## Activity

1. Paul is using bundles of sticks to help him solve $4 \times 23=\square$

There are 10 sticks in each bundle. Paul works out how many sticks there are altogether by looking at the bundles and the single sticks separately.

$\square$ a classmate
You need
sticks (optional)
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3. Now Paul is working out $5 \times 32=\square$ using his bundles and singles strategy.
a. Draw a picture or use sticks to show what Paul's 5 groups of 32 bundled sticks would look like.
b. How many sticks are there altogether in the bundles?
$5 \times 3=15$. That will help me with $5 \times 3$ tens.
c. How many single sticks are there?
d. So what does $5 \times 32$ equal?
4. Use Paul's method to work out $8 \times 21=$ $\qquad$
5. Without using sticks, use Paul's method to solve $3 \times 152=\square$.


I don't need to use sticks any more.
I can use the same strategy just by looking at the numbers in the problem.
6. a. Solve these problems using Paul's strategy:
i. $4 \times 2153=\square$
ii. $4 \times 898=$ $\qquad$
b. Which problem was Paul's strategy best for? Why?
c. What would be an easier way to solve the other problem?
(7. Write another problem that would be suitable for Paul's strategy and solve it. Swap your problem with a classmate's.


