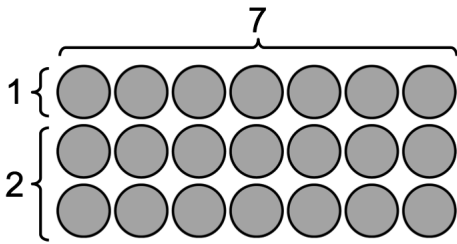
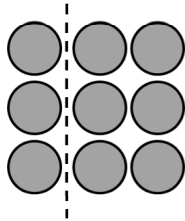


Lesson
3.1**Reteach****Example**Find 3×7 .**Think:** How can you rewrite 3? $3 = 1 + 2$ Rewrite 3 as $1 + 2$.Then use the
Distributive Property.

$$\begin{aligned}
 3 \times 7 &= (1 + 2) \times 7 \\
 3 \times 7 &= (1 \times 7) + (2 \times 7) \\
 3 \times 7 &= 7 + 14 \\
 3 \times 7 &= 21
 \end{aligned}$$

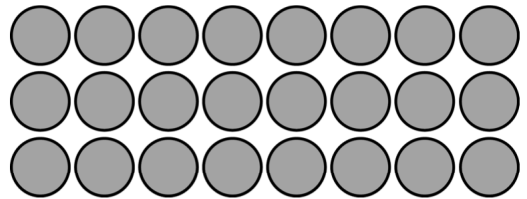
Find the product.

1. 3×3



$$\begin{aligned}
 3 \times 3 &= 3 \times (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}) \\
 3 \times 3 &= (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}) + (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}) \\
 3 \times 3 &= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} \\
 3 \times 3 &= \underline{\quad}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. 3×8

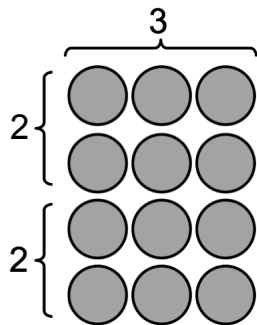


$$\begin{aligned}
 3 \times 8 &= (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}) \times 8 \\
 3 \times 8 &= (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}) + (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}) \\
 3 \times 8 &= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} \\
 3 \times 8 &= \underline{\quad}
 \end{aligned}$$

Lesson
3.2
Reteach
Example

Find 4×3 .

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

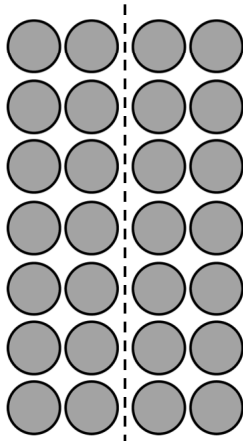
Rewrite 4 as $2 + 2$.


$$\begin{aligned}
 4 \times 3 &= (2 + 2) \times 3 \\
 4 \times 3 &= (2 \times 3) + (2 \times 3) \\
 4 \times 3 &= 6 + 6 \\
 4 \times 3 &= 12
 \end{aligned}$$

Then use the
Distributive Property.

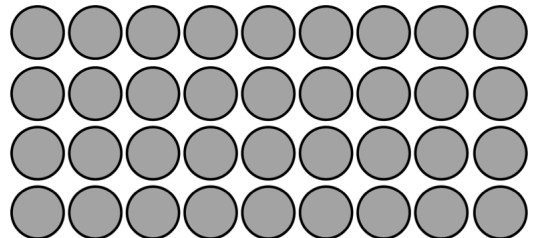
Find the product.

1. 7×4

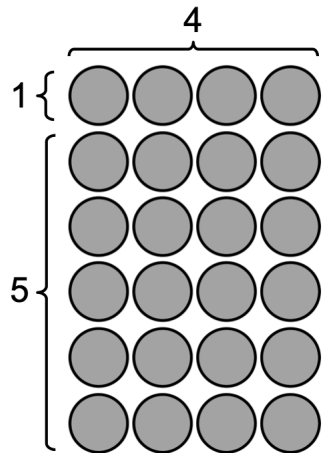


$$\begin{aligned}
 7 \times 4 &= 7 \times (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}) \\
 7 \times 4 &= (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}) + (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}) \\
 7 \times 4 &= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} \\
 7 \times 4 &= \underline{\quad}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. 4×9



$$\begin{aligned}
 4 \times 9 &= (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}) \times 9 \\
 4 \times 9 &= (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}) + (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}) \\
 4 \times 9 &= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} \\
 4 \times 9 &= \underline{\quad}
 \end{aligned}$$

Lesson
3.3
Reteach
Example
Find 6×4 .**Think:** How can you rewrite 6?Rewrite 6 as $1 + 5$.

$$6 \times 4 = (1 + 5) \times 4$$

$$6 \times 4 = (1 \times 4) + (5 \times 4)$$

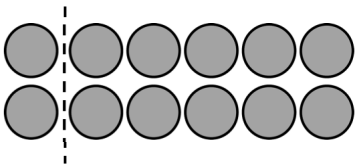
$$6 \times 4 = 4 + 20$$

$$6 \times 4 = 24$$

Then use the
Distributive Property.

