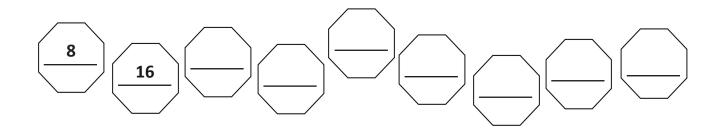
Name Date 1. Label the arrays. Then, fill in the blanks below to make the statements true. a. 8 × 8 = \_\_\_\_ b. 8×9=9×8=\_\_\_\_ (8 × 5) = \_\_\_\_\_ (8 × \_\_\_\_) = \_\_\_\_ (8 × 5) = \_\_\_\_\_ (8 × \_\_\_\_) = \_\_\_\_ 000000000 0000000000 0000000000  $8 \times 8 = 8 \times (5 + \_)$ **9 × 8** = 8 × (5 + \_\_\_\_)  $=(8 \times 5) + (8 \times )$  $=(8 \times 5) + (8 \times )$ = 40 + = 40 + \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Break apart and distribute to solve  $56 \div 8$ . 3. Break apart and distribute to solve  $72 \div 8$ . 72÷8 56÷8 40÷8 40÷8 16÷8 72 ÷ 8 = (40 ÷ 8) + (\_\_\_\_÷ 8)  $56 \div 8 = (40 \div 8) + (\_\_\_\div 8)$ = 5 + = 5 + \_\_\_\_ =\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_



Lesson 10: Use the distributive property as a strategy to multiply and divide.

4. An octagon has 8 sides. Skip-count to find the total number of sides on 9 octagons.

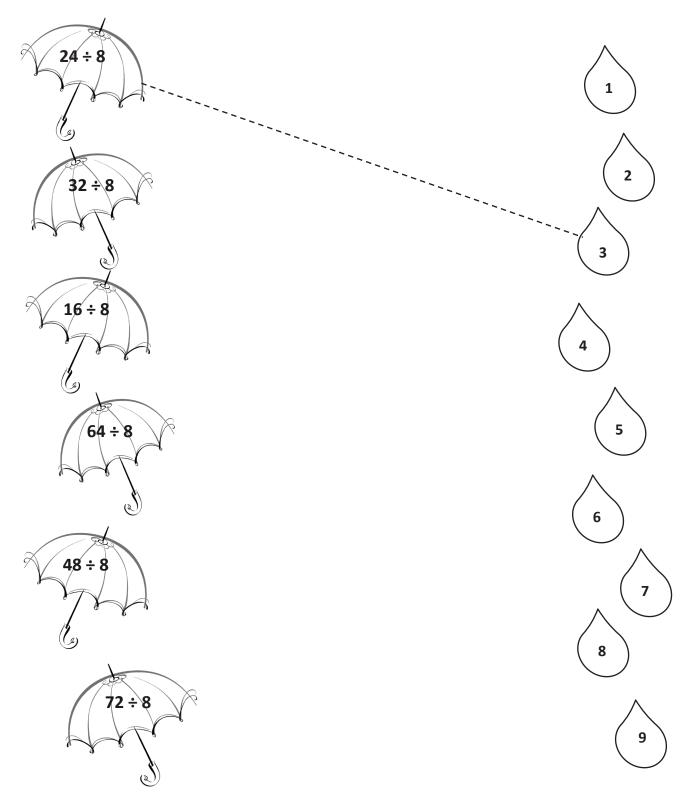


Nine octagons have a total of \_\_\_\_\_\_ sides.

5. Multiply. 8 × 6 = 3 × 8 = 1 10 4 × 8 = .@ 3 8 × 8 = 8 × 10 7 × 8 = .@ ic.  $\sim$ .@ 2



6. Match.





Lesson 10: Use the distributive property as a strategy to multiply and divide.

42