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LESSON 3-2

Apply Properties: 3 and 4 as Factors

 [MA.3.NSO.2.4](#), [MA.3.AR.1.1](#), [MTR.1.1](#), [MTR.5.1](#)

For more help with this lesson, view the [Visual Learning Animation](#) or the [Another Look Video](#).

MATH HELP AT HOME

Sample Additional Practice Exercise 1

Use arrays or the Distributive Property to find the product.



$$\left. \begin{array}{c} \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \\ \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \\ \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 2 \times \underline{4} = \underline{8} \\ \underline{1} \times 4 = \underline{4} \end{array}$$

$$8 + \underline{4} = \underline{12}$$

So, $3 \times 4 = \underline{12}$.

You can use the array of 3 rows of 4 to find 3×4 . The array is broken into smaller parts. The number of circles in 2 rows of 4 is $2 \times 4 = 8$. The number of circles in 1 row of 4 is $1 \times 4 = 4$. Add the two parts to find the total number of circles in the entire array: $8 + 4 = 12$. So, $3 \times 4 = 12$.

Array Play

MATERIALS

Index Cards, Scissors

ACTIVITY

On one index card draw an array of 4 rows of 5 dots. Have your child cut apart the card to make two arrays such as 1 row of 5 dots and 3 rows of 5 dots. Your child should then write the facts for the smaller arrays and use them to find the product for the original array. For example, $1 \times 5 = 5$ and $3 \times 5 = 15$; $5 + 15 = 20$, so $4 \times 5 = 20$. Repeat with an array of 3 rows of 6 dots and an array of 4 rows of 7 dots on other index cards.