

SMILE WORKCARDS

Multiplication Pack Two

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You should now know your **7** times table.

Try these questions to make sure.

$$7 \times 9 = \quad 7 \times 4 =$$

$$7 \times 6 = \quad 7 \times 1 =$$

$$7 \times 2 = \quad 7 \times 7 =$$

$$7 \times 3 = \quad 7 \times 10 =$$

$$7 \times 5 = \quad 7 \times 8 =$$

When you have completed this booklet, ask your teacher to test you on your **7** times table.

I know my **7** times table.

Pupil's signature _____

Teacher's signature _____

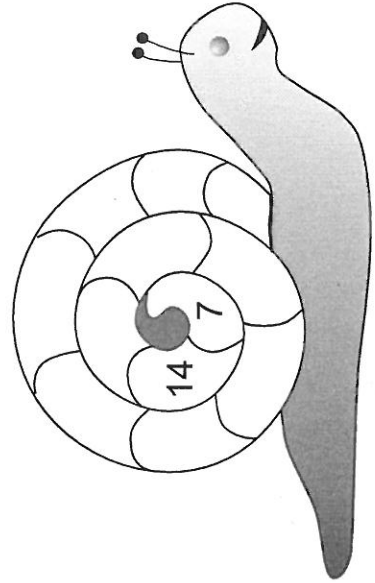
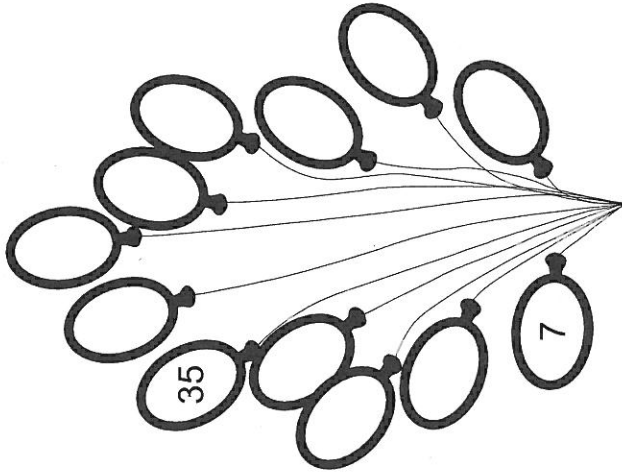
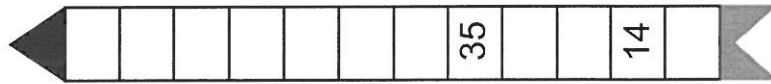
7 Times Table

7

Times Table Booklet

Name _____

Continue the jumping in 7's pattern.



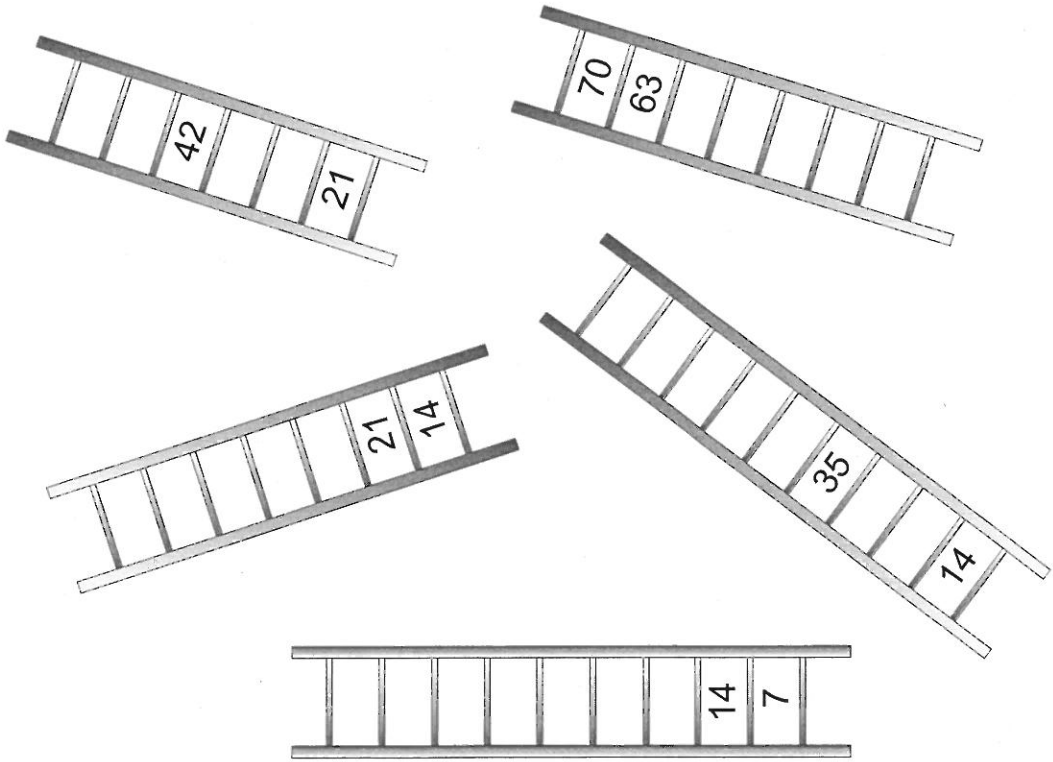
Match the multiples of 7

Mark the test paper

1. $7 \times 7 = 49$ ✓
2. $7 \times 6 = 44$ ✗
3. $7 \times 5 = 35$
4. $7 \times 3 = 21$
5. $7 \times 10 = 70$
6. $7 \times 8 = 56$
7. $7 \times 4 = 26$
8. $7 \times 9 = 63$
9. $7 \times 2 = 14$
10. $7 \times 12 = 84$

Use the multiples of 7.

Fill in the steps on each ladder.



Complete the 7 times table.

$7 \times 1 = 7$	$7 \times 7 =$ <input type="text"/>
$7 \times 2 = 14$	$7 \times 8 =$ <input type="text"/>
$7 \times 3 =$ <input type="text"/>	$7 \times 9 =$ <input type="text"/>
$7 \times 4 =$ <input type="text"/>	$7 \times 10 =$ <input type="text"/>
$7 \times 5 =$ <input type="text"/>	$7 \times 11 =$ <input type="text"/>
$7 \times 6 =$ <input type="text"/>	$7 \times 12 =$ <input type="text"/>

Shade all the multiples of 7.

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

You should now know your **8** times table.

Try these questions to make sure.

$$8 \times 9 = \quad 8 \times 4 =$$

$$8 \times 6 = \quad 8 \times 1 =$$

$$8 \times 2 = \quad 8 \times 7 =$$

$$8 \times 3 = \quad 8 \times 10 =$$

$$8 \times 5 = \quad 8 \times 8 =$$

When you have completed this booklet, ask your teacher to test you on your **8** times table.

I know my **8** times table.

