

Gamma

Lesson 5 Multiply by 10, Metric Measure

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Once students have mastered the concepts of addition and subtraction (covered in Alpha and Beta), they are ready for multiplication. Gamma Level teaches mastery of single-digit facts and multiple-digit multiplication skills.

These Gamma Sample Pages will give you an idea of Math-U-See's unique method of instruction. However, the cornerstone of Math-U-See's success in teaching Multiplication and other topics is our multi-sensory approach to maths instruction. Integrated Manipulative Blocks and Lesson-by-Lesson videos are used in every lesson throughout the Gamma Level to incorporate kinaesthetic, visual and auditory learning.

If you believe that Gamma is the level for your student to begin, please confirm this by completing our free online placement tests.

To Your Success!!



Instruction Manual: Lesson 5 - Multiply by 10, Metric Measure

Multiply by 10, Metric Measure

10¢ Coins

When multiplying by 10, encourage the student to look for patterns.

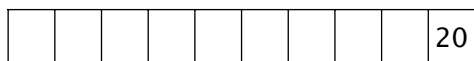
Notice that whenever you multiply 10 times any number, the answer is that number plus a zero.

That is because 10 is made up of a “1” digit and a “0” digit. So 4×10 is $4 \times 1 = 4$ and $4 \times 0 = 0$, or 40. To make sure the student has this concept, I like to ask, “What is banana times 10?” The answer is “banana zero” pronounced “banana-ty.” The “ty” stands for 10. These are easy facts to learn and remember, but don’t take them for granted. Make sure they are mastered using any of the techniques shown below.

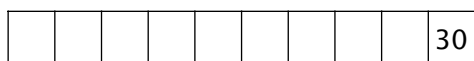
On the worksheets, there have been rectangles where the student wrote in the fact at the end of the line in the space with an underline. These can be put to another use by adding the multiplication problem to the multiple of 10. Here are a few examples.



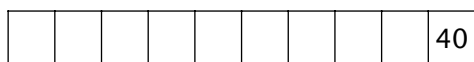
Ten counted one time
equals ten or $10 \times 1 = 10$.



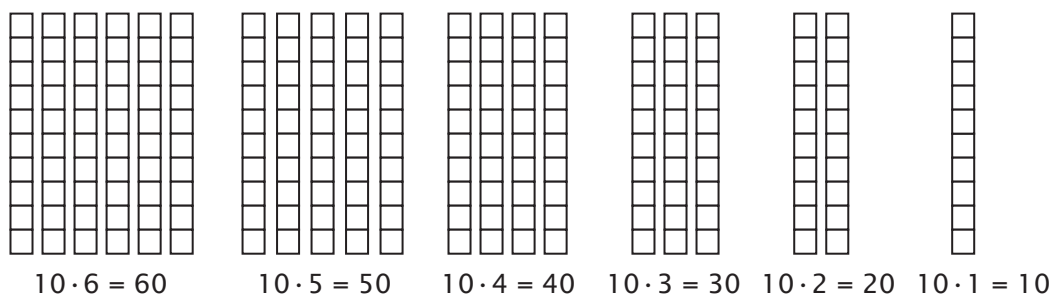
Ten counted two times
equals twenty or $10 \times 2 = 20$.



Ten counted three times
equals thirty or $10 \times 3 = 30$.



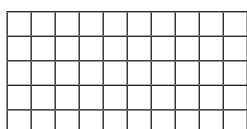
Ten counted four times
equals forty or $10 \times 4 = 40$.



Another way to show this is on a number chart. Circling all of the 10 facts, or multiples of 10, reveals the pattern that corresponds to the blocks above.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
100									

Of course each fact can be built in the shape of a rectangle. Whenever illustrating with the blocks, also write it and say it as you build it.



10 counted 5 times is the same as 50, or 10 times 5 equals 50, or 10 over and 5 up is 50.

