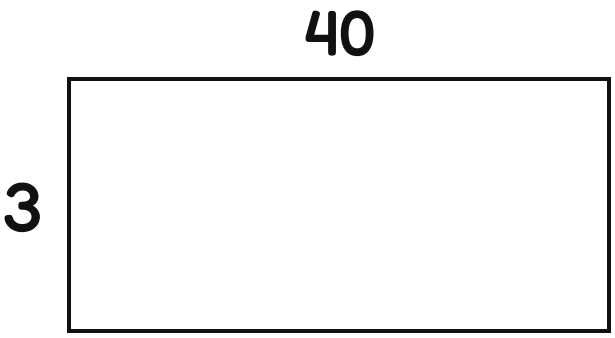
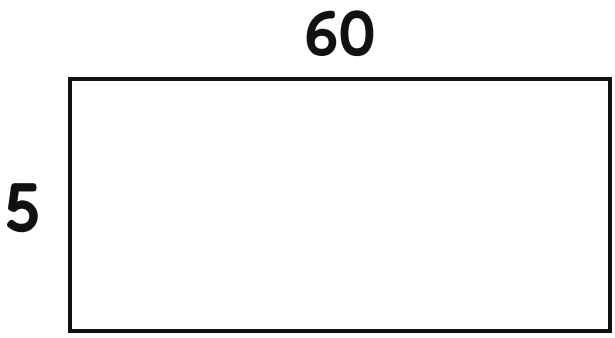
Area Model: Times Tens

Multiply. Think in tens.

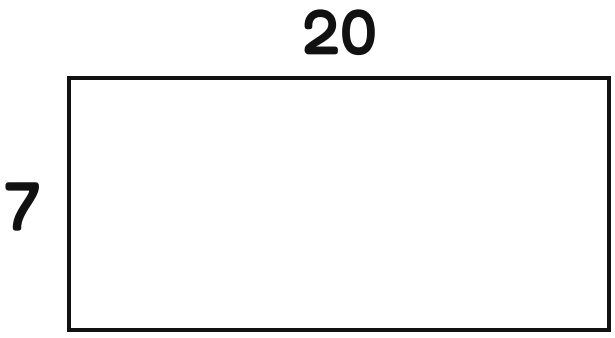
$3 \times 40 =$ ☐



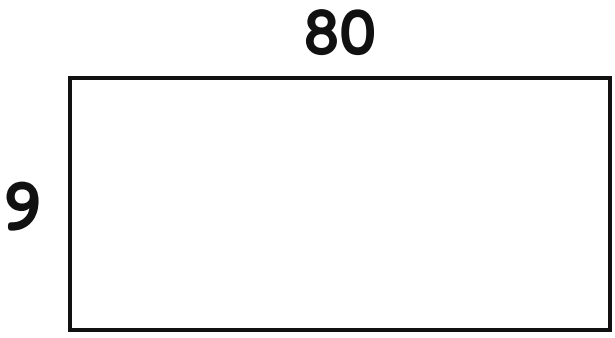
$5 \times 60 =$ ☐



$7 \times 20 =$ ☐



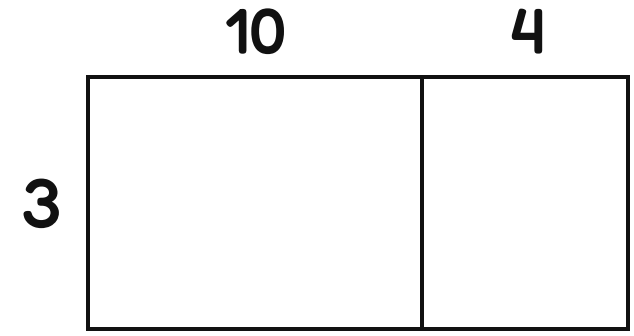
$9 \times 80 =$ ☐



Area Model: Tens and Ones

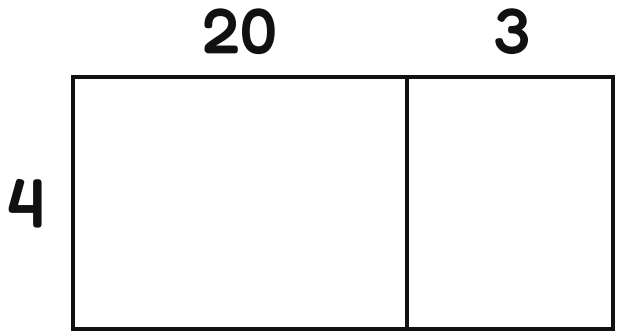
Multiply in each box. Add the boxes.

