

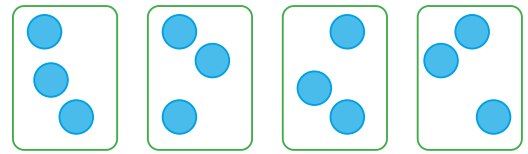
My Word Cards

Use the examples for each word on the front of the card to help complete the definitions on the back.

equal groups



multiplication



$$4 \times 3 = 12$$

factors

$$7 \times 3 = 21$$

factors

product

$$7 \times 3 = 21$$

product

equation

addition

$$2 + 5 = 7$$

subtraction

$$7 - 5 = \square$$

multiplication

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

division

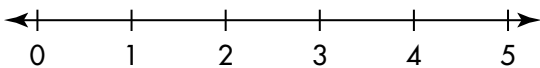
$$10 \div \square = 2$$

unknown

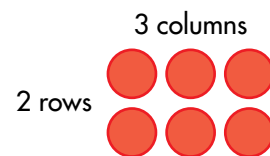
$$\square \div 8 = 2 \quad 4 \times ? = 32 \quad 9 \times 8 = g$$

unknown

number line



array





My Word Cards

Complete each definition. Extend learning by writing your own definitions.



_____ is an operation that gives the total number when you join equal groups.

_____ have the same number of items in each group.

The answer to a multiplication problem is called the _____.

The numbers that are multiplied together to give a product are called _____.

A symbol or letter that stands for a number in an equation is called an _____.

A number sentence that uses an equal sign (=) to show the value to its left is the same as the value to its right is called an _____.

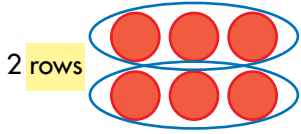
An _____ is a way of displaying objects in equal rows and columns.

A line divided into equal units and numbered in order is called a _____.

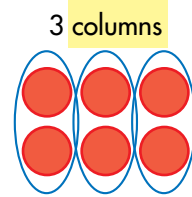
My Word Cards

Use the examples for each word on the front of the card to help complete the definitions on the back.

row



column



Commutative (Order) Property of Multiplication

$$5 \times 7 = 35$$

division

$$12 \div 3 = 4$$

Total Number of equal groups Number in each group



My Word Cards

Complete each definition. Extend learning by writing your own definitions.



Objects that are arranged in a line up and down are in a _____.

Objects that are arranged in a line across are in a _____.

_____ is an operation that tells how many equal groups there are or how many are in each group.

Numbers can be multiplied in any order and the product will be the same because of the _____