Counting by 10 is the first step. After this is accomplished, say the factors slowly, and then ask the student to say the product. For example, you say “ten counted one time,” or “10 times one,” and the student says “10.” Continue by saying “10 times 2,” and the student says “20.” (I often have the student say “two-ty” as well as 20 to show there is a specific pattern and order in our words.) Proceed through all the facts sequentially just as when the student learned to count by 10.

Here are the 10 facts with the corresponding numbering.

0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
$(10)(0)$	$(10)(1)$	$(10)(2)$	$(10)(3)$	$(10)(4)$	$(10)(5)$	$(10)(6)$	$(10)(7)$	$(10)(8)$	$(10)(9)$	$(10)(10)$
	↑			↑					↑	
	10 counted 1 time			10 counted 4 times					10 counted 9 times	

0 x 0	0 x 1	0 x 2	0 x 3	0 x 4	0 x 5	0 x 6	0 x 7	0 x 8	0 x 9	0 x 10
1 x 0	1 x 1	1 x 2	1 x 3	1 x 4	1 x 5	1 x 6	1 x 7	1 x 8	1 x 9	1 x 10
2 x 0	2 x 1	2 x 2	2 x 3	2 x 4	2 x 5	2 x 6	2 x 7	2 x 8	2 x 9	2 x 10
3 x 0	3 x 1	3 x 2	3 x 3	3 x 4	3 x 5	3 x 6	3 x 7	3 x 8	3 x 9	3 x 10
4 x 0	4 x 1	4 x 2	4 x 3	4 x 4	4 x 5	4 x 6	4 x 7	4 x 8	4 x 9	4 x 10
5 x 0	5 x 1	5 x 2	5 x 3	5 x 4	5 x 5	5 x 6	5 x 7	5 x 8	5 x 9	5 x 10
6 x 0	6 x 1	6 x 2	6 x 3	6 x 4	6 x 5	6 x 6	6 x 7	6 x 8	6 x 9	6 x 10
7 x 0	7 x 1	7 x 2	7 x 3	7 x 4	7 x 5	7 x 6	7 x 7	7 x 8	7 x 9	7 x 10
8 x 0	8 x 1	8 x 2	8 x 3	8 x 4	8 x 5	8 x 6	8 x 7	8 x 8	8 x 9	8 x 10
9 x 0	9 x 1	9 x 2	9 x 3	9 x 4	9 x 5	9 x 6	9 x 7	9 x 8	9 x 9	9 x 10
10 x 0	10 x 1	10 x 2	10 x 3	10 x 4	10 x 5	10 x 6	10 x 7	10 x 8	10 x 9	10 x 10

↑ ←

10¢ Coins

A good place to apply maths is with money. We can ask how many cents in six 10 cent coins to apply 6×10 . The answer is 60¢.

Example 1

How many cents in six 10-cent coins?



$$6 \cdot 10¢ = 60¢$$

We will be reviewing and using multiplication facts throughout the student textbook. If you find you need more review of the multiplication facts, go to the Maths Australia website and you will find worksheets and resources to help your student remember their maths facts.

Metric Measure Summary

The entire metric system of measurement is based on multiplying by ten.

Study the charts below. The basic unit is in bold in each list.

Liquid

10 millilitres = 1 centilitre

10 centilitres = 1 decilitre

10 decilitres = 1 **litre**

10 litres = 1 dekalitre

10 dekalitres = 1 hectolitre

10 hectolitres = 1 kilolitre

Length

10 millimetres = 1 centimetre

10 centimetres = 1 decimetre

10 decimetres = 1 **metre**

10 metres = 1 dekametre

10 dekametres = 1 hectometre

10 hectometres = 1 kilometre

Weight or Mass

10 milligrams = 1 centigram

10 centigrams = 1 decigram

10 decigrams = 1 **gram**

10 grams = 1 dekagram

10 dekagrams = 1 hectogram

10 hectograms = 1 kilogram

Not all of these units are commonly used in everyday life. The student should become familiar with millimetre, centimetre, metre, kilometre, millilitre, litre, kilolitre, gram, and kilogram. Give lots of practice in weighing or measuring everyday items. Observe the weight, volume, or size of purchased items.

