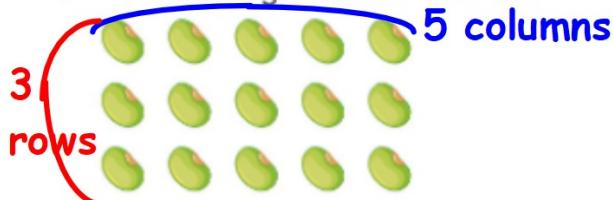


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Let's Learn

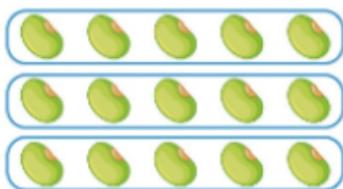
a Paul arranges 15 beans as shown.



He writes 2 **multiplication** sentences to show the number of beans

$$3 \times 5 = 15 \quad 5 \times 3 = 15$$

Paul divides the 15 beans into 3 groups.



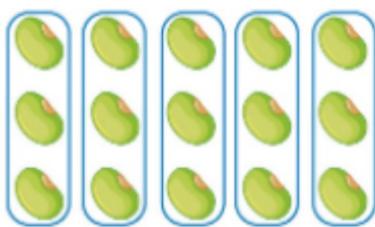
$$\begin{array}{c} \times \\ \hline \text{groups} \times \text{items} = \text{product} \\ \hline \div \\ \text{product} \div \text{items} = \text{groups} \end{array}$$

He writes a **division** sentence to show the number of beans in each group.

$$15 \div 3 = 5$$

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Paul divides the 15 beans into 5 groups.



He writes a division sentence to show the number of beans in each group.

$$15 \div 5 = 3$$

These multiplication and division sentences make a fact family.

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

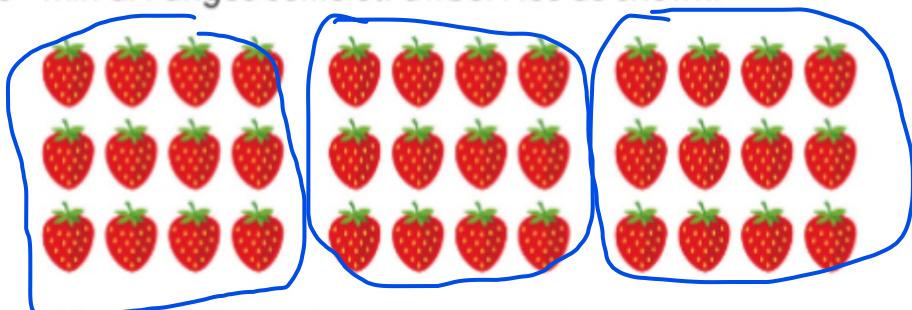
$$5 \times 3 = 15$$

$$15 \div 3 = 5$$

$$15 \div 5 = 3$$

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b Min arranges some strawberries as shown.



He writes the multiplication and division sentences to show the arrangement.

$$\underline{3} \times \underline{12} = \underline{36}$$

$$\underline{36} \div \underline{12} = \underline{3}$$

$$\underline{12} \times \underline{3} = \underline{36}$$

$$\underline{36} \div \underline{3} = \underline{12}$$

or she can arrange them into 6 groups of 6

$$6 \times 6 = 36$$

$$36 \div 6 = 6$$

$$6 \times 6 = 36$$

$$36 \div 6 = 6$$

or she can arrange them into 9 groups of 4

$$9 \times 4 = 36$$

$$36 \div 4 = 9$$

$$4 \times 9 = 36$$

$$36 \div 9 = 4$$