

Name _____

3rd Grade Modified Math Remote Learning Packet

Week 1

September 21st – September 25th



Dear Educator,

My signature is proof that I have reviewed my scholar's work and supported him to the best of my ability to complete all assignments.

(Parent Signature)

(Date)

Parents please note that all academic are also available on our website at www.brighterchoice.org under the heading "Remote Learning." All academic packet assignments are mandatory and must be completed by all scholars.

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BCCS-B

Monday, September 21, 2020
College: _____

LEQ: How can I understand *equal groups of* as multiplication?

Objective: I can use repeated addition to understand *equal groups of* as multiplication.

Vocabulary:

- Repeated addition **$2+2+2$**
- Multiplication **$2 \times 3 = 6$**
- Sum **$2+2 = 4$ (4 is the sum)**
- Product **$2 \times 2 = 4$ (four is the product)**

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Do Now:

Add to find the sum of each addition sentence below. Write the sum on the blank.

<u>Example</u> $2+2+2=\underline{6}$	a. $3+3=\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	b. $1+1+1+1=\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
c. $2+2=\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	d. $3+3+3=\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	e. $5+5=\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
f. $5+5+5=\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	g. $2+2+2+2=\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	h. $4+4=\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
i. $6+6=\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	j. $4+4+4=\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	k. $5+5+5+5=\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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Input:

Repeated addition can help us understand _____.

$2+2+2+2$ is the same as $4 \times \underline{2}$ because there are 4 equal groups of 2 in both cases. The sum and **product** _____ is 8.

Repeated Addition

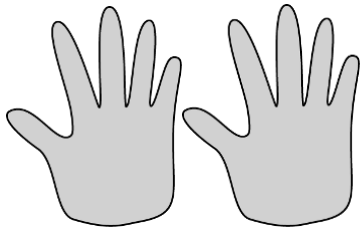


$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

Multiplication

Number of groups \times Size of each group $=$ _____

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



2 groups of five = 10

2 fives = _____

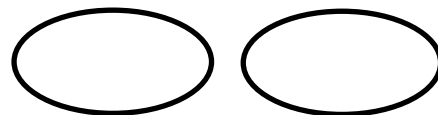
$2 \times 5 =$ _____

The picture below shows 2 groups of apples. Does the picture show 2×4 ? Explain why or why not.



The picture does not show 2 equal groups of 4. There are two groups of apples, but they are not equal. We see one group of 4 and one group of 3.

$2 \times 4 =$ _____



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1.

Three hands are shown, palms facing forward, representing the number 3.

3 fives = _____

 $3 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
$$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

5 groups of three = _____

 $5 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 
$$6 + 6 + 6 + 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

 4 groups of six =

$$4 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$
$$4 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

6 groups of _____ = _____

$$6 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

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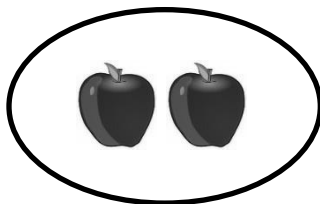
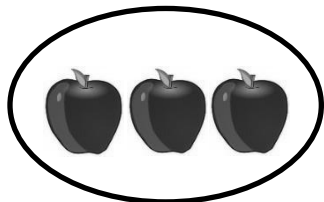
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2.

a. The picture below shows 2 groups of apples. Does the picture show 2×3 ?

Explain why or why not.



This picture does/ does not show 2×3 .


b. Draw a picture to show $2 \times 3 = 6$.


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✓ **Who/what is this problem about?** 

✓ **How do we solve this problem?** 

✓  **Show and check your work completely.** 

C Circle key numbers & units
What do I know?

U Underline the question
What am I being asked to solve?

B Box math clue words
Am I going to +, -, x, or ÷?

E Evaluate and Eliminate
What steps do I take?
What information don't I need?

S Solve and Show your work
Does my answer make sense?
How can I double check?

Application:

Mrs. Mercado, Mrs. Page, and Ms. Maisenbacher each buy the same box of chocolate. Each box has **4 pieces of chocolate**. How many pieces of chocolate do they have in all?

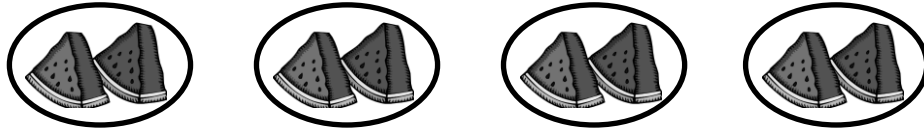
$$\underline{\quad\quad} + \underline{\quad\quad} + \underline{\quad\quad} = \underline{\quad\quad}$$

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Exit Ticket:

1. The picture below shows 4 groups of 2 slices of watermelon. How many watermelons are there in all?



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

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Homework

Fill in the blanks to make true statements.

1.

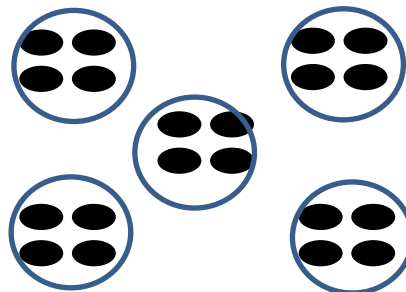


4 groups of five = 20

4 fives = _____

$4 \times 5 =$ _____

2.

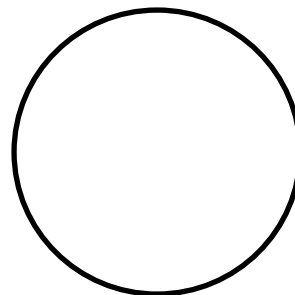
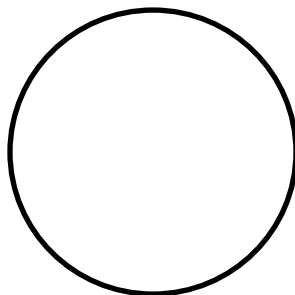
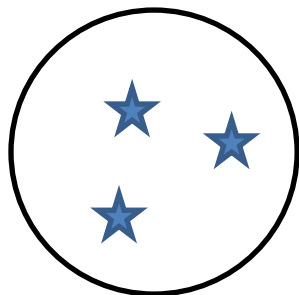


5 groups of four = _____

5 fours = _____

$5 \times 4 =$ _____

2. Draw a picture to show $3 + 3 + 3 = 9$. Then, write a multiplication sentence to represent the picture.



_____ $\times 3 = 9$

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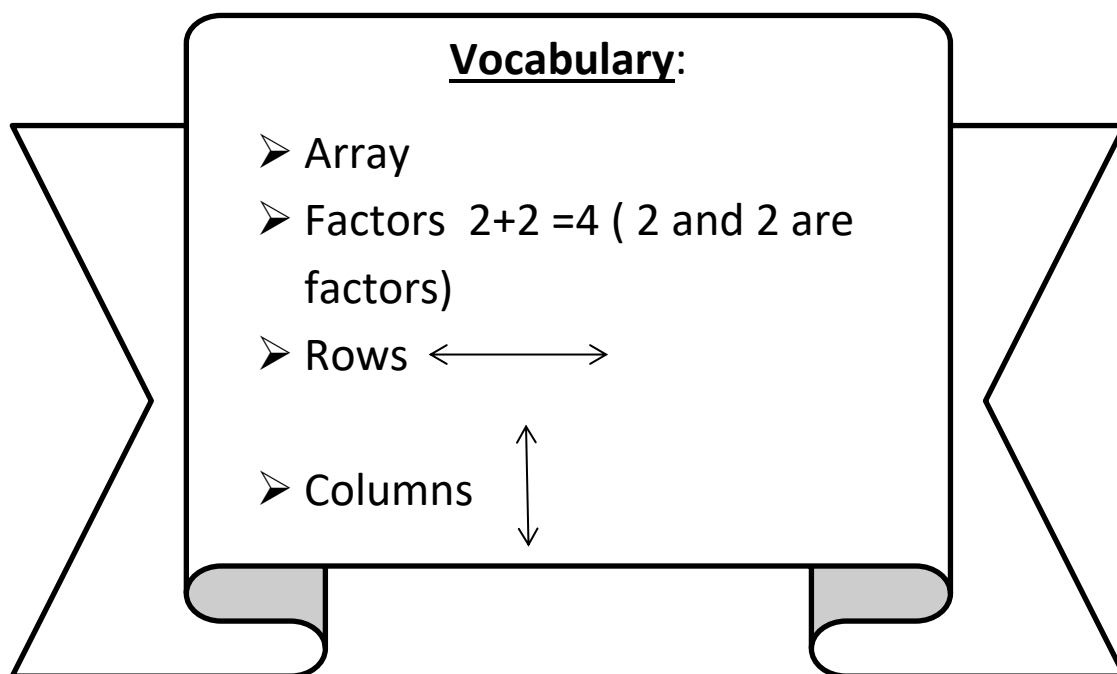
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LEQ: How can I relate multiplication to the array model?

Objective: I can skip-count by the number of objects in each row to relate multiplication to the array model.



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Do Now: Look for the pattern

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1.	$0 + 2 = 2$
2.	$2 + 2 = 4$
3.	$4 + 2 = 6$
4.	$6 + 2 = 8$
5.	$8 + 2 = 10$
6.	$10 + 2 = 12$
7.	$12 + 2 =$
8.	$14 + 2 =$
9.	$16 + 2 =$
10.	$18 + 2 =$
11.	$20 - 2 =$
12.	$18 - 2 =$
13.	$16 - 2 =$
14.	$14 - 2 =$
15.	$12 - 2 =$
16.	$10 - 2 =$
17.	$8 - 2 =$
18.	$6 - 2 =$
19.	$4 - 2 =$
20.	$2 - 2 =$
21.	$2 + 0 =$
22.	$2 + 2 =$

23.	$2 + 4 =$
24.	$2 + 6 =$
25.	$2 + 8 =$
26.	$2 + 10 =$
27.	$2 + 12 =$
28.	$2 + 14 =$
29.	$2 + 16 =$
30.	$2 + 18 =$
31.	$0 + 22 =$
32.	$22 + 22 =$
33.	$44 + 22 =$
34.	$66 + 22 =$
35.	$88 - 22 =$
36.	$66 - 22 =$
37.	$44 - 22 =$
38.	$22 - 22 =$
39.	$22 + 0 =$
40.	$22 + 22 =$
41.	$22 + 44 =$
42.	$66 + 22 =$
43.	$888 - 222 =$
44.	$666 - 222 =$

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Input:



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Arrays help us visualize _____. The _____ and the

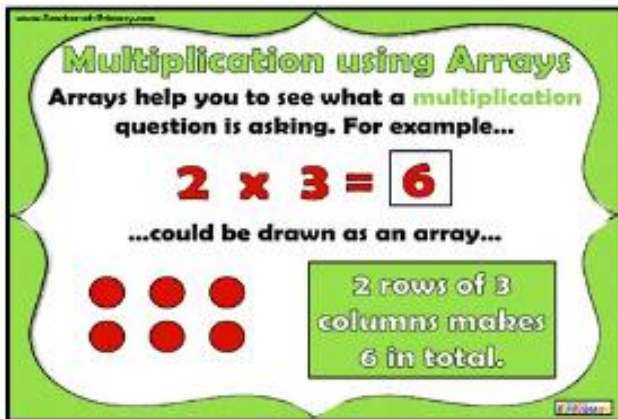


_____ each represent a _____. We multiply the rows and columns

to get the answer or the _____. In an array, the rows read from left

to right and the columns read up and down. The rows tell us the number of

groups and the columns tell the size of each group.

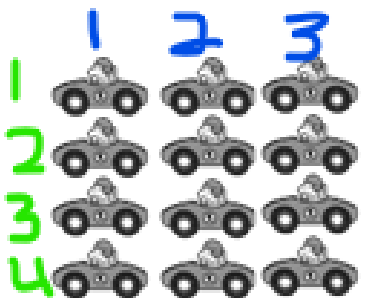


Writing a multiplication sentence from an array

Rows x Columns = Product

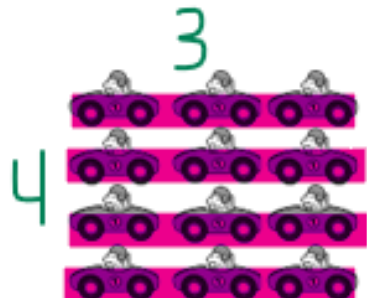
OR

$R \times C = P$

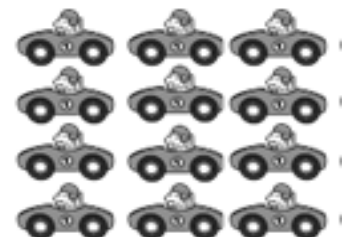


Rows: _____

Columns: _____



We say this as “_____ groups of _____”



$R \times C = P$

_____ x _____ = _____

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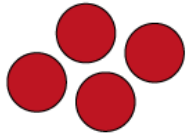
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Input:

1. The dots below show 2 groups of 4.



a. Redraw the dots as an array that shows **2 rows of 4**. (think: what is the size of each group?) _____



b. Compare the drawing to your array. Write at least 1 reason why they are the same and 1 reason why they are different.

