BECCA SHERMAN: While she's doing that, let's think about our groups. The groups are all of 3. Is it still multiplication if we have a group of 3 and a group of 4 and a group of 5? Could we use multiplication for a group of 3 and a group of 4 and a group of 5. Add them all up. Could we do multiplication? What do you think.

STUDENT: It would be 15.

BECCA SHERMAN: So you added those, how did—3 plus 4,

STUDENT: 'Cause, um, there's 3 groups of um, I mean, there's, um. There's 5 groups of 3, and 3 plus 3 equals 6, and with another 6, 12, and one more 6 it would equal 15.

BECCA SHERMAN: Okay. So we just had an explanation of… 3 groups of 5? 5 groups of 3. Okay, we'll come see in just a minute. We just had an explanation of 5 groups of 3 that we're gonna look at in just a minute. Can you show us… we were looking for 3 groups of 3 in our picture. What'd you come up with?

STUDENT: Groups of 3.

BECCA SHERMAN: Can you show us? What'd you do. Tell us what you did.

STUDENT: Um, in this other 3 I put the box here.

BECCA SHERMAN: One more box? Okay. Thank you! What do you guys think about, if we add 1 more box, What do you think, Derek?

STUDENT: Then it would be .. then it would be 3 times 3.

BECCA SHERMAN: Okay. So that was my funny little design there. I can put another 3 in there. If it's the same size box, we can maybe guess that it's 3 still? Okay. Then we said all together that would be--- 9. So something that I'm noticing from your ideas, you said 5 times 3. You said that would be 5 groups of 3. They're always… the groups are always the same size. 3, 3, 3. We didn't have three different numbers in here, they were always the same size, they were equal groups. So this would be 5 equal groups … of 3. Wow. That was a lot on multiplication.