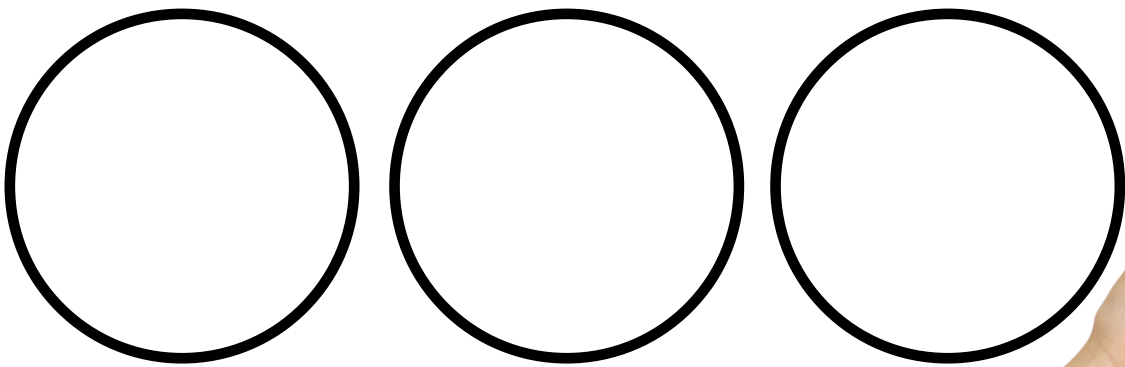


**When you multiply by zero,
you get zero, nothing,
zilch!**

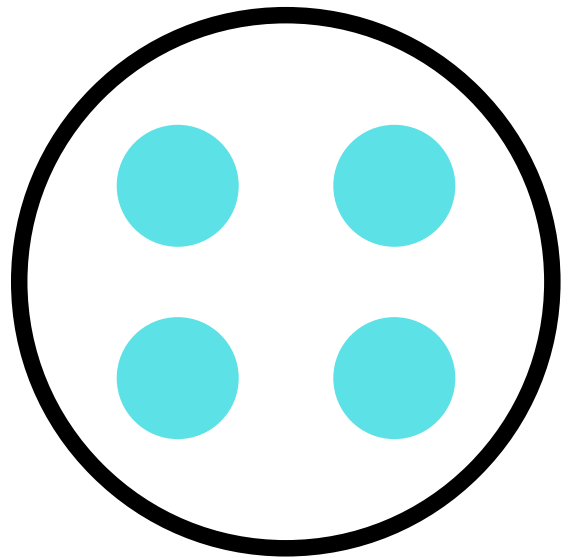
3 groups of 0

$$3 \times 0$$



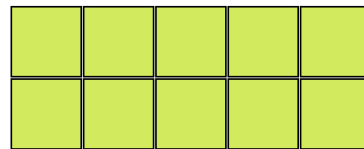
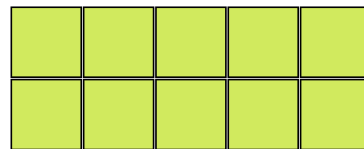
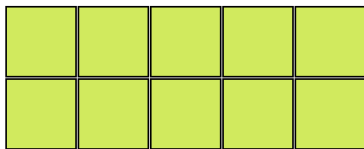
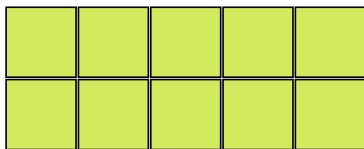
**When you multiply by 1, you
get the number you multiply**