One reason the array is the same is

One reason the array is different

_____.

2. Mrs. Page collects diamonds. She arranges them in **3 rows of 5**. Draw Mrs. Page's array to show how many diamonds she has altogether. Then, write a multiplication equation to describe the array.

3

_____ x _____ = _____

Name: _____

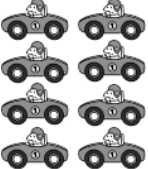
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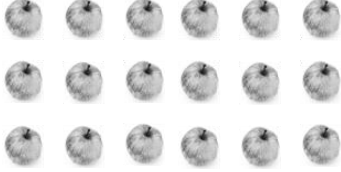
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College: _____


Problem Set:

Use the arrays below to answer each set of questions.

1.  a. How many rows of cars are there? _____
- b. How many cars are there in each row? _____

2.  a. What is the number of rows? _____
- b. What is the number of objects in each row? _____

3.  a. There are **4 spoons** in each row.
How many spoons are in 2 rows? _____
- b. Write a multiplication expression to describe the array.
_____ X _____ = _____

4.  a. There are **5 rows** of triangles. How many triangles are in each row?

- b. Write a multiplication expression to describe the total number of triangles. _____ X _____ = _____

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5. The dots below show 2 groups of 5.



a. Redraw the dots as an array that shows **2 rows of 5**.



b. Compare the drawing to your array. Write at least 1 reason why they are the same and 1 reason why they are different.

One reason that the array is the same is

One reason the array is different is

6. Mrs. Boomhower collects rocks. She arranges them in **4 rows of 3**. Draw Mrs. Boomhower's array to show how many rocks she has altogether. **Then, write a multiplication equation to describe the array.**



_____ x _____ = _____


7. Kenny organizes cans of food into an array. He thinks, "My cans show 5×3 !" Draw Kenny's array to find the total number of cans he organizes.


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✓ Who/what is this problem about? 

✓ How do we solve this problem? 

✓  Show and check your work completely. 

C Circle key numbers & units
What do I know?

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What am I being asked to solve?

B Box math clue words
Am I going to +, -, x, or ÷?

E Evaluate and Eliminate
What steps do I take?
What information don't I need?

S Solve and Show your work
Does my answer make sense?
How can I double check?

Application:

Jessie arranges her **20 books** as an array of equal groups on her bookcase.

Jessie's **bookcase has four shelves**. Draw Jessie's array, then write a multiplication sentence to describe your array.

_____ X _____ = _____

Name: _____

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College: _____

Exit Ticket:

1.  a. How many stars are in each row? _____

b. Write a multiplication equation to describe the array.

____ X ____ = __12__

2. Mrs. McLean collects seashells. She arranges them in **3 rows of 6**. Write a multiplication equation to describe the array. Find the product (answer) to show the total number of seashells.

_____ X _____ = _____

Name: _____


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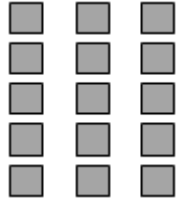
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Homework

Use the arrays below to answer each set of questions.

1.  a. How many rows of erasers are there? _____

b. How many erasers are there in each row? _____

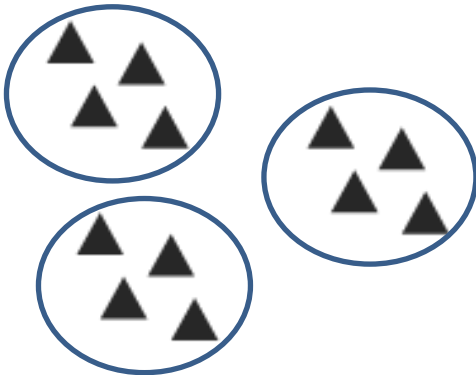
2.  a. How many rows of squares are there? _____

b. How many squares are in each row? _____ (Hint: columns)

c. Write a multiplication expression to describe the array.

___ X ___ = ___15___

3. The triangles below show 3 groups of four. Redraw the triangles as an array that shows 3 rows of four in the box provided below.



Name: _____

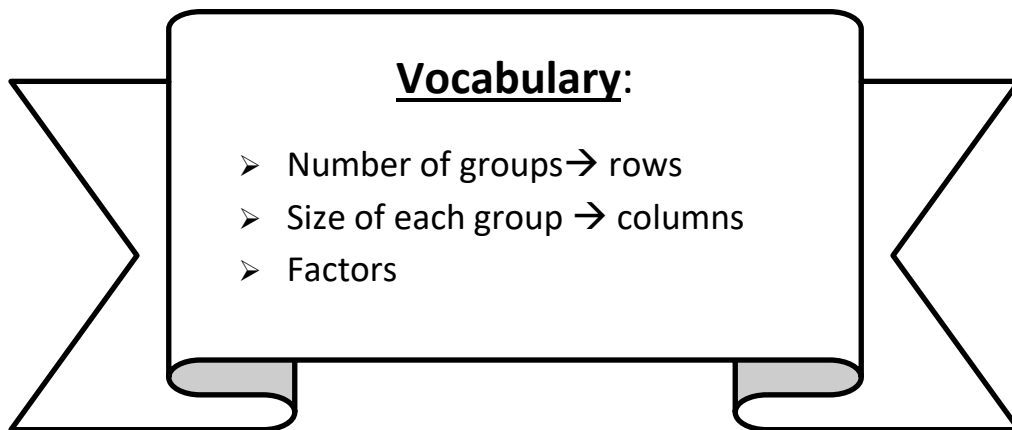
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LEQ: How can I interpret the meaning of factors?

Objective: I can attribute the number of groups to rows and the size of each group to columns to interpret the meaning of factors.



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Do Now:

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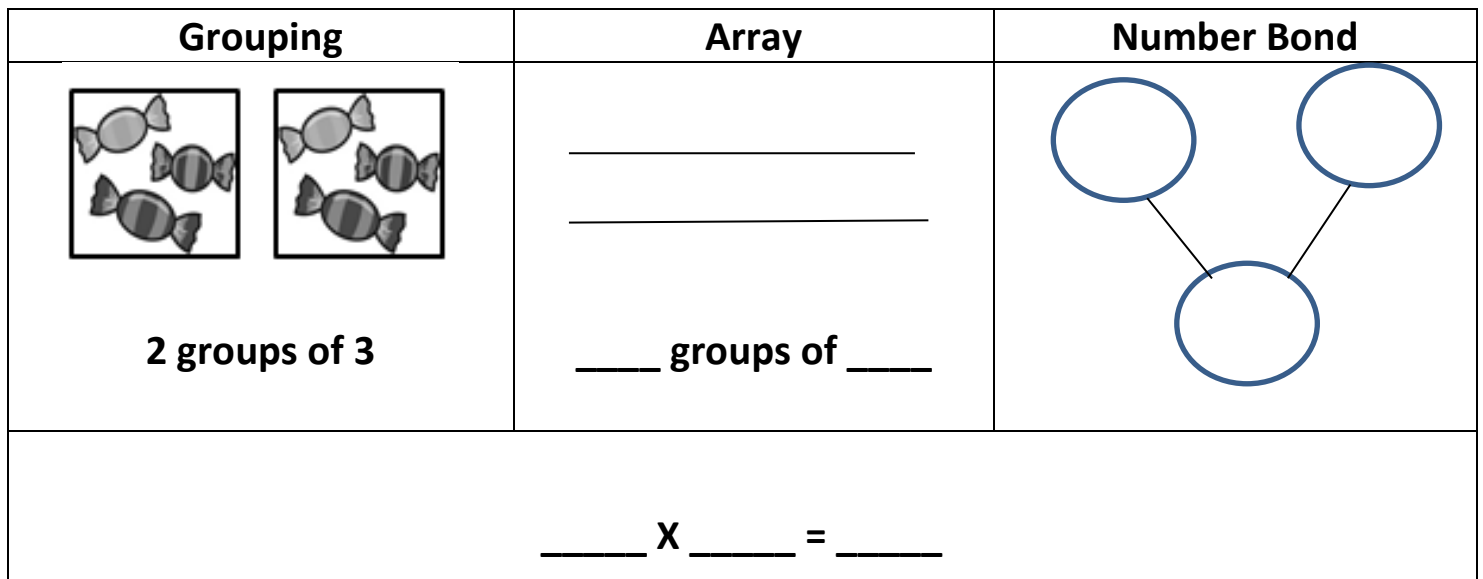
1.	$5 + 5 = 10$
2.	$2 \text{ fives} = 10$
3.	$2 + 2 = 4$
4.	$2 \text{ twos} = 4$
5.	$5 + 5 + 5 =$
6.	$3 \text{ fives} =$
7.	$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 =$
8.	$4 \text{ fives} =$
9.	$2 + 2 + 2 =$
10.	$3 \text{ twos} =$
11.	$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 =$
12.	$4 \text{ twos} =$
13.	$2 \text{ threes} =$
14.	$3 + 3 =$
15.	$2 \text{ sixes} =$
16.	$6 + 6 =$
17.	$2 \text{ fours} =$
18.	$4 + 4 =$
19.	$5 \text{ fives} =$
20.	$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 =$
21.	$5 \text{ twos} =$

23.	$8 + 8 =$
24.	$2 \text{ eights} =$
25.	$7 + 7 =$
26.	$2 \text{ sevens} =$
27.	$9 + 9 =$
28.	$2 \text{ nines} =$
29.	$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 =$
30.	$4 \text{ threes} =$
31.	$4 + 4 + 4 =$
32.	$3 \text{ fours} =$
33.	$3 + 3 + 3 =$
34.	$3 \text{ threes} =$
35.	$4 \text{ fives} =$
36.	$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 =$
37.	$3 \text{ sevens} =$
38.	$7 + 7 + 7 =$
39.	$3 \text{ nines} =$
40.	$9 + 9 + 9 =$
41.	$3 \text{ sixes} =$
42.	$6 + 6 + 6 =$
43.	$3 \text{ eights} =$

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The numbers that we multiply to get a product are the factors. In an array, the rows and columns each represent one factor. The rows tell us the number of groups and the columns tell us the size of each group. How many groups are in the array below? What is the size of each group?



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Input:

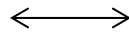
1. There are 5 flowers in each bunch. How many flowers are in 3 bunches?



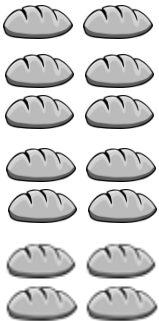
a. Number of groups: _____ Size of each group: _____

b. $3 \times 5 =$ _____

c. There are _____ flowers altogether. (skip count by 5)



2. There are _____ loaves of bread in each row. How many loaves of bread are there in 7 rows?



a. Number of rows: _____ Size of each row: _____

b. _____ \times _____ = _____ 14 _____

c. There are _____ loaves of bread altogether.

3. Draw an array that shows 3 rows of 5 squares. Then, show a number bond where each part represents the amount in one row.

Array	Number Bond
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	A number bond diagram consisting of three circles. Two circles are positioned at the top, and a third circle is centered below them. Lines connect each of the top two circles to the bottom circle, forming a V-shape.

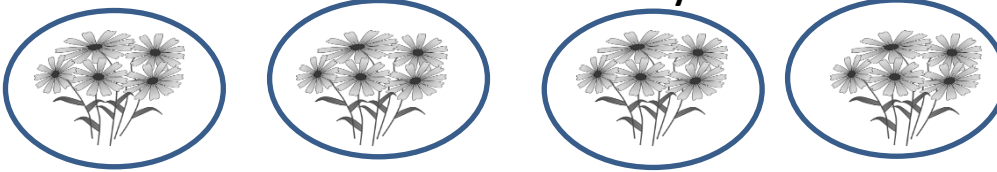
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Problem Set:

Solve Problems 1–4 using the pictures provided for each problem.

1. There are 5 flowers in each bunch. How many flowers are in 4 bunches?

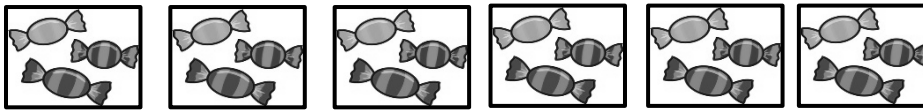


d. Number of groups: _____ Size of each group: _____

e. $4 \times 5 =$ _____

f. There are _____ flowers altogether. (skip count by 5)

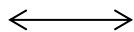
2. There are _____ candies in each box. How many candies are in 6 boxes?