Pupil's signature _____

Teacher's signature _____

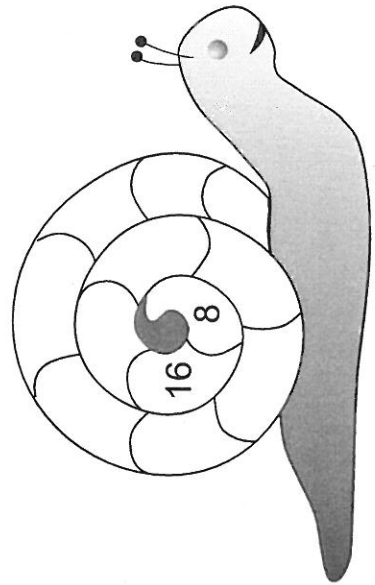
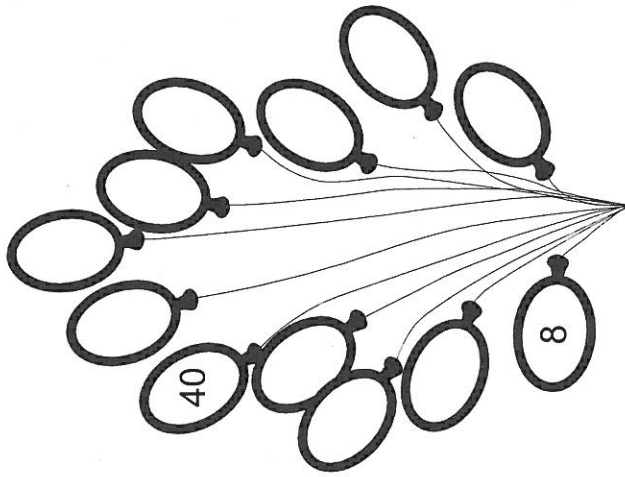
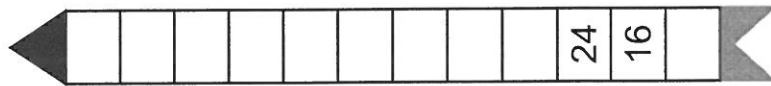
8 Times Table

8

Times Table Booklet

Name _____

Continue the jumping in **8**'s pattern.



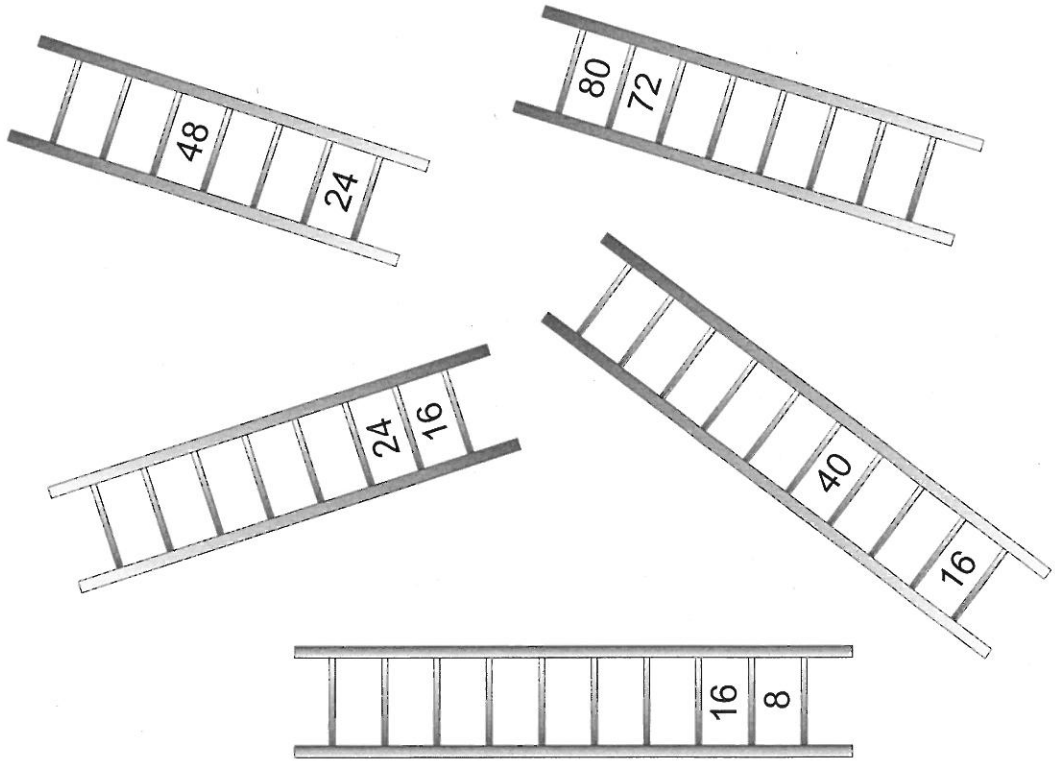
Match the multiples of **8**

Mark the test paper

- 1. $8 \times 7 = 56$ ✓
- 2. $8 \times 6 = 44$ ✗
- 3. $8 \times 5 = 40$
- 4. $8 \times 3 = 24$
- 5. $8 \times 10 = 80$
- 6. $8 \times 8 = 56$
- 7. $8 \times 4 = 32$
- 8. $8 \times 9 = 72$
- 9. $8 \times 2 = 16$
- 10. $8 \times 1 = 8$

Use the multiples of 8.

Fill in the steps on each ladder.



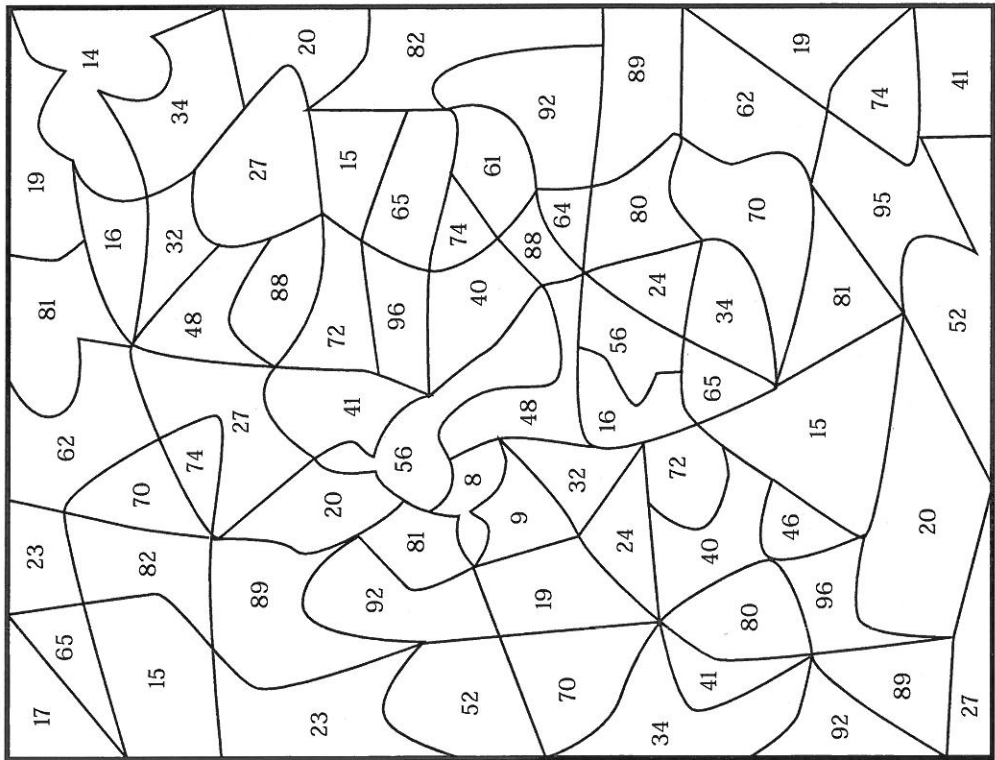
Complete the 8 times table.

