

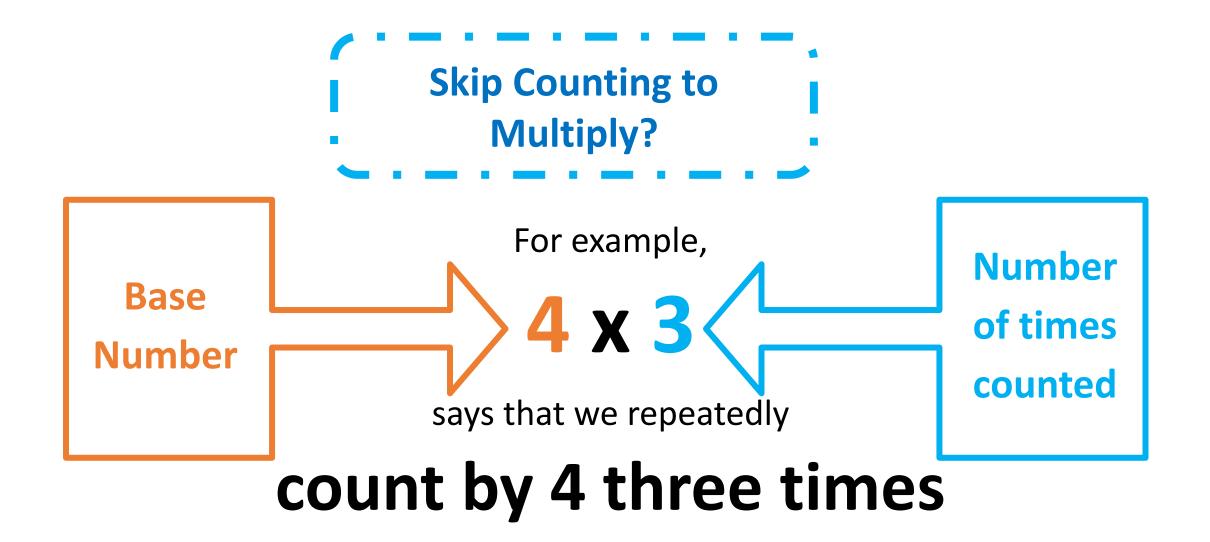
Skip Counting to Multiply Units of 4 Unit 1 Lesson 8a

Skip Counting to Multiply?

Skip counting is the method of counting forward by numbers other than one. It is similar to repeated addition wherein the counted numbers have the same interval with each other. Think of it as the distance of each number to the next and previous numbers is always the same. We skip count by repeatedly adding the same number until you get the answer.

That means that the concept of multiples is introduced. Multiples are a set of numbers that have a base number and its succeeding products multiplied starting from 1 and so on.

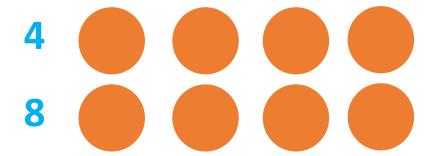
Consider the multiplicand as the base number or the number counted repeatedly, and the multiplier as the number of times you will repeatedly count the base number.



Start with the base number. Count by 4 once, which is 4 x 1:

4

Then, we count by 4 again. Count by 4 twice, which is 4 x 2:



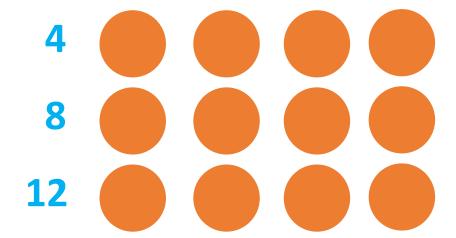
There are 8 counted circles.



Skip Counting to Multiply?

