


Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson**  
**2.1**

**Reteach**

**Example** Complete the equations for the model.


 $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8$ 
 $2 \times 4 = 8$

A **multiple** of a number is the product of that number and any other counting number.

**Example** Find each product.

$2 \times 1 = 2$	$1 \times 2 = 2$
$2 \times 2 = 4$	$2 \times 2 = 4$
$2 \times 3 = 6$	$3 \times 2 = 6$
$2 \times 4 = 8$	$4 \times 2 = 8$
$2 \times 5 = 10$	$5 \times 2 = 10$

1. Complete the equations for the model.



\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  $\times$  \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

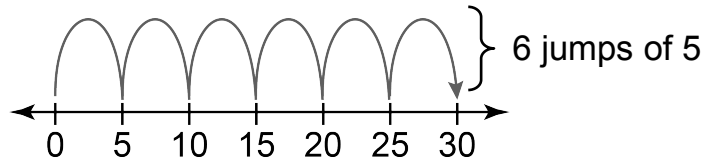
Find the product.

2.  $2 \times 6 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3.  $8 \times 2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson**  
**2.2****Reteach****Example** Complete the model and the equation for  $6 \times 5$ .

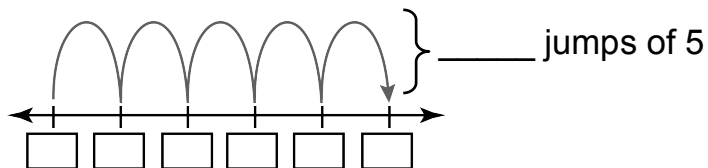
You need to skip count by 5s six times.



$$6 \times 5 = 30$$

**Example** Find each product.

$1 \times 5 = 5$	$5 \times 1 = 5$
$2 \times 5 = 10$	$5 \times 2 = 10$
$3 \times 5 = 15$	$5 \times 3 = 15$
$4 \times 5 = 20$	$5 \times 4 = 20$
$5 \times 5 = 25$	$5 \times 5 = 25$

1. Complete the model and the equation for  $5 \times 5$ .

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

Find the product.

2.  $5 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

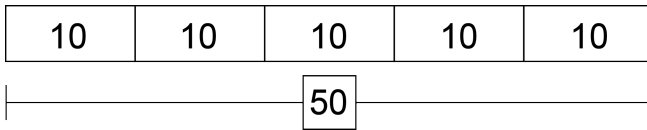
3.  $7 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson**  
**2.3**

**Reteach**

**Example** Find  $5 \times 10$ .



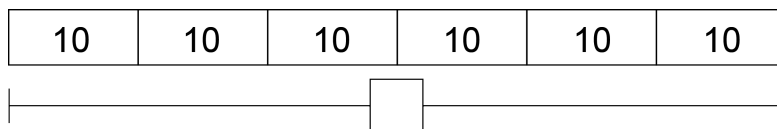
$$10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 = 50$$

$$5 \times 10 = 50$$

**Example** Find each product.

$1 \times 10 = 10$	$10 \times 1 = 10$
$2 \times 10 = 20$	$10 \times 2 = 20$
$3 \times 10 = 30$	$10 \times 3 = 30$
$4 \times 10 = 40$	$10 \times 4 = 40$
$5 \times 10 = 50$	$10 \times 5 = 50$

1. Find  $6 \times 10$ .



$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

Find the product.

2.  $10 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

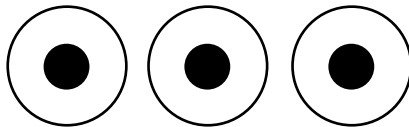
3.  $7 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

**Lesson****2.4****Reteach**

**Multiplication Property of Zero:** The product of any number and 0 is 0.

**Multiplication Property of One:** The product of any number and 1 is that number.

**Example** Complete the equation for the model.

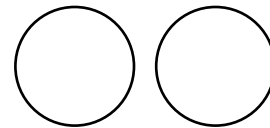


Write 3 groups of 1 as multiplication.

$$3 \times 1 = 3$$

**Example** Find  $2 \times 0$ .

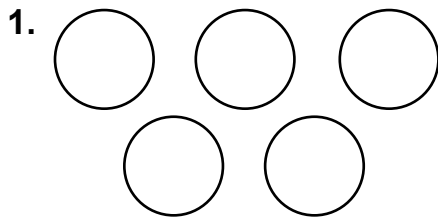
Model the product of 2 and 0.



