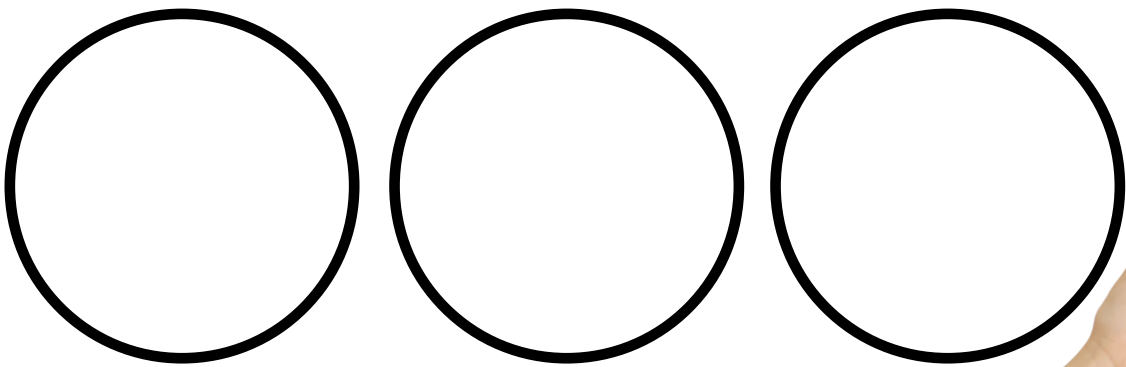


When you multiply by zero,  
you get zero, nothing, zilch!

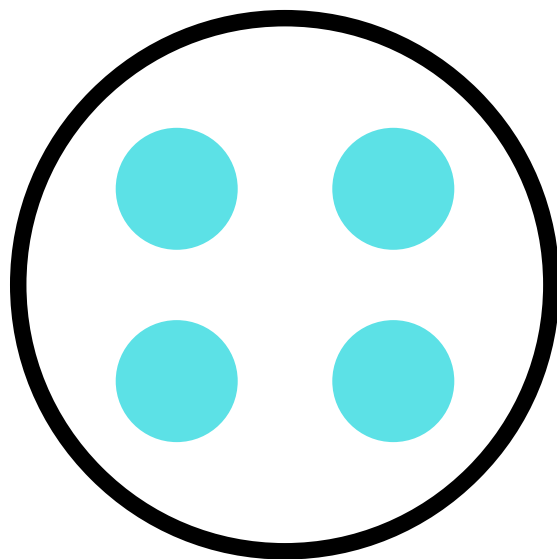
3 groups of 0

$$3 \times 0$$



When you multiply by 1, you  
get the number you multiply

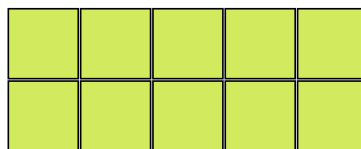
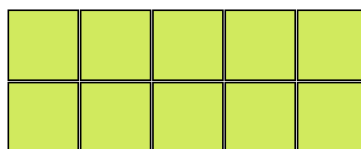
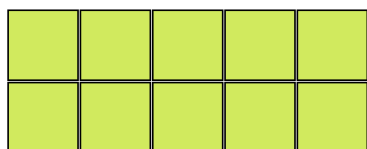
$$1 \times 4$$





