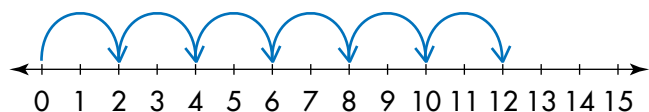


Set A pages 61–66Find 6×2 .

Use skip counting. Draw 6 curved arrows on a number line. Each arrow should be 2 units wide.



$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

Find 6×5 .

Use a pattern. Count by 5s. The 6th number in the pattern is the product.

5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30

$$6 \times 5 = 30$$

Remember that multiples of 2 end in 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8.

Multiples of 5 end in 0 or 5.

1. $2 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

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

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

4. $2 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

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

6. $7 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

7.
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8.
$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

9.
$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10.
$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Reteaching**Set B** pages 67–72Find 9×4 .

List 9s facts.

$9 \times 1 = 9$

$9 \times 2 = 18$

$9 \times 3 = 27$

$9 \times 4 = 36$

Remember that the digits in the multiples of 9 form a pattern.

1. $9 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

2. $9 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

3. $6 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

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

5. $9 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

6. $9 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$

Set C pages 73–78Find 0×7 .

Zero Property of Multiplication: When you multiply a number by 0, the product is 0.

$0 \times 7 = 0$

Find 1×7 .

Identity (One) Property of Multiplication: When you multiply a number by 1, the product is that number.

$1 \times 7 = 7$

Remember that the product of 0 and any other number is 0. When you multiply a number by 1, the product is that same number.

1. $0 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

2. $1 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

3. $0 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

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

5. $10 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$

6. $9 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$

7. $3 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$

8. $8 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$

9. $0 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

10. $1 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$

Set D pages 79–84

Find 10×6 .

When multiplying a number by 10, write a zero to the right of the number.

$$10 \times 6 = 60$$



Remember that when a number is multiplied by 10, the product has a zero in the ones place.

- $10 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$
- $10 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$
- $3 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$
- $9 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$
- $10 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$
- $1 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

Set E pages 85–90

Find 5×10 .

There are many patterns and properties you can use to multiply.

Use skip counting with 5 facts:
5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50

Use a pattern for 10 facts:
Write a 0 after the 5: 50

The product is the same.
 $5 \times 10 = 50$

Remember that you can use the Commutative Property of Multiplication to multiply 2 factors in any order.

- $5 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$
- $0 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$
- $10 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$
- $8 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$
- $7 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$
- $9 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

Set F pages 91–96

Think about these questions to help you **model with math**.

Thinking Habits

- How can I use math I know to help solve the problem?
- How can I use pictures, objects, or an equation to represent the problem?
- How can I use numbers, words, and symbols to solve the problem?



Remember that representations can help you apply math that you know.

Umar has 5 dimes in his left pocket. He has 3 dimes in his right pocket. A dime is worth 10 cents. How much money does Umar have?

1. Draw a bar diagram to help answer the hidden question.
2. Draw a bar diagram to help answer the main question.