4 x 3

Finally, we count by 4 again. Count by 4 thrice, which is 4 x 3:



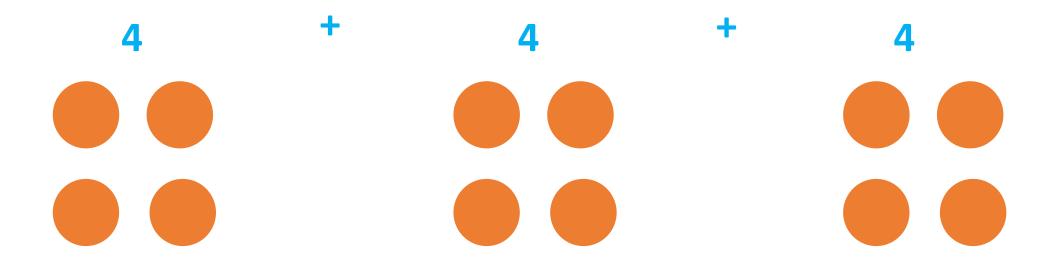
There are 12 counted circles.



Skip Counting to Multiply?

4 x 3

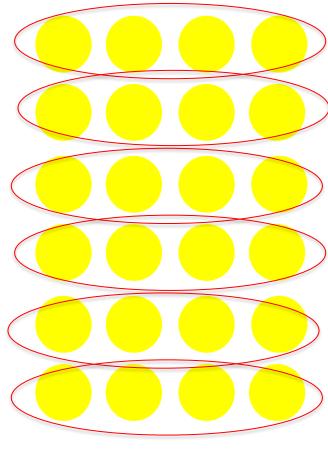
We can also look at counting by 4 three times as repeatedly adding 4 three times:



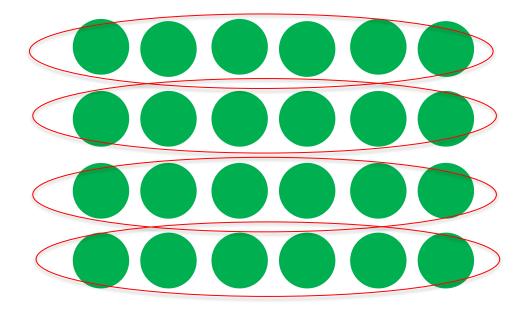
The sum is 12.



Encircle the rows of the following arrays



6 rows of 4



4 rows of 6



Count by 4 until 40

4 8 12 16 20

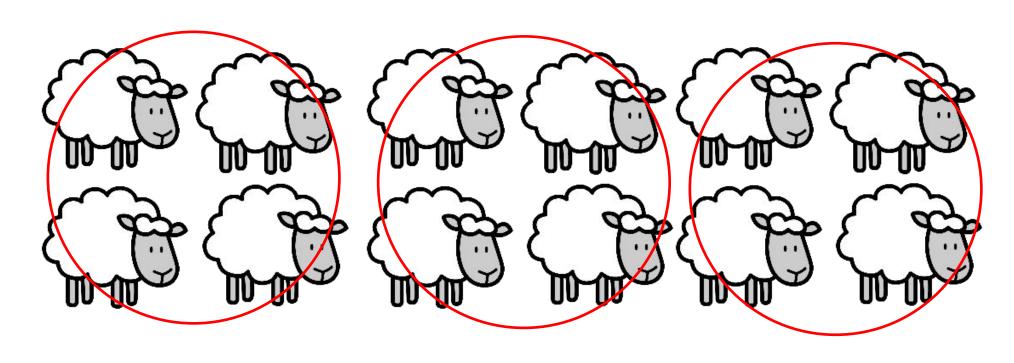
24 28 32 36 40

じ? Time to Think じ?

- 1. How can you count by four using an array model?
- We can count by four using the number of rows or columns.
- 2. Can we interchange the number of rows and columns of an array and still count by four? How?
- Yes. If the rows have 4 items in each, count by four using the rows. Now, if the columns have 4 items in each, count by four using the columns.
- 3. Does counting by 4, meaning listing down the multiples of 4?
- Yes. Listing down multiples of four is listing down the answer of any number multiplied by 4 starting with the answer 4.