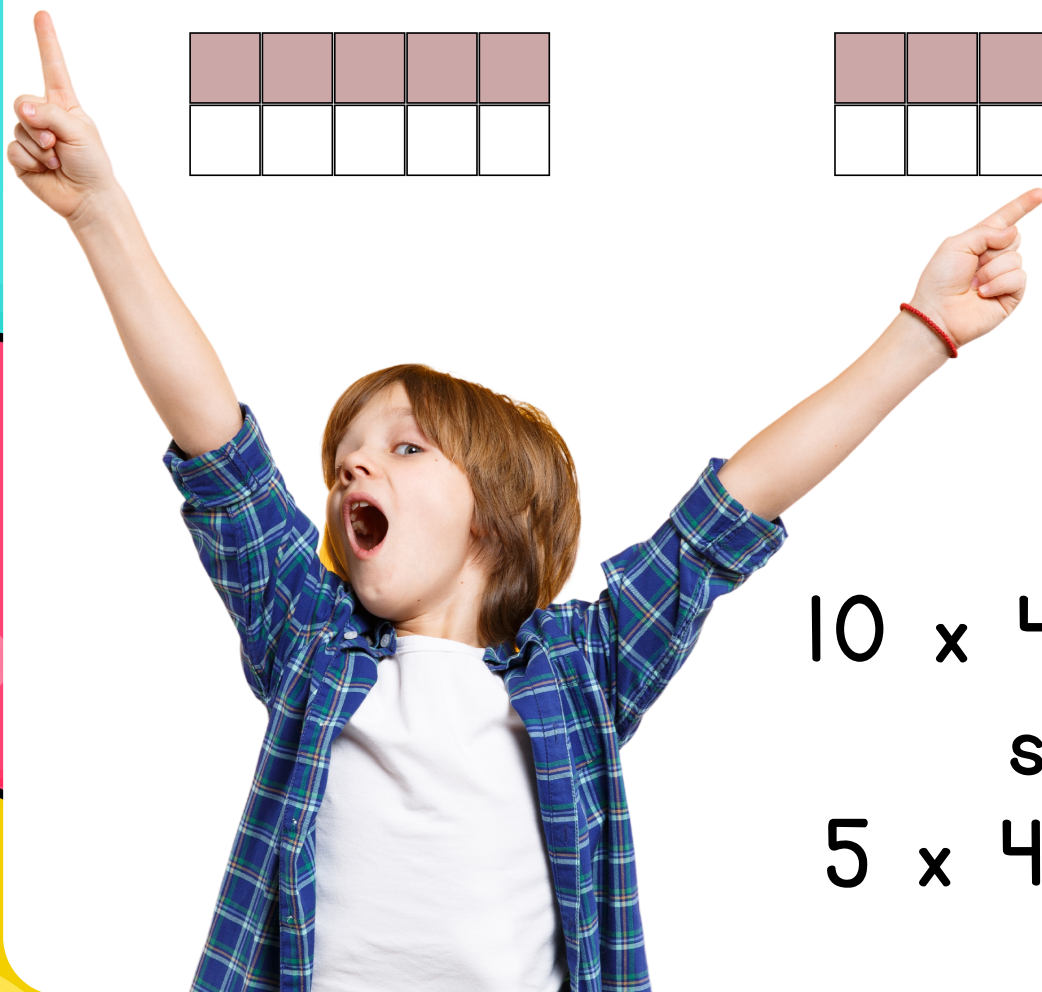
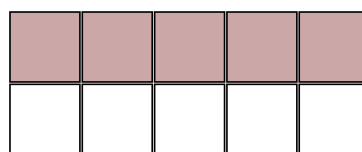
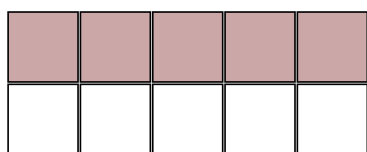
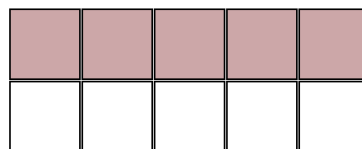
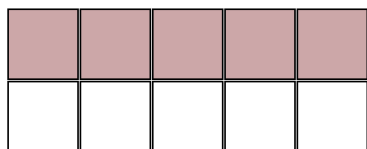
When you multiply by ten,  
think of groups of 10

