

MULTIPLICATION STRATEGIES

Repeated Addition

$$7 \times 4 =$$

$$4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 =$$

$$8 + 8 + 8 + 4 =$$

$$16 + 12 = 28$$

Decomposing Strategy

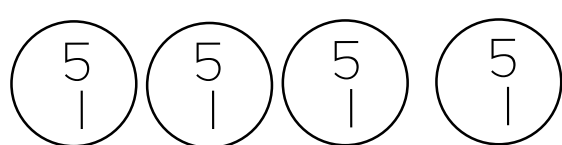
$$6 \times 7 =$$

$$3 \times 7 = 21$$

$$3 \times 7 = 21$$

$$21 + 21 = 42$$

Skip Counting Strategy

$$4 \times 6 =$$


Skip count by 5s and then count by 1s.
5, 10, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 so $4 \times 6 = 24$

Using 1s, 2s, and 5s

$$7 \times 8 =$$

$$5 \times 8 = 40$$

$$2 \times 8 = 16$$

$$40 + 16 = 56$$

Add a Group

$$6 \times 8 =$$

5 groups of 8 is 40, so if I add a group of 8 to make 6 groups, it will be 48.

Take Away a Group

$$9 \times 7 =$$

10 groups of 7 is 70, so if I take away a group of 7 to make 9 groups, it will be 63.

WHICH MULTIPLICATION STRATEGY DID YOU USE?

Known Fact

Repeated Addition

Decomposing

Strategy

Skip Counting Strategy

Using 1s, 2s, and 5s

Add a Group

Take Away a Group

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WHICH MULTIPLICATION STRATEGY DID YOU USE?

Known Fact

Repeated Addition

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Strategy

Skip Counting Strategy

Using 1s, 2s, and 5s

Add a Group

Take Away a Group

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MULTIPLICATION STRATEGIES: REPEATED ADDITION

$$6 \times 3 =$$

groups of in each group

$$\textcircled{3} + \textcircled{3} + \textcircled{3} + \textcircled{3} + \textcircled{3} + \textcircled{3} =$$

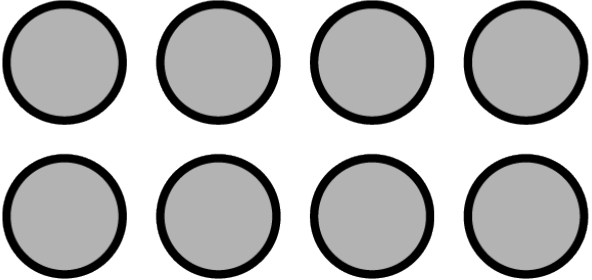
$$6 + 6 + 6 =$$

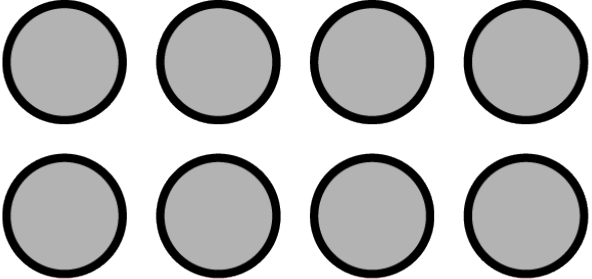
$$12 + 6 = 18$$

$$6 \times 3 = 18$$

MULTIPLICATION STRATEGIES: DECOMPOSING STRATEGY

$$4 \times 4 =$$

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$


$$2 \times 4 = 8$$


$$8 + 8 = 16$$

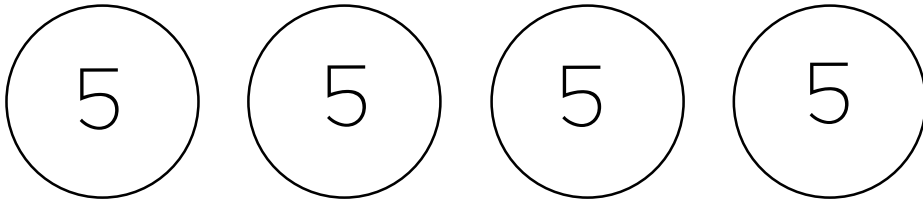
$$4 \times 4 = 16$$

MULTIPLICATION STRATEGIES: USING SKIP COUNTING

$$4 \times 5 =$$

4 groups of 5

Skip count by 5 to get your answer.

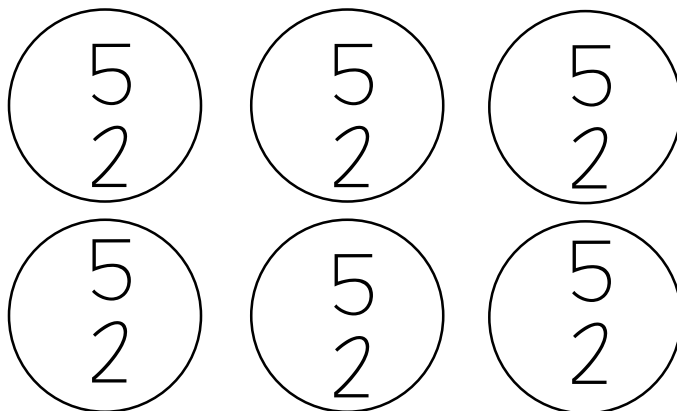


5, 10, 15, 20

$$6 \times 7 =$$

6 groups of 7 (5 + 2)

Skip count by 5 and then by 2 to get your answer.



5, 10, 15, 20,
25, 30
32, 34, 36, 38,
40, 42

MULTIPLICATION STRATEGIES: USING 1S, 2S, AND 5S

$$8 \times 4 = 32$$

8 groups of 4 = 5 + 2 + 1 groups of 4

$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

$$2 \times 4 = 08$$

$$1 \times 4 = 04$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 08 \\ + 04 \\ \hline 32 \end{array}$$

$$6 \times 7 = 42$$

6 groups of 7 = 5 + 1 groups of 7

$$5 \times 7 = 35$$

$$1 \times 7 = 07$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ + 07 \\ \hline 42 \end{array}$$

MULTIPLICATION STRATEGIES: ADD A GROUP

$$6 \times 6 =$$

5 x 6 or 5 groups of 6 = 30

• Add another group of 6 to solve 6 groups of 6.

$$30 + 6 = 36$$

$$6 \times 6 = 36$$

$$3 \times 8 =$$

2 x 8 or 2 groups of 8 = 16

Add another group of 8 to solve 3 groups of 8.

$$16 + 8 = 24$$

$$3 \times 8 = 24$$

WORKS BEST WITH 3S AND 6S (USING 2S AND 5S)

MULTIPLICATION STRATEGIES: TAKE AWAY A GROUP

$$9 \times 6 =$$

10 x 6 or 10 groups of 6 = 60

• Take away a group of 6 to solve 9 groups of 6.

$$60 - 6 = 54$$

$$9 \times 6 = 54$$

$$4 \times 8 =$$

5 x 8 or 5 groups of 8 = 40

Take away a group of 8 to solve 4 groups of 8.

$$40 - 8 = 32$$

$$4 \times 8 = 32$$

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