Name _____

Lesson 3.1 Reteach

Example

Find 3 × 7.

Think: How can you rewrite 3?   3 = 1 + 2

Rewrite 3 as 1 + 2.

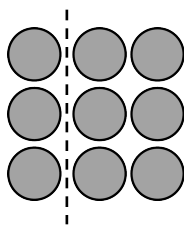Then use the Distributive Property.

7

1 {
2 {

$3 × 7 = (1 + 2) × 7$
$3 × 7 = (1 × 7) + (2 × 7)$
$3 × 7 = \quad\quad 7 + 14$
$3 × 7 = \quad\quad\quad 21$

Find the product.

1. 3 × 3

$3 × 3 = \quad 3 × (\underline{} + \underline{})$
$3 × 3 = (\underline{} × \underline{}) + (\underline{} × \underline{})$
$3 × 3 = \quad\quad \underline{} + \underline{}$
$3 × 3 = \quad\quad\quad \underline{}$

2. 3 × 8

$3 × 8 = \quad\quad (\underline{} + \underline{}) × 8$
$3 × 8 = (\underline{} × \underline{}) + (\underline{} × \underline{})$
$3 × 8 = \quad\quad \underline{} + \underline{}$
$3 × 8 = \quad\quad\quad \underline{}$

Name _____
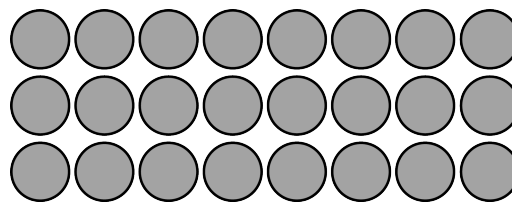
Lesson 3.1

Reteach

Example

Find 4 × 3.

Think: How can you rewrite 4?   4 = 2 + 2 OR 4 = 3 + 1

Rewrite 4 as 2 + 2.

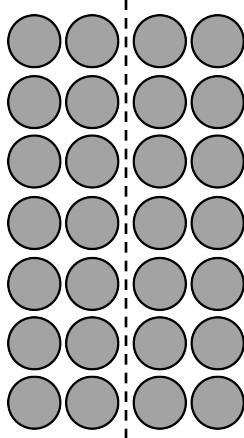Then use the Distributive Property.

3

2

2

$4 × 3 = (2 + 2) × 3$
$4 × 3 = (2 × 3) + (2 × 3)$
$4 × 3 = \quad\quad 6 + 6$
$4 × 3 = \quad\quad\quad 12$

Find the product.

1. 7 × 4

$7 × 4 = \quad 7 × (\underline{} + \underline{})$

$7 × 4 = (\underline{} × \underline{}) + (\underline{} × \underline{})$

$7 × 4 = \quad\quad\quad \underline{} + \underline{}$

$7 × 4 = \quad\quad\quad\quad \underline{}$

2. 4 × 9

$4 × 9 = \quad\quad\quad (\underline{} + \underline{}) × 9$

$4 × 9 = (\underline{} × \underline{}) + (\underline{} × \underline{})$

$4 × 9 = \quad\quad\quad \underline{} + \underline{}$

$4 × 9 = \quad\quad\quad\quad \underline{}$

Name _____
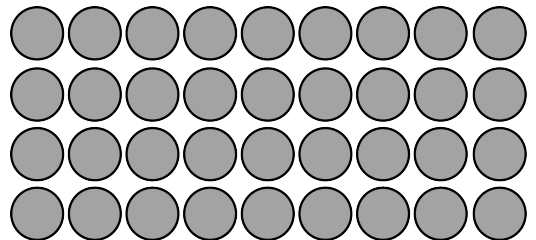
Lesson 3.3 **Reteach**

Example

Find 6 × 4.

Think: How can you rewrite 6?

Rewrite 6 as 1 + 5.

Then use the Distributive Property.

4

1 { ● ● ● ●

5 { ● ● ● ●
    ● ● ● ●
    ● ● ● ●
    ● ● ● ●
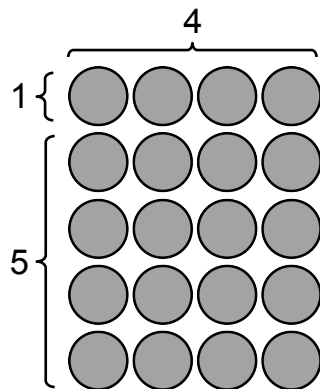
6 × 4 = (1 + 5) × 4

6 × 4 = (1 × 4) + (5 × 4)

6 × 4 =   4 + 20

6 × 4 =   24

Find the product.