3 × 14



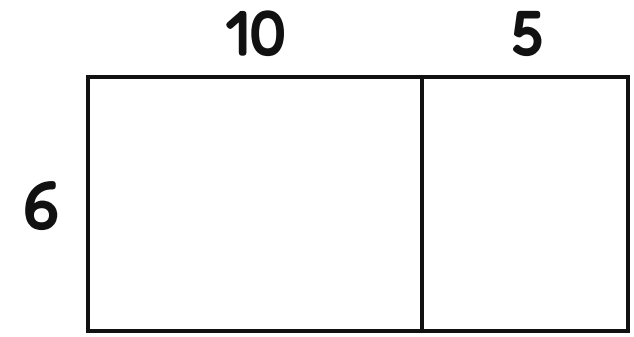
____ + ____ = ____

4 × 23



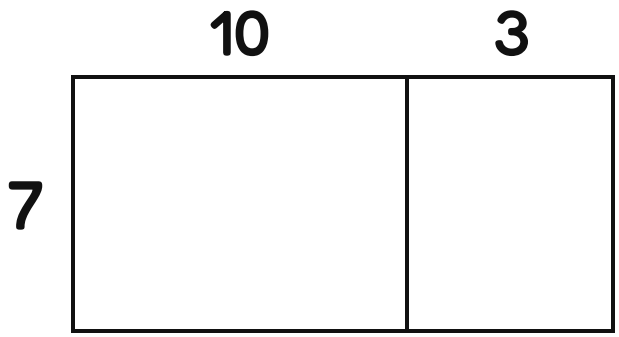
____ + ____ = ____

6 × 15



____ + ____ = ____

7 × 13

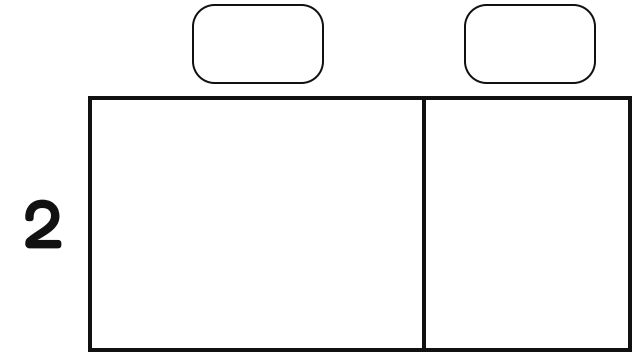


____ + ____ = ____

Area Model: Label the Parts

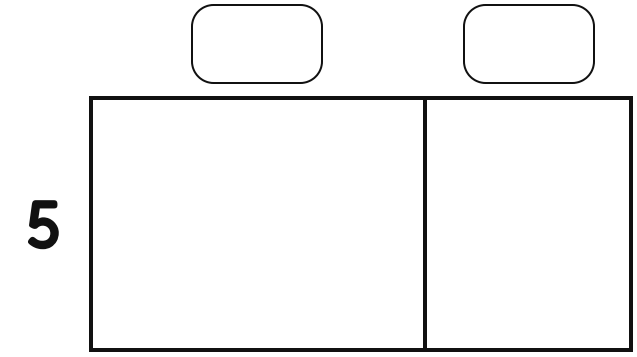
Write the tens and ones on top. Multiply in each box. Add the boxes.