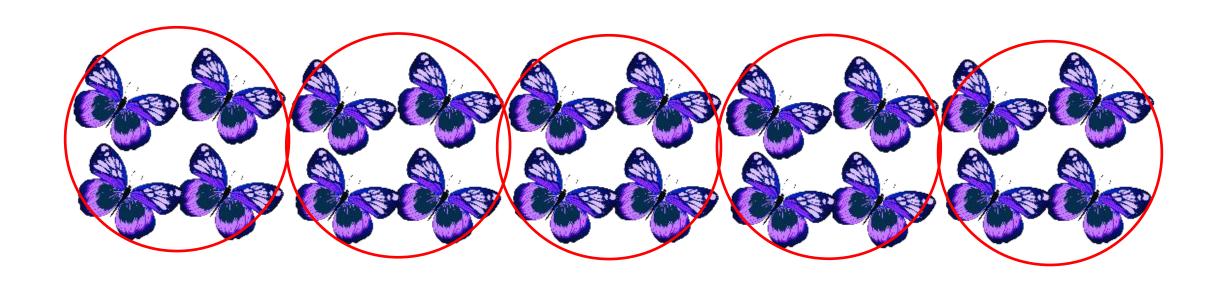
Group the items into groups of 4.



$$4 + 4 + 4 = 12$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

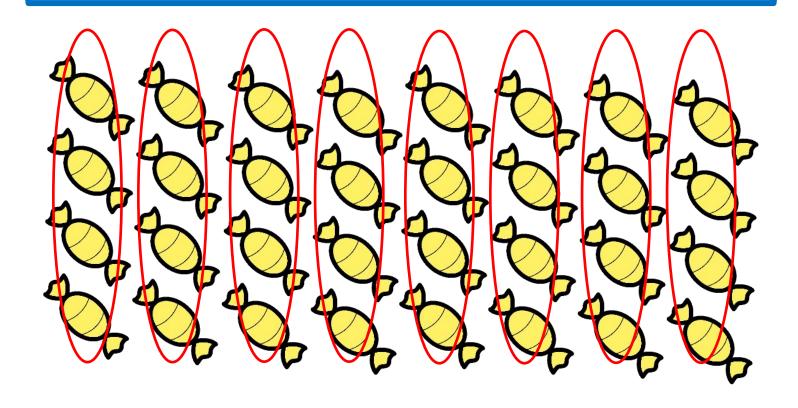
Group the items into groups of 4.



$$4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 20$$

 $5 \times 4 = 20$

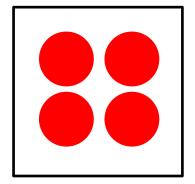
Group the items into groups of 4.

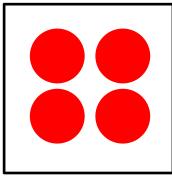


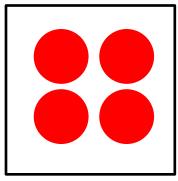
$$4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 32$$

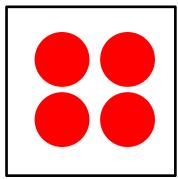
 $8 \times 4 = 32$

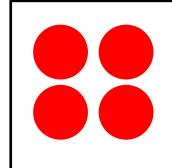
Draw 4 dots inside each square.