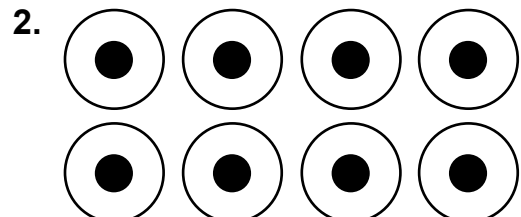
There are 0 counters in all.

$$\text{So, } 2 \times 0 = 0.$$

Complete the equation for the model.



$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$



$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

Find the product.

3.  $10 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$

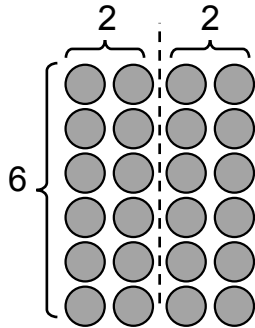
4.  $4 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$

**Lesson****2.5****Reteach****Distributive Property (with addition)**

$$2 \times (6 + 3) = (2 \times 6) + (2 \times 3) \quad (6 + 3) \times 2 = (6 \times 2) + (3 \times 2)$$

**Example** Use the Distributive Property to find  $4 \times 6$ .

**One way:** Rewrite 4 as  $2 + 2$ .



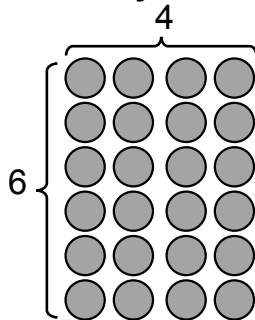
$$4 \times 6 = (2 + 2) \times 6$$

$$4 \times 6 = (2 \times 6) + (2 \times 6)$$

$$4 \times 6 = 12 + 12$$

$$4 \times 6 = 24$$

**Another way:** Rewrite 6 as  $2 + 4$ .



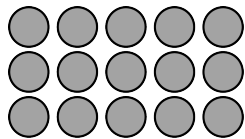
$$4 \times 6 = 4 \times (2 + 4)$$

$$4 \times 6 = (4 \times 2) + (4 \times 4)$$

$$4 \times 6 = 8 + 16$$

$$4 \times 6 = 24$$

1. Use the Distributive Property to show two different ways to find  $3 \times 5$ .

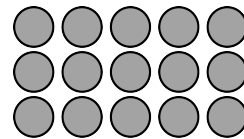


$$3 \times 5 = 3 \times (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad})$$

$$3 \times 5 = (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}) + (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad})$$

$$3 \times 5 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$3 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$$



$$3 \times 5 = 3 \times (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad})$$

$$3 \times 5 = (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}) + (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad})$$

$$3 \times 5 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$3 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$$

**Lesson****2.6****Reteach**

A bakery has 5 trays. Each tray holds 6 pastries. The baker puts 27 pastries on the trays. How many more pastries can the baker put on the trays?

**Understand the problem:**

What do you know?

Hint: Look for the numbers in the problem.

- There are 5 trays.
- Each tray holds 6 pastries.
- The baker puts 27 pastries on the trays.

What do you need to find?

Hint: Look for the question in the problem.

- You need to find how many more pastries can fit on the trays with 27 pastries already on the trays.

**Make a plan:**

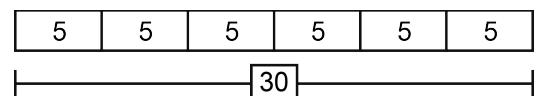
How will you solve?

- Multiply 5 by 6 to find how many pastries can fit on 5 trays.
- Then subtract 27 from the product.

**Solve:**

Pick a multiplication strategy.

- Model  $5 \times 6$  on a tape diagram.



- Use repeated addition.  
 $6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 = 30$
- Multiply.  
 $5 \times 6 = 30$
- Then subtract 27 from 30.  
 $30 - 27 = 3$

The baker can fit 3 more pastries on the trays.

1. A photo album has 8 pages. Each page holds 10 photos. Descartes puts 75 photos in the album. How many more photos can he put in the album?