2 × 38



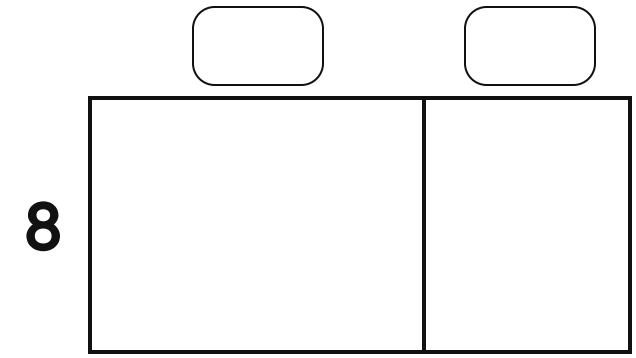
____ + ____ = ____

5 × 17



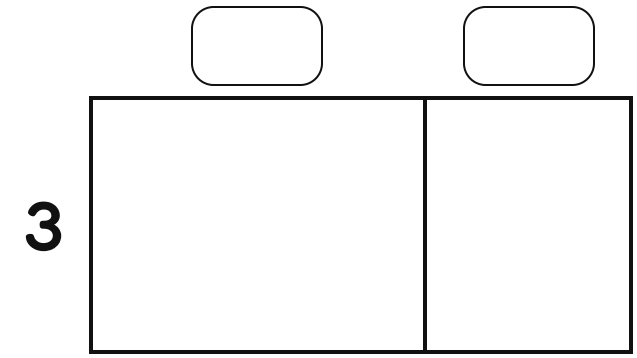
____ + ____ = ____

8 × 12



____ + ____ = ____

3 × 26

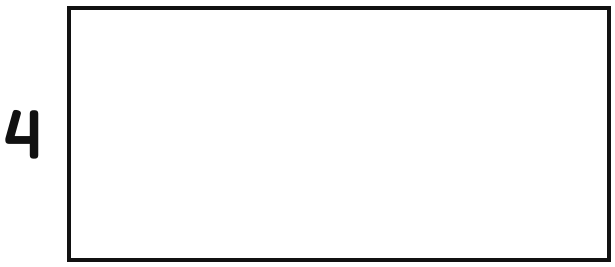


____ + ____ = ____

Area Model: Split the Rectangle

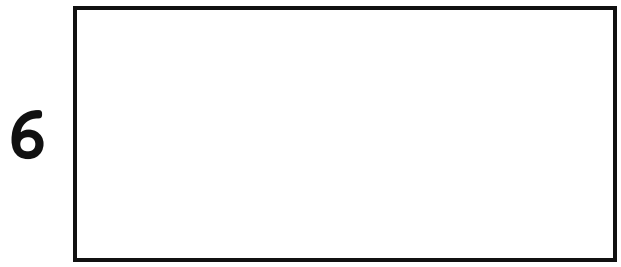
Split it into tens and ones. Multiply in each box. Add the boxes.

4 × 18



____ + ____ = ____

6 × 16



____ + ____ = ____

9 × 11



____ + ____ = ____

2 × 47

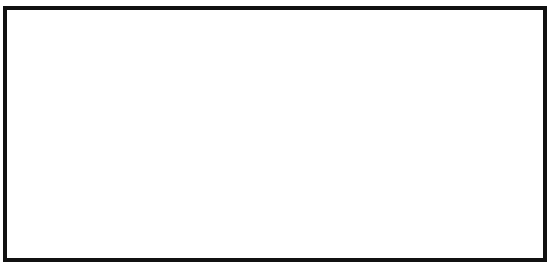


____ + ____ = ____

Area Model: Bigger Numbers

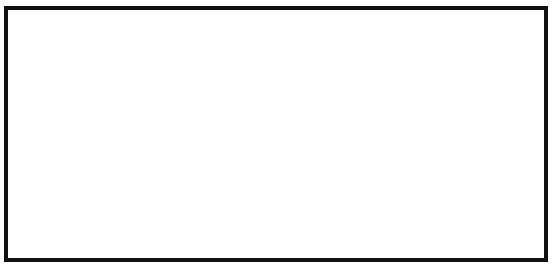
Split it into tens and ones. Multiply in each box. Add the boxes.