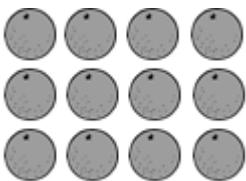
a. Number of groups: _____ Size of each group: _____

b. $6 \times$ _____ $=$ _____ 18 _____

c. There are _____ candies **altogether**. +



3. There are 4 oranges in each row. How many oranges are there in _____ rows?



a. Number of rows: _____ Size of each row: _____

b. _____ 3 _____ $\times 4 =$ _____

c. There are _____ oranges **altogether**. +

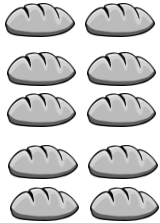
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4. There are _____ loaves of bread in each row. How many loaves of bread are there in 5 rows?



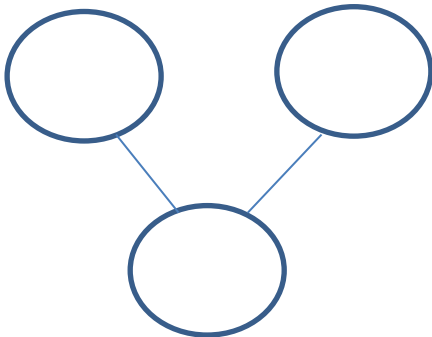
- \longleftrightarrow
- a. Number of rows: _____ Size of each row: _____
- b. _____ \times _____ = _____
- c. There are _____ loaves of bread altogether.

5. a. Write a multiplication equation for the array shown below.

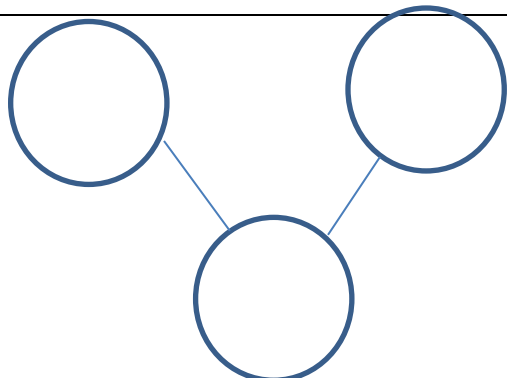
X X X
X X X
X X X
X X X

_____ \times _____ = _____ 12 _____

- b. Draw a number bond for the array where each part represents the amount in one row.

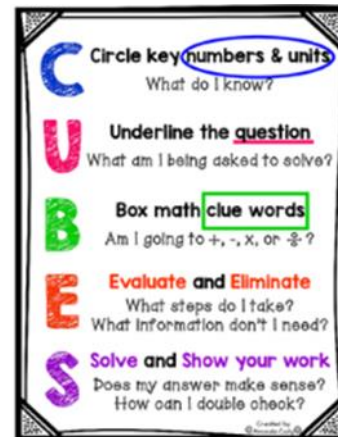
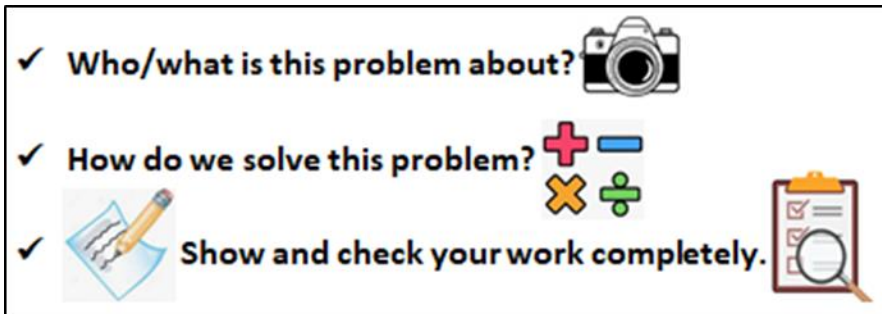


6. Draw an array that shows 5 rows of 2. Then, show a number bond where each part represents the size of each group.

Array		Number Bond											
<table><tr><td>★</td><td>★</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		★	★										
★	★												

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Application:

Abdullah is helping his mother decorate for a party. He places 12 cups on a table. There are 3 cups in each row. How many equal groups of cups did Abdullah set up?

_____ **How many cups in each row to equal 12?**

Name: _____


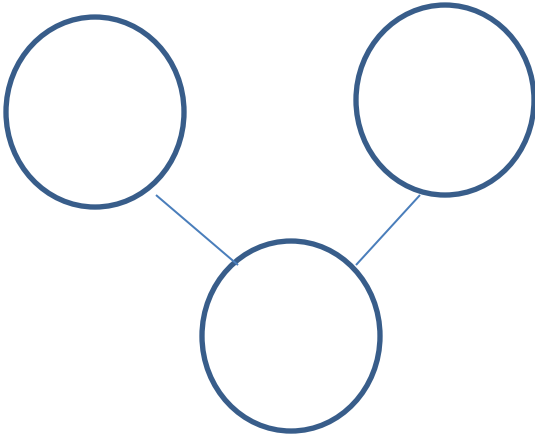
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Exit Ticket:

Draw an array that shows **5 rows of 3 squares**. Then, show a number bond where each part represents the amount in one row. Write a multiplication equation to represent the problem.

Array	Number Bond
	
<p style="text-align: center;">_____ X _____ = 18 (Product)</p>	

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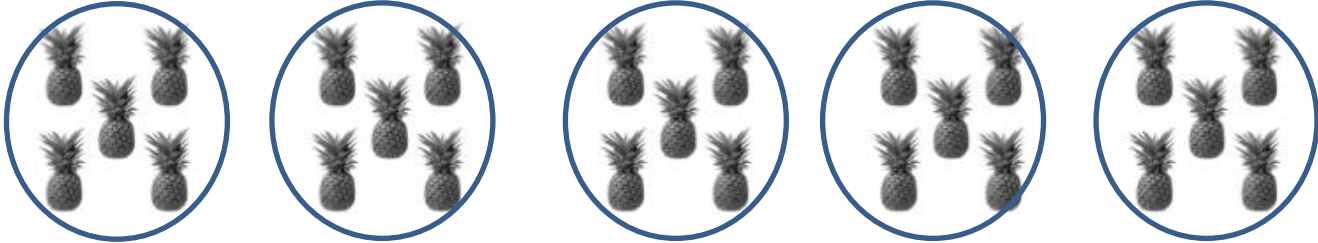
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Homework

Solve Problems 1–4 using the pictures provided for each problem.

1. There are 5 pineapples in each group. How many pineapples are there in 5 groups?

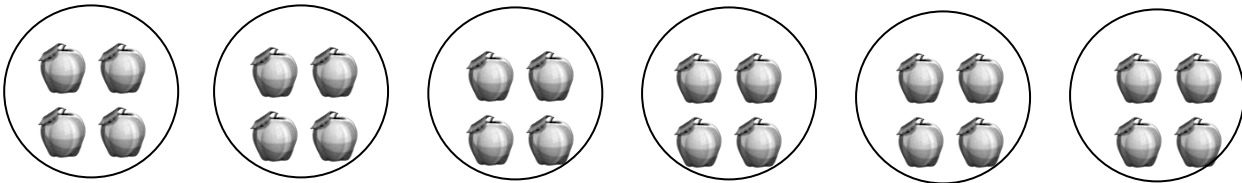


a. Number of groups: _____ Size of each group: _____

b. $5 \times 5 =$ _____

c. There are _____ pineapples **altogether**.

2. There are _____ apples in each basket. How many apples are there in 6 baskets?



a. Number of groups: _____ Size of each group: _____

b. $6 \times$ _____ $= 24$

c. There are _____ apples **altogether**.

3. Draw an array that shows **4 rows of 2 squares**. Then, show a number bond where each part represents the amount in one row.

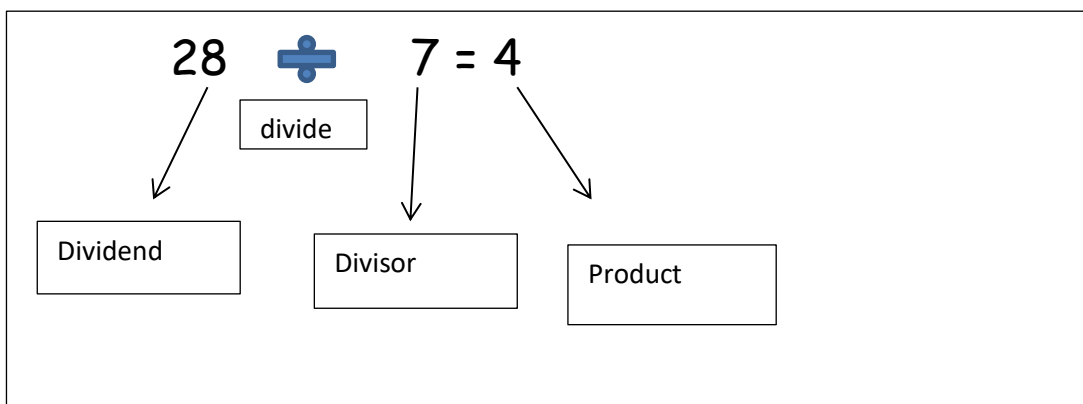
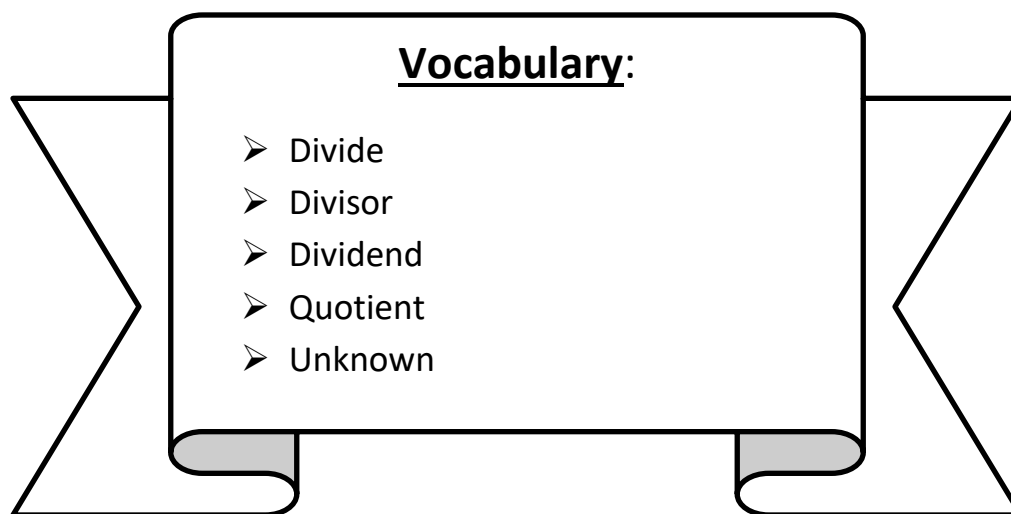
Array	Number Bond
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	A number bond diagram consisting of three circles. Two circles are positioned at the top, and one circle is positioned at the bottom. Lines connect each of the top circles to the bottom circle, forming a V-shape.

Name: _____
BCCS-B

Thursday, September 24, 2020
College: _____

LEQ: How can I understand the meaning of the unknown as the size of the group in division?

Objective: I can count the number of objects in each group to understand the meaning of the unknown as the size of each group in division.



Name: _____

BCCS-B

Thursday, September 24, 2020

College: _____

Do Now:

Use your knowledge of repeated addition to multiply.

23.	$5 + 5 + 5 = 15$
24.	$3 \times 5 = 15$
25.	$5 \times 3 = 15$
26.	$2 + 2 + 2 =$
27.	$3 \times 2 =$
28.	$2 \times 3 =$
29.	$5 + 5 =$
30.	$2 \times 5 =$
31.	$5 \times 2 =$
32.	$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 =$
33.	$4 \times 2 =$
34.	$2 \times 4 =$
35.	$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 =$
36.	$5 \times 2 =$
37.	$2 \times 5 =$
38.	$3 + 3 =$
39.	$2 \times 3 =$
40.	$3 \times 2 =$
41.	$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 =$
42.	$4 \times 5 =$
43.	$5 \times 4 =$
44.	$2 \times 2 =$

45.	$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 =$
46.	$4 \times 3 =$
47.	$3 \times 4 =$
48.	$3 + 3 + 3 =$
49.	$3 \times 3 =$
50.	$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 =$
51.	$5 \times 3 =$
52.	$3 \times 5 =$
53.	$7 + 7 =$
54.	$2 \times 7 =$
55.	$7 \times 2 =$
56.	$9 + 9 =$
57.	$2 \times 9 =$
58.	$9 \times 2 =$
59.	$6 + 6 =$
60.	$6 \times 2 =$
61.	$2 \times 6 =$
62.	$8 + 8 =$
63.	$2 \times 8 =$
64.	$8 \times 2 =$
65.	$7 + 7 + 7 + 7 =$
66.	$4 \times 7 =$

Name: _____

BCCS-B

Thursday, September 24, 2020

College: _____

Input:

If I bought 10 markers that I wanted to share or divide with Mrs. Mercado equally, I would get 5 markers and Mrs. Mercado would also get _____ markers.

I _____ 10 into 2 equal groups.