$8 \times 1 = 8$	$8 \times 7 =$ <input type="text"/>
$8 \times 2 = 16$	$8 \times 8 =$ <input type="text"/>
$8 \times 3 =$ <input type="text"/>	$8 \times 9 =$ <input type="text"/>
$8 \times 4 =$ <input type="text"/>	$8 \times 10 =$ <input type="text"/>
$8 \times 5 =$ <input type="text"/>	$8 \times 11 =$ <input type="text"/>
$8 \times 6 =$ <input type="text"/>	$8 \times 12 =$ <input type="text"/>

Shade all the multiples of 8.

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

Shade each region which is a multiple of 8.



Join up the multiples of 8 in order.

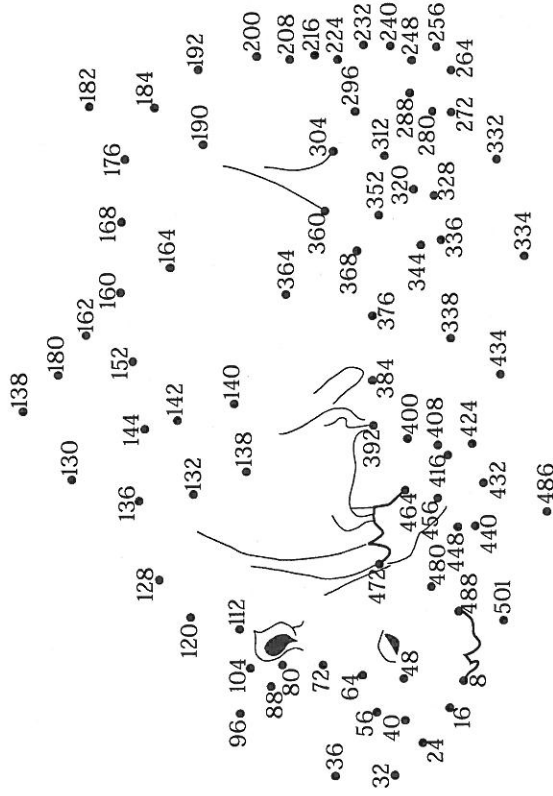


Table Facts

Most children learn their "tables" by heart.
Investigating number patterns makes that job easier.

You may think there are too many "tables" to remember. . .
. . . but some of them are easy. . . like $10 \times 10 = 100$.

Use this card to find which tables you still need to learn. There are not as many as you think. . .!

Use worksheet 1390A.

1 Fill in the table facts which you **know by heart**.

*... everybody knows
the 1 times table*

1x1	2x1	3x1	4x1	5x1	6x1	7x1	8x1	9x1	10x1
1x2	2x2	3x2	4x2	5x2	6x2	7x2	8x2	9x2	10x2
1x3	2x3	3x3	4x3	5x3	6x3	7x3	8x3	9x3	10x3
1x4	2x4	3x4	4x4	5x4	6x4	7x4	8x4	9x4	10x4
1x5	2x5	3x5	4x5	5x5	6x5	7x5	8x5	9x5	10x5
1x6	2x6	3x6	4x6	5x6	6x6	7x6	8x6	9x6	10x6
1x7	2x7	3x7	4x7	5x7	6x7	7x7	8x7	9x7	10x7
1x8	2x8	3x8	4x8	5x8	6x8	7x8	8x8	9x8	10x8
1x9	2x9	3x9	4x9	5x9	6x9	7x9	8x9	9x9	10x9
1x10	2x10	3x10	4x10	5x10	6x10	7x10	8x10	9x10	10x10

*... you ought to know
the 2 and 10 times
table*

1x1	2x1	3x1	4x1	5x1	6x1	7x1	8x1	9x1	10x1
2x2	2x3	2x4	2x5	2x6	2x7	2x8	2x9	2x10	10x2
3x3	3x4	3x5	3x6	3x7	3x8	3x9	3x10	10x3	10x4
4x4	4x5	4x6	4x7	4x8	4x9	4x10	10x4	10x5	10x6
5x5	5x6	5x7	5x8	5x9	5x10	10x5	10x6	10x7	10x8
6x6	6x7	6x8	6x9	6x10	10x6	10x7	10x8	10x9	10x10
7x7	7x8	7x9	7x10	10x7	10x8	10x9	10x10	10x11	10x12
8x8	8x9	8x10	10x8	10x9	10x10	10x11	10x12	10x13	10x14
9x9	9x10	10x9	10x10	10x11	10x12	10x13	10x14	10x15	10x16
10x10	10x11	10x12	10x13	10x14	10x15	10x16	10x17	10x18	10x19

*... most people know
the 3 and 5 times
tables*

1x1	2x1	3x1	4x1	5x1	6x1	7x1	8x1	9x1	10x1
1x2	2x2	3x2	4x2	5x2	6x2	7x2	8x2	9x2	10x2
3x3	3x4	3x5	3x6	3x7	3x8	3x9	3x10	10x3	10x4
1x4	2x4	3x4	4x4	5x4	6x4	7x4	8x4	9x4	10x4
5x5	5x6	5x7	5x8	5x9	5x10	10x5	10x6	10x7	10x8
1x6	2x6	3x6	4x6	5x6	6x6	7x6	8x6	9x6	10x6
1x7	2x7	3x7	4x7	5x7	6x7	7x7	8x7	9x7	10x7
1x8	2x8	3x8	4x8	5x8	6x8	7x8	8x8	9x8	10x8
1x9	2x9	3x9	4x9	5x9	6x9	7x9	8x9	9x9	10x9
1x10	2x10	3x10	4x10	5x10	6x10	7x10	8x10	9x10	10x10

Can you see why the tables are in rows **and** columns?

