



THIS WEEK: MULTIPLICATION TABLE!

A MULTIPLE IS THE RESULT OF MULTIPLYING TWO NUMBERS. FOR EXAMPLE, IN $2 \times 8 = 16$, THE TWO NUMBERS, 2 AND 8, ARE CALLED THE FACTORS, AND 16 IS THE MULTIPLE.

HERE'S HOW YOU START THE ACTIVITY. MAKE TWO COLUMNS, CHOOSE A COLOR FOR THE LEFT SIDE AND A NUMBER FOR THE RIGHT SIDE. PICK A NUMBER FROM 2 TO 12 AND WRITE IT IN THE RIGHT HAND COLUMN.

NOW, PICK A COLOR FOR THAT NUMBER AND THEN COLOR IN EACH SPACE THAT HAS A MULTIPLE OF THE NUMBER YOU CHOSE. FOR EXAMPLE, IF YOU CHOSE 8, YOU WOULD COLOR IN 8, 16, 24 AND SO ON.

THEN ASK SOMEONE ELSE TO PICK A DIFFERENT NUMBER, LIKE 5, AND DO THE SAME THING AGAIN, THIS TIME USING A DIFFERENT COLOR. KEEP GOING!
MATH CAN BE COLORFUL!



Pick a color

Pick a number

	8
	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

THAT'S A LOT OF NUMBERS!



SO WHAT?

LET'S SEE- IF I WANT 3 GUMBALLS FOR ME AND 3 FOR MATEO, HOW MANY \$.25 COINS DO I NEED?

HEY, WHAT ABOUT ME?



Being able to recognize multiples quickly is not only part of multiplication—it's important in addition, subtraction, reducing fractions, long division, and algebra.



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