Find the product.

1. 2×6



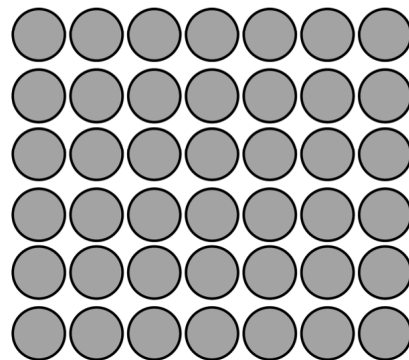
$$2 \times 6 = 2 \times (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad})$$

$$2 \times 6 = (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}) + (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad})$$

$$2 \times 6 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$2 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$$

2. 6×7

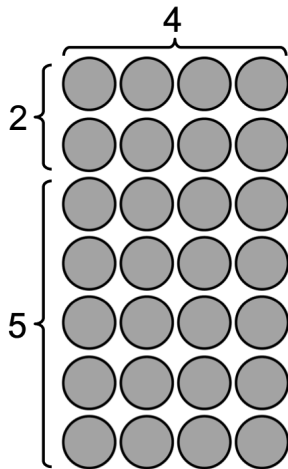


$$6 \times 7 = (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}) \times 7$$

$$6 \times 7 = (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}) + (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad})$$

$$6 \times 7 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$6 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$$

Lesson
3.4
Reteach
Example
Find 7×4 .**Think:** How can you rewrite 7?Rewrite 7 as $2 + 5$.Then use the
Distributive Property.

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

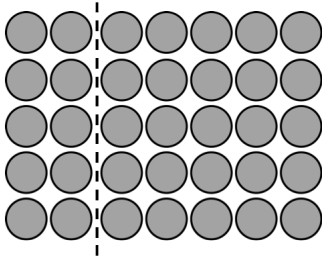
$$7 \times 4 = (2 \times 4) + (5 \times 4)$$

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

$$7 \times 4 = 28$$

Find the product.

1. 5×7



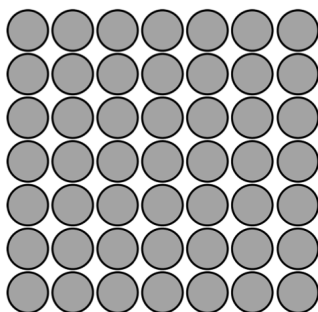
$$5 \times 7 = 5 \times (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad})$$

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

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

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

2. 7×7

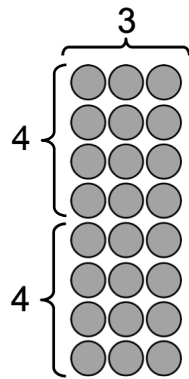


$$7 \times 7 = (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}) \times 7$$

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

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

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

Lesson
3.5**Reteach****Example**Find 8×3 .**Think:** How can you rewrite 8?Rewrite 8 as $4 + 4$.Then use the
Distributive Property.

$$8 \times 3 = (4 + 4) \times 3$$

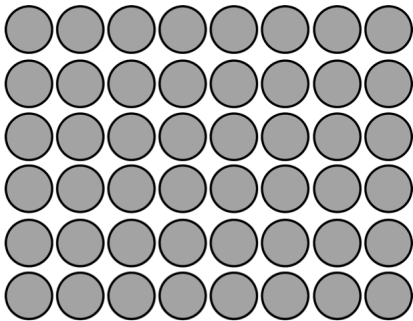
$$8 \times 3 = (4 \times 3) + (4 \times 3)$$

$$8 \times 3 = 12 + 12$$

$$8 \times 3 = 24$$

Find the product.