- Fill in the tables which you can **work out**.
... if you know $10 \times 4 = 40$ then 9×4 must be 4 less.
... if you know $2 \times 7 = 14$ then 4×7 must be double.
- Check your answers.
Shade the facts which you know by heart or you can easily work out.
- Get a friend to test you on the ones you have shaded.
- Write out all the different table facts which you do not know.
... $8 \times 7 = 56$ is probably one of them and so is $7 \times 8 = 56$, but they are the same.
- Learn the table facts which you don't know.

Table Facts

Fill in the table facts which you know (questions 1 and 2)

Shade in the facts which you got right (question 3)

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

You should now know your **12** times table.

Try these questions to make sure.

$$12 \times 9 = \quad 12 \times 4 =$$

$$12 \times 6 = \quad 12 \times 1 =$$

$$12 \times 2 = \quad 12 \times 7 =$$

$$12 \times 3 = \quad 12 \times 10 =$$

$$12 \times 5 = \quad 12 \times 8 =$$

When you have completed this booklet, ask your teacher to test you on your **12** times table.



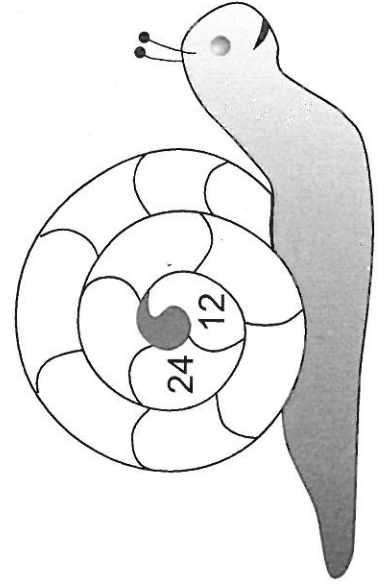
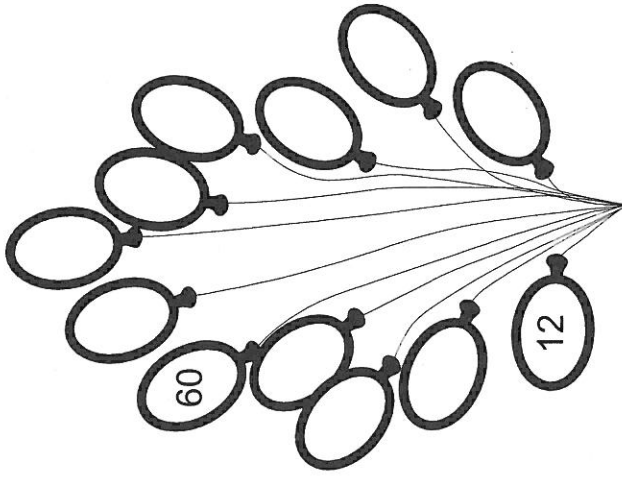
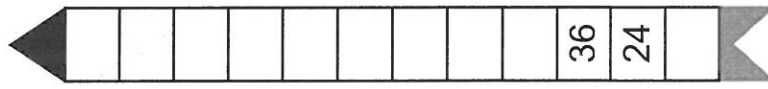
12 Times Table

12

Times Table Booklet

Name _____

Continue the jumping in 12's pattern.



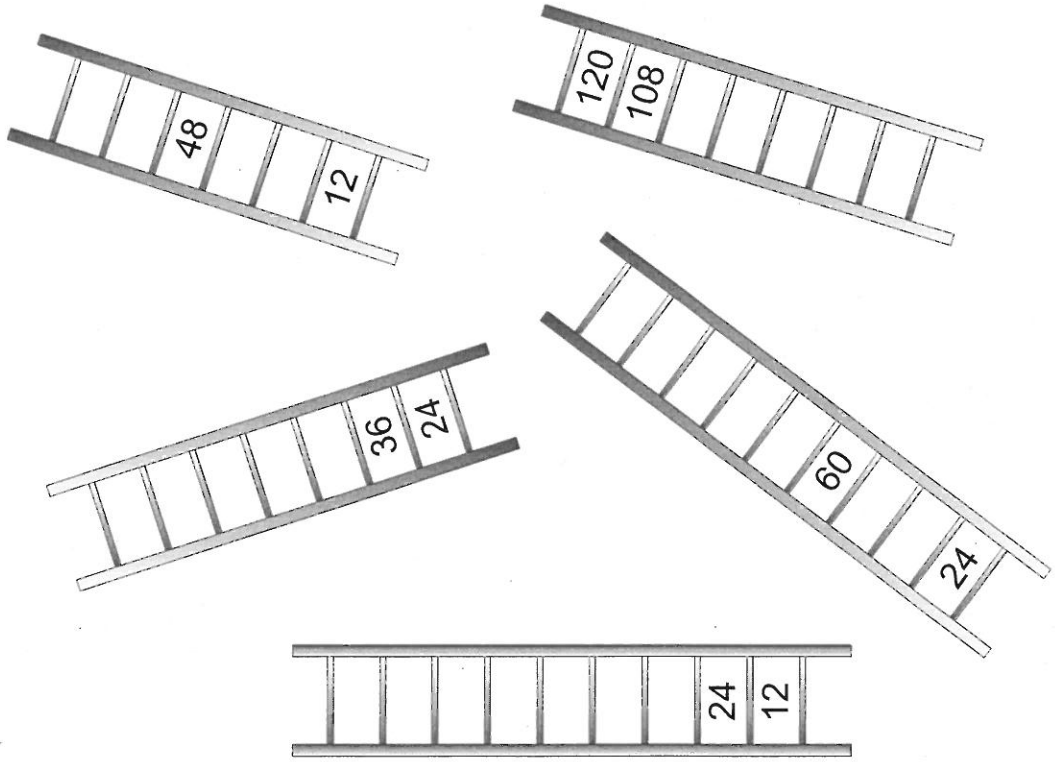
Match the multiples of 12

Mark the test paper

1. $12 \times 6 = 72$ ✓
2. $12 \times 7 = 86$ ✗
3. $12 \times 11 = 132$
4. $12 \times 3 = 32$
5. $12 \times 10 = 120$
6. $12 \times 8 = 96$
7. $12 \times 4 = 48$
8. $12 \times 9 = 96$
9. $12 \times 2 = 24$
10. $12 \times 12 = 50$

Use the multiples of 12.

Fill in the steps on each ladder.



