

Multiply.

$6 \times 1 = \underline{6}$ $6 \times 2 = \underline{12}$ $6 \times 3 = \underline{18}$ $6 \times 4 = \underline{24}$

$6 \times 5 = \underline{30}$ $6 \times 6 = \underline{36}$ $6 \times 7 = \underline{42}$ $6 \times 8 = \underline{48}$

$6 \times 9 = \underline{54}$ $6 \times 10 = \underline{60}$ $6 \times 5 = \underline{30}$ $6 \times 6 = \underline{36}$

$6 \times 5 = \underline{30}$ $6 \times 7 = \underline{42}$ $6 \times 5 = \underline{30}$ $6 \times 8 = \underline{48}$

$6 \times 5 = \underline{30}$ $6 \times 9 = \underline{54}$ $6 \times 5 = \underline{30}$ $6 \times 10 = \underline{60}$

$6 \times 6 = \underline{36}$ $6 \times 5 = \underline{30}$ $6 \times 6 = \underline{36}$ $6 \times 7 = \underline{42}$

$6 \times 6 = \underline{36}$ $6 \times 8 = \underline{48}$ $6 \times 6 = \underline{36}$ $6 \times 9 = \underline{54}$

$6 \times 6 = \underline{36}$ $6 \times 7 = \underline{42}$ $6 \times 6 = \underline{36}$ $6 \times 7 = \underline{42}$

$6 \times 8 = \underline{48}$ $6 \times 7 = \underline{42}$ $6 \times 9 = \underline{54}$ $6 \times 7 = \underline{42}$

$6 \times 8 = \underline{48}$ $6 \times 6 = \underline{36}$ $6 \times 8 = \underline{48}$ $6 \times 7 = \underline{42}$

$6 \times 8 = \underline{48}$ $6 \times 9 = \underline{54}$ $6 \times 9 = \underline{54}$ $6 \times 6 = \underline{36}$

$6 \times 9 = \underline{54}$ $6 \times 7 = \underline{42}$ $6 \times 9 = \underline{54}$ $6 \times 8 = \underline{48}$

$6 \times 9 = \underline{54}$ $6 \times 8 = \underline{48}$ $6 \times 6 = \underline{36}$ $6 \times 9 = \underline{54}$

$6 \times 7 = \underline{42}$ $6 \times 9 = \underline{54}$ $6 \times 6 = \underline{36}$ $6 \times 8 = \underline{48}$

$6 \times 9 = \underline{54}$ $6 \times 7 = \underline{42}$ $6 \times 6 = \underline{36}$ $6 \times 8 = \underline{48}$

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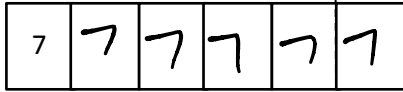
Name: _____

Date: _____

1. Label the tape diagrams. Then fill in the blanks below to make the statements true.

a. $6 \times 7 = \underline{42}$

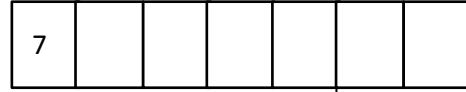
$(5 \times 7) = \underline{35}$ $(\underline{1}) \times 7 = \underline{7}$



$$\begin{aligned} (6 \times 7) &= (5 + 1) \times 7 \\ &= (5 \times 7) + (1 \times 7) \\ &= \underline{35} + \underline{7} \\ &= \underline{42} \end{aligned}$$

b. $7 \times 7 = \underline{49}$

$(5 \times 7) = \underline{35}$ $(\underline{2}) \times 7 = \underline{14}$



$$\begin{aligned} (7 \times 7) &= (5 + 2) \times 7 \\ &= (5 \times 7) + (2 \times 7) \\ &= \underline{35} + \underline{14} \\ &= \underline{49} \end{aligned}$$

c. $8 \times 7 = \underline{56}$

$(5 \times 7) = \underline{35}$ $(\underline{3}) \times 7 = \underline{21}$



$$\begin{aligned} 8 \times 7 &= (5 + \underline{3}) \times 7 \\ &= (5 \times 7) + (\underline{3} \times 7) \\ &= \underline{35} + \underline{21} \\ &= \underline{56} \end{aligned}$$

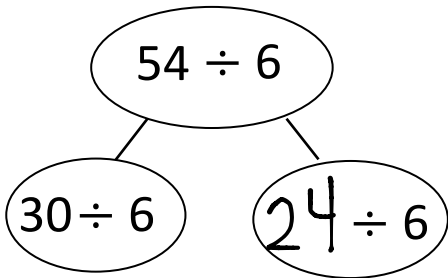
d. $9 \times 7 = \underline{63}$

$(5 \times 7) = \underline{35}$ $(\underline{4}) \times 7 = \underline{28}$



$$\begin{aligned} 9 \times 7 &= (5 + \underline{4}) \times 7 \\ &= (5 \times 7) + (\underline{4} \times 7) \\ &= \underline{35} + \underline{28} \\ &= \underline{63} \end{aligned}$$

2. Break apart 54 to solve $54 \div 6$.

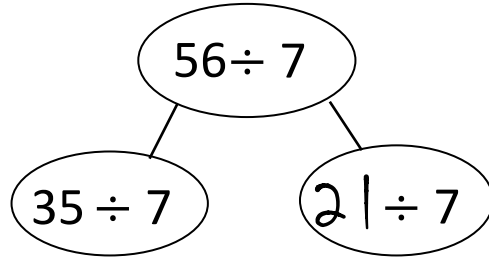


$$54 \div 6 = (30 \div 6) + (24 \div 6)$$

$$= 5 + 4$$

$$= 9$$

3. Break apart 56 to solve $56 \div 7$.



$$56 \div 7 = (35 \div 7) + (21 \div 7)$$

$$= 5 + 3$$

$$= 8$$

4. Forty-two third grade students sit in 6 equal rows in the auditorium. How many students sit in each row?

Show your thinking.



$$42 \div 6 = 7$$

$$6 \times 5 = 30$$

$$6 \times 6 = 36$$

$$6 \times 7 = 42$$

There are 7 students in each row.

5. Ronaldo solves 7×6 by thinking of it as $(5 \times 7) + 7$. Is he correct? Explain Ronaldo's strategy.

Ronaldo is correct.

7×6 can be thought of as 6 sevens.

$$6 \text{ sevens} = 5 \text{ sevens} + 1 \text{ seven}$$

$$= 5 \times 7 + 7$$