

Target: To multiply by 10, 100 and 1000

This week we have been recapping our knowledge of multiplying by 10, 100 and 1000 from Year 4 and applying it to larger numbers. Please complete one of the following challenges.

Key learning:

When you **multiply by 10**, the digits in the number jump **one place to the left**.

When you **multiply by 100**, the digits in the number jump **two places to the left**.

When you **multiply by 1000**, the digits jump **three places to the left**.

We DO NOT add on any zeros.

Challenge 1

1) What number is shown on the place value chart?

HTh	TTh	Th	H	T	O
			●● ●	●	●●●●●●

Complete the sentences:

If I multiply this number by 10, it becomes _____.

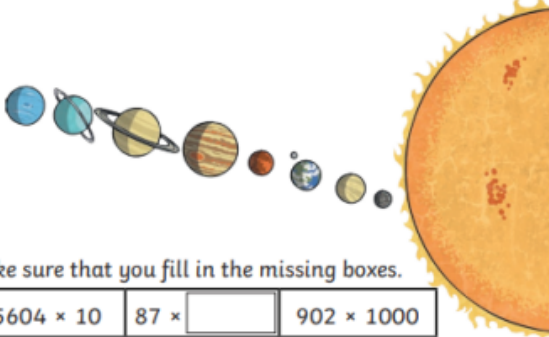
The digits move _____ place to the _____.

If I multiply this number by 100, it becomes _____.

The digits move _____ places to the _____.

If I multiply this number by 1000, it becomes _____.

The digits move _____ places to the _____.



2) Match each planet to its moon to complete the calculation. Make sure that you fill in the missing boxes.

Planets	83×100	<input type="text"/> $\times 10$	$612 \times$ <input type="text"/>	5604×10	$87 \times$ <input type="text"/>	902×1000
Moons	4030	56 040	8300	87 000	902 000	61 200

Challenge 2

- Can you work out the diameter of these new planets using the clues below?
- Vesta is 10 times bigger than Athena.
 - Athena has half the diameter of Vulcan.
 - Juno is 10 times bigger than Athena.
 - Ceres is 100 times bigger than Vulcan.
 - Vulcan is 20 530km in diameter.
 - Apollo is 100 times bigger than Athena.



Challenge 3

What could the values of A and B be? Find 3 possible solutions.

$$\mathbf{A \times 100 = B \times 1000}$$

What could the values of A and B be? Find 3 possible solutions.

$$\mathbf{A \times 1000 = B + 300}$$