To **divide** means to break up in bigger number into smaller, equal groups. If I kept 6 markers and gave 4 to Mrs. Mercado that would **not** be division because my groups are not equal. The number of markers that Mrs. Mercado received was a mystery or _____ until we counted the size of the group. We write this as $10 \div 2 = 5$.

$$10 \div 2 = 5$$



(total number of markers)



(number of groups)



(size of each group)

Name: _____

BCCS-B

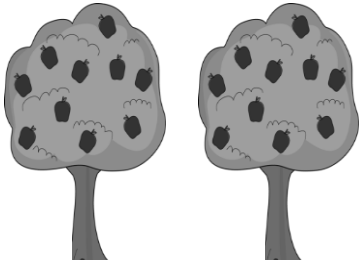
Thursday, September 24, 2020

College: _____

Input:

answer

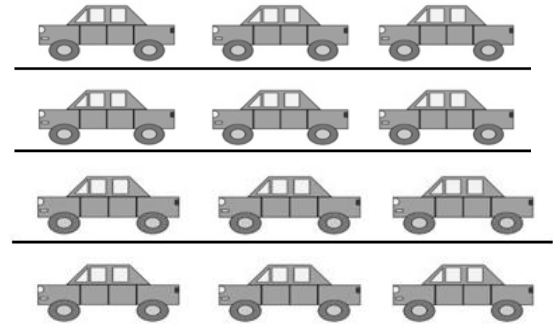
1. Count the size of each group to find the quotient. Then fill in the blanks to complete the division sentence.



20 apples are divided into _____ equal groups.

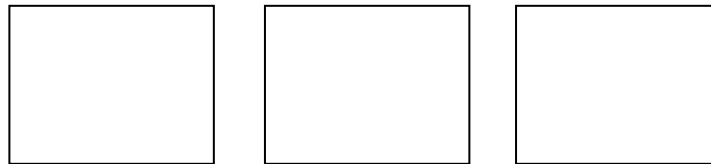
There are _____ apples in each group.

$$20 \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 10$$



$$12 \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

2. There are 15 pencils for the class. The teacher divides them into 3 equal groups. Draw the number of pencils in each group.



There are _____ pencils in each group.

$$15 \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

3. Draw a picture to show $9 \div 3$. Then, fill in the blank to make a true division sentence.



Circle groups of 3

$$9 \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Name: _____

BCCS-B

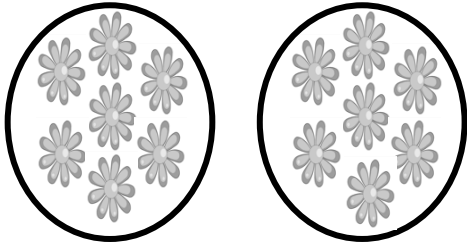
Thursday, September 24, 2020

College: _____

Problem Set:

Count the size of each group to find the quotient. Then fill in the blanks.

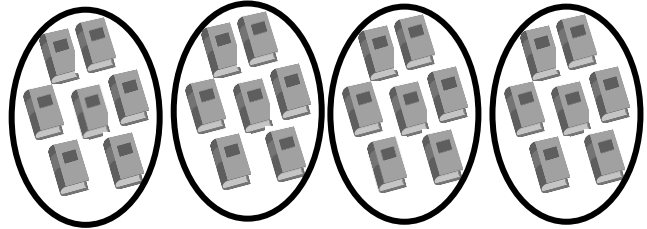
1.



14 flowers are divided into 2 equal groups.

There are _____ flowers in each group.

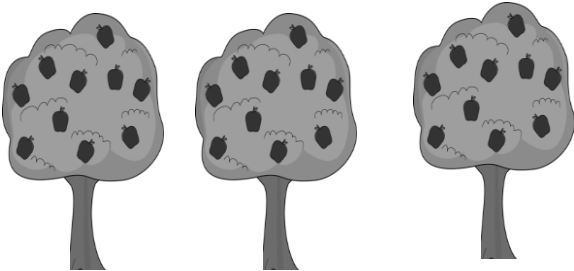
2.



28 books are divided into 4 equal groups.

There are _____ books in each group.

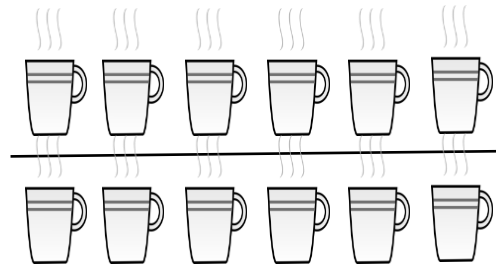
3.



30 apples are divided into _____ equal groups.

There are _____ apples in each group.

4.

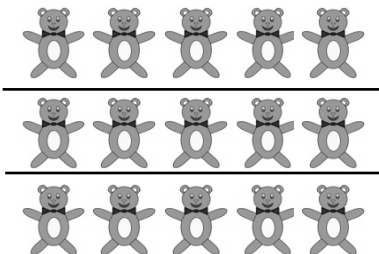


_____ cups are divided into _____ 2 _____ equal groups.

There are _____ cups in each group.

$$12 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

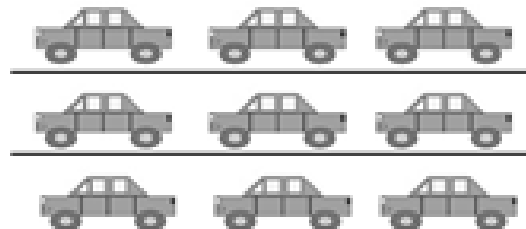
5.



There are _____ toys in each group.

$$15 \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

6.



$$9 \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

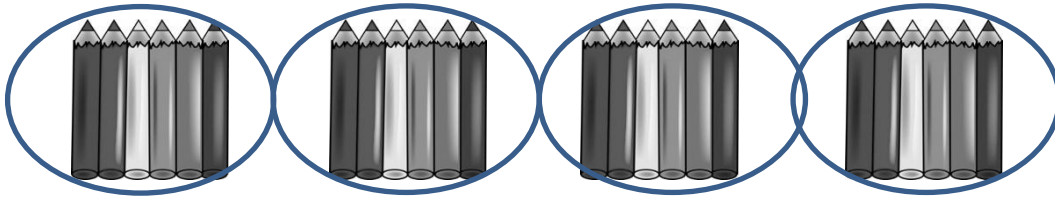
Name: _____

Thursday, September 24, 2020

BCCS-B

College: _____

7. Ms. Sherman has 24 colored pencils. She puts them in 4 equal groups.
How many colored pencils are in each group?



Skip count by 5

There are _____ colored pencils in each group.

$$24 \div 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

8. Zaymir picks 20 apples. He divides them equally between 5 baskets. Draw the apples in each basket.

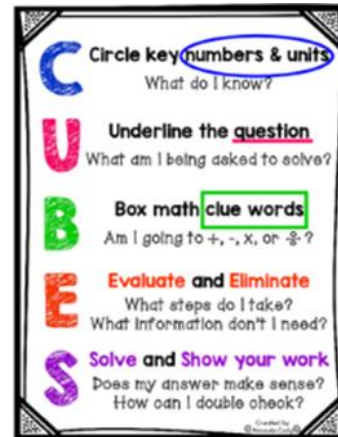
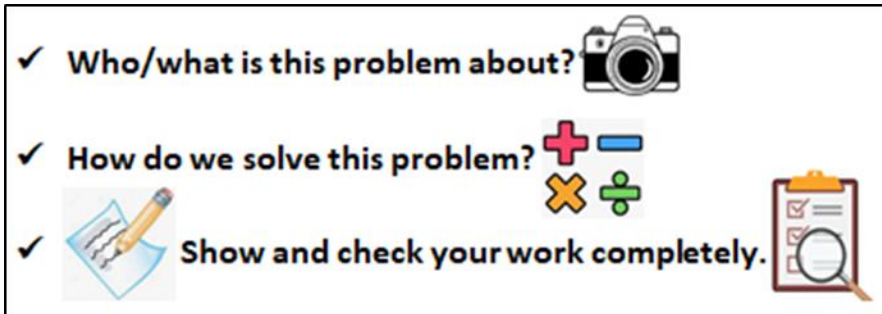


There are _____ apples in each basket.

$$20 \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Name: _____
BCCS-B

Thursday, September 24, 2020
College: _____



Application:

Mrs. Wise has 24 stickers to share with her guided reading group. There are 6 scholars in her group. If she divided the stickers equally, how many stickers did each scholar receive? Show your work.



Name: _____

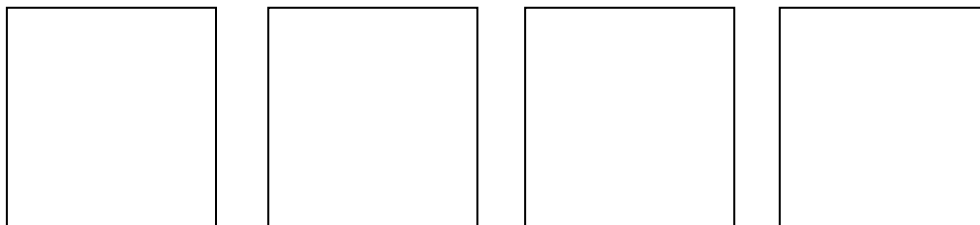
BCCS-B

Thursday, September 24, 2020

College: _____

Exit Ticket:

1. There are 16 glue sticks for Yale. Ms. Maisenbacher divides them into 4 equal groups. Draw the number of glue sticks in each group.

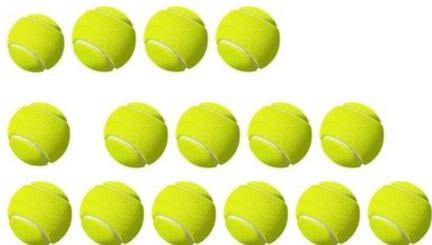


There are _____ glue sticks in each group.

$$16 \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

2. Draw a picture to show $15 \div 3$. Then, fill in the blank to make a true division sentence.

$$15 \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



Circle groups of 3

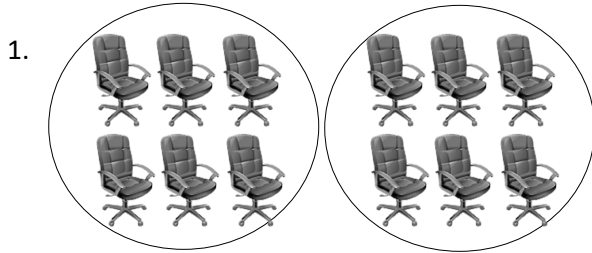
Name: _____

BCCS-B

Thursday, September 24, 2020

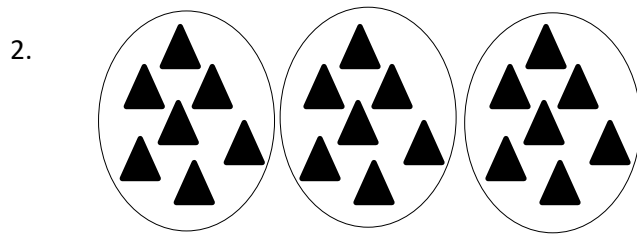
College: _____

Homework



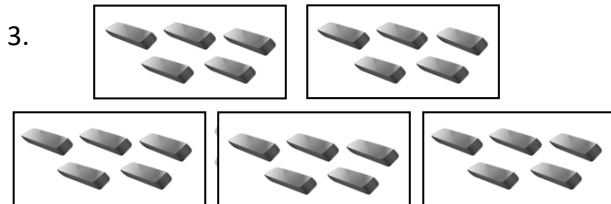
12 chairs are divided into 2 equal groups.

There are _____ chairs in each group



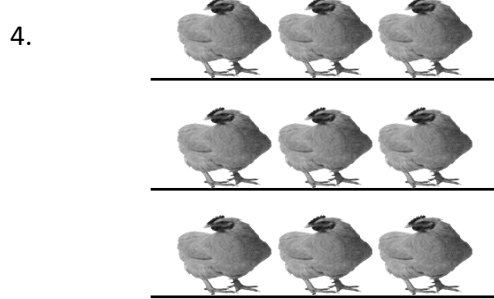
21 triangles are divided into 3 equal groups.

There are _____ triangles in each group.



25 erasers are divided into _____ equal groups.

There are _____ erasers in each group.





9 chickens are divided into _____ equal groups.

There are _____ chickens in each group.

$$9 \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

5. Mr. Miller has markers. The picture shows how he placed them on his desk. Write a division sentence to represent how he equally grouped his markers.

There are _____ markers in each row. 