$$1 \times 4$$



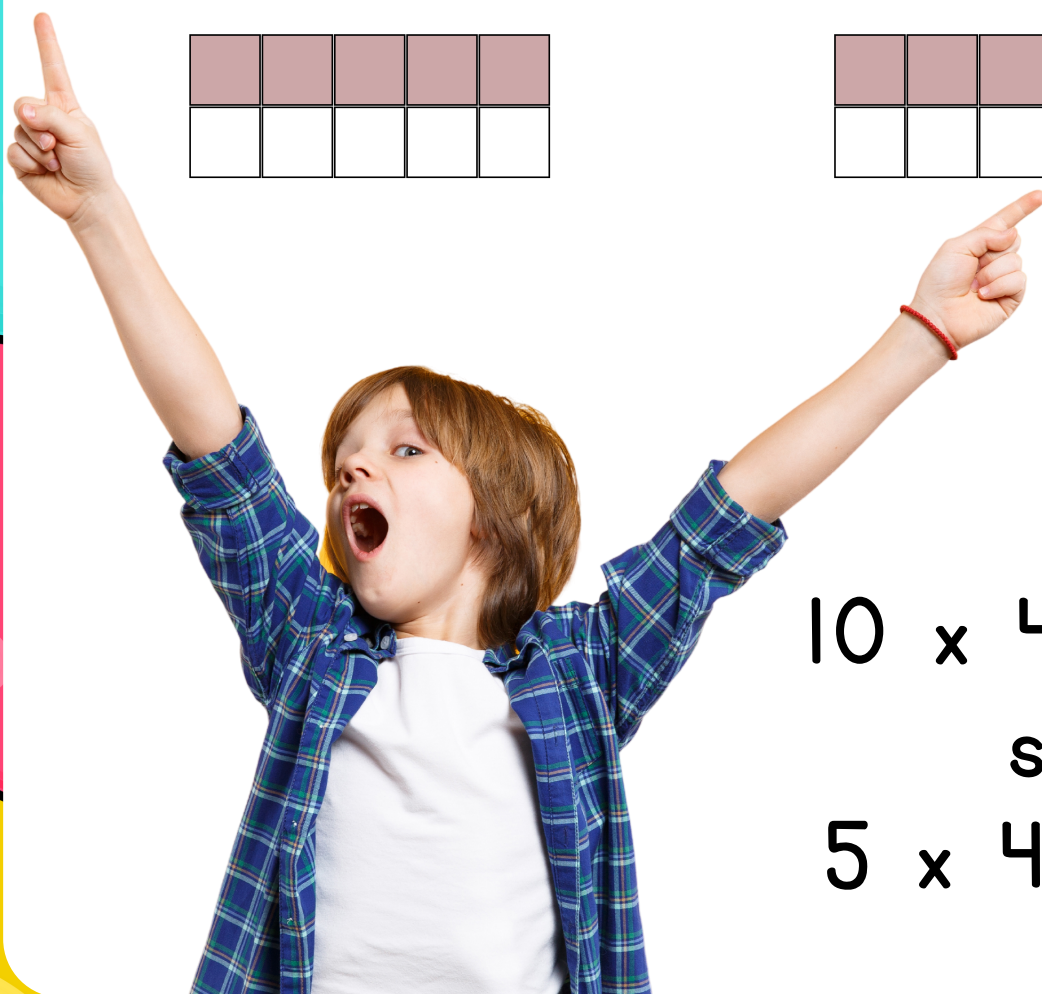
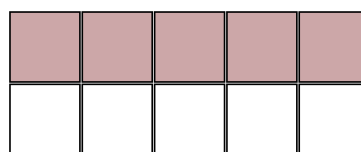
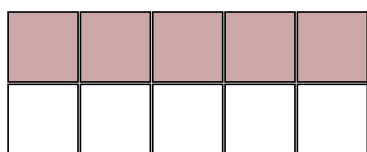
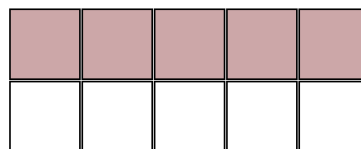
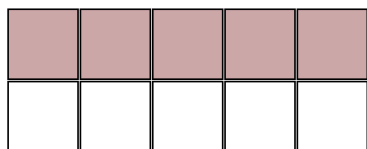
**When you multiply by ten,
think of groups of 10**

$$4 \times 10$$



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

$$5 \times 4$$



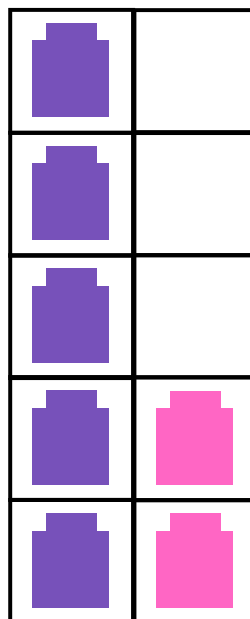
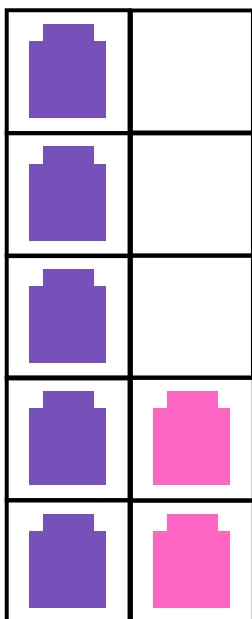
$$10 \times 4 = 40$$

so

$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

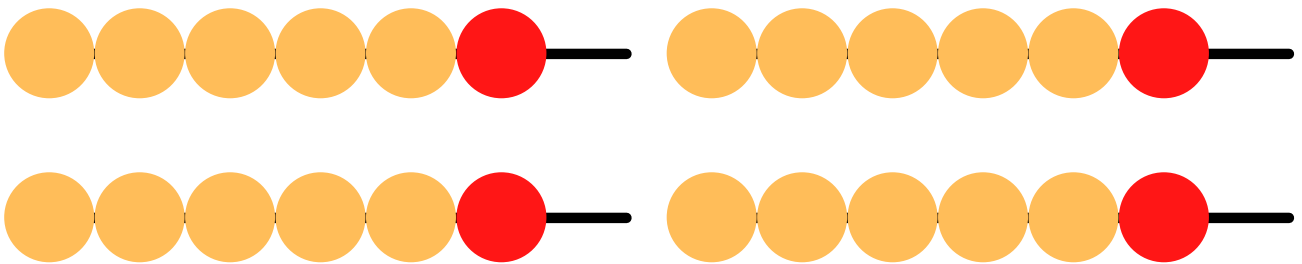
**When you multiply by 2, you
are doubling! Think $7 + 7$**

