## Lesson 9: The Birds

- Let's solve multiplication problems.


## Warm-up: Notice and Wonder: For the Birds

What do you notice? What do you wonder?


## 9.1: Home is Where the Bird Lives

Different types of birds use different types of houses. The table gives you the recommended side lengths for birdhouses of various species.

| type of bird | side lengths of floor | height | volume estimate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| chickadee | 4 in by 4 in | 6 to 10 in |  |
| wood duck | 10 in by 18 in | 10 to 24 in |  |
| barn owl | 10 in by 18 in | 15 to 18 in |  |
| red-headed woodpecker | 6 in by 6 in | 12 to 15 in |  |
| bluebird | 5 in by 5 in | 6 to 12 in |  |
|  | 6 in by 6 in | 6 to 8 in |  |

Estimate a possible volume for each birdhouse. Be prepared to explain your reasoning.

## 9.2: What is the Volume?

Use the criteria from the table to determine the recommended range of volumes for each type of birdhouse.

| type of bird | side lengths of floor | height | range of volume |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| chickadee | 4 in by 4 in | 6 to 10 in |  |
| wood duck | 10 in by 18 in | 10 to 24 in |  |
| barn owl | 10 in by 18 in | 15 to 18 in |  |
| red-headed woodpecker | 6 in by 6 in | 12 to 15 in |  |
| bluebird | 5 in by 5 in | 6 to 12 in |  |
| swallow | 6 in by 6 in | 6 to 8 in |  |

## Section Summary

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In this unit we found products of a three-digit number and a two-digit number. We first
represented the products with diagrams that help us break down the product by place value.

This diagram breaks up the product $412 \times 32$ by place value. If we find and add up all of the partial products, we will get the product of $412 \times 32$.

Then we learned a new algorithm to multiply numbers, the standard algorithm for multiplication.

We can see the partial products are organized in a different way. 824 represents the partial product for $2 \times 412$ and 12,360 represents the partial product for
 $30 \times 412$.

We noticed that sometimes we need to compose a new unit when we use the standard algorithm, and we represent that unit with notation. Sometimes, we may have to compose more than one new unit.

The 1 above the 1 in 216 represents the ten from the product $3 \times 6$ and the 2 represents 2 hundreds from the product $40 \times 6$.

|  |  | 2 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 |  |
|  | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| $\times$ |  | 4 | 3 |
| 1 |  |  |  |
|  | 6 | 4 | 8 |
| + 8, | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| 9, | 2 | 8 | 8 |2

216

648 9, 288