_____  _____ = _____

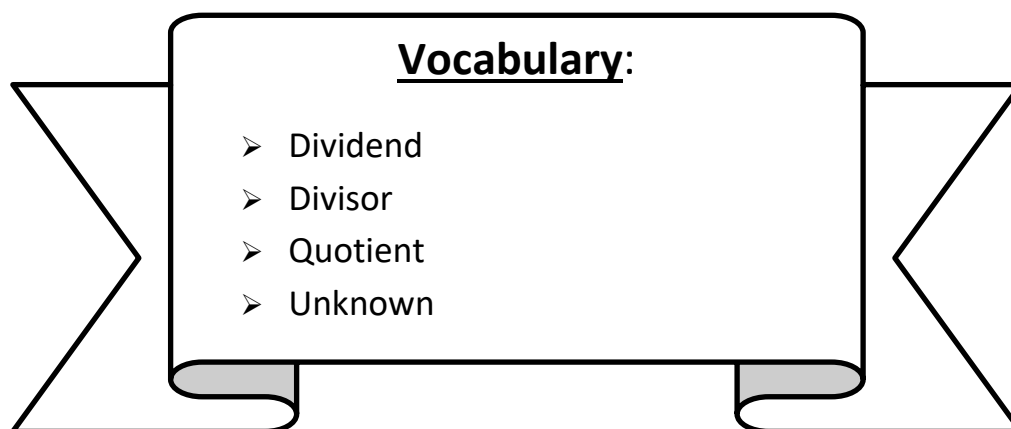


Name: _____
BCCS-B

Friday, September 25, 2020
College: _____

LEQ: How can I understand the meaning of the unknown as the number of groups in division?

Objective: I can make equal groups using the given size of each group and total number of objects to understand the meaning of the unknown as the number of groups in division.



Name: _____

BCCS-B

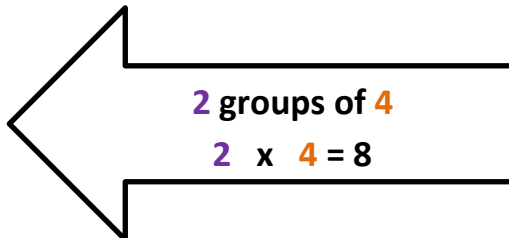
Friday, September 25, 2020

College: _____

Do Now:

Write a multiplication sentence to describe each model.

1)



$$\underline{2} \times \underline{4} = \underline{8}$$

2)



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

3)



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

4)



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

5)



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

Name: _____

BCCS-B

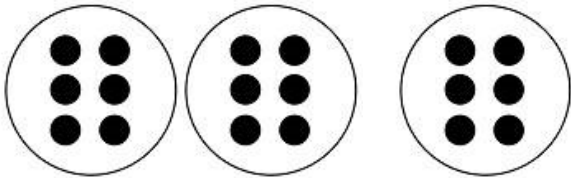
Friday, September 25, 2020

College: _____

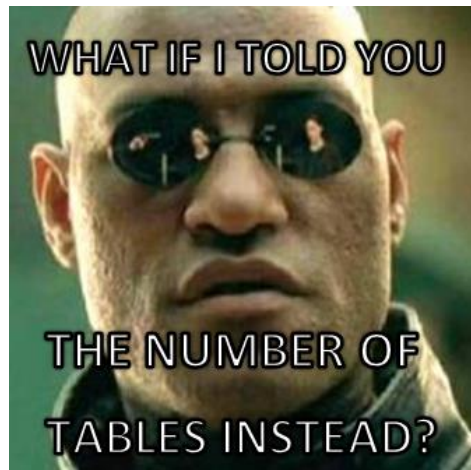
Input:

Dividend	Divisor	Quotient
6	3	2

18 people are going to a party. 6 people fit at each table. How many tables are needed to sit everybody? We know that the dividend is _____ and the divisor is _____. The quotient or the unknown is _____ tables. We write this as $18 \div 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. We find the quotient by finding the number of tables needed.

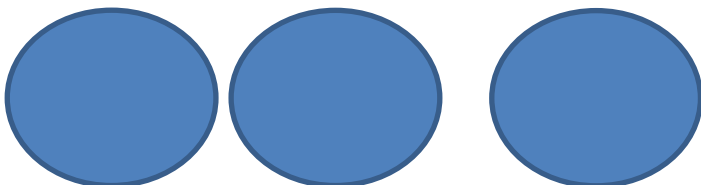


$$18 \div 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



21 people are going to a party. Each of the 3 tables fit the same number of people. How many people sat at each table? We know that the dividend is _____ and the divisor is _____. The quotient or the unknown is _____ people. We write this as $21 \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. We find the quotient by finding the number of people at each table.

$$21 \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



Name: _____

BCCS-B

Friday, September 25, 2020

College: _____

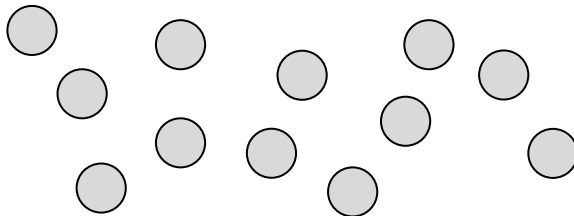


Divide 10 tomatoes into groups of 2.

There are _____ groups of 2 tomatoes.

$$10 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

2. Jenny has 12 crackers. She puts 3 crackers in each bag. Circle the crackers to show Jenny's bags.

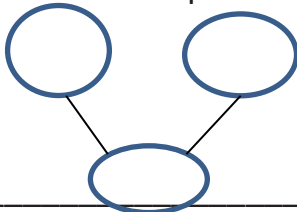


Circle groups of 3

a. Write a division sentence where the answer represents the number of Jenny's bags.

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

b. Draw a number bond to represent the problem.



3. Jaylan has 20 wheels to make toy cars. He uses 4 wheels for each car.

a. Use a count-by to find the number of cars Jaylan can build. **Make a drawing to match your counting.**



b. Write a division sentence to represent the problem. _____ \div _____ = _____

Name: _____

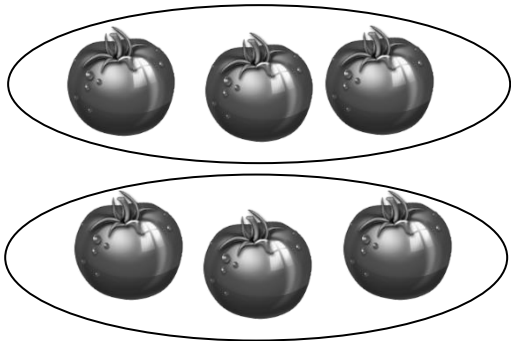
BCCS-B

Friday, September 25, 2020

College: _____

Problem Set:

1.



Divide 6 tomatoes into groups of 3.

There are **2** groups of 3 tomatoes.

$$6 \div 3 = 2$$

2.

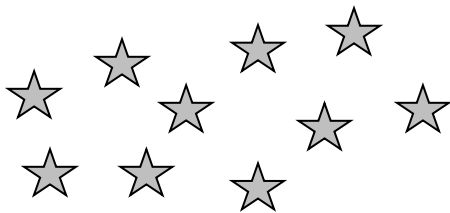


Divide 8 lollipops into **groups of 2**.

There are _____ groups.

$$8 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

3.



Divide 10 stars into **groups of 5**.

$$10 \div 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

4.



Divide the shells to show $12 \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$,
where the unknown represents the number of
groups. **Circle groups of 3.**

How many groups are there? _____

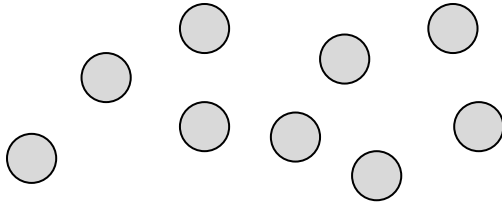
Name: _____

Friday, September 25, 2020

BCCS-B

College: _____

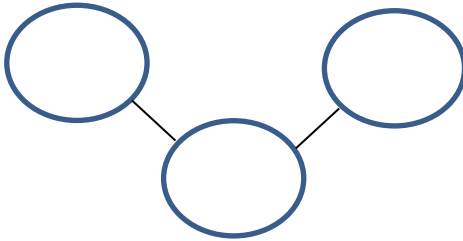
5. Ms. Sherman has 9 crackers. She puts 3 crackers in each bag. Circle the crackers to show Ms. Sherman's bags.



- a. Write a division sentence where the answer represents the number of Ms. Sherman's bags.

_____ \div _____ = _____

- b. Draw a number bond to represent the problem.



6. Coach has 16 wheels to make toy cars. He uses 4 wheels for each car.

- c. Use a count-by to find the number of cars Coach can build. Make a drawing to match your counting.



- d. Write a division sentence to represent the problem.

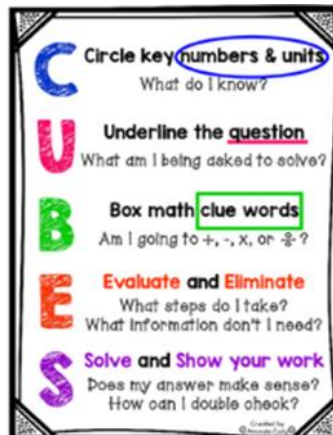
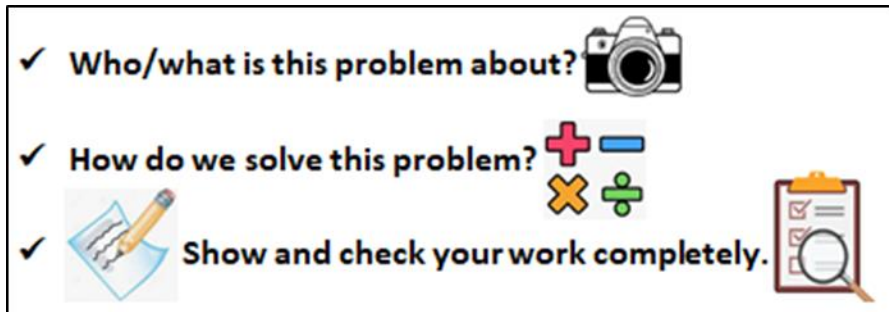
_____ \div _____ = _____

Name: _____

BCCS-B

Friday, September 25, 2020

College: _____



Application:

Mr. Miller puts 8 chocolate chips in each muffin he made. If he had 48 chocolate chips and he used all of it, how many muffins did he make?



Name: _____

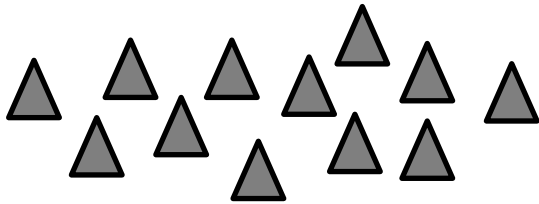
BCCS-B

Friday, September 25, 2020

College: _____

Exit Ticket:

1. Divide 12 triangles into groups of 6.



$$12 \div 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Name: _____

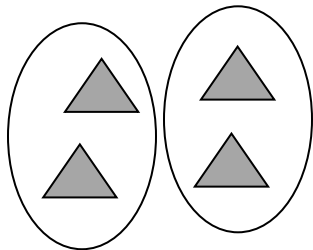
BCCS-B

Friday, September 25, 2020

College: _____

Homework

1.

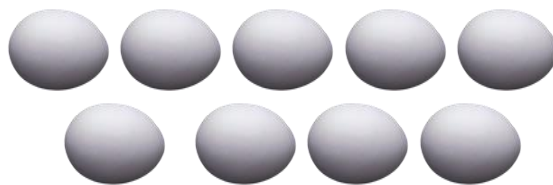


Divide 4 triangles into groups of 2.

There are **2** groups of 2 triangles.

$$4 \div 2 = 2$$

2.



Divide 9 eggs into **groups of 3**.

There are _____ groups.

$$9 \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

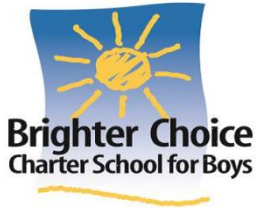
3. Jacob draws cats. He draws 4 legs on each cat for a total of 24 legs.

- a. Use a count-by to find the number of cats Jacob draws. **Make a drawing to match your counting.** *The first one has been done for you.*



- b. Write a division sentence to represent the problem.

$$24 \div 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

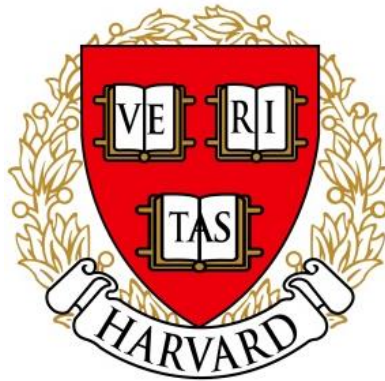


Name _____

3rd Grade Modified Math Remote Learning Packet

Week 2

September 28th – October 1st



Dear Educator,

My signature is proof that I have reviewed my scholar's work and supported him to the best of my ability to complete all assignments.

(Parent Signature)

(Date)

Parents please note that all academic are also available on our website at www.brighterchoice.org under the heading "Remote Learning." All academic packet assignments are mandatory and must be completed by all scholars.