In the appropriate lessons, the student will practise changing one measure to another by multiplying by 10, 100 (10 x 10), and 1000 (10 x 10 x 10).

10 Millimetres = 1 Centimetre

Use a ruler to show the relationship between *millimetres* and *centimetres*.

Practise measuring different objects. The abbreviation for centimetre is cm and for millimetre is mm.

Example 2

Greg measured his pencil and found it was five centimetres long.

How many millimetres long is his pencil?

$$10 \times 5 \text{ cm} = 50 \text{ mm}$$

Student Text: Lesson Practice 5A

Find the answer by multiplying.

1. $10 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2. $5 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3. $10 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4. $6 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5. $(10)(10) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

6. $(10)(3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

7. $10 \cdot 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

8. $10 \cdot 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

9.
$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10.
$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

11.
$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

12.
$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

13. $10 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

14. $4 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$7 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$10 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

15. $10 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

16. $10 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$3 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Student Text: Lesson Practice 5A

Colour all the boxes that have a number you would say when skip counting by 10. Notice the pattern.

17.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99

18. How many cents are in four 10¢ coins? _____



19. Ten counted nine times equals _____.

20. Esther drew a line that was six centimetres long.

How many millimetres long was the line? _____

Student Text: Lesson Practice 5B

Find the answer by multiplying.

1. $10 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

2. $1 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

3. $10 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

4. $0 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

5. $(10)(5) = \underline{\quad}$

6. $(10)(4) = \underline{\quad}$

7. $10 \cdot 6 = \underline{\quad}$

8. $10 \cdot 10 = \underline{\quad}$

9.
$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10.
$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

11.
$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

12.
$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

13. $10 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$
 $5 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

14. $8 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$
 $10 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

15. $10 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$
 $0 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

16. $10 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$
 $9 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

Student Text: Lesson Practice 5B

Skip count and write the missing numbers. Then fill in the missing factors.

17. $\frac{0}{(10)(0)}$ $\frac{10}{(10)(\quad)}$ $\frac{\quad}{(10)(2)}$ $\frac{30}{(10)(\quad)}$ $\frac{\quad}{(10)(4)}$ $\frac{\quad}{(10)(\quad)}$

$\frac{\quad}{(10)(6)}$ $\frac{\quad}{(10)(\quad)}$ $\frac{\quad}{(10)(8)}$ $\frac{90}{(10)(\quad)}$ $\frac{\quad}{(10)(10)}$

18. How many cents are in seven 10¢ coins? _____



19. Ten counted six times equals _____ .

20. Greg found a beetle that was five centimetres long. How many millimetres long was the beetle? _____

Student Text: Lesson Practice 5C

Find the answer by multiplying.

1. $3 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

2. $8 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

3. $10 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$

4. $2 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

5. $(10)(9) = \underline{\quad}$

6. $(7)(10) = \underline{\quad}$

7. $10 \cdot 5 = \underline{\quad}$

8. $6 \cdot 10 = \underline{\quad}$

9.
$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10.
$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

11.
$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

12.
$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

13. $10 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$
 $1 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

14. $10 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$
 $4 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

15. $10 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$
 $2 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

16. $7 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$
 $10 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

Student Text: Lesson Practice 5C

Colour all the boxes that have a number you would say when skip counting by 10. What kind of pattern do you see?

17.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99

18. How many cents are in five 10¢ coins? _____



19. Ten counted three times equals _____.

20. The professor bought two books that cost 10 dollars each. How much did he spend? _____.

Student Text: Systematic Review 5D

Find the answer by multiplying.

1. $10 \cdot 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2. $7 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3. $10 \cdot 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4. $(10)(10) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5.
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

6.
$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

7.
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8.
$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

9.
$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10.
$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

11.
$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

12.
$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

13. $9 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $2 \times 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

14. $4 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $2 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

15. $10 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $3 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

16. $5 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $2 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



QUICK REVIEW

These two-digit addition and subtraction problems can be done without regrouping. Just add or subtract the units and the tens. The first one is done for you.

