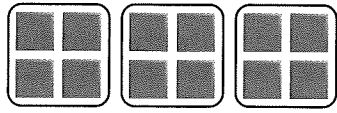


Name _____

Set A pages 7–12

How many is 3 groups of 4?



$4 + 4 + 4 = 12$
 $3 \times 4 = 12$
 $4 + 4 + 4 = 3 \times 4$

Remember that you can use addition or multiplication to join equal groups.

Reteaching

Complete each equation. Use counters or draw a picture to help.

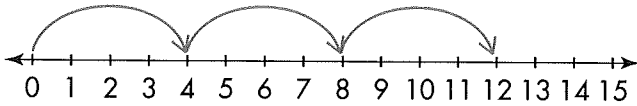
- $2 + 2 + 2 = 3 \times \underline{\quad}$
- $\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = 3 \times 6$
- $8 + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \times 8$

Set B pages 13–18

Skip count by 4s three times.



You can use a number line to find 3×4 .



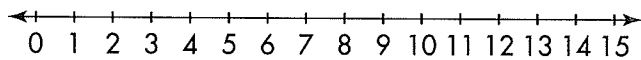
Number of jumps: 3
Number in each jump: 4

$3 \times 4 = 12$

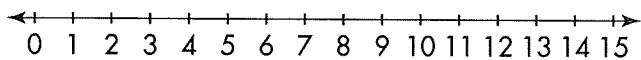
Remember that you can show skip counting on a number line.

Use the number line to complete each multiplication equation.

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

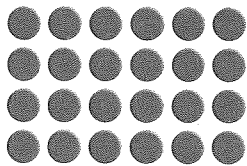


2. $4 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$



Set C pages 19–24

Find 4×6 .
The array shows 4 rows of 6 counters.

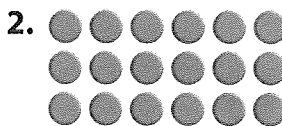


Each row is an equal group. You can use addition, skip counting, or multiplication to find the total.

$6 + 6 + 6 + 6 = 24$
6, 12, 18, 24
 $4 \times 6 = 24$

Remember that an array shows objects in equal rows.

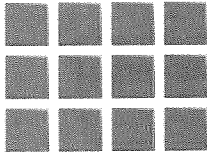
Show how to use addition, skip counting, and multiplication for each array.



Set D pages 25–30

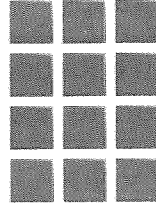
This array shows
3 rows of 4.

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$



This array shows
4 rows of 3.

$$4 \times 3 = 12$$



So, $3 \times 4 = 4 \times 3$.

Set E pages 31–36, 37–42

2 friends share 6 fruit snacks equally. How many fruit snacks does each friend get?

$$6 \div 2 = 3 \text{ fruit snacks}$$

You can use repeated subtraction.

$$6 - 2 = 4 \text{ You subtract 2 from 6 three}$$

$$4 - 2 = 2 \text{ times to reach zero.}$$

$$2 - 2 = 0$$

$$6 \div 2 = 3$$

Set F pages 43–48

Think about these questions to help you use appropriate tools strategically.

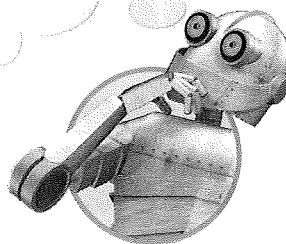
Thinking Habits

Which tools can I use?

Why should I use this tool to help me solve the problem?

Is there a different tool I could use?

Am I using the tool appropriately?



Remember that the Commutative Property of Multiplication says you can multiply factors in any order and the product is the same.

Draw an array and write the products.

1. $2 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$ $5 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

Remember that division is an operation to find the number of equal groups or the number in each equal group.

1. 9 raisin boxes are shared by 3 children. Each child gets raisin boxes.

2. $12 \div 2 = \underline{\quad}$ 3. $10 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$

4. $25 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$ 5. $16 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$

Remember that you can use digital tools.