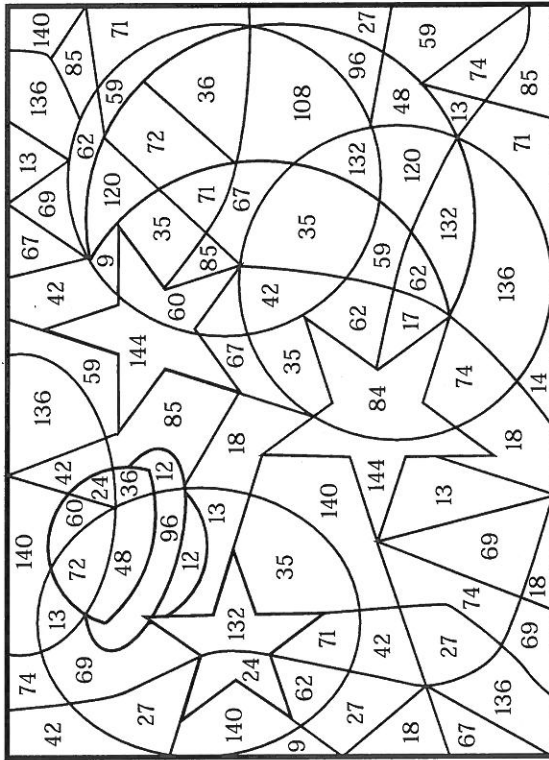
Complete the 12 times table.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| $12 \times 1 = 12$ | $12 \times 7 =$ <input type="text"/> |
| $12 \times 2 = 24$ | $12 \times 8 =$ <input type="text"/> |
| $12 \times 3 =$ <input type="text"/> | $12 \times 9 =$ <input type="text"/> |
| $12 \times 4 =$ <input type="text"/> | $12 \times 10 =$ <input type="text"/> |
| $12 \times 5 =$ <input type="text"/> | $12 \times 11 =$ <input type="text"/> |
| $12 \times 6 =$ <input type="text"/> | $12 \times 12 =$ <input type="text"/> |

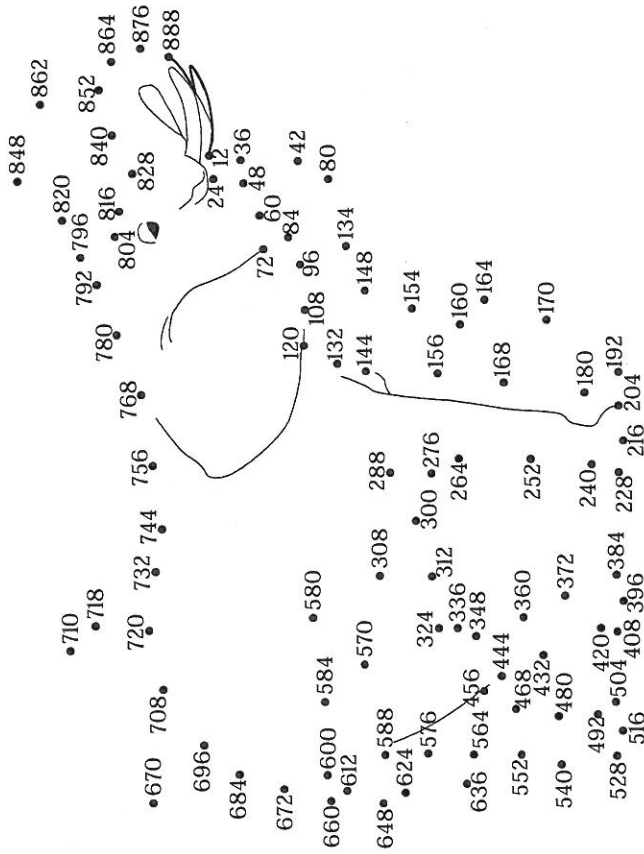
Shade all the multiples of 12.

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

Shade each region which is a multiple of **12**.



Join up the multiples of **12** in order.



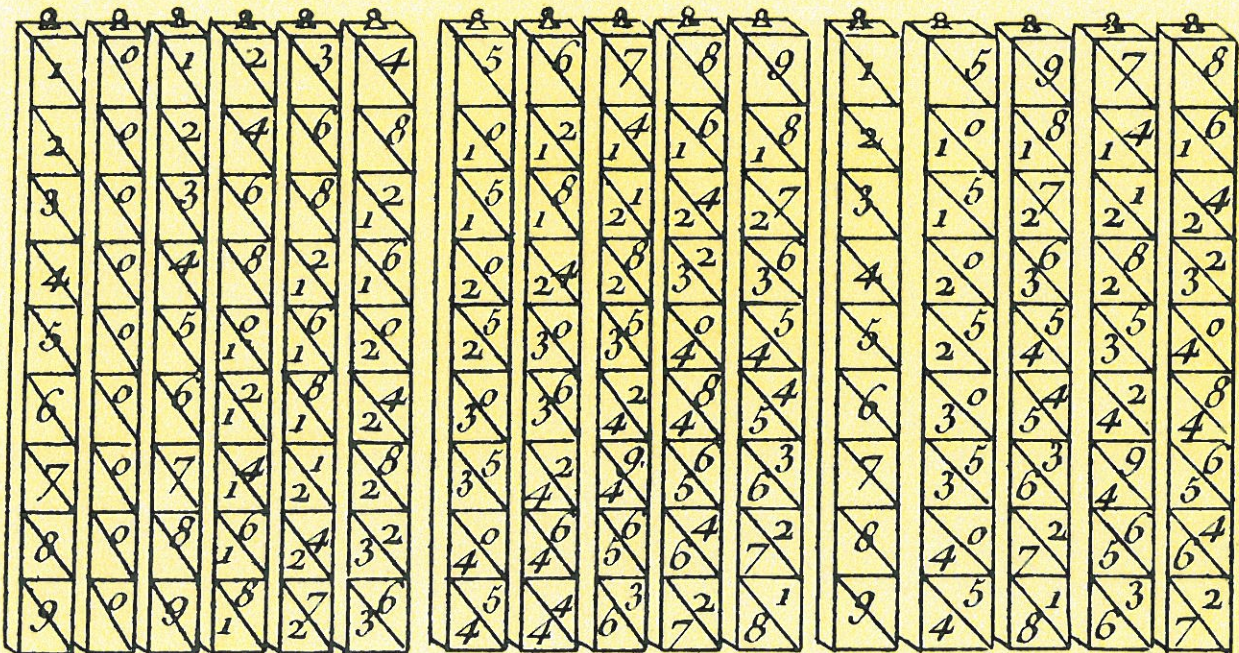
Smile 0066

You will need a set of Napier's Rods.

Napier's Rods

300 years ago people used a set of Napier's Rods to do simple multiplication problems.

Follow the steps on the next page to find out how they worked.



To multiply 63594 by 7:

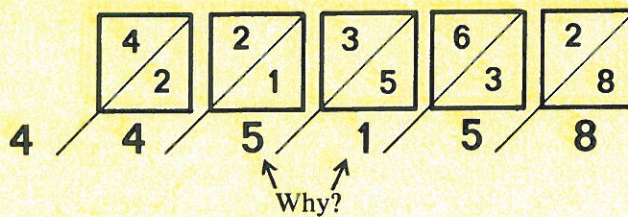
Place the rods in the correct order with the index rod at one end.

