## Review Arithmetic Operations

## Addition

- CO $\qquad$ s a $\qquad$
- symbol:
- says: p $\qquad$
- an answer is called a s $\qquad$
- is com $\qquad$ , which means the or $\qquad$ of the values can ch $\qquad$

Subtraction

- takes an a $\qquad$ away from another $\qquad$
- symbol:
- says: m $\qquad$
- an answer is called a d $\qquad$
- is not commutative, which means the or $\qquad$ cannot be $\qquad$


## Multiplication

- r $\qquad$ an a $\qquad$ or r $\qquad$ ed a $\qquad$
- symbol: $\qquad$ or $\qquad$ or $\qquad$
- says: t $\qquad$
- an answer is called a p $\qquad$
- is com $\qquad$ which means the or $\qquad$ of the values can ch $\qquad$


## Division

- takes an a $\qquad$ \& separates it into eq $\qquad$ - sized groups
- symbol: $\qquad$ or $\qquad$ or $\qquad$
- says: d $\qquad$ by
- an answer is called a q
- is not com $\qquad$ which means that the $\qquad$ cannot be $\qquad$


## Inverse Operations

- means that one operation can un $\qquad$ another operation
- subtracting can reverse or $\qquad$ ad $\qquad$
- dividing can $\qquad$ or undo mu $\qquad$


## Fact Families

- equations can be divided into groups
- in each group, the values or $n$ $\qquad$ can change their order
- e.g. $2+3=5$, so 5 - $\qquad$ = $\qquad$ and 5 - $\qquad$ $=$ $\qquad$
- e.g. $2 \times 3=6$, so $6 \div$ $\qquad$ $=$ $\qquad$ and $6 \div$ $\qquad$ $=$

