

Using Multiplication

1 $3 \times 8 =$

11 $6 \times 3 =$

2 $2 \times 6 =$

12 $4 \times 7 =$

3 $3 \times 4 =$

13 $12 \times 8 =$

4 $7 \times 2 =$

14 $7 \times 3 =$

5 $7 \times 7 =$

15 $3 \times 2 =$

6 $4 \times 10 =$

16 $6 \times 5 =$

7 $11 \times 2 =$

17 $10 \times 4 =$

8 $5 \times 2 =$

18 $12 \times 2 =$

9 $12 \times 5 =$

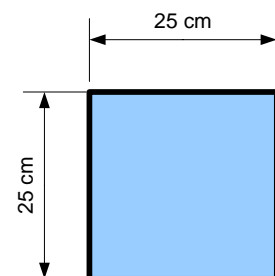
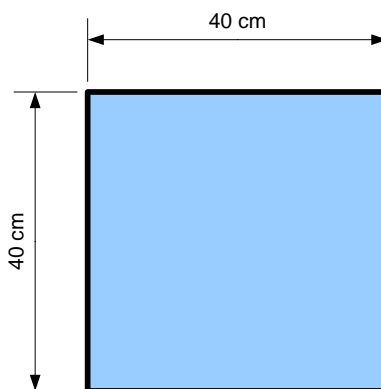
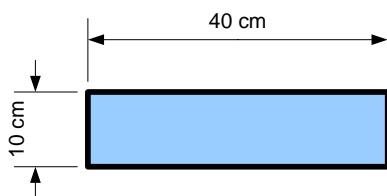
19 $8 \times 9 =$

20 $9 \times 3 =$

20 $12 \times 9 =$

21. **5!** means $1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 = 120$. What is **6!** ?

22. We work out the area of a rectangle by multiplying the length by the breadth. Work out the areas of the following rectangles:



13. Jack went to the shop to buy some food. There was a price list in the shop. Look at the price list and decide how much money Jack spent.

<i>Price List</i>	
<i>Potatoes</i>	<i>£1.21 per kg</i>
<i>Peas</i>	<i>£2.40 per packet</i>
<i>Carrots</i>	<i>£0.98 per tin</i>
<i>Cauliflower</i>	<i>£1.04 each</i>
<i>Chicken</i>	<i>£3.24 each</i>
<i>Bread</i>	<i>£1.45 per loaf</i>
<i>Steak</i>	<i>£4.89 per kg</i>
<i>Frozen chips</i>	<i>£2.58 per packet</i>
<i>Sausages</i>	<i>£3.18 for 8</i>

- How much did Jack pay for 7 kg of potatoes?
- How much did he pay for 24 sausages?
- How much did Jack pay for 5 kg of steak?
- How much did he pay for 4 chickens?

If we have more complicated multiplications to do, we can put the questions in brackets like this:

Worked Example: How much did Jack pay for 4 cauliflowers and three loaves of bread.

$$(4 \times 1.04) + (3 \times 1.45) = 4.16 + 4.35 = \text{£}8.51$$

- How much did Jack pay for 2 packets of frozen chips and 3kg of steak?
- How much did he pay for 2 chickens, two loaves of bread and 3 kg of potatoes?
- How much did Jack pay for three lots of each item on the entire list?