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LESSON 3-3

Apply Properties: 6 and 7 as Factors

 [MA.3.NSO.2.4](#), [MA.3.AR.1.1](#), [MTR.2.1](#), [MTR.4.1](#), [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 known facts to find the product.

$$6 \times 4 = ?$$



$$3 \times 4 = \underline{12}$$



$$3 \times 4 = \underline{12}$$

$$12 + \underline{12} = \underline{24}$$

$$\text{So, } 6 \times 4 = \underline{24}.$$

To find 6×4 , think about an array showing 6 rows of 4 circles. This is the same as two arrays that each have 3 rows of 4 circles. Use a known fact to find the number of circles in 3 rows of 4: $3 \times 4 = 12$. Add to find the total number of circles in 6 rows of 4:

$12 + 12 = 24$. So, $6 \times 4 = 24$.

HOME ACTIVITY

Penny Pile

MATERIALS

Pennies

ACTIVITY

Use pennies to make an array with 7 rows of 4 pennies. Ask your child to separate this array into two arrays, such as one array with 5 rows of 4 pennies and one with 2 rows of 4 pennies. Your child should then write the facts for the smaller arrays and use them to find the product for the original array. For example, $5 \times 4 = 20$ and $2 \times 4 = 8$; $20 + 8 = 28$, so $7 \times 4 = 28$. Count the pennies to check the answer. Repeat using an array of 6 rows of 4 pennies and then an array of 7 rows of 7 pennies.