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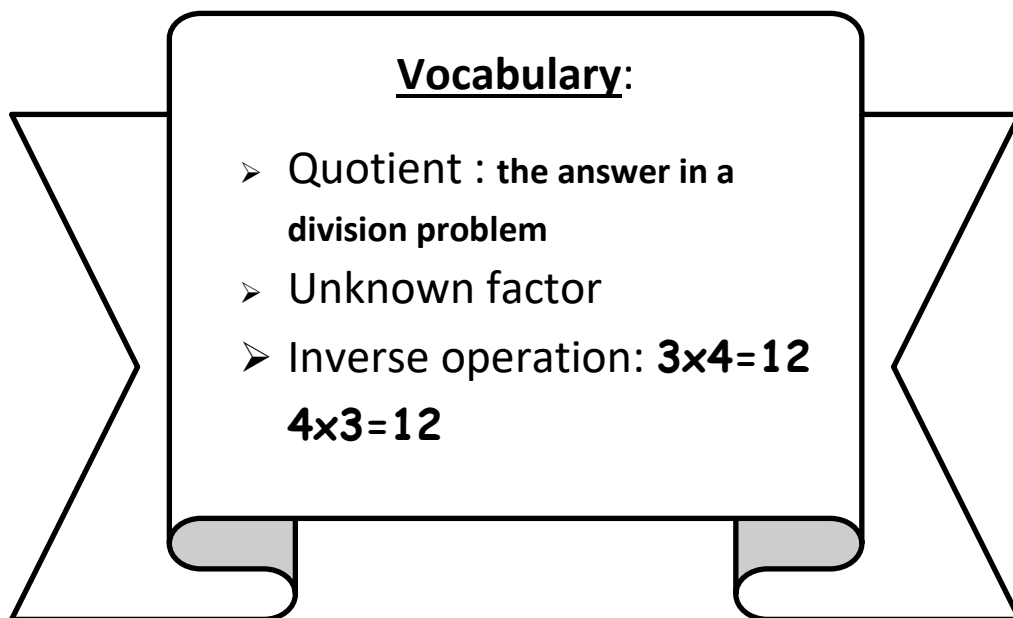
Module 1, Lesson 6: Monday, September 28, 2020	Pages 49-56
Module 1, Lesson 7: Tuesday, September 29, 2020	Pages 57-65
Module 1, Lesson 8: Wednesday, September 30, 2020	Pages 66-74
Module 1, Lesson 9: Thursday, October 1, 2020	Pages 75-82

Name: _____
BCCS-B

Monday, September 28, 2020
College: _____

LEQ: How can I use the array model to interpret the unknown in division?

Objective: I can create an array using the number of groups (rows) and the size of each group (columns) to interpret the unknown in division.



Name: _____

BCCS-B

Monday, September 28, 2020

College: _____

Do Now:

Fill in the blanks below using the phrase provided.

Example:

5 groups of 2 = $5 \times \underline{2}$ $\underline{6}$ groups of 3 = 6×3

1. 4 groups of 6 = $4 \times$ _____	2. 5 groups of 3 = $5 \times$ _____
3. 9 groups of 2 = $9 \times$ _____	4. _____ groups of 7 = 3×7
5. _____ groups of 5 = 5×5	6. 2 groups of 10 = _____ $\times 10$
7. 3 groups of 3 = $3 \times$ _____	8. _____ groups of 10 = 5×10
9. 6 groups of 4 = _____ $\times 4$	10. _____ groups of 8 = 4×8

Name: _____

BCCS-B

Monday, September 28, 2020

College: _____

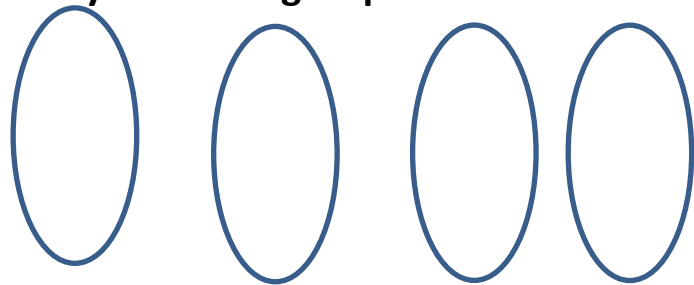
Input:

Division and multiplication are **inverse** operations because you can use the answer in one of them to prove the answer in another. For example, we know that $2 \times 5 = 10$. We can express this as $10 \div 2 = 5$. 5 is both the **factor** and a **quotient**. The product of the factors will always equal the dividend.

Mrs. Clute gives the equation $4 \times \underline{\quad 6 \quad} = 24$. Cameron finds the answer by writing and solving $24 \div 4 = \underline{\quad 6 \quad}$. Explain why Cameron's method works.

Cameron's method worked because it is

Array Model: 4 groups

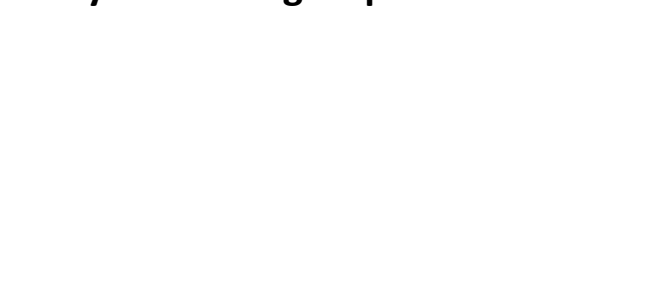


$$4 \times \underline{\quad\quad} = 24$$

$$24 \div 4 = \underline{\quad\quad}$$

the number in the blanks represents

Array Model: 6 groups



$$6 \times \underline{\quad\quad} = 24$$

$$24 \div 6 = \underline{\quad\quad}$$

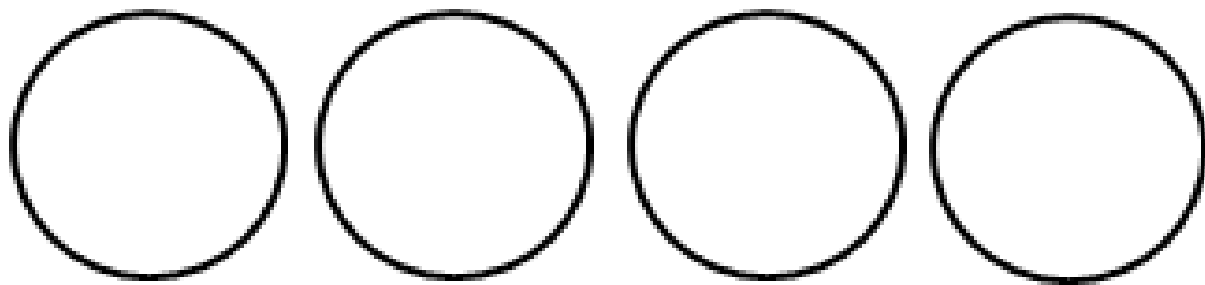
the number in the blanks represents

Name: _____
BCCS-B

Monday, September 28, 2020
College: _____

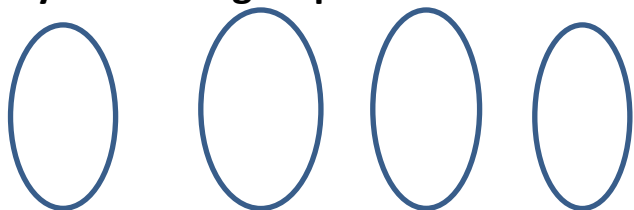
Problem Set:

1. Mrs. Lewis gives the equation $4 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 12$. Charlie finds the answer by writing and solving $12 \div 4 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$. Explain why Charlie's method works.



Charlie's method works because

Array Model: 4 groups



How many need to be in each group?

$4 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 12$ (total)

$12 \div 4 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

the number in the blanks represents

Array Model: 3 groups

$3 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 12$ (total)

$12 \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

the number in the blanks represents

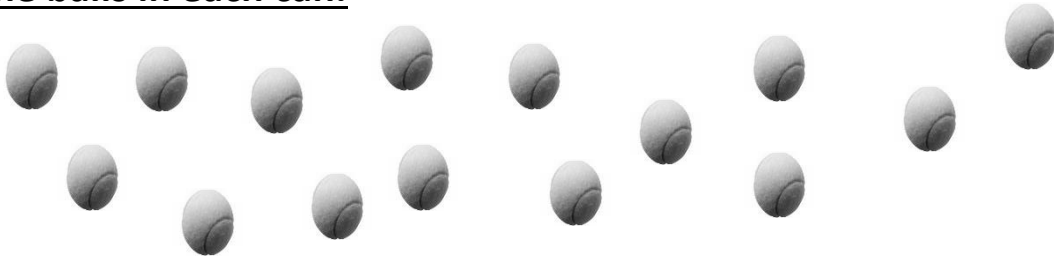
Name: _____

BCCS-B

Monday, September 28, 2020

College: _____

2. Coach puts 15 tennis balls into cans. Each can holds 3 balls. Circle groups of 3 to show the balls in each can.



Coach needs _____ cans.

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 3 = 15$$

$$15 \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

3. Draw an array to model Problem 2.

<div style="text-align: center;"><hr/><hr/><hr/></div>
--

4. Mrs. Blomgren arranges 21 index cards into rows of 7 for her presentation. Draw an array to help you fill in the blanks below.

$$21 \div 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$


$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 7 = 21$$


Name: _____



BCCS-B

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✓ Who/what is this problem about? 

✓ How do we solve this problem? 

✓  Show and check your work completely. 

C Circle key numbers & units
What do I know?

U Underline the question
What am I being asked to solve?

B Box math clue words
Am I going to +, -, x, or ÷?

E Evaluate and Eliminate
What steps do I take?
What information don't I need?

S Solve and Show your work
Does my answer make sense?
How can I double check?

Application:

Twenty children play a game. There are 5 children on each team. How many teams play the game? Write a division and multiplication sentence to represent the problem.



1 Team

$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 20$$

$$20 \div \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

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Exit Ticket:

1. Carter arranges 12 index cards into rows of 6 for his presentation. Draw an array to help you fill in the blanks below.

$$12 \div 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 6 = 12$$

What do the unknown factor and quotient represent?

The factor and quotient
represent _____

Name: _____
BCCS-B

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Homework

1. Mr. Moore puts 12 pencils into boxes. Each box holds 4 pencils. Circle groups of 4 to show the pencils in each box.



Mr. Moore needs _____ boxes.

$$\underline{\quad} \times 4 = 12$$

$$12 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$$

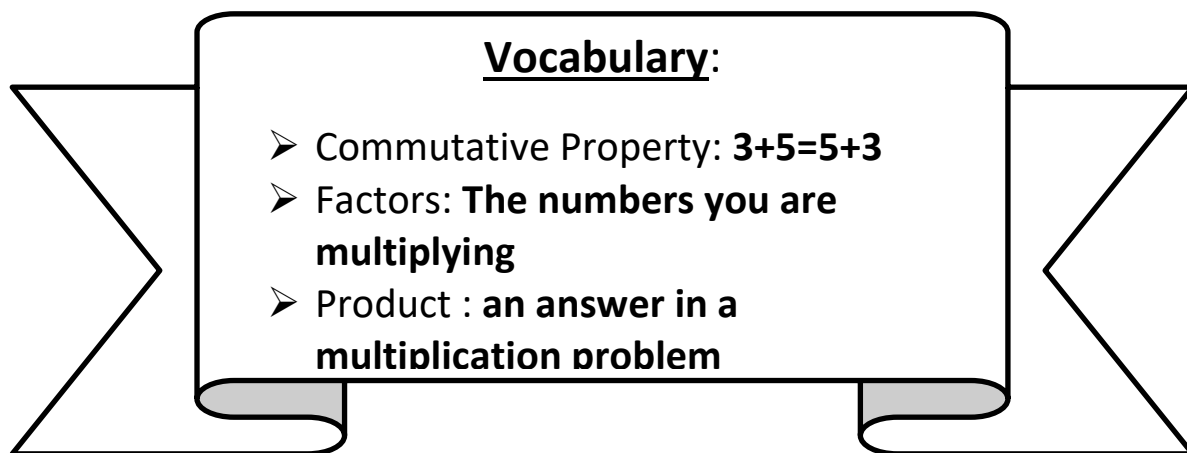
2. Draw an array to model Problem 1

Name: _____
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LEQ: How can I demonstrate the commutative property of multiplication?

Objective: I rotate an array to switch the rows and columns and use $C \times R = P$ in a multiplication sentence to demonstrate the commutative property of multiplication.



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Do Now:

Write a multiplication sentence for each expression. Skip-count to find the product.

Example → 5 twos: 5 x 2 = 10

a. 6 twos: _____ x _____ = _____

b. 2 sixes: _____ x _____ = _____

c. 7 twos: _____ x _____ = _____

d. 2 sevens: _____ x _____ = _____

e. 9 twos: _____ x _____ = _____



f. 2 nines: _____ x _____ = _____

Name: _____
BCCS-B

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College: _____

Input:

Factors can change order without changing the product. We call that the **commutative** property. For example, if we know that $2 \times 4 = 8$, then we also know that $4 \times 2 = 8$. We are only changing the order of the factors, not its value. In an array, we can **rotate** the array 90 degrees to switch our rows and columns. Our equation to find the product is now _____.

