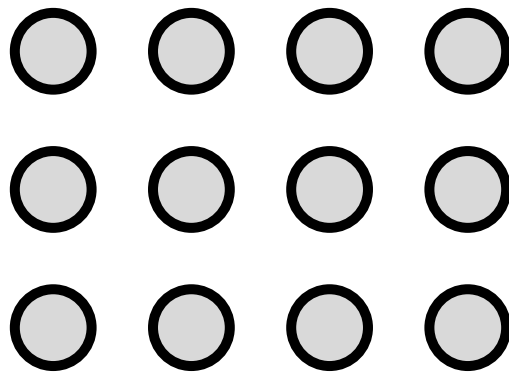


# array

---



An arrangement of objects, pictures,  
or numbers in columns or rows.

# Associative Property of Multiplication

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The property which states that the way in which factors are grouped does not change the product. It is also called the *Grouping Property of Multiplication*.

*Example:*  $(5 \times 4) \times 3 = 5 \times (4 \times 3)$

# basic fact

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All addition or multiplication number sentences that contain the numbers 0 through 9 as addends or factors.

*Examples:*  $7 + 5 = 12$

$9 \times 3 = 27$

# Commutative Property of Multiplication

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The property which states that the order of factors does not change the product. It is also called the *Order Property of Multiplication*.

*Example:*  $4 \times 3 = 3 \times 4$

# Distributive Property

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The property which states that multiplying a sum by a number is the same as multiplying each addend by the number and adding the products.

*Example:*  $2 \times (3 + 4) = (2 \times 3) + (2 \times 4)$

# divide

---

To separate an amount into smaller, equal groups  
to find the number of groups or the number in each group.

# dividend

---

The number that is divided in division.

*Example:*  $8 \div 4 = 2$

↑  
dividend

# division

---

An operation that results in a quotient.

# divisor

---

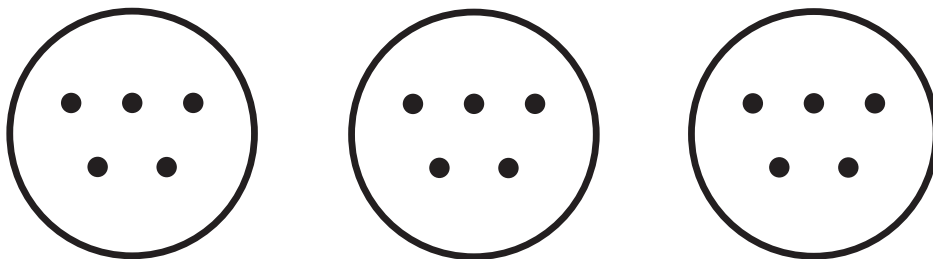
The number that divides the dividend.

*Example:*  $12 \div 3 = 4$

↑  
divisor

# equal groups

---



Groups that contain the same number of objects.  
When you divide, you separate items into equal groups.

# fact family

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Related facts using the same numbers.

*A fact family for 2, 4, and 6:*

$$2 + 4 = 6$$

$$4 + 2 = 6$$

$$6 - 4 = 2$$

$$6 - 2 = 4$$

*A fact family for 3, 5, and 15:*

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

$$5 \times 3 = 15$$

$$15 \div 5 = 3$$


$$15 \div 3 = 5$$

# factors

---

Numbers that when multiplied together give the product.

*Example:*  $2 \times 3 = 6$



factors

# multiple

---

The product of a number and any other number.

*Examples:* 5, 10, 15, and 20 are all multiples of 5.

# multiplication

---

An operation on two or more numbers that gives a product.

# product

---

The answer to a multiplication problem.

*Example:*  $4 \times 5 = 20$

↑  
product

# Property of One for Multiplication

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The property that states that the product of any number and 1 is that number.

*Example:*  $7 \times 1 = 7$

# quotient

---

The answer in a division problem.

*Example:*  $32 \div 4 = 8$

↑  
quotient

# square number

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The product of a whole number multiplied by itself.

*Example:*  $3 \times 3 = 9$   
9 is a square number.

# Zero Property of Multiplication

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The property which states that the product of any number and 0 is 0.

*Example:*  $8 \times 0 = 0$