

1.

$$9 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$$

2.

$$6 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$$

3.

$$7 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$$

4.

$$8 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$$

5.

$$6 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$$

6.

$$7 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$$

1.

$$8 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$$

2.

$$9 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$$

3.

$$6 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$$

4.

$$7 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$$

5.

$$8 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$$

6.

$$9 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$$

1.

$$6 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$$

2.

$$7 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$$

3.

$$8 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$$

4.

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

5.

$$6 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$$

6.

$$7 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$$

After lots of practice with snap cubes and writing number bonds, Frida discovers she can break the number of groups apart and visualize the parts in her head!

Use Frieda's rhyming strategies to solve each problem 2 ways. Visualize the number bonds, then write equations to find the partial products. Add partial products to get the total product.



$$7 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$5 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$2 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$$

“ A group of 7 can be quick.
5 and 2 will do the trick.”

$$7 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$$

“ A group of 7's quick to see.
Start with 4 and then add 3.”

$$9 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$$

“ A group of 9 is nothing more,
than easy groups of 5 and 4.”

$$9 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$$

“ A group of 9 requires tact.
Start with 10. Then subtract.”

DIGIT DETECTIVE

To solve the puzzle, here's what to do. Cross off the numbers that fit each clue.
With clever sleuth-work, when you're done, you'll be left with only one!

Odd and a
multiple of 7

Sides on
6 octagons

Even and greater than
 10×5

5×8 minus 2×3

9×4 minus 6×2

What number am I?

48

56

35

52

21

34

49

62

55

24