Add or subtract.

$$\begin{array}{r} 17. \quad 21 \\ + 32 \\ \hline 53 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18. \quad 43 \\ + 43 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 19. \quad 28 \\ - 16 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20. \quad 89 \\ - 51 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

21. Jessica slept 7 hours a day for the last 10 days.
How much sleep did she get in 10 days? _____
22. Jessica's little sister Julie still takes naps, so she got 20 more hours of sleep than Jessica during the last 10 days.
How much sleep did Julie get during that time? You will need to use your answer from number 21. _____

Student Text: Systematic Review 5E

Find the answer by multiplying.

1. $10 \cdot 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2. $6 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3. $10 \cdot 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4. $(10)(0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5.
$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

6.
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

7.
$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8.
$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

9.
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10.
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

11. $9 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

12. $3 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$1 \times 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$10 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Rewrite using place-value notation.

13. $389 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

14. $72 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Student Text: Systematic Review 5E

Add or subtract.

$$\begin{array}{r} 15. \quad 46 \\ + 22 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16. \quad 51 \\ + 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 17. \quad 37 \\ - 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18. \quad 94 \\ - 43 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

19. How many millimetres are there in eight centimetres?

20. There are four people in our family. How many fingers do we have in all? _____

21. Grandma made six cherry pies and four apple pies. Aunt Mona cut each pie into 10 pieces. How many pieces of pie were there when she was done? _____

22. Noah bought nine cartons of milk. Each carton held two litres. How many litres of milk did he buy? _____

Student Text: Systematic Review 5F

Find the answer by multiplying.

1. $4 \cdot 1 = \underline{\quad}$

2. $2 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

3. $10 \cdot 3 = \underline{\quad}$

4. $(10)(9) = \underline{\quad}$

5.
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

6.
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

7.
$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8.
$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

9.
$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10.
$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

11.
$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

12.
$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Rewrite using place-value notation.

13. $164 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$

14. $58 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$

Student Text: Systematic Review 5F

Add or subtract.

$$\begin{array}{r} 15. \quad 52 \\ - 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16. \quad 64 \\ + 13 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 17. \quad 35 \\ + 34 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18. \quad 14 \\ - 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

19. What is five counted 10 times? _____
20. How many cents does Shane have if he has nine 10¢ coins? _____
21. Max has five dollars. Wayne has 10 times as much money as Max. How many dollars does Wayne have? How much money do Max and Wayne have altogether? _____
22. Karyn filled eight jars with tomatoes from her garden. Each jar holds two litres. How many litres of tomatoes does Karyn have? _____

Test Booklet: Lesson 5 Test

Find the answer by multiplying.

1. $2 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

2. $10 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

3. $3 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

4. $10 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

5. $(6)(10) = \underline{\quad}$

6. $(10)(1) = \underline{\quad}$

7. $4 \cdot 10 = \underline{\quad}$

8. $10 \cdot 5 = \underline{\quad}$

9.
$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10.
$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

11.
$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

12.
$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Test Booklet: Lesson 5 Test

Add or subtract.

$$13. \quad \begin{array}{r} 34 \\ - 21 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$14. \quad \begin{array}{r} 55 \\ + 42 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$15. \quad \begin{array}{r} 18 \\ - 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$16. \quad \begin{array}{r} 60 \\ + 17 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

17. Rewrite using place-value notation:

$$194 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

18. Jeremy has seven 10¢ coins. How many cents does he have? _____

19. Christa bought 10 cartons of milk. Each carton held two litres. How many litres of milk did she buy? _____

Her son and his friends drank 10 litres of milk.
How many litres were left over? _____

