

Near Squares

Family Note Today your child learned to use familiar multiplication squares, such as $3 \times 3 = 9$ and $8 \times 8 = 64$, to figure out near-squares facts by adding or subtracting groups. For example, the square $8 \times 8 = 64$ can be used as a helper fact for the near square 7×8 . By subtracting one group of 8 from 64, children find that $7 \times 8 = 56$. Using squares as helper facts is one more strategy in your child's growing library of multiplication facts strategies.

Please return this Home Link to school tomorrow.

Example: $4 \times 3 = ?$

× × ×

Square helper fact: $3 \times 3 = 9$

× × ×

× × ×

Near square: $4 \times 3 = 12$

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How I solved it: *I added a group of 3 to find 4×3 .*

① Solve the multiplication squares.

$5 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

② Choose one of the squares facts from Problem 1. Write a near square and use your square to help solve the near square. Show your work.

Square helper fact: $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Near square: $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

How I solved it: _____