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

Write down row 7

4 2	2 1	3 5	6 3	2 8	7
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	----------

Add diagonally



So $63594 \times 7 = 445158$

Use rods 3 and 6 and the index rod to calculate:

1. 36×2

2. 36×4

3. 36×8

Use the correct rods to calculate:

4. 65×8

7. 1760×7

10. 9748×7

5. 38×7

8. 865×8

11. 1809×6

6. 365×6

9. 8375×9

12. 18392×6

13. Have you noticed how the rods are designed?

The third square down on rod 6 is

Why?



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

14. Can you think of any multiplication problems which would be difficult to do with Napier's Rods?

Write down the problems and explain why they are difficult.

Napier's Rods

Cut out each of these ten strips.

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----

3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

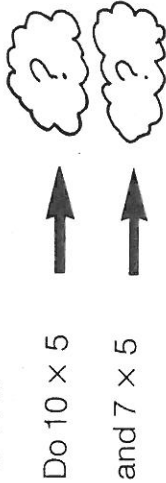
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----



0										
0	1									
0	2	2								
0	3	6	3							
0	4	8	12	4						
0	5	10	15	20	5					
0	6	12	18	24	30	6				
0	7	14	21	28	35	42	7			
0	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	8		
0	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	9	
0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	10

(2) Try this one:

17×5



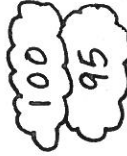
Then add.

(3) Use the same method to find the value of

- (a) 13×7
- (b) 15×6
- (c) 18×4
- (d) 19×5
- (e) 14×7
- (f) 15×5
- (g) 17×8
- (h) 18×9
- (i) 19×7

Sometimes it is possible to take short cuts.

For example: 19×5



Do 20×5
Then take 5 away

Another example: 16×7



Do 8×7
Then double it

(4) Find short-cuts for these:

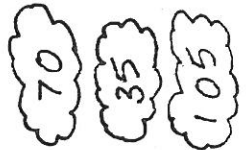
- (a) 19×4
- (b) 16×5
- (c) 5×14
- (d) 16×3
- (e) 6×30
- (f) 9×40

(1) Check that you can use the multiplication table to find the value of:

- (a) 7×6
- (b) 9×8
- (c) 4×9
- (d) 8×6
- (e) 9×7
- (f) 7×9
- (g) 8×7
- (h) 7×8

There are several ways to use this table to multiply larger numbers. This way is probably the easiest!

For example 15×7



Do 10×7

and 5×7

Then add



Multiplying by 10 is probably easiest of all.

For example 14×10

Do 10×10
and 4×10
Then add.



or Do 7×10
Then double it



(5) Try these:

(a) 6×10

(b) 16×10

(c) 17×10

(d) 18×10

(e) 21×10

(f) 30×10

(g) 10×10

(h) 99×10

(6) Can you find short-cuts for these?

(a) 4×20

(b) 8×40

(c) 6×20

(d) 5×50

(e) 9×30

(f) 7×60

(g) 10×70

(h) 8×80

(7) You may have found a very short short-cut for "multiplying by 10". What is it?

To be continued ...

- Place all 37 cards face down on the table.
- Turn over a card to be continued from.
- Share out the remaining 36 cards.
- Take turns to place a card.
- Your score is the total of any new runs you can make.

HOW TO PLAY

5	3	3			
4	7	7	7	7	5
2	8	9	3	7	8
			5	2	2

This player makes a run of 5 sevens and scores 35.

5	3	3			5	2	2	
4	7	7	7	7	5	3	3	9
2	8	9	3	7	8	8	8	1
			5	2	2			

This player makes a run of 3 eights and scores 24.

5	3	3			5	2	2	
4	7	7	7	7	5	3	3	9
2	8	9	3	7	8	8	8	1
			2	8	5	5	2	2
			2	4	5			
			3	7	3			

This player scores 3 twos, 2 eights and 3 fives. A total of 37.

2	4	6
3	4	5
2	4	8
9	9	4
2	8	8
3	4	6

4	6	2
9	9	8
5	7	3
6	6	6
5	5	4
2	8	9

7	3	1
7	3	1
6	2	9
7	7	7
3	2	2
5	8	5

6	6	4
9	6	7
2	1	1

3	2	4
4	2	3
5	5	6

3	2	2
6	6	5
7	8	9

2	7	7
5	5	3
6	8	9

9	9	8
5	4	1
6	4	7

5	5	4
3	5	2
2	8	4

2	4	7
---	---	---

1	1	2
---	---	---

3	3	8
---	---	---

1	1	4
---	---	---

7	8	8
---	---	---

2	5	4
---	---	---

9	8	6
---	---	---

7	8	4
---	---	---

3	2	2
---	---	---

9	3	6
---	---	---

3	3	6
---	---	---

8	5	7
---	---	---

5	3	3
---	---	---

4	7	7
---	---	---

2	8	9
---	---	---

8	8	1
---	---	---

9	3	2
---	---	---

1	3	1
---	---	---

6	2	6
---	---	---

4	3	3
---	---	---

5	9	9
---	---	---

4	7	7
---	---	---

2	5	2
---	---	---

3	5	6
---	---	---

1	2	3
---	---	---

2	4	4
---	---	---

6	7	8
---	---	---

4	5	6
---	---	---

8	2	6
---	---	---

8	2	4
---	---	---

6	6	2
---	---	---

3	8	4
---	---	---

5	8	5
---	---	---

5	6	5
---	---	---

3	3	7
---	---	---

4	8	7
---	---	---

9	9	2
3	4	8
2	4	3

7	8	3
2	8	2
4	3	6

5	1	1
7	2	6
9	4	3

9	9	7	1	3	8
2	6	6	2	9	9
3	2	6	3	4	4

1	1	9
3	7	7
4	5	6

2	4	6
8	5	6
7	5	3

1	2	3
5	4	4
6	7	8

6	4	8
9	1	1
9	3	2

5	5	4
2	6	6
1	2	3

6	2	4
7	7	5
9	8	3

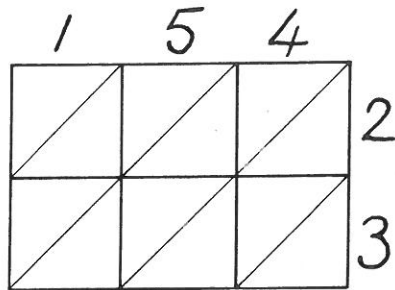
2	3	2
5	3	4
9	8	2

7	8	8
5	5	2
3	4	4

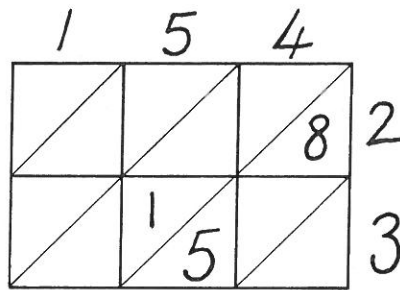
There are many ways to do long multiplication. One method uses Gelosia.

