

Represent and solve problems involving multiplication and division within 100

Standard 3.OA.1 Interpret products of whole numbers, such as interpret 5×7 as the total number of objects in 5 groups of 7 objects each. For example, describe a context in which a total number of objects can be expressed as 5×7 .

Key Elements:

- Knowing that multiplication is combining equal groups is essential.
- It is also good that the students understand that “x” is synonymous for “equal groups.” Have the students “read” the equation 5×7 like “Five equal groups of seven.”
- In this equal groups model, the first factor is the number of groups, (*multiplier) and the second number is the number in each group (*multiplicand).
*Students do not need to know these terms
- It is also important to represent combining equal groups using multiple representations. Multiple representations includes arrays, number lines, group models, repeated addition, pictorial representations, etc.

Example context: Lisa has 5 drawers. If there are 7 shirts in each drawer, how many shirts does Lisa have altogether?

Model:

