

**play!** 3-Digit × 2-Digit Numbers

1. We know that:  $100 \times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$  or  $10 \times 100 = \dots\dots\dots$

2. Let's calculate  $300 \times 20$ :

$$300 \times 20 = \dots\dots\dots \text{ and } 20 \times 300 = \dots\dots\dots$$

3. Let's fill in the following answers.

a)  $200 \times 20 = \dots\dots\dots$       b)  $300 \times 20 = \dots\dots\dots$

c)  $30 \times 300 = \dots\dots\dots$       d)  $20 \times 400 = \dots\dots\dots$

4. Let's calculate  $325 \times 24$ .

**“Long-method”**

$$\begin{array}{r} 325 \text{ (300 + 20 + 5)} \\ \times 24 \text{ (20 + 4)} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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**“Short-method”**

$$\begin{array}{r} 325 \text{ (3H + 2T + 5U)} \\ \times 24 \text{ (2T + 4U)} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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5. Let's calculate  $30 \times 400$ :

$30 \times 400 = \dots\dots\dots$  and  $400 \times 30 = \dots\dots\dots$

6. Let's fill in the following answers.

a)  $20 \times 600 = \dots\dots\dots$       b)  $50 \times 300 = \dots\dots\dots$

c)  $700 \times 30 = \dots\dots\dots$       d)  $900 \times 40 = \dots\dots\dots$

7. Let's calculate  $532 \times 63$ .

**"Long-method"**

$$\begin{array}{r} 532 \\ \times 63 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

**"Short-method"**

$$\begin{array}{r} 532 \\ \times 63 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

