

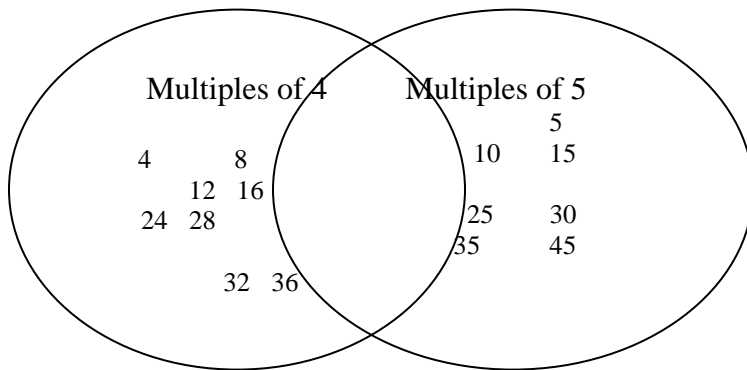
Lesson: Multiplication & Division

Third Grade Objective 1.03: Develop fluency with multiplication 1 x 1 through 12 x 12

Lesson

Multiples are found by taking a whole number and finding the products of that whole number and any other whole number. For example – the multiples of 3 are 3 (3 x 1), 6 (3 x 2), 9 (3 x 3), 12 (3 x 4), 15 (3 x 5), 18 (3 x 6) and so on.

Mrs. White's class was sorting numbers into a Venn Diagram. They used the first nine multiples of the numbers 4 and 5. What numbers should go in the middle of the Venn Diagram?



20 and 40 should go in the middle because both of these numbers are multiples of both 4 and 5.

Now you try

1. List the first ten multiples of the number 6:
2. List the first three common multiples (the multiples that are the same) for the numbers 3 and 6:
3. Multiply the second multiple of the number 4 and the second multiple of the number 5:

www.multiplication.com has tons of great multiplication games, activities and resources!

Check Your Answers:

1. List the first ten multiples of the number 6:
6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60
2. List the first three common multiples (the multiples that are the same) for the numbers 3 and 6:
3 – 3, **6**, 9, **12**, 15, **18**
6 – **6, 12, 18**
3. Multiply the second multiple of the number 4 and the second multiple of the number 5:
8 x 10 = 80