Remember that you can use addition or multiplication to join equal groups.

Complete each equation. Use counters or draw a picture to help.

1. $2 + 2 + 2 = 3 \times \underline{\text{____}}$
2. $\underline{\text{____}} + \underline{\text{____}} + \underline{\text{____}} = 3 \times 6$
3. $8 + \underline{\text{____}} + \underline{\text{____}} = \underline{\text{____}} \times 8$

Remember that you can show skip counting on a number line.

Use the number line to complete each multiplication equation.

1. $2 \times 3 = \underline{\text{____}}$
2. $4 \times 3 = \underline{\text{____}}$

Remember that an array shows objects in equal rows.

Show how to use addition, skip counting, and multiplication for each array.

1. $\underline{\text{____}} + \underline{\text{____}}$
2. $\underline{\text{____}} + \underline{\text{____}}$

How many is 3 groups of 4?

$4 + 4 + 4 = 12$
$3 \times 4 = 12$
$4 + 4 + 4 = 3 \times 4$

Skip count by 4s three times.

Number of jumps: 3
Number in each jump: 4
$3 \times 4 = 12$

Find $4 \times 6$.
The array shows 4 rows of 6 counters.

Each row is an equal group. You can use addition, skip counting, or multiplication to find the total.

$6 + 6 + 6 + 6 = 24$
$6, 12, 18, 24$
$4 \times 6 = 24$
Remember that the Commutative Property of Multiplication says you can multiply factors in any order and the product is the same.

Draw an array and write the products.

1. \(2 \times 5 = \) \[ \quad \]
   \(5 \times 2 = \) \[ \quad \]

Remember that division is an operation to find the number of equal groups or the number in each equal group.

1. 9 raisin boxes are shared by 3 children. Each child gets \[ \] raisin boxes.
2. \(12 \div 2 = \) \[ \]
3. \(10 \div 5 = \) \[ \]
4. \(25 \div 5 = \) \[ \]
5. \(16 \div 4 = \) \[ \]

Remember that you can use digital tools.

Sam makes enough muffins to give 8 of her friends 3 muffins each. Each tray holds 6 muffins. How many trays does she need?

1. Choose a tool to represent the problem. Explain why you chose that tool.
2. Solve. Explain how the tool helped.