Groups of Flowers in the Garden

Grade 3 | Math | Nonfiction | Nature Theme | ~146 words | CCSS.MATH.3.OA.A.1

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

READ — READ THIS PASSAGE CAREFULLY. YOU MAY READ IT TWICE.

Multiplication helps us count groups of things in nature. A garden is a perfect place to see multiplication in action. Imagine you have five flower beds. Each flower bed has three red roses growing in it. You can count all the roses by adding: three plus three plus three plus three plus three equals fifteen roses. Or you can use multiplication: five groups of three equals fifteen. This is written as five times three equals fifteen. Multiplication appears everywhere in nature. A butterfly has two wings on each side of its body. That means one butterfly has four wings total. If you see three butterflies flying together, that is three groups of four wings, which equals twelve wings. By using multiplication, we can quickly count large groups of living things without counting each one individually. Understanding multiplication makes it easier to understand the natural world around us.

Tip: Read the passage twice before turning to the questions on the next page.

Groups of Flowers in the Garden

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✏ **ANSWER** *USE THE PASSAGE ON PAGE 1 TO HELP FIND YOUR ANSWERS.*

MAIN IDEA

1. What is this passage mostly about?

TEXT EVIDENCE

2. According to the passage, how many roses are in five flower beds if each bed has three roses?

VOCABULARY

3. What does the word 'groups' mean in this passage?

INFERENCE

4. Why might using multiplication be better than counting each item one by one?

CAUSE AND EFFECT

5. What happens when you see three butterflies flying together according to the passage?

TEXT EVIDENCE

6. What example does the author give to show how multiplication appears in a garden?

✓ ANSWER KEY — Groups of Flowers in the Garden

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TEACHER / PARENT USE ONLY — Suggested answers shown below each question

Multiplication helps us count groups of things in nature. A garden is a perfect place to see multiplication in action. Imagine you have five flower beds. Each flower bed has three red roses growing in it. You can count all the roses by adding: three plus three plus three plus three plus three equals fifteen roses. Or you can use multiplication: five groups of three equals fifteen. This is written as five times three equals fifteen. Multiplication appears everywhere in nature. A butterfly has two wings on each side of its body. That means one butterfly has four wings total. If you see three butterflies flying together, that is three groups of four wings, which equals twelve wings. By using multiplication, we can quickly count large groups of living things without counting each one individually. Understanding multiplication makes it easier to understand the natural world around us.

MAIN IDEA

1. What is this passage mostly about?

> The passage is mostly about how multiplication helps us count groups of things we find in nature, like flowers and butterflies.

TEXT EVIDENCE

2. According to the passage, how many roses are in five flower beds if each bed has three roses?

> There are fifteen roses total. The passage states 'five groups of three equals fifteen' roses.

VOCABULARY

3. What does the word 'groups' mean in this passage?

> Groups means collections or sets of things that go together, like all the roses in one flower bed or all the wings on one butterfly.

INFERENCE

4. Why might using multiplication be better than counting each item one by one?

> Multiplication is faster and easier because you can count in groups instead of having to count every single item individually.

CAUSE AND EFFECT

5. What happens when you see three butterflies flying together according to the passage?

> You can count three groups of four wings, which equals twelve wings total, instead of counting each wing individually.

TEXT EVIDENCE

6. What example does the author give to show how multiplication appears in a garden?

> The author uses the example of five flower beds with three red roses in each bed to show that five times three equals fifteen roses.