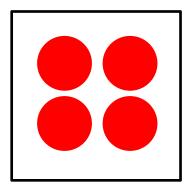


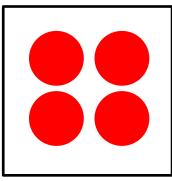


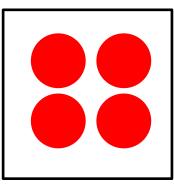
$$4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 24$$

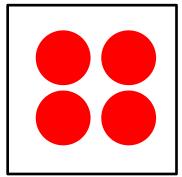
 $6 \times 4 = 24$

Draw 4 dots inside each square.









$$4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 16$$

 $4 \times 4 = 16$

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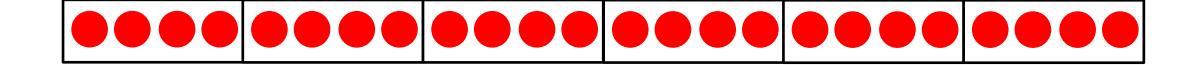
- 1. How can equal groups help in counting by four?
- Drawing equal groups can help visualize counting by 4 by grouping each item easily by 4.
- 2. How can repeated addition relate to skip counting using equal groups?
- Repeated addition is related to ski counting using equal groups because of repeatedly having groups with the same value of 4.



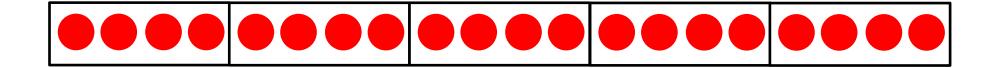
Jessie has 7 baskets. She put 4 strawberries in each basket.



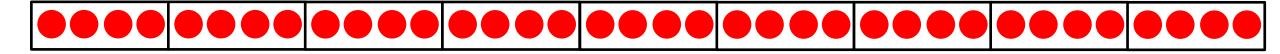
Amanda counted her lollipops by four, 6 times.



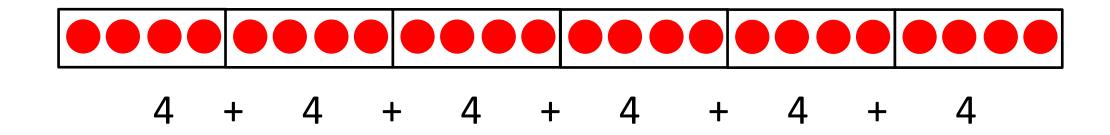
Brian put 4 rings in each finger in one hand.



Troy has 9 containers. He placed 4 toy cars in each container.

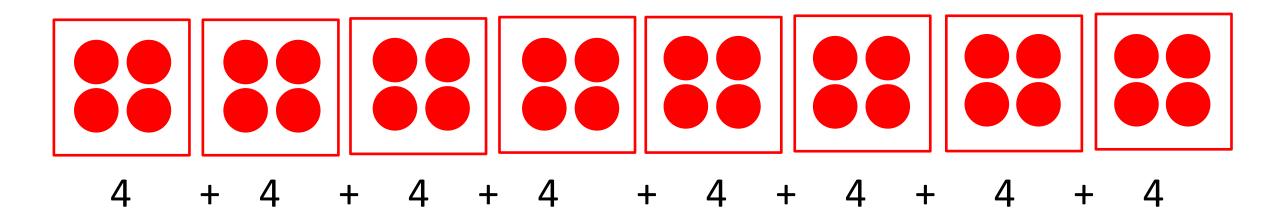


Irene wants to know how much water she will get by placing 4 liters each in 6 jars. Draw a tape diagram.



$$6 \times 4 = 24 \text{ jars}$$

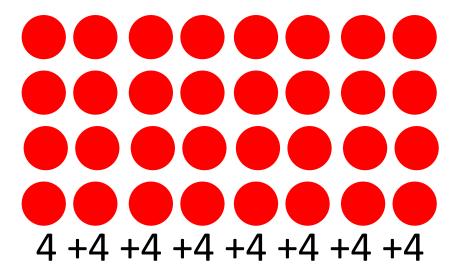
Joshua has 9 paper bags. He put 4 candies in each bag. How many candies does he have? Draw equal groups.



 $9 \times 4 = 36$ candies

Michael has 4 rows of 8 pebbles. How many pebbles does he have?

Draw an array model.



 $8 \times 4 = 32$ pebbles