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

1. a. Draw an array that shows 5 rows of 2.

2. a. Draw an array that shows 2 rows of 5.

b. Write a multiplication sentence where the first factor represents the number of rows.

_____ \times _____ = _____

b. Write a multiplication sentence where the first factor represents the number of rows.

_____ \times _____ = _____

Name: _____
BCCS-B

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Input:

Mrs. Page writes $2 \times 9 = 9 \times 2$ on the board. Do you agree or disagree? Draw arrays to help explain your thinking.

I agree/ disagree because

$2 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

Name: _____

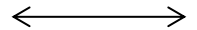
BCCS-B

Problem Set:



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1. a. Draw an array that shows 6 rows of 3.

2. a. Draw an array that shows 3 rows of 6.

b. Write a multiplication sentence where the first factor represents the number of rows.

_____ × _____ = _____

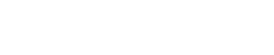
b. Write a multiplication sentence where the first factor represents the number of rows.

_____ × _____ = _____

3. Use your knowledge of $R \times C = P$ and the commutative property to write and solve multiplication sentences for each array.



4 × 2 = 8



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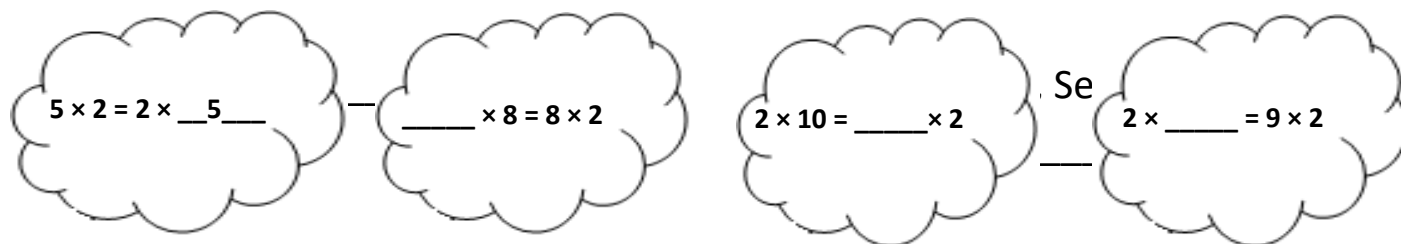
College: _____


4. Ms. Neville writes $2 \times 7 = 7 \times 2$ on the board. Do you agree or disagree? Draw arrays to help explain your thinking.


I agree/ disagree with Ms. Neville because



$2 \times 7 = 14$	$7 \times 2 = 14$

5. Find the missing factor to make each equation true.



✓ Who/what is this problem about? 

✓ How do we solve this problem? 

✓  Show and check your work completely. 

C Circle key numbers & units
What do I know?

U Underline the question
What am I being asked to solve?

B Box math clue words
Am I going to +, -, x, or ÷?

E Evaluate and Eliminate
What steps do I take?
What information don't I need?

S Solve and Show your work
Does my answer make sense?
How can I double check?

Application:

Mr. Pierce arranges 18 basketballs two different ways. The first time he has 6 rows of basketballs and the second time he has 3 rows of basketballs. **Draw two different arrays to show how Mr. Pierce arranges the basketballs and write a multiplication sentence for each array.**

6 rows	3 rows
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

6 x _____ = 18	3 x _____ = 18

Name: _____

BCCS-B

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Exit Ticket:

Mrs. Mercado says that $2 \times 10 = 10 \times 2$. Do you agree with her? Draw arrays and use skip-counting to explain your thinking.

I agree/disagree with Mrs. Mercado

because _____

•

2x10



10x2



Name: _____

BCCS-B

Homework

Tuesday, September 29, 2020

College: _____

1. a. Draw an array that shows 4 rows of 5.

2. a. Draw an array that shows 5 rows of 4.

b. Write a multiplication sentence where the first factor represents the number of rows.

_____ × _____ = _____

b. Write a multiplication sentence where the first factor represents the number of rows.

_____ × _____ = _____

2. Find the missing factor to make each equation true.

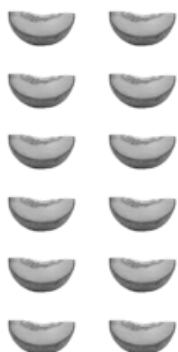
$$2 \times 6 = 6 \times 2$$

$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 2 = 2 \times 7$$

$$9 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 9$$

$$2 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 10 \times 2$$

3. Use your knowledge of $R \times C = P$ to write and solve multiplication sentences for each array.

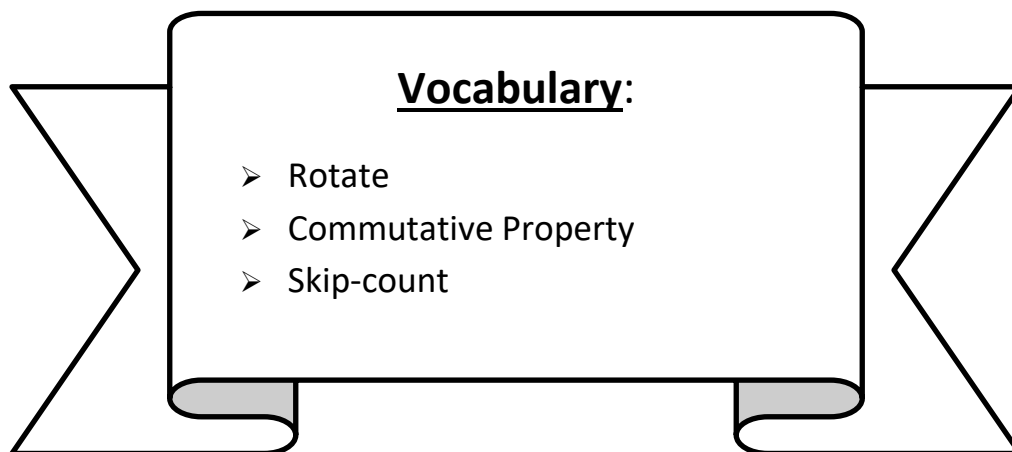


Name: _____
BCCS-B

Wednesday, September 30, 2020
College: _____

LEQ: How can I practice related multiplication facts involving the commutative property?

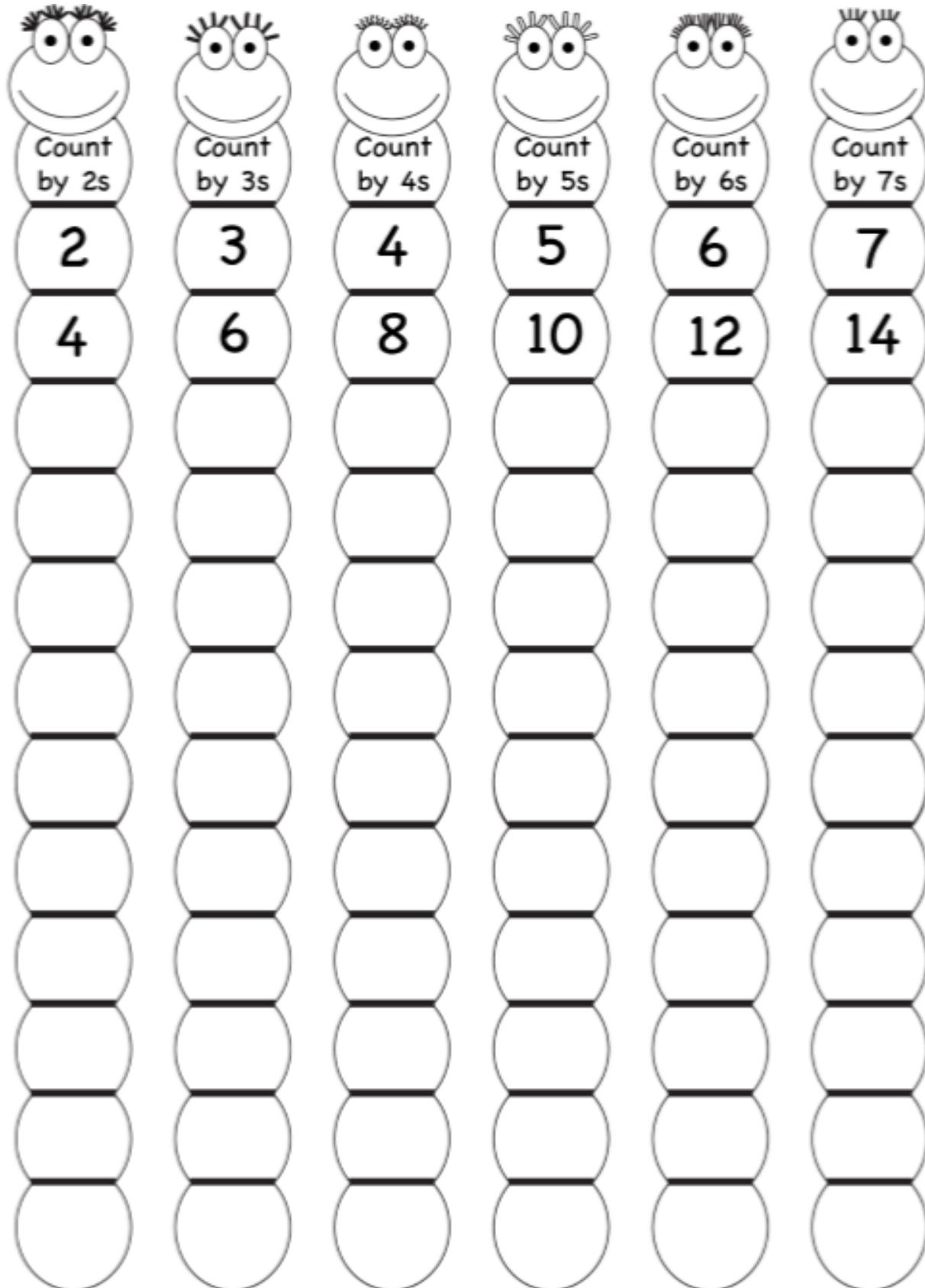
Objective: I can label the rows to skip-count and practice related multiplication facts involving the commutative property.



BCCS-B

College: _____

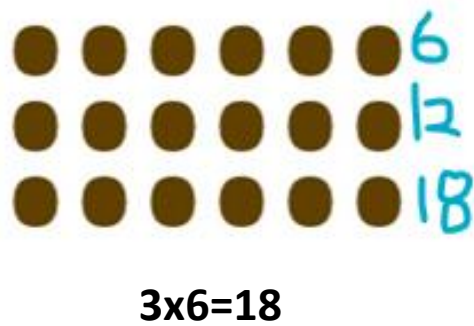
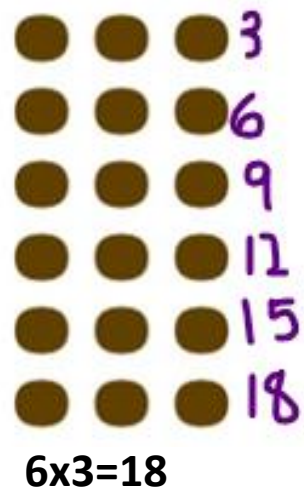
Skip-count until you reach the bottom of each caterpillar!



Input:

The commutative property states that even when the **factors** are switched and arrays are **rotated**, the product remains the same. We can prove this by counting by the number of groups or rows. This method is called **skip counting**. We will label each row to show the skip-counting sequence until we reach the **product**.

For example:



Draw and label each array below with a skip-count sequence to find the product.


2x9= 18	9x2= 18
2,4,5,6,8,10,12,14,16,18	

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Ms. Ogden organizes pictures on a table. She arranges them in 4 rows and 6 columns. 

a. ____ Draw an array to show Ms. Ogden's pictures.

b. ____ Use your array to write a multiplication sentence to find Ms. Ogden's total number of pictures.

____ X ____ = ____

c. ____ Label your array to show how you skip-count to solve your multiplication sentence.

d. ____ Use what you know about the commutative property to write a different multiplication sentence for your array.

____ X ____ = ____

Name: _____

Wednesday, September 30, 2020

BCCS-B

College: _____

Problem Set:

1. Draw and label each array with a skip-count sequence to find the product.

$4 \times 5 = 20$	$5 \times 4 = 20$
5,10,15,20	
$3 \times 7 = 21$	$7 \times 3 = 21$
$1 \times 10 = 10$	$10 \times 1 = 10$

Name: _____

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BCCS-B

College: _____

2. Mr. Young organizes erasers on a table. He arranges them in 3 rows and 9 columns.  

a. ____ Draw an array to show Mr. Young's erasers.

b. ____ Use your array to write a multiplication sentence to find Mr. Young's total number of erasers.