Sam makes enough muffins to give 8 of her friends 3 muffins each. Each tray holds 6 muffins. How many trays does she need?

1. Choose a tool to represent the problem. Explain why you chose that tool.

2. Solve. Explain how the tool helped.



Name _____

Date _____

PETER AND PATTY

Peter and Patty lived with their mother and father in a small cottage at the edge of the big forest. One tragic day, their mother died.

Not long after that, their father remarried. Peter and Patty's new stepmother did not like children. She told the father to send them to an orphanage.

Their father loved Peter and Patty very much. He did not want to take them to an orphanage. He decided to tell them they were going camping in the woods. Because they had camped many times with their mother and father, Peter and Patty did not suspect a thing. They packed their sleeping bags, a few changes of clothes, and some food. The stepmother sent them off with a smile.

That evening their father sat with them around the campfire and told them how special they were. He reminded them how well they knew and understood survival in the woods.

The very next morning, Peter and Patty awoke to find their father gone. He had left a note wishing them well.

Peter and Patty did not know what to do. They didn't know how to get home. They started walking, hoping to find their father. They came upon a cottage made of fresh fruit and vegetables. The sweet lady who owned the cottage adopted them, fed them well, and sent them to a good school. Patty and Peter got to have rooms of their own, and they lived happily for the rest of their lives.

STORY QUESTIONS

- Why were the children left in the woods?
 - Their new stepmother didn't want them.
 - They got lost.
 - They were camping.
 - They were playing hide and seek.
- Why didn't the stepmother like Peter and Patty?

a. They were very messy.	c. They teased her.
b. They were mean to her.	d. She didn't like children.
- A **synonym** for the word *suspect* could be . . .

a. tattle.	c. survive.
b. guess.	d. confess.
- This fairy tale is most like . . .

a. "Hansel and Gretel."	c. "The Princess and the Pea."
b. "Jack and the Beanstalk."	d. "The Little Red Hen."



Name _____

Date _____

JURY DUTY

Twelve people sit in a box. The box is in a courtroom. The box is a jury box. The twelve people make up a jury. Each person is a juror. Mothers and fathers may be jurors. Teachers may be jurors. Doctors may be jurors. All kinds of people can be jurors.

If a person is accused of doing something wrong, he or she has the right to a trial. If you are accused of something, you are blamed. You are charged. Sometimes a trial is needed to see if the charges are correct. One side tries to prove that the charges are correct. The other side tries to prove that the charges are not correct. Each side has lawyers. Lawyers are people who know all about laws.

A trial takes place in court. Sometimes, a judge decides if the charges are correct. Other times, the lawyers ask the judge for a trial by jury. Everyone has the right to a trial by jury if they ask. In a trial by jury, the jury decides if the charges are correct.

Letters are sent to all kinds of people. The people do many different jobs. Some people are rich. Some people are poor. All the people are U.S. citizens. All the people are at least 18 years old. The letters tell the people to come to court for jury duty. In court, lawyers talk to all the people. The jury is chosen.

The jury sits together. They sit in a jury box. They listen to all the lawyers. The judge listens, too. The judge makes sure that court rules are obeyed and that the trial is fair. After the trial, the jury goes away to talk together. No one else is there. The jury decides if the charges are correct. Sometimes it takes only 30 minutes to decide. Sometimes it takes days or even weeks!

STORY QUESTIONS

1. This story is mainly about . . .
 - a. what a jury does and who makes it up.
 - b. what happens when someone is charged.
 - c. what lawyers do in court.
 - d. what judges do when there is not a jury.
2. Who could **not** be on a jury?

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. someone who is poor b. someone who is twelve years old 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> c. someone who is a U.S. citizen d. someone who is a rich
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3. What happens first?

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A jury is chosen. b. A person is charged. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> c. Letters are sent out. d. Lawyers ask for a trial by jury.
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4. If someone is accused, they . . .

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. sent a letter. b. are blamed. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> c. are chosen to be a juror. d. decide if the charges are correct.
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