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LESSON 3-4

Apply Properties: 8 as a Factor

 [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

Double a 4s fact to find the product.

$$8 \times 5 = ?$$


$$4 \times 5 = \underline{20}$$


$$4 \times 5 = \underline{20}$$
$$20 + \underline{20} = \underline{40}$$

$$\text{So, } 8 \times 5 = \underline{40}.$$

To find 8×5 , think about 8 rows of 5 circles. This is the same as two arrays that each have 4 rows of 5 circles. Use a 4s fact to find the number of circles in 4 rows of 5:

Processing math: 3%

$4 \times 5 = 20$. Double this to find the total number of circles in 8 rows of 5: $20 + 20 = 40$. So, $8 \times 5 = 40$.



HOME ACTIVITY

Fast Eights

MATERIALS

Paper Scraps, Pennies

ACTIVITY

Write these multiplication expressions on paper scraps: 8×4 , 8×5 , 8×6 , 8×7 , 8×8 . Turn the scraps over, mix them up, and have your child choose one. Challenge your child to race you in building an array of pennies to match the expression. Ask your child to split the array and explain how that will help to find the product of the original expression. For example, an array with 8 rows of 6 can be split into 5 rows of 6 and 3 rows of 6 to generate $5 \times 6 = 30$ and $3 \times 6 = 18$. So, $8 \times 6 = 30 + 18 = 48$. Choose another paper scrap and race again.