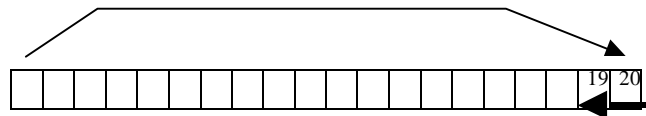
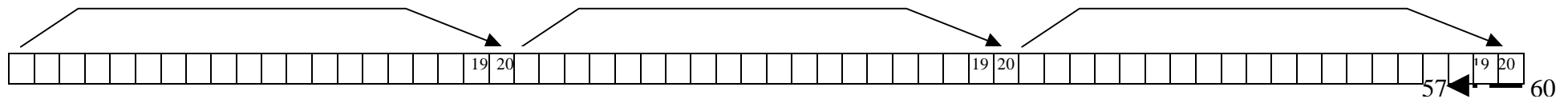


## Multiplying by 20 and adjusting



20 is one more than 19.

If we aim at 19 but land on 20 we have to go back 1.



60 is three jumps of 20 (and 20 is one more than 19.)

If we want 3 jumps of 19 but make 3 jumps of 20 instead we have to go back 3

Use an empty number line to calculate

1]  $19 \times 4$

2]  $19 \times 6$

3]  $19 \times 7$

4]  $19 \times 5$

5]  $19 \times 8$

6]  $19 \times 9$

Use a similar idea to calculate multiples of 21 (remember 21 is 1 more than 20 so you have to adjust by adding 1 for every time you've multiplied by 20)

1]  $21 \times 4$

2]  $21 \times 6$

3]  $21 \times 8$

4]  $21 \times 5$

5]  $21 \times 7$

6]  $21 \times 9$

**Extending the idea:** Can you use the idea of adjusting by one to calculate multiples of 29 & 31?