1)		zero	0	ne	noug	ht	di	git	G	
	place		digits	digits		nil		un	<u>it</u>	9
2)	Draw It									
	Describe It	There is <u>1</u> group of <u>9 ones</u> .			There are 5 groups of 0.			There are	<u>10</u> groups of <u>1 ones</u> .	
	Write It	9 × 1 = 9			0 × 5 = 0			1 × 10 = 10		
3)	7 × 0 = <u>0</u>		35 × <u>0</u>	= 0		88	= <u>1</u> × 88		1 × <u>53</u> = 53	
3)	12 × 1 = <u> </u> 2	_	0 = <u>acc</u>	ept any nun	n <u>ber</u> × 0 2901		1 = 1 × 290		0 = 3004 × <u>0</u>	
4)	0									
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>]		

 Accept an explanation supported by examples that shows that Freddie is correct when multiplying by I but is incorrect when multiplying by 0. For example: Freddie is correct that when multiplying by I, the number being multiplied will stay the same. With 5 × I there is one group of 5 which equals 5. However, when multiplying by 0 in 2 × 0, there are no groups of 2 so the answer will be 0. When multiplying any number by 0, the answer will be 0.



- 2) a) a. (1) b. (1) c. 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 d. There is one group of 4 ones.
 - b) Accept an explanation that shows that D is the odd one out because it is just one group of 4 whereas the other groups show 4 lots of I.

3)	Calculation	Correct or Incorrect?	Correction		
	8 × 1 = 8	Correct			
	0 × 12 = 12	Incorrect	0 × 12 = 0		
	1 × 7 = 0	Incorrect	1 × 7 = 7		
	10 × 0 = 10	Incorrect	$10 \times 0 = 0$		





