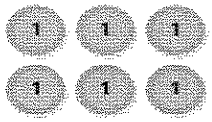
G3-M3-Lesson 19

1. Use the disks to fill in the blanks in the equations.

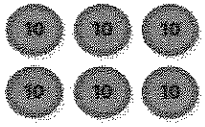
This array of disks shows 2 rows of 3 ones.

a. 

2×3 ones = 6 ones

$2 \times 3 =$ 6

This array of disks shows 2 rows of 3 tens.

b. 

2×3 tens = 6 tens

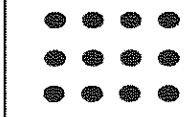
$2 \times 30 =$ 60

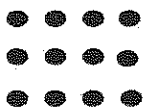
The top equations are written in unit form. The bottom equations are written in standard form. The 2 equations say the same thing.

I see that both arrays have the same number of disks. The only difference is the unit. The array on the left uses ones, and the array on the right uses tens.

I see that the difference between Problems 1 and 2 is the model. Problem 1 uses place value disks. Problem 2 uses the chip model. With both models, I'm still multiplying ones and tens.

2. Use the chart to complete the blanks in the equations.

tens	ones
	

tens	ones
	

a. 3×4 ones = 12 ones

$3 \times 4 =$ 12

b. 3×4 tens = 12 tens

$3 \times 40 =$ 120

I notice the number of dots is exactly the same in both charts. The difference between the charts is that when the units change from ones to tens, the dots shift over to the tens place.

3. Match.

In order to solve a more complicated problem like this one, I can first think of it as 8 ones × 2, which is 16. Then all I need to do is move the answer over to the tens place so it becomes 16 tens. 16 tens is the same as 160.