
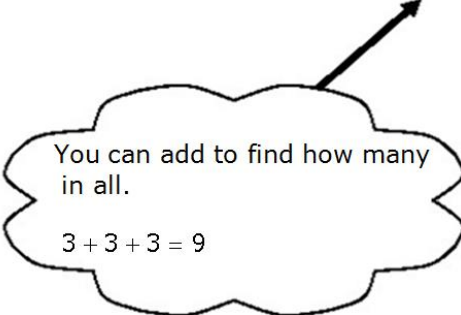


Relate Addition to Multiplication

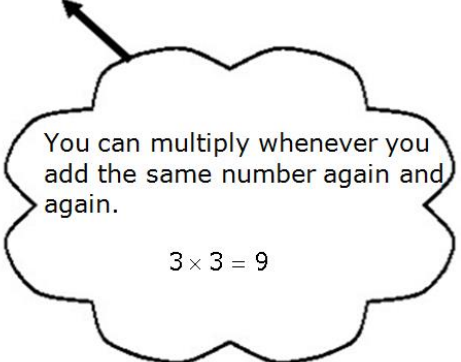
Use counters to model 3 groups of 3. Then write an addition sentence and a multiplication sentence.

3 groups of 3: 



You can add to find how many in all.

$$3 + 3 + 3 = 9$$



You can multiply whenever you add the same number again and again.

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

So, $3 + 3 + 3 = 9$ and $3 \times 3 = 9$.

Examples:

A- Use counters to model. Then write an addition sentence and a multiplication sentence for each.

1) 3 groups of 4: $4 + 4 + 4 = 12$ $3 \times 4 = 12$

2) 2 groups of 5: $5 + 5 = 10$ $2 \times 5 = 10$

3) 3 groups of 7: $7 + 7 + 7 = 21$ $3 \times 7 = 21$

B- Write a multiplication sentence for each.

4) $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8$ $4 \times 2 = 8$

5) $9 + 9 + 9 = 27$ $3 \times 9 = 27$

6) $4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 16$ $4 \times 4 = 16$

7) $8 + 8 + 8 = 24$ $3 \times 8 = 24$

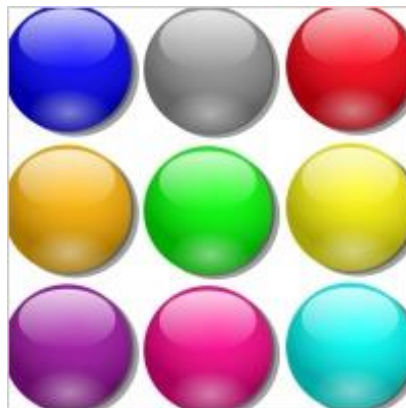
My Real Life

A) Sandy makes necklaces. She puts 4 green beads on each necklace. How many green beads does Sandy need to make 5 necklaces?



$5 \times 4 = 20$ green beads

B) Dany counts his marbles. He puts them in groups of 5. He forms 6 groups. How many marbles does Dany have?



$5 \times 6 = 30$ marbles