$$4 \times 10$$



When you multiply by 5, think half about half of multiplying by ten

$$5 \times 4$$



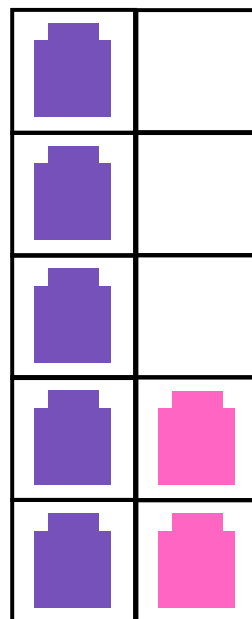
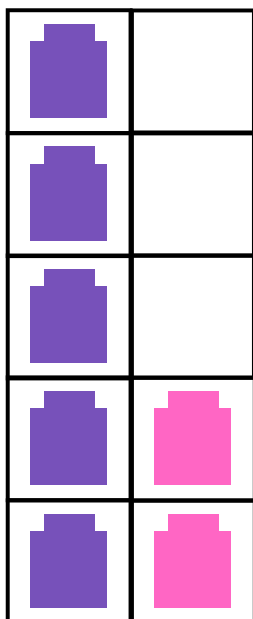
$$10 \times 4 = 40$$

so

$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

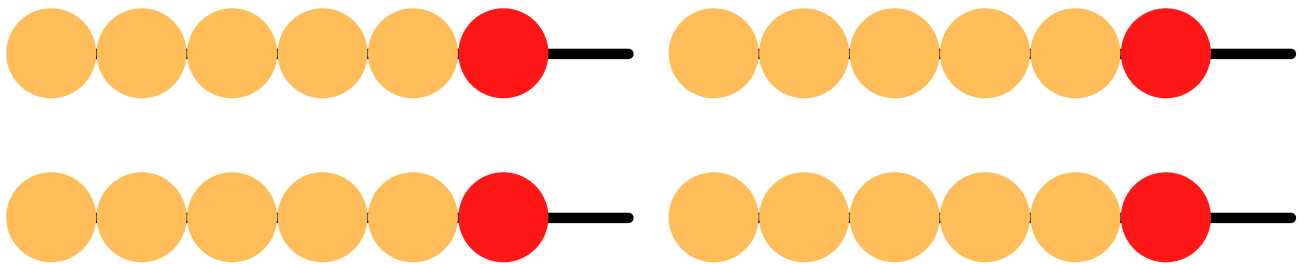
When you multiply by 2, you are doubling! Think  $7 + 7$

$$2 \times 7$$



When you multiply by 4,  
Think double 2's!