20. Jason drew a line three centimetres long. How many millimetres long was the line? _____

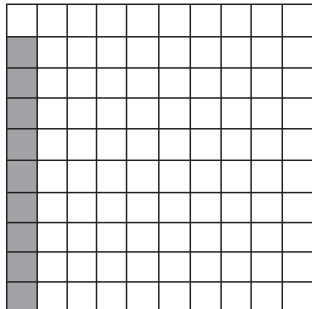
Solutions: Lesson 5

Lesson Practice 5A

1. $10 \times 0 = 0$
2. $5 \times 10 = 50$
3. $10 \times 2 = 20$
4. $6 \times 10 = 60$
5. $10 \times 10 = 100$
6. $10 \times 3 = 30$
7. $10 \times 9 = 90$
8. $10 \times 7 = 70$
9. $10 \times 2 = 20$
10. $10 \times 5 = 50$
11. $10 \times 1 = 10$
12. $10 \times 3 = 30$

13. $10 \times 7 = 70$
 $7 \times 10 = 70$
14. $4 \times 10 = 40$
 $10 \times 4 = 40$
15. $10 \times 6 = 60$
 $6 \times 10 = 60$
16. $10 \times 3 = 30$
 $3 \times 10 = 30$

17.



Solutions: Lesson 5

18. $10+10+10+10 = 40¢$
19. $10+10+10+10+10+10+10+10+10 = 90$
20. $10 \times 6 = 60 \text{ mm}$

Lesson Practice 5B

1. $10 \times 8 = 80$
2. $1 \times 10 = 10$
3. $10 \times 9 = 90$
4. $0 \times 10 = 0$
5. $10 \times 5 = 50$
6. $10 \times 4 = 40$
7. $10 \times 6 = 60$
8. $10 \times 10 = 100$
9. $10 \times 8 = 80$
10. $10 \times 7 = 70$
11. $10 \times 2 = 20$
12. $10 \times 1 = 10$
13. $10 \times 5 = 50$
 $5 \times 10 = 50$
14. $8 \times 10 = 80$
 $10 \times 8 = 80$
15. $10 \times 0 = 0$
 $0 \times 10 = 0$
16. $10 \times 9 = 90$
 $9 \times 10 = 90$
17.

$\frac{0}{(10)(0)}$	$\frac{10}{(10)(1)}$	$\frac{20}{(10)(2)}$	$\frac{30}{(10)(3)}$
$\frac{40}{(10)(4)}$	$\frac{50}{(10)(5)}$	$\frac{60}{(10)(6)}$	$\frac{70}{(10)(7)}$
$\frac{80}{(10)(8)}$	$\frac{90}{(10)(9)}$	$\frac{100}{(10)(10)}$	
18. $10+10+10+10+10+10+10+10 = 70¢$
19. $10 \times 6 = 60$
20. $10 \times 5 = 50 \text{ mm}$

Lesson Practice 5C

1. $3 \times 10 = 30$
2. $8 \times 10 = 80$
3. $10 \times 1 = 10$
4. $2 \times 10 = 20$
5. $10 \times 9 = 90$
6. $7 \times 10 = 70$
7. $10 \times 5 = 50$

8. $6 \times 10 = 60$
9. $10 \times 0 = 0$
10. $10 \times 4 = 40$
11. $10 \times 10 = 100$
12. $10 \times 3 = 30$
13. $10 \times 1 = 10$
 $1 \times 10 = 10$
14. $10 \times 4 = 40$
 $4 \times 10 = 40$
15. $10 \times 2 = 20$
 $2 \times 10 = 20$
16. $7 \times 10 = 70$
 $10 \times 7 = 70$
17. see 5A no. 17
18. $10+10+10+10+10 = 50¢$
19. $10 \times 3 = 30$
20. $\$10 \times 2 = \20

