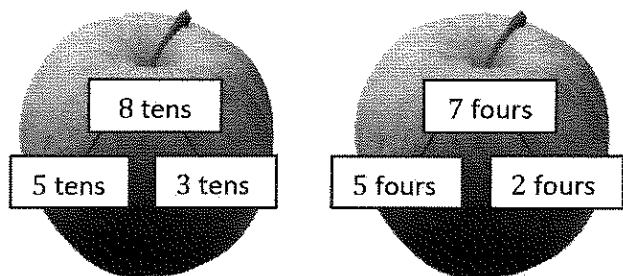


G3-M1-Lesson 18

1. Match the number bond on an apple with the equation on a bucket that shows the same total.



The number bonds in the apples help me see how I can find the total by adding the two smaller parts together. I can match the apples with the equations below that show the same two parts and total.

$$(5 \times 4) + (2 \times 4) = 28$$

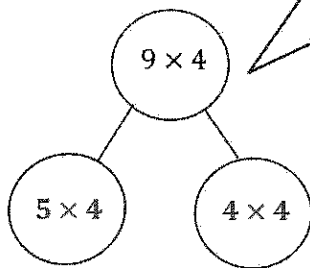
$$(5 \times 10) + (3 \times 10) = 80$$

2. Solve.

$$9 \times 4 = \underline{36}$$

I can think of this total as 9 fours. There are many ways to break apart 9 fours, but I'm going to break it apart as 5 fours and 4 fours because 5 is a friendly number.

I can use the number bond to help me fill in the blanks. Adding the **products** of these two smaller facts helps me find the product of the larger fact.

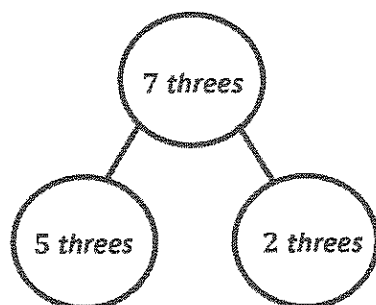


$$(\underline{5} \times 4) + (\underline{4} \times 4) = 9 \times 4$$

$$\underline{20} + \underline{16} = \underline{36}$$

$$9 \times 4 = \underline{36}$$

3. Mia solves 7×3 using the break apart and distribute strategy. Show an example of what Mia's work might look like below.



$$5 \text{ threes} + 2 \text{ threes} = 7 \text{ threes}$$

$$(5 \times 3) + (2 \times 3) = 7 \times 3$$

$$15 + 6 = 21$$

The number bond helps me see the break apart and distribute strategy easily. I can think of 7×3 as 7 threes. Then I can break it apart as 5 threes and 2 threes.

I can use the number bond to help me write the equations. Then I can find the products of the two smaller facts and add them to find the product of the larger fact.