To multiply 154 by 23 follow these steps:

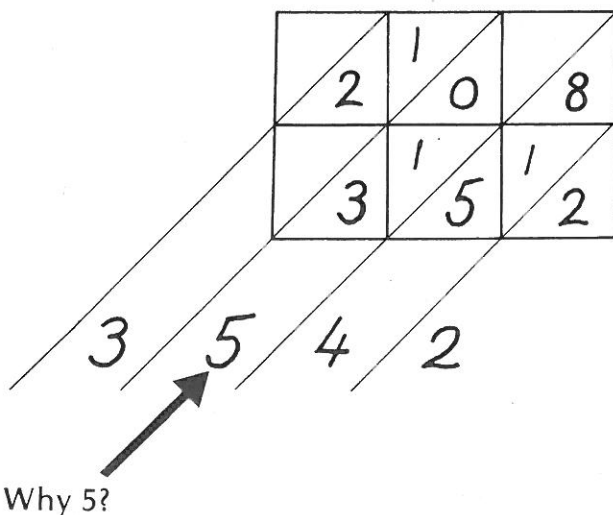
(A) Copy this:-



(B) Fill in the squares. Each time multiply the number at the top by the one at the side.
For example $5 \times 3 = 15$ and $4 \times 2 = 8$

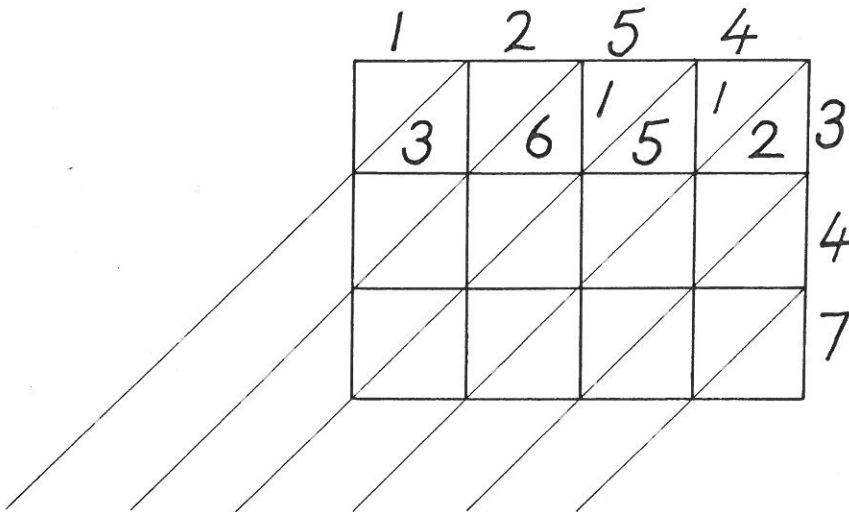


(C) Add diagonally:-



Try 1254×347 using the Gelosia method.

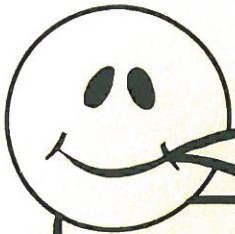
Some of it has been done for you.



The answer to the problem above is 435138. When you understand how to use the Gelosia method try these:-

- (1) 367×33
- (2) 243×36
- (3) 723×42
- (4) 428×26
- (5) 2348×34
- (6) 4767×28
- (7) 369×472
- (8) 2307×294

If you think the Gelosia method will be useful and you want some more practice, make up some problems with bigger numbers.



MULTIPLY
264 x 37

$$\begin{array}{r} 264 \\ \times 37 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

First of all examine what 264 is multiplied by 37 that's thirty and seven

$$\begin{array}{r} 264 \\ \times 37 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

FIRST STEP — Multiply by 30. The easiest way is to multiply by 10

WHY DO YOU WRITE A NOUGHT?

$$\begin{array}{r} 264 \\ \times 37 \\ \hline 7,9,20 \end{array}$$

. . . . and then multiply by 3

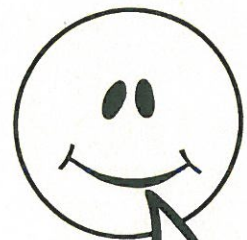
IS 10×3 THE SAME AS 30 ?

$$\begin{array}{r} 264 \\ \times 37 \\ \hline 7,9,20 \\ 1,8,4,2,8 \end{array}$$

SECOND STEP — Multiply by seven. NO PROBLEM IF YOU KNOW YOUR TABLES!

$$\begin{array}{r} 264 \\ \times 37 \\ \hline 7,9,20 \\ 1,8,4,2,8 \\ \hline 9768 \end{array}$$

THIRD STEP — Add your answers to steps one and two



NOW TRY THE ONE OVERLEAF



MULTIPLY
423 x 26

$$\begin{array}{r} 423 \\ \times 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

First of all examine what 423 is multiplied by **26** that's twenty and six

$$\begin{array}{r} 423 \\ \times 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

?

FIRST STEP — Multiply by twenty. The easiest way is to multiply by **10** . . .

$$\begin{array}{r} 423 \\ \times 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

?? ??

. . . and then multiply by **2**

$$\begin{array}{r} 423 \\ \times 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

?? ??
?? ??

SECOND STEP — Multiply by **six**. NO PROBLEM IF YOU KNOW YOUR TABLES!

$$\begin{array}{r} 423 \\ \times 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

?? ??
?? ??

?

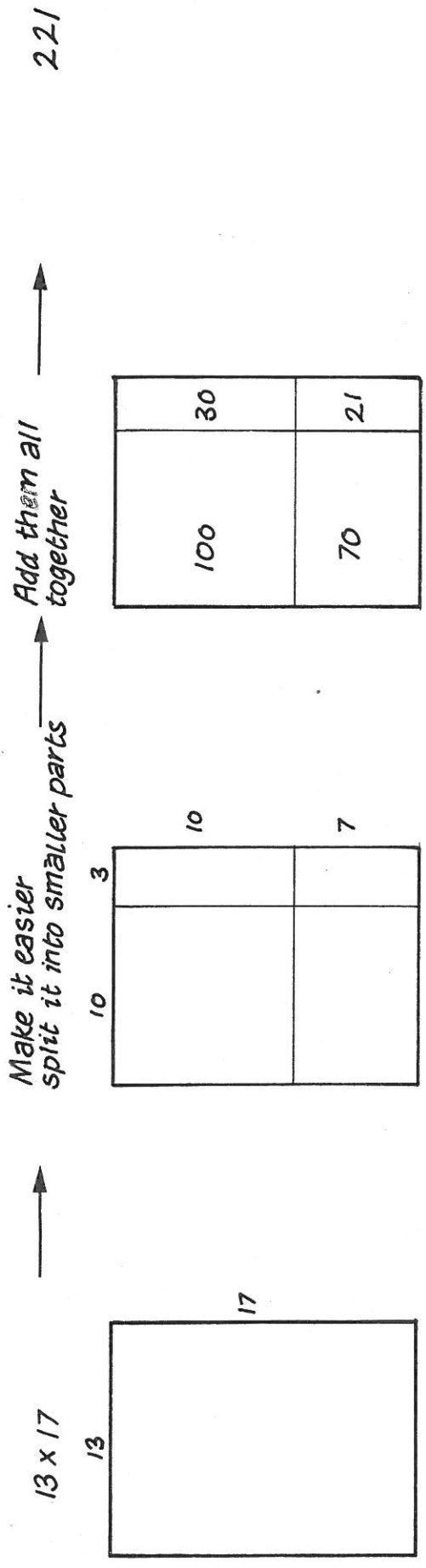
THIRD STEP — Add your answers to steps one and two



