

Tomato Trays

How this will help

- This activity will help children to see how large arrays (patterns of objects that have been put into rows of the same length) can be split into parts to help multiply amounts.
- It will give them practice in matching pictures of arrays to short written multiplications.

Words and phrases to use

array, row, split, multiplication, tens, ones

You will need

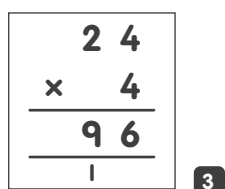
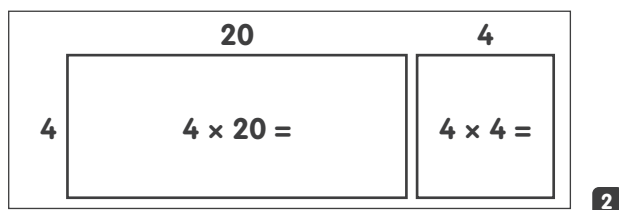
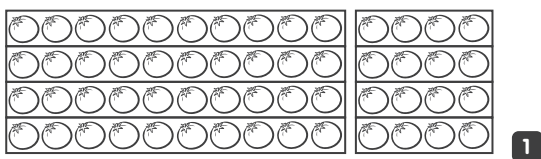
- Scissors
- A pencil

Learning opportunities

- Match arrays to short method cards and find a multiplication for the arrays.

What to do

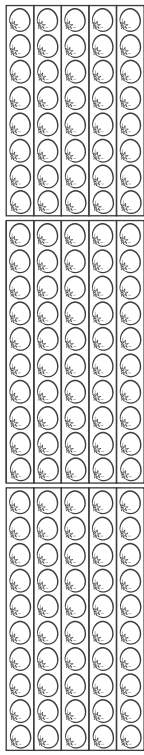
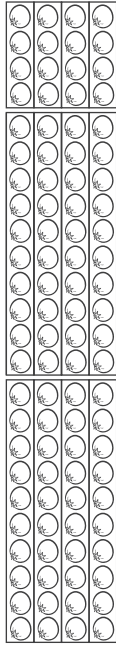
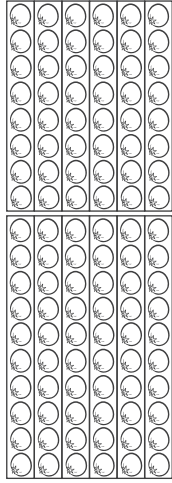
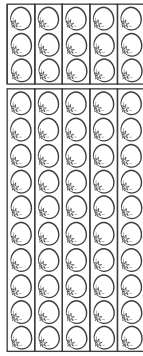
- Cut out the seven trays of tomatoes from the Tomato Tray sheet.
- Ask children, without counting the tomatoes, to put the trays in order of size, from the one containing the smallest number of tomatoes to the largest.
- Now ask them to count the number of rows in each tray, and the number of columns.
- Help them to see how the columns have been split into groups of 10 and a number below 10 (a one). **1**
- Cut out the seven grid multiplying cards.
- Ask children to match each of the seven cards to a tomato tray. **2**
- Encourage them to notice that the 10s in the columns have been grouped together, e.g. $10 + 10 = 20$; and that the tens and the ones in the columns are each multiplied by the number of rows in the tray.
- Cut out the seven short method multiplying cards from the sheet.
- Ask children to match each of these cards to a tray of tomatoes, to get the total number of tomatoes in each tray. **3**



Next steps...

- Ask children to write multiplications using three numerals, e.g. using 2, 3 and 4 you might write: 3×24 or 2×43 . Think about which will have the largest total.
- Weigh individual vegetables, e.g. a carrot. Ask children to work out how much they would weigh, for example, if there were 6 carrots in a bunch. Encourage children to talk about their method of multiplying.

Tomato Trays



10 3
5 $5 \times 10 =$ $5 \times 3 =$

30 6
3 $3 \times 30 =$ $3 \times 6 =$

20 8
5 $5 \times 20 =$ $5 \times 8 =$

20 1
3 $3 \times 20 =$ $3 \times 1 =$

10 8
6 $6 \times 10 =$ $6 \times 8 =$

20 4
4 $4 \times 20 =$ $4 \times 4 =$

20 6
2 $2 \times 20 =$ $2 \times 6 =$



$$\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 108 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 140 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 108 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 52 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$