$$4 \times 6$$



$$2 \times 6 = 12 \text{ so } 4 \times 6 \text{ must be } 24$$

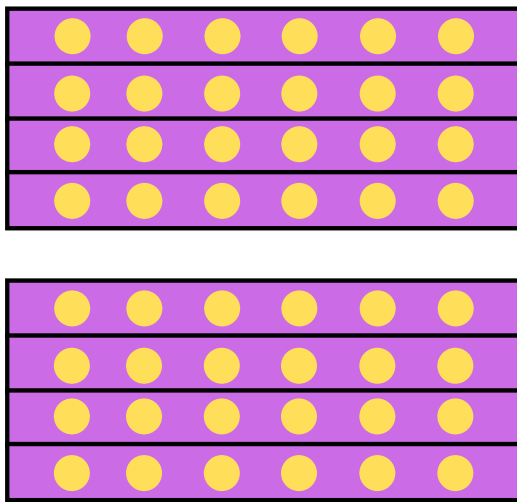




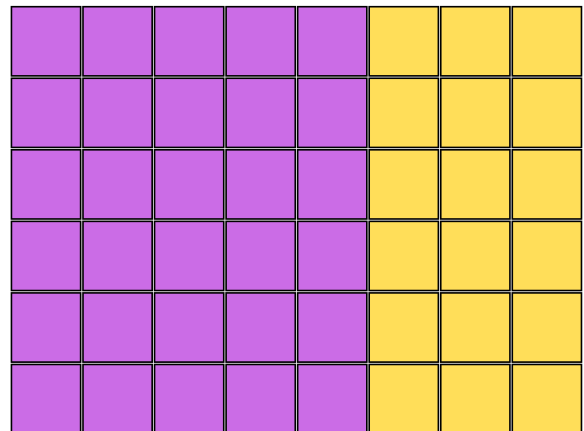
When you multiply by 8 you can

$$4 \times 6$$

Think double 4's

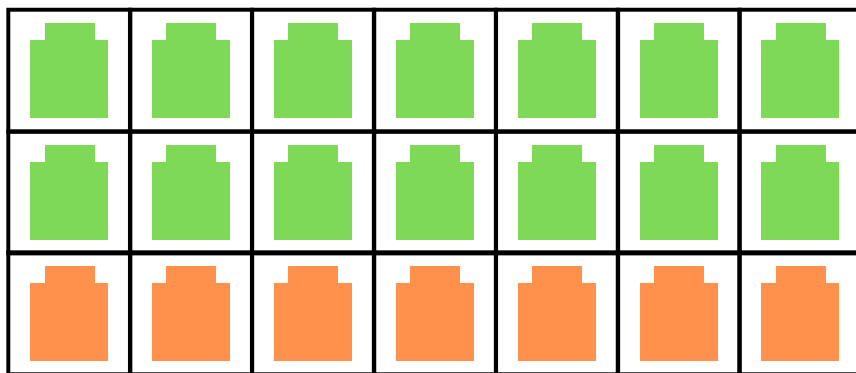


OR times 5 plus times 3



When you multiply by 3, think about  
one group more than doubles

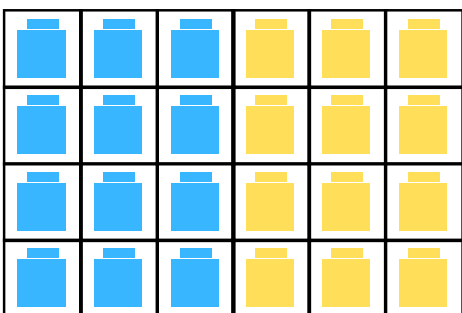
$$3 \times 7$$



When you multiply by 6 here are 2  
you could think about it...

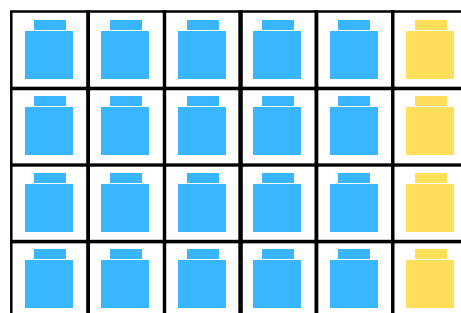
$$6 \times 4$$

Think about doubling



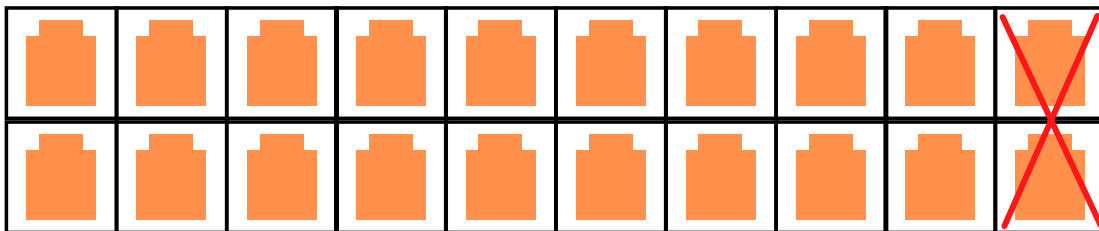
OR

Think times 5 plus one  
more group



When you multiply by 9, you could think that times 9 is one group less than times 10

$$9 \times 2$$





When you multiply by 7 you can break apart any of the numbers.

$$7 \times 7$$

For example: You can think about 7 groups as being times 5 plus times 2

