

When multiplying 3 or more numbers, you can multiply them in any order so think carefully about how to make **all of** calculations as easy as you can.

$$5 \times 3 \times 4 = 60$$

Method 1)

$$5 \times 3 = 15$$

$$10 \times 4 = 40$$

$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

$$40 + 20 = 60$$

Method 2)

$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6 \text{ so}$$

$$3 \times 20 = 60$$

Method 3)

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

$$12 \times 10 = 120 \text{ so}$$

$$12 \times 5 = 60$$

1. $6 \times 2 \times 4$
2. $8 \times 10 \times 6$
3. $4 \times 9 \times 5$

4. $4 \times 2 \times 30$
5. $3 \times 50 \times 3$
6. $60 \times 2 \times 4$

7. $24 \times 5 \times 2$
8. $2 \times 85 \times 3$
9. $32 \times 3 \times 4$

Challenge:

Viv, Alex and Ria are trying to work out $43 \times 2 \times 5$.

Viv says she would work out 43×2 and then $\times 5$.

Alex says he would work out 43×5 and then $\times 2$.

Ria says she would work out 2×5 and then $\times 43$.

Whose method is easiest? explain.