1. 6×8



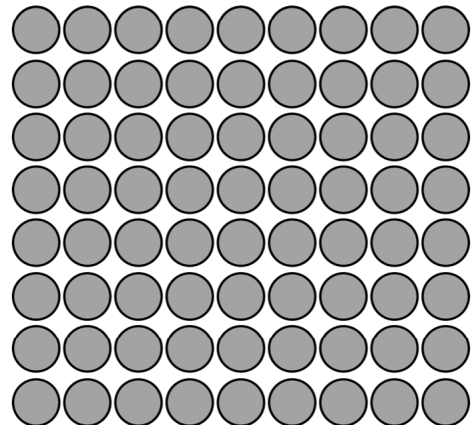
$$6 \times 8 = 6 \times (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad})$$

$$6 \times 8 = (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}) + (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad})$$

$$6 \times 8 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$6 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$$

2. 8×9

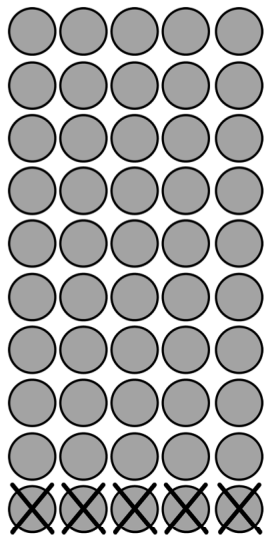


$$8 \times 9 = (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}) \times 9$$

$$8 \times 9 = (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}) + (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad})$$

$$8 \times 9 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

$$8 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$$

Lesson
3.6**Reteach****Example**Find 9×5 .**Think:** How can you rewrite 9 with a *subtraction* equation? $9 = 10 - 1$ Rewrite 9 as $10 - 1$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 9 \times 5 &= (10 - 1) \times 5 \\
 9 \times 5 &= (10 \times 5) - (1 \times 5) \\
 9 \times 5 &= 50 - 5 \\
 9 \times 5 &= 45
 \end{aligned}$$

Then use the
Distributive Property.1. Find 4×9 .

$$\begin{aligned}
 4 \times 9 &= 4 \times (\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad}) \\
 4 \times 9 &= (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}) - (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}) \\
 4 \times 9 &= \underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} \\
 4 \times 9 &= \underline{\quad}
 \end{aligned}$$

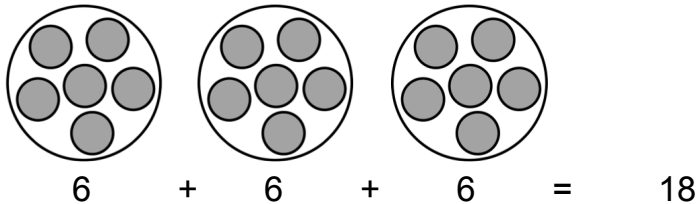
2. Find 9×7 .

$$\begin{aligned}
 9 \times 7 &= (\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad}) \times 7 \\
 9 \times 7 &= (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}) - (\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}) \\
 9 \times 7 &= \underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} \\
 9 \times 7 &= \underline{\quad}
 \end{aligned}$$

Lesson
3.7**Reteach****Example**

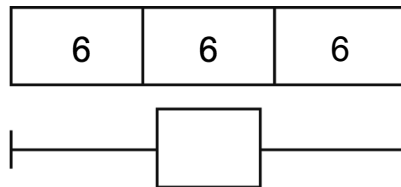
Use any strategy to find 3×6 .

One way: Draw equal groups of 6.



$$3 \times 6 = 18$$

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



$$6 + 6 + 6 = 18$$

$$3 \times 6 = 18$$

Use any strategy to find the product.

1. $6 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

2. $5 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

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

4. $8 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

Lesson
3.8**Reteach****Example**Find $(3 \times 4) \times 2$.**One way:** Find 3×4 first.

$$(3 \times 4) \times 2$$



$$12 \times 2 = 24$$

Think: $12 + 12 = 24$

$$12 \times 2 = 24$$

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

$$3 \times (4 \times 2)$$



$$3 \times 8 = 24$$

So, the product of $(3 \times 4) \times 2$ is the same as the product of $(3 \times 2) \times 4$ and the product of $(4 \times 2) \times 3$.

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

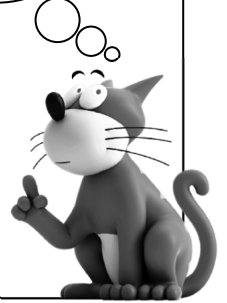
$$(3 \times 4) \times 2 = (4 \times 3) \times 2 \text{ Commutative Property of Multiplication}$$

$$(4 \times 3) \times 2 = 4 \times (3 \times 2) \text{ Associative Property of Multiplication}$$

$$4 \times (3 \times 2)$$



$$4 \times 6 = 24$$



Find the product.

1. $(4 \times 2) \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2. $(2 \times 7) \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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.

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?