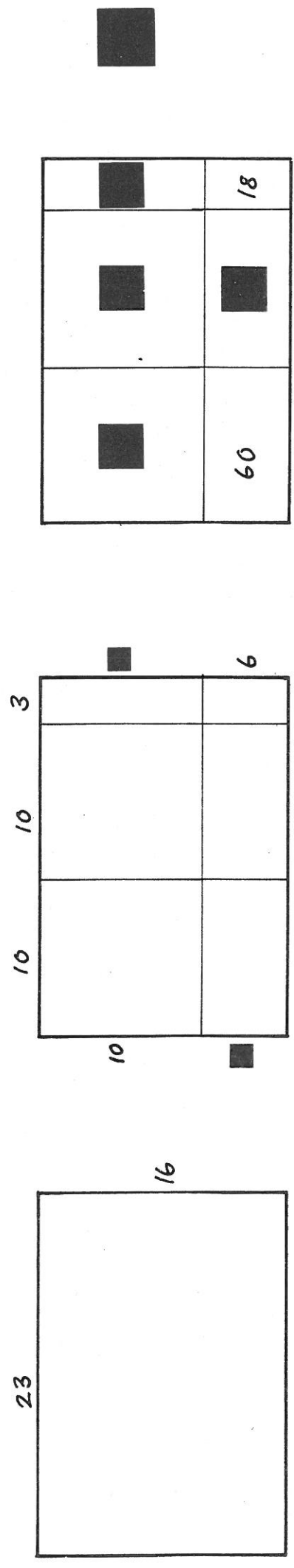
NOW TRY THESE FOUR

$$\begin{array}{l} 641 \times 83 \\ 374 \times 29 \\ 544 \times 47 \\ 208 \times 36 \end{array}$$

MULTIPLICATION PROBLEM?



TRY THIS ONE: 23×16



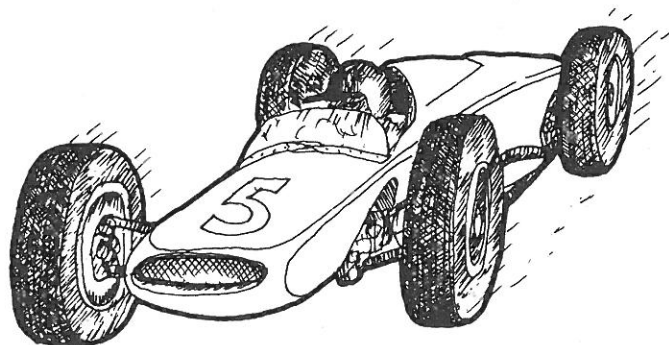
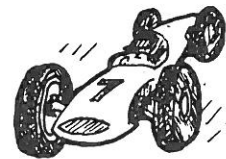
- 1) DO THESE THE SAME WAY: a) 18×13 b) 21×19 c) 23×34 d) 47×17
- 2) IS IT SENSIBLE TO USE THIS METHOD FOR BIGGER NUMBERS..... LIKE 53×47 ?
- TRY THESE: 103×17 121×24 84×93

More Calculator Problems

- (1) Your heart beats an average of 79 beats per minute. How many beats per hour?



- (2) The 'Le Mans' is a 24 hour race. If a car averages 179 km per hour, how far does it travel?

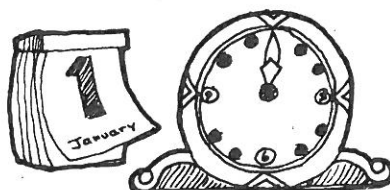


- (3) A school serves an average of 134 dinners per day. How many dinners does it serve in a year of 281 school days?

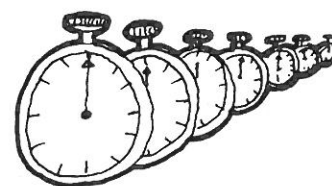


- (4) A woman earns £28 per hour as a computer consultant. She works seven hours a day for seven days. How much does she earn?

- (5) How many hours in a year?



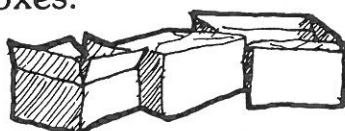
- (6) How many minutes in a year?



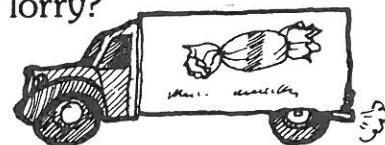
- (7) There are 31 sweets in a packet and 112 packets in a box.



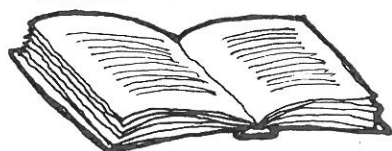
- A lorry carries 53 boxes.



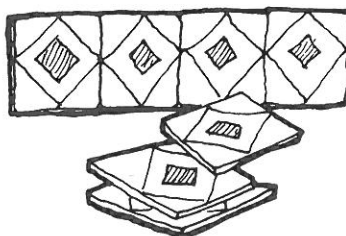
- How many sweets on the lorry?



- (8) A book has an average of 13 words per line and 49 lines per page. It has 267 pages. How many words are in the book?



- (9) Tiles cost 19p each. How much do 157 tiles cost?

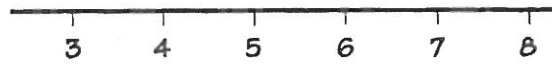


- (10) How many hours have you been alive? (You do not have to give an exact answer — but the closer the better)



Consecutive Products

Consecutive numbers lie next to each other on the number line.



Examples:

- 6 and 7 are consecutive.
- 5, 6 and 7 are consecutive.
- 4 and 6 are **not** consecutive.

The **product** of two numbers is found by multiplying them together.

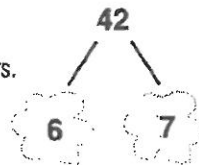
Example:

The product of 6 and 12 is 72 because $6 \times 12 = 72$

Example:

42 is the product of two consecutive numbers.

$$6 \times 7 = 42$$



1. Copy the following and find the two missing consecutive numbers.

a) 12 	b) 72 	c) 90 	d) 56
e) 110 	f) 462 	g) 306 	h) 756
i) 210 	j) 1806 	k) 3782 	l) 3192

2. Copy the following and find the three missing consecutive numbers.

a) 336 	b) 990 	c) 21924
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Challenge!