$$2 \times 7$$



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

$$4 \times 6$$



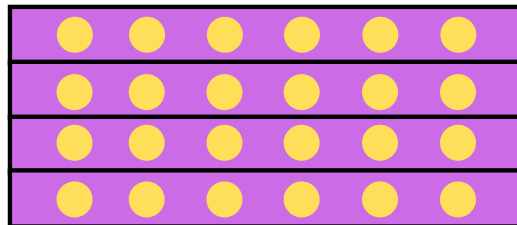
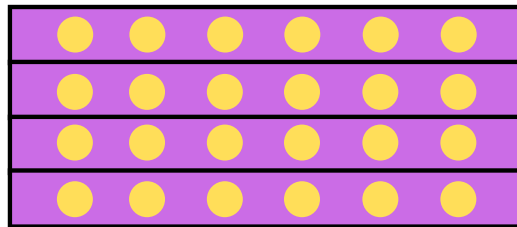
$$2 \times 6 = 12 \text{ so } 4 \times 6 \text{ must be } 24$$



When you multiply by 8 you can

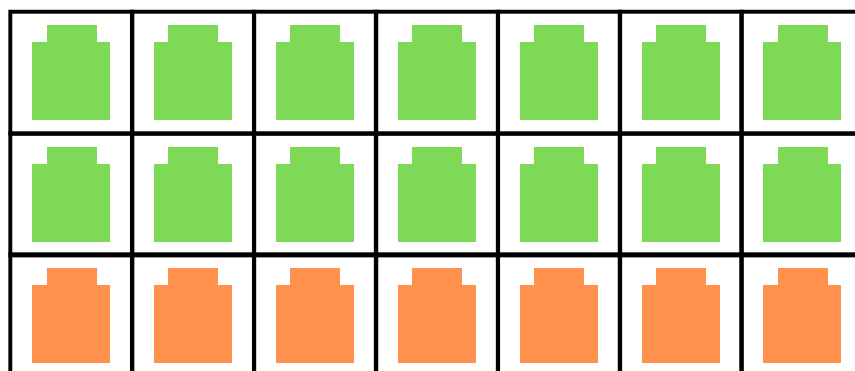
$$4 \times 8$$

Think double 4's



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

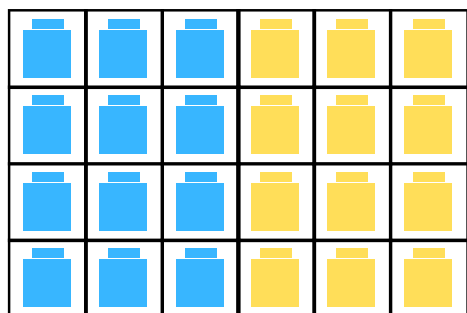
$$3 \times 7$$



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

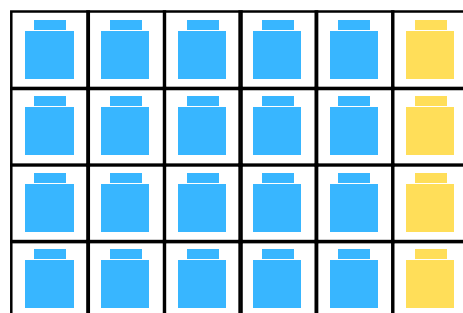
6 x 4

$$(3 \times 4) + (3 \times 4)$$



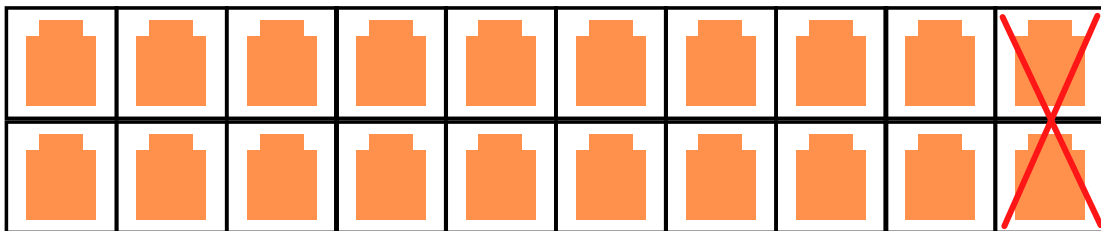
OR

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**

