17課/Lesson 17/Leksyon 17

ようご と ぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
どこから	from where; which first	saan magsisimula/alin ang unahin
1つにする	combine	pagsamahin
どっち	which one	alin
ほう	(which) way/one	paraan
さきに	first; ahead	una; mas nauna

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
どこから　かけても おなじ	The answer will be same regardless of withch you multiply first.	Pareho lang ang sagot kahit alin ang unahin imultiply.
この 2つの　しきを 1つにすると こうなります。	If we combine these 2 equations, it will look like this.	Kung pagsamahin natin ang 2 equations, ganito ang resulta.
どっちの　ほうが かんたんでしょうか。	Which is easier?	Alin sa dalawa ang mas madaling gawin?
（　）は、ここを 「さきに けいさんした」という いみです。	( ) means, this number was calculated first.	Ibig sabihin ng ( ) ay ito ang naunang kinalkula.

17課/Lesson 17 /Leksyon 17

【内容】Contents / Mga Nilalaman

① ３つの掛け算が用いられる場面を理解する。
② ３つの掛け算は、どれを先にかけても答えは同じになることを知る。
③（　　）を使って３つの掛け算を計算する方法を理解する。
①To understand cases where there is multiplication of 3 factors.
②To understand whichever of the 3 factors we calculate first, the answer will be the same.
③To understand the process and ways of multiplying the 3 factors by use of ( ).
①Ang pag-unawa sa kaso ng gagamit ng kalkulasyong 3 factors.
②Alamin na alin man sa 3 factors ang unahin sa pagkalkula, ang sagot ay hindi mag-iiba.
③Ang pag-unawa sa proseso ng pagmultiply ng 3 factors na ( ).

【日本語の表現】Math Expressions in Japanese / Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

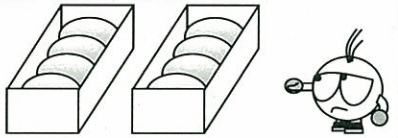
①「[物]が[場所]に[数量]入っている。」という表現の複雑な言い方に慣れる。 （例）「1個85円のケーキが1箱に4個ずつ入っています。」
① To get used to the complicated way of saying「[MONO](thing) GA [BASHO](place) NI [SUURYOU](volume/pieces) HAITTEIRU」[There are [pieces] of [thing] at/in [place]]. Ex.「1KO 85EN NO KEEKIGA 1 HAKONI 4KO ZUTSU HAITTEIMASU」[There are 4 pieces of cake which costs 85 yen per piece in a box.]
①「[MONO] GA [BASHO] NI [SUURYOU