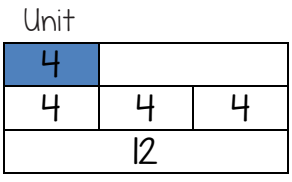
Math Module 3: Multiplication and Division with Units of 0, 1, 6-9, and Multiples of 10

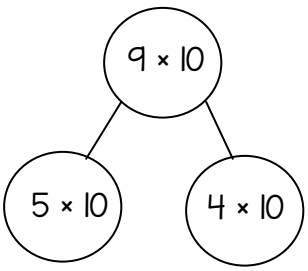
Vocabulary

- Even: 0, 2,4,6,8
- Odd: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9
- Multiple: specifically with reference to naming multiples of 9 and 10, e.g., 20, 30, 40, etc.
- Multiplier: the factor representing the number of units
- Product: the quantity resulting from multiplying two or more numbers together
- Array: a set of numbers or objects that follow a specific pattern
- Commutative Property: The order doesn't matter; e.g., 2 × 3 = 3 × 2
- Distribute: with reference to the distributive property; e.g., in 12 × 3 = (10 × 3) + (2 × 3), the 3 is multiplier for each part of the decomposition
- Divide, division: partitioning a total into equal groups to show how many equal groups add up to a specific number, e.g., 15 ÷ 5 = 3
- Equal groups: with reference to multiplication and division; one factor is the number of objects in a group and the other is a multiplier that indicates the number of groups
- Equation: a statement that two expressions are equal, e.g., 3 × 4 = 12
- Factors: numbers that are multiplied to obtain a product
- Multiply, multiplication: an operation showing how many times a number is added to itself, e.g., 5 × 3 = 15
- Number bond: model used to show part-part-whole relationships (See Below)
- Parentheses: the symbols ( ) used around a fact or numbers within an equation
- Quotient: the answer when one number is divided by another
- Tape diagram: a method for modeling problems (see below)
- Unit: one segment of a partitioned tape diagram (see below)
- Unknown: the "missing" factor or quantity in multiplication or division
- Value: how much

Visuals:



Tape (Bar) Diagram



Number Bond

3X5=15
Array