3 × 52

3 

___ + ___ = ___

6 × 34

6 

___ + ___ = ___

7 × 46

7 

___ + ___ = ___

8 × 27

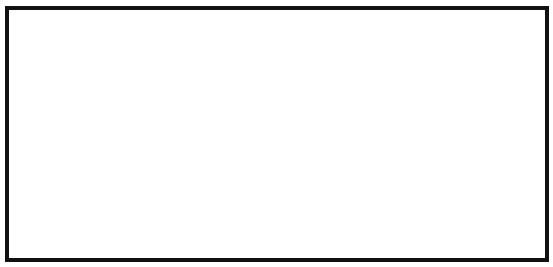
8 

___ + ___ = ___

Area Model: Bigger Numbers

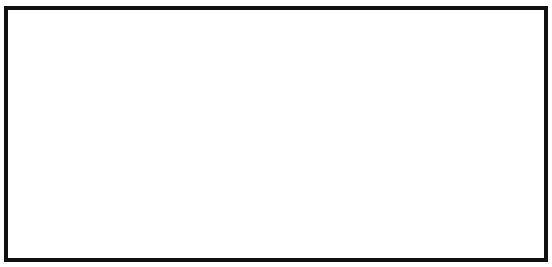
Split it into tens and ones. Multiply in each box. Add the boxes.

4 × 63

4 

___ + ___ = ___

5 × 48

5 

___ + ___ = ___

9 × 35

9 

___ + ___ = ___

7 × 58

7 

___ + ___ = ___

Area Model Multiplication: Answer Key

For the grown-up. Each red number sits where your child writes it.

Page 1

3 × 40 = 120

3	40
	120

5 × 60 = 300

5	60
	300

7 × 20 = 140

7	20
	140

9 × 80 = 720

9	80
	720

Page 2

3 × 14

3	10	4
	30	12

30 + 12 = 42

4 × 23

4	20	3
	80	12

80 + 12 = 92

6 × 15

6	10	5
	60	30

60 + 30 = 90

7 × 13

7	10	3
	70	21

70 + 21 = 91

Page 3

2 × 38

2	30	8
	60	16

60 + 16 = 76

5 × 17

5	10	7
	50	35

50 + 35 = 85

8 × 12

8	10	2
	80	16

80 + 16 = 96

3 × 26

3	20	6
	60	18

60 + 18 = 78

Page 4

4 × 18

4	10	8
	40	32

40 + 32 = 72

6 × 16

6	10	6
	60	36

60 + 36 = 96

9 × 11

9	10	1
	90	9

90 + 9 = 99

2 × 47

2	40	7
	80	14

80 + 14 = 94

Page 5

3 × 52

3	50	2
	150	6

150 + 6 = 156

6 × 34

6	30	4
	180	24

180 + 24 = 204

7 × 46

7	40	6
	280	42

280 + 42 = 322

8 × 27

8	20	7
	160	56

160 + 56 = 216

Page 6

4 × 63

4	60	3
	240	12

240 + 12 = 252

5 × 48

5	40	8
	200	40

200 + 40 = 240

9 × 35

9	30	5
	270	45

270 + 45 = 315

7 × 58

7	50	8
	350	56

350 + 56 = 406

For Grown-Ups: How to Use These Worksheets

One page at a time, with a pencil, from third grade.

Why use it

An area model splits one hard multiplication into two easy ones. For 7 × 13, the boxes hold 7 × 10 = 70 and 7 × 3 = 21, so the answer is 70 + 21 = 91. Your child sees why the answer is right, not only how to get it.

What it is good for

- Multiplying by tens, such as 4 × 30, which every tens box needs.
- One-digit by two-digit multiplication within 100, for a Common Core third grader.
- Answers past 100 on the last two pages, for Texas third graders and fourth graders.

How to use it

1. On page 1, say each problem in tens: 7 × 20 is 7 times 2 tens, which is 14 tens, or 140.
2. On the other pages, split the bigger number into tens and ones: 34 is 30 and 4. Write 30, never 3.
3. Multiply in each box and write the answer inside it.
4. Add the two boxes on the line underneath for the answer.
5. Check with the answer key. Each red number sits where your child writes it.

> **Try saying:** “What does this box mean? 6 times 30. So how many is 6 times 3 tens?”

Tip: The boxes are not drawn to scale. The tens box is always the wider one, and the numbers do the work.