Systematic Review 5D

1. $10 \times 5 = 50$
2. $7 \times 10 = 70$
3. $10 \times 2 = 20$
4. $10 \times 10 = 100$
5. $2 \times 5 = 10$
6. $10 \times 5 = 50$
7. $6 \times 2 = 12$
8. $7 \times 2 = 14$
9. $1 \times 3 = 3$
10. $9 \times 2 = 18$
11. $10 \times 8 = 80$
12. $10 \times 4 = 40$
13. $9 \times 2 = 18$
 $2 \times 9 = 18$
14. $4 \times 2 = 8$
 $2 \times 4 = 8$
15. $10 \times 3 = 30$
 $3 \times 10 = 30$
16. $5 \times 2 = 10$
 $2 \times 5 = 10$
17. done
18. $\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ +43 \\ \hline 86 \end{array}$
19. $\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ -16 \\ \hline 12 \end{array}$

Solutions: Lesson 5

20.
$$\begin{array}{r} 89 \\ -51 \\ \hline 38 \end{array}$$
21. $7 \times 10 = 70$ hours
22. $70 + 20 = 90$ hours

Systematic Review 5E

- $10 \times 8 = 80$
- $6 \times 10 = 60$
- $10 \times 9 = 90$
- $10 \times 0 = 0$
- $5 \times 1 = 5$
- $6 \times 2 = 12$
- $8 \times 1 = 8$
- $10 \times 5 = 50$
- $2 \times 2 = 4$
- $2 \times 5 = 10$
- $9 \times 1 = 9$
 $1 \times 9 = 9$
- $3 \times 10 = 30$
 $10 \times 3 = 30$
- $300 + 80 + 9$
- $70 + 2$
- $$\begin{array}{r} 46 \\ +22 \\ \hline 68 \end{array}$$
- $$\begin{array}{r} 51 \\ +12 \\ \hline 63 \end{array}$$
- $$\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ -23 \\ \hline 14 \end{array}$$
- $$\begin{array}{r} 94 \\ -43 \\ \hline 51 \end{array}$$
- $10 + 10 + 10 + 10 +$
 $10 + 10 + 10 + 10 = 80$ mm
- $4 \times 10 = 40$ fingers
- $6 + 4 = 10$
 $10 \times 10 = 100$ pieces
- $9 \times 2 = 18$ litres
- $6 \times 2 = 12$
- $2 \times 8 = 16$
- $10 \times 7 = 70$
- $10 \times 1 = 10$
- $3 \times 2 = 6$
- $4 \times 2 = 8$
- $1 \times 6 = 6$
- $9 \times 0 = 0$
- $100 + 60 + 4$
- $50 + 8$
- $$\begin{array}{r} 52 \\ -20 \\ \hline 32 \end{array}$$
- $$\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ +13 \\ \hline 77 \end{array}$$
- $$\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ +34 \\ \hline 69 \end{array}$$
- $$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ -12 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$
- $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 50$
- $9 \times 10 = 90$ ¢
- Wayne: $5 \times 10 = 50$ dollars
Together: $50 + 5 = 55$ dollars
- $2 \times 8 = 16$ litres

Systematic Review 5F

- $4 \times 1 = 4$
- $2 \times 10 = 20$
- $10 \times 3 = 30$
- $10 \times 9 = 90$

Solutions: Lesson 5 Test

Test 5

1. $2 \times 10 = 20$
2. $10 \times 9 = 90$
3. $3 \times 10 = 30$
4. $10 \times 7 = 70$
5. $6 \times 10 = 60$
6. $10 \times 1 = 10$
7. $4 \times 10 = 40$
8. $10 \times 5 = 50$
9. $10 \times 8 = 80$
10. $5 \times 2 = 10$
11. $1 \times 3 = 3$
12. $8 \times 2 = 16$
13.
$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ -21 \\ \hline 13 \end{array}$$
14.
$$\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ +42 \\ \hline 97 \end{array}$$
15. $18 - 1 = 17$
16.
$$\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ +17 \\ \hline 77 \end{array}$$
17. $100 + 90 + 4$

18. $7 \times 10 = 70$ cents
19. $10 \times 2 = 20$ litres
 $20 - 10 = 10$ litres
20. $3 \times 10 = 30$ mm



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