1. 2 × 6

● ● ● ● ● ●
● ● ● ● ● ●
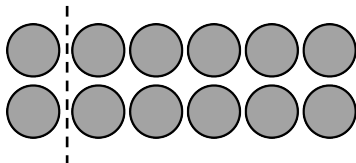
2 × 6 =   2 × (___ + ___)

2 × 6 = (___ × ___) + (___ × ___)

2 × 6 =   ___ + ___

2 × 6 =   ___

2. 6 × 7

● ● ● ● ● ● ●
● ● ● ● ● ● ●
● ● ● ● ● ● ●
● ● ● ● ● ● ●
● ● ● ● ● ● ●
● ● ● ● ● ● ●

6 × 7 =   (___ + ___) × 7

6 × 7 = (___ × ___) + (___ × ___)

6 × 7 =   ___ + ___

6 × 7 =   ___

Name _____
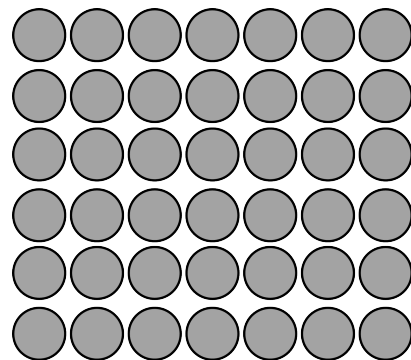
Lesson 3.4 **Reteach**

Example

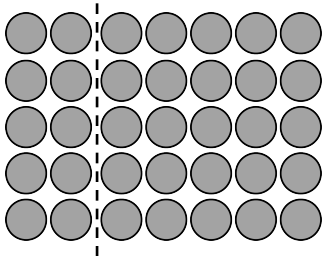Find 7 × 4.

Think: How can you rewrite 7?

Rewrite 7 as 2 + 5.

Then use the Distributive Property.

4

2 {

5 {
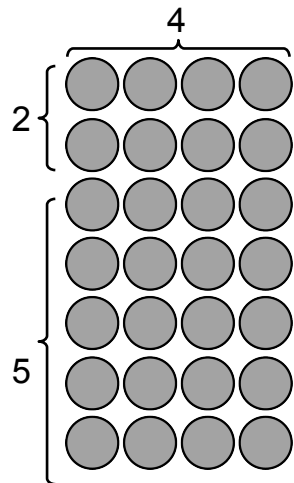
$7 \times 4 = (2 + 5) \times 4$

$7 \times 4 = (2 \times 4) + (5 \times 4)$

$7 \times 4 = \qquad 8 + 20$

$7 \times 4 = \qquad 28$

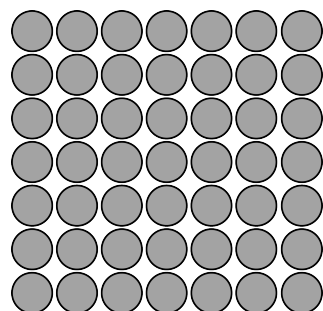
Find the product.

1. 5 × 7

$5 \times 7 = \qquad 5 \times (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad})$

$5 \times 7 = (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}) + (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad})$

$5 \times 7 = \qquad \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 7 = \qquad \underline{\quad}$

---

2. 7 × 7

$7 \times 7 = \qquad (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}) \times 7$

$7 \times 7 = (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}) + (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad})$

$7 \times 7 = \qquad \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$
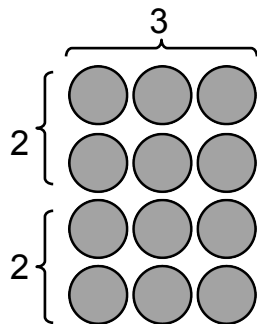
$7 \times 7 = \qquad \underline{\quad}$

Name _____

Example

Find 8 × 3.

Think: How can you rewrite 4?   4 = 2 + 2 OR 4 = 3 + 1

Rewrite 8 as 4 + 4.

Then use the
Distributive Property.

3

2

2

8 × 3 = (4 + 4) × 3
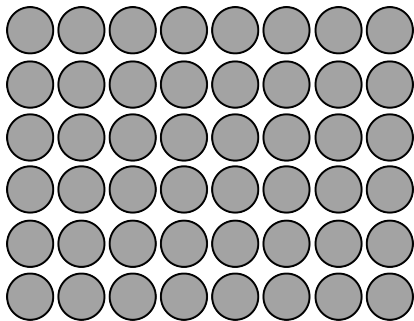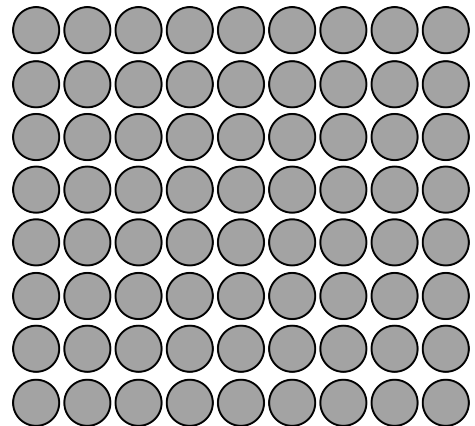
8 × 3 = (4 × 3) + (4 × 3)

8 × 3 =   12 + 12

8 × 3 =   24

Find the product.

1. 6 × 8

6 × 8 =   6 × (___ + ___)

6 × 8 = (___ × ___) + (___ × ___)

6 × 8 =   ___ + ___

6 × 8 =   ___

2. 8 × 9

8 × 9 =   (___ + ___) × 9

8 × 9 = (___ × ___) + (___ × ___)

8 × 9 =   ___ + ___

8 × 9 =   ___

Name _____

Lesson 3.6 Reteach

Example

Find 9 × 5.

Think: How can you rewrite 9 with a *subtraction* equation? 9 = 10 − 1

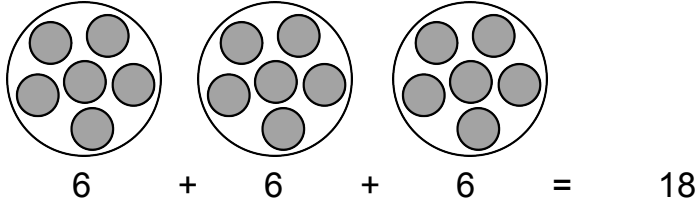Rewrite 9 as 10 − 1.
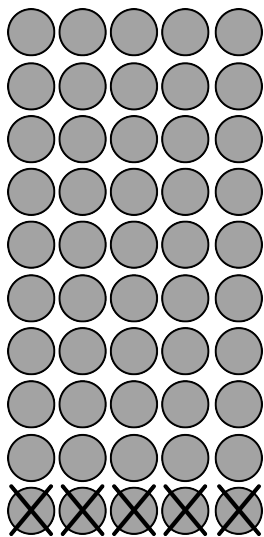
Then use the Distributive Property.

9 × 5 = (10 − 1) × 5
9 × 5 = (10 × 5) − (1 × 5)
9 × 5 =   50 − 5
9 × 5 =   45

1. Find 4 × 9.

4 × 9 =   4 × (___ − ___)

4 × 9 = (___ × ___) − (___ × ___)

4 × 9 =   ___ − ___

4 × 9 =   ___

2. Find 9 × 7.

9 × 7 =   (___ − ___) × 7

9 × 7 = (___ × ___) − (___ × ___)

9 × 7 =   ___ − ___

9 × 7 =   ___

Name _____

Example

Use any strategy to find 3 × 6.

One way: Draw equal groups of 6.

6   +   6   +   6   =   18

3 × 6 = 18

Another way: Use a tape diagram to model 3 groups of 6.

6	6	6

6 + 6 + 6 = 18   3 × 6 = 18
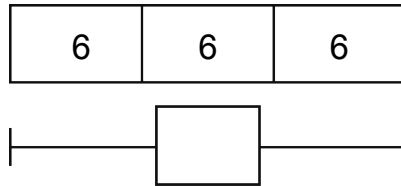
Use any strategy to find the product.

1. 6 × 4 = ____

2. 5 × 8 = ____

3. 7 × 7 = ____

4. 8 × 9 = ____

Name _____

Lesson 3.8 **Reteach**

Example

Find (3 × 4) × 2.

One way: Find 3 × 4 first.

    (3 × 4) × 2
       ↓
    12 × 2 = 24

Think: 12 + 12 = 24
         12 × 2 = 24

Another way: Change the grouping. Find 4 × 2 first.

    3 × (4 × 2)
        ↓
    3 × 8 = 24

So, the product of (3 × 4) × 2 is the same as the product of (3 × 2) × 4 *and* the product of (4 × 2) × 3.

Another way: Reorder factors and regroup to find 3 × 2 first.

(3 × 4) × 2 = (4 × 3) × 2 Commutative Property of Multiplication

(4 × 3) × 2 = 4 × (3 × 2) Associative Property of Multiplication

        4 × (3 × 2)
           ↓
        4 × 6 = 24
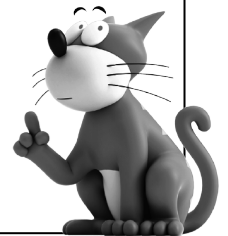
Find the product.

1. (4 × 2) × 6 = ___

2. (2 × 7) × 5 = ___

Name _____

Lesson 3.9 **Reteach**

You want to decorate 9 cupcakes. You have 15 candles. You put 2 candles on each cupcake. How many more candles do you need?

1. Understand the problem

What do you know?

Hint: Look for the numbers in the problem.

- You want to decorate 9 cupcakes.

- You have 15 candles in all.

- You put 2 candles on each cupcake.

What do you need to find?

Hint: Look for the question in the problem.

- You need to find out how many more candles you need to decorate 9 cupcakes.

---

2. Make a plan

How will you solve?

Hint: Follow the solving order in "What do you need to find?"

- Multiply 9 by 2 to find out how many candles you need for 9 cupcakes.

- Subtract 15 from the product.

3. Solve

- $9 \times 2 = 18$

- $18 - 15 = 3$

- You need 3 more candles.

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1. You want to make 7 pepperoni pizzas. You have 40 pieces of pepperoni. You put 6 pieces on each pizza. How many more pieces of pepperoni do you need?