1) 3.21 × 4 = 12.84

2) A = 1.95 × 3 = 5.85

B = 0.39 × 5 = 1.95

3) a)

×	3.47	5.89
3	10.41	17.67
5	17.35	29.45

b)

×	1.62	4.24
2	3.24	8.48
6	9.72	25.44

4) c) 0.58 × 8 = 4.64cm

Eva's growth is 4.64cm × 3 = 13.92cm

13.92cm – 4.64cm (average growth) = 9.28cm more growth

1) a) 2.21 × 3 = 6.63

b) Joshua is correct. If Ava adds another tenth counter to each row and another hundredth counter to each row, she will now have represented 2.32 × 3 = 6.96 as required in the original question.

2) 5 × £2.95 = £14.75

7 × £2.19 = £15.33

4 × £2.95 = £11.80 + £2.19 = £13.99

Morgan is correct as four 6 packs will cost £11.80 (4 × £2.95) and added to £2.19 for a 4 pack makes a total of £13.99.

1) There are many possible answers. For example,
   2.01 × 3 = 6.03
   1.98 × 3 = 5.94
   3.01 × 2 = 6.02
   0.98 × 7 = 6.86
   1.97 × 3 = 5.91

2) The products will add together to make the digit that you have chosen, e.g.
   0.98 × 3 = 2.94
   0.02 × 3 = 0.06
   2.94 + 0.06 = 3

   0.98 × 2 = 1.96
   0.02 × 2 = 0.04
   1.96 + 0.04 = 2

   0.99 × 2 = 1.98
   0.01 × 2 = 0.02
   1.98 + 0.02 = 2

   0.23 × 8 = 1.84
   0.77 × 8 = 6.16
   6.16 + 1.84 = 8

   Possible explanations could be:
   This works because 0.23 x 8 is another way of saying 23/100 of 8.
   0.77 x 8 is another of saying 77/100 of 8.
   If we add together 23/100 of 8 (1.84) and 77/100 of 8 (6.16) we get 100/100 of 8 or the whole number 8 again.

   Because you are multiplying each part of the addition calculation by the chosen digit, then the answer will also follow the same pattern, e.g. 1 × chosen digit = chosen digit.

   This works because you are finding two fractions of the same multiplier and those two fractions have a total of one. So, when you multiply your number by both fractions, you are actually multiplying by one.