

Further investigations:

Play "Multiplication War" by using a regular deck of cards. Each card would be worth its face value, except Kings, Queens, and Jacks, which would all be worth 0. Deal each player the same number of cards. (Don't use any cards you have left over.) The cards should be placed face down in front of each player. All players should turn over two cards, and multiply the two numbers (factors) together. The player with largest answer (product) is the winner of that round and takes all the cards. Players may use a multiplication table to check their answers. The player with the most cards at the end of the game is the winner.

Make a snack array with your child.

Arrange pieces of each of the snack items (cereal, raisins, candies, popcorn, crackers, pretzel pieces, or fruit) in an array to match a flashcard. Ask your child to make a drawing of the array and to write an equation for the array. How many arrays can you and your child build, draw, and label in 10 minutes? When you are finished, you may eat your arrays!

Terminology:

Factors: whole numbers multiplied together

Product: the result of multiplying

Multiplication: the operation of repeated addition of the same number

Equal: having the same value

Array: the arrangement of objects in equal rows

Division: the operation of making equal groups and finding the number in each group or number of groups.

Quotient: the result of division

Book'em:

The Doorbell Rang by Pat Hutchins

Bats on Parade by Kathi Appelt

Emma's Christmas by Irene Trivas

Bunches and Bunches of Bunnies by Louise Mathews

Two of Everything by Lily Toy Hong

Related Files:

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Calculate and Evaluate

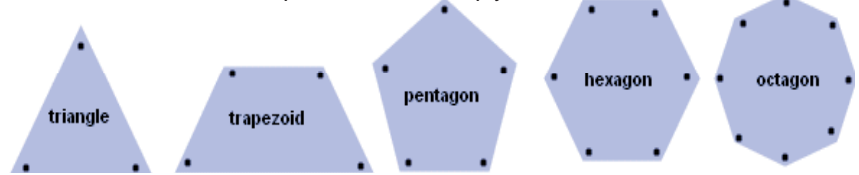
Students will:

- Understand multiplication as repeated addition
- Correctly multiply one-digit numbers
- Construct a multiplication table
- Use a multiplication table to determine the product of two numbers
- Determine factors of multiplication by repeated subtraction, equal sharing, and forming equal groups
- Divide large collections of objects by using repeated subtraction, equal sharing and forming equal groups

Second Grade 7 of 7

Classroom Cases:

1. Use a number cube and the shapes below to multiply.



Roll the number cube and choose that number of one shape. How many vertices (corners) do you have altogether? Write equations and sentences for your multiplication and repeated addition problems.

Case Closed - Evidence:



2. Use one number cube, number cards 1-25, beans, and pipe cleaners or wikki stix (wax covered string that can be shaped and reshaped) for this activity.

- Draw a number card and count out that many beans.
- Roll the number cube. Use the wikki stix or pipe cleaners to make that many circles.
- Put an equal number of beans in each circle. Do you have any left over? Use words and numbers to tell about what you have done.

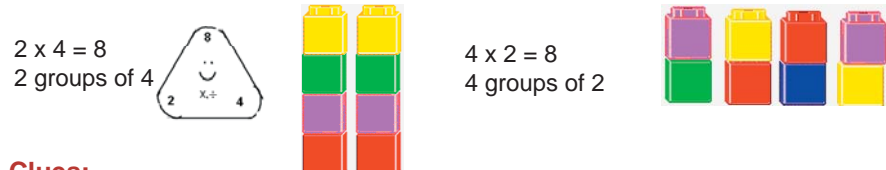
Case Closed - Evidence:



$11 \div 5 = 2$ and 1 left over. Eleven divided into five equal shares will be two in each share with one left over.

3. Pick a flashcard from the pile. Make block trains to show the multiplication problem two ways.

Case Closed - Evidence:



Clues:

Make your own "Fact Family" multiplication/division flashcards by cutting poster board into triangles. Write a multiplication fact on each card by putting the product (answer) on the top and each factor on a bottom corner. By placing your hand over the number in a different corner you create a new fact for that family. Using these flashcards will help your child learn the relationship between multiplication and division.