____ X ____ = ____

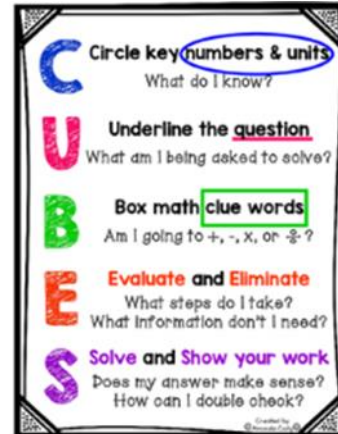
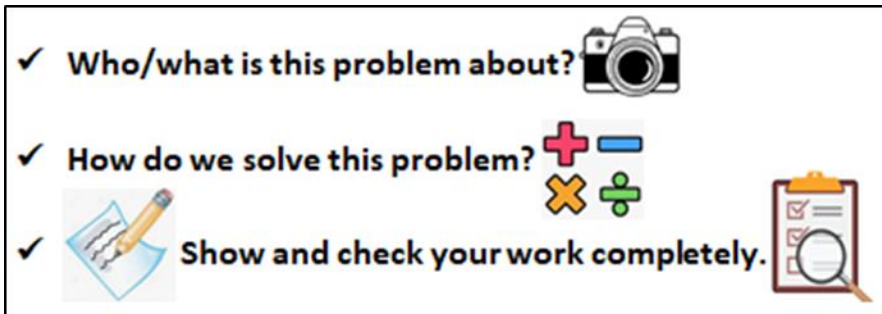
c. ____ Label your array to show how you skip-count to solve your multiplication sentence.

d. ____ Use what you know about the **commutative property** to write a different multiplication sentence for your array.

____ X ____ = ____

Name: _____
BCCS-B

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Application:

Scholars sit in **2 rows of 8** on the carpet for math time. Aaron says, "We make 2 equal groups." Daniel says, "We make 8 equal groups." Who is correct? Explain how you know using models, numbers, and words.

Aaron and Daniel are both correct because

Name: _____

BCCS-B

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Exit Ticket:

1. Draw and label each array with a skip-count sequence to find the product.

$4 \times 6 = 24$	$6 \times 4 = 24$

Name: _____

Wednesday, September 30, 2020

BCCS-B

College: _____

Homework

1. Draw and label each array with a skip-count sequence to find the product.

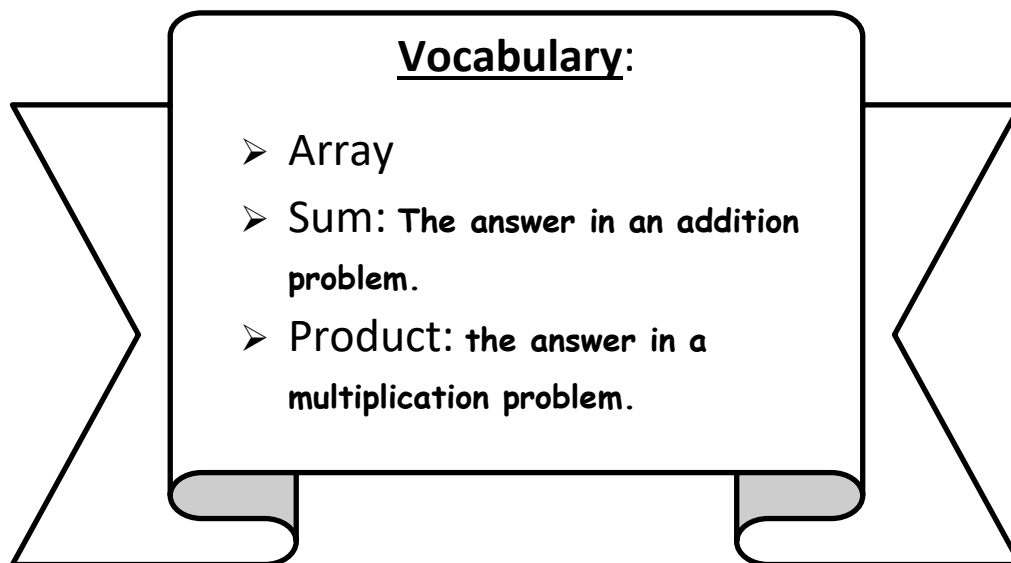
$4 \times 9 = 36$	$9 \times 4 = 36$
4,8,12,16,20,24,28,32,36	
$3 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$10 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Name: _____
BCCS-B

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College: _____

LEQ: How can I find related multiplication facts using addition?

Objective: I can add equal groups to an array model to find related multiplication facts.



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BCCS-B

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College: _____

Do Now:

Multiply by 2 to find the missing products below.

$2 \times 1 = \boxed{2} \quad 2 \times 2 = \boxed{4} \quad 2 \times 3 = \boxed{6} \quad 2 \times 4 = \boxed{8}$

$2 \times 5 = \boxed{10} \quad 2 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$2 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$2 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$2 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$2 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$2 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$2 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$2 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$2 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$2 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$2 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$2 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$2 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$2 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad 2 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Name: _____

BCCS-B

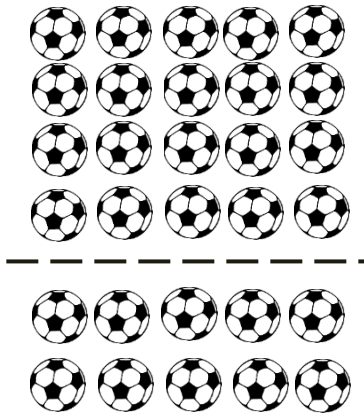
Thursday, October 1st, 2020

College: _____

Input:

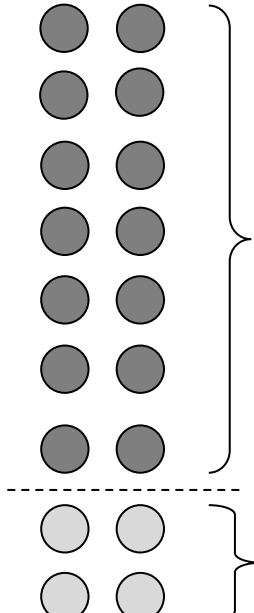
We can use _____ multiplication facts to help us with more complicated ones. Some familiar facts include **twos, fives, and tens**. In an array, we can add additional _____ groups or _____ to our familiar facts. We find the _____ of the two smaller products to find a larger product.

1. The team organizes soccer balls into 4 rows of 5. The coach adds 2 rows of 5 soccer balls. Complete the equations to describe the total array.



$$4 \text{ fives} + 2 \text{ fives} = \underline{\quad 6 \quad} \text{ fives}$$

$$6 \times 5 = 30$$

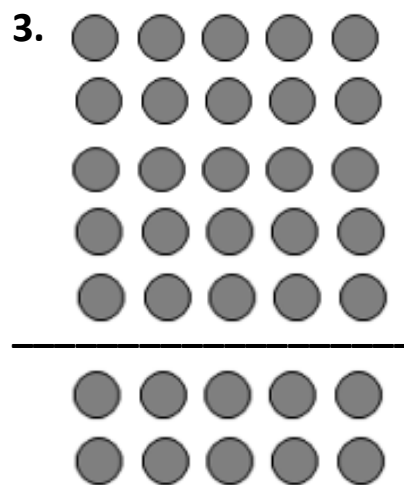
2. 

$7 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

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

$$14 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$$

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



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

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

Name: _____

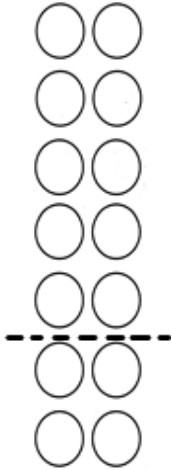
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College: _____

Problem Set:

1.

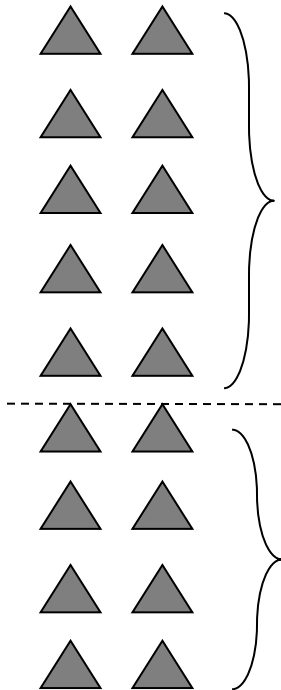


$$5 \text{ twos} + 2 \text{ twos} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ twos}$$

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

$$7 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

2.



$$5 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

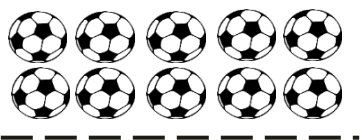
Add the two products to get the final product.

$$9 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$4 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



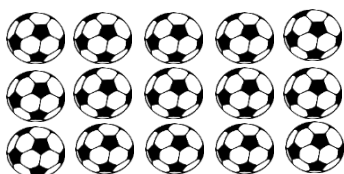
3. The team organizes soccer balls into 2 rows of 5. The coach adds 3 rows of 5 soccer balls. Complete the equations to describe the total array.



a. $(5 + 5) + (5 + 5 + 5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

b. $2 \text{ fives} + 3 \text{ fives} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ fives}$

c. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



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4. Franklin collects stickers. He organizes his stickers in 5 rows of four(4).

- a. Draw an array to represent Franklin's stickers. Use an x to show each sticker.

- b. Solve the equation to find Franklin's total number of stickers. $5 \times 4 = 20$

- c. Franklin  adds 2 more rows. Use circles to show his new stickers on the array in above.

- d. Complete the equation to show how you add the totals of 2 multiplication facts to find Franklin's total number of stickers.

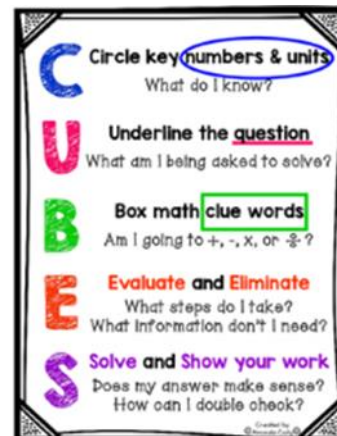
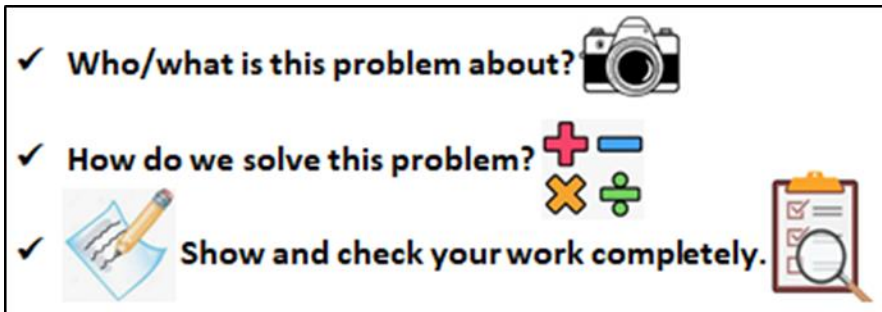
$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 28$$

- e. Complete the unknown to show Franklin's total number of stickers.

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 4 = 28$$

Name: _____
BCCS-B

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College: _____



Application:

Mr. Mercado puts his work tools in an array of **6x5**. His friend Mr. John adds his tools in an array of **3 rows of 5**. How many tools do they have together? Write a complete multiplication sentence.

First you need to solve the multiplication and then you need to add the products.

$$6 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$3 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Hint: skip count by 5

Name: _____
BCCS-B

Thursday, October 1st, 2020
College: _____

Exit Ticket:

Add equal group of five to fill in the blanks below.



$$6 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$$

Count all you
triangles or skip
count by 5 to get the
product for 6×5 and
 2×5

Then, add your
products to solve for
 8×5

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



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

Name: _____
BCCS-B

Thursday, October 1st, 2020
College: _____

Homework



1. Dan organizes his stickers into 3 rows of four. Irene adds 2 more rows of stickers. Complete the equations to describe the total number of stickers in the array.

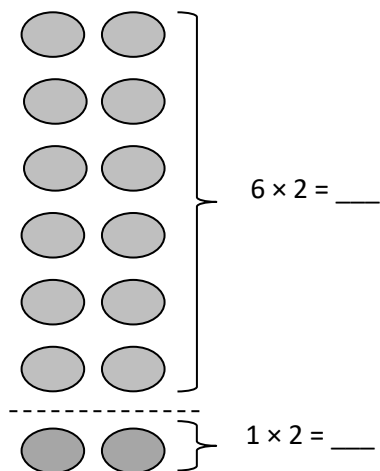


a. $(4 + 4 + 4) + (4 + 4) =$ _____

b. 3 fours + _____ fours = _____ fours

c. _____ $\times 4 =$ _____

2. $7 \times 2 =$ _____



$12 + 2 =$ _____ 14 _____

_____ $\times 2 = 14$