

10. 100,100
 9. 130,321
 8. 8988
 7. 2726
 6. 5481
 5. 412,775
 4. 38,517
 3. 358,754
 2. 29,488
 1. 36,624

BASIC MATH

The Complete Course
Lesson Two

Multiplication & Division

KA8402

Teaching Guide & Worksheet

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HOW TO USE THE VIDEO AND TEACHING GUIDE

1. The "STOP TO THINK" signal means pause to think.
2. The "STOP TO WORK" signal means work the problem(s).
3. Rewind the tape and watch the lesson again if the concept is not clear.
4. Use "Learning Strategies" section of the Teachers Guide as memory aids and topics for classroom discussion.
5. Students should complete the exercises on the worksheet to confirm their understanding of this lesson.

Instructors may duplicate the worksheets as needed

THE DEFINITION OF MULTIPLICATION

- A. What is multiplication? Multiplication is repeated addition
- B. A graphic representation of multiplication
1. A rectangular array of “dots”
 2. $3 \times 4 = 4 \times 3$
 3. 3×3 is a square array
- C. Finding the product of two numbers
1. Multiply 247×38
 2. $2 \times 3 = 6$
 3. In what place does the 6 belong?
 4. The 2 is 2(100) and the 3 is 3(10)
 5. We multiply 2×3 and 100×10
 6. Since 100×10 is 1000, the 6 is in the 1000s place
- D. The use of place value in multiplication
-

METHODS OF MULTIPLICATION

- A. An alternative method of multiplication—lattice multiplication
1. Lattice multiplication involves no carrying during the multiplication process
 2. This method is useful when you cannot use a calculator
 3. Using lattice multiplication to compute multidigit multiplication problems
- B. Multiplying on the calculator
- C. Estimating answers. Is the answer reasonable?
-

AN INTRODUCTION TO DIVISION

- A. What is division? Division is the opposite of multiplying
- B. Dividing can be seen as repeated subtraction
- C. Finding the quotient of a division problem
1. If we know that $6 \times 7 = 42$
 2. Then we know that $42 \div 6 = 7$ and $42 \div 7 = 6$
- D. The importance of place value in division
- E. The meaning of the remainder in a division problem
1. $6 \times 6 + 2 = 38$
 2. $38 \div 6 = 6 \text{ R } 2$

Work each problem by hand and check on a calculator.

1. $48 \times 763 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2. $304 \times 97 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3. $506 \times 709 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4. $347 \times 111 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5. $869 \times 475 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

6. $63 \times 87 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

7. $94 \times 29 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

8. $107 \times 84 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

9. $361 \times 361 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

10. $143 \times 700 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$