

# My Word Cards

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

## Associative Property of Multiplication

$$(4 \times 3) \times 2 = 24$$

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$$(4 \times 3) \times 2 = 4 \times (3 \times 2)$$

## numerical expression

$$6 \times 3$$

$$(8 \div 2) + 4 - 1$$

$$12 + 17 - 4$$

## Distributive Property

$$6 \times (10 + 8) = (6 \times 10) + (6 \times 8)$$

## compensation

$$3 \times 48 = n$$

Think:  $3 \times 50 = 150$

Adjust:  $150 - 6 = 144$

## Commutative Property of Multiplication

$$4 \times 3 \times 2 = 24$$

$$4 \times 2 \times 3 = 24$$

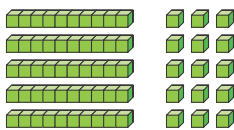
$$3 \times 4 \times 2 = 24$$

## partial products

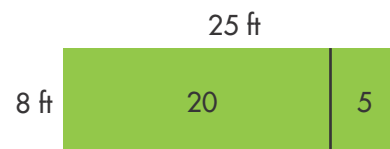
$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 12 \\ + 20 \\ \hline 32 \end{array}$$

Partial products

## array



## area model



# My Word Cards

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

A \_\_\_\_\_ contains numbers and at least one operation.

The \_\_\_\_\_ states that you can change the grouping of the factors and the product stays the same.

Choosing numbers close to the numbers in a problem to make the computation easier, and then adjusting the answer for the numbers chosen is called \_\_\_\_\_.

The \_\_\_\_\_ states that multiplying a sum (or difference) by a number is the same as multiplying each number in the sum (or difference) by that number and adding (or subtracting) the products.

\_\_\_\_\_ are products found by breaking one factor in a multiplication problem into ones, tens, hundreds, and so on and then multiplying each of these by the other factor.

The \_\_\_\_\_ states that the order of factors can be changed, but the product stays the same.

A, \_\_\_\_\_ is a rectangle used to model multiplication and division of whole numbers.

You can use an \_\_\_\_\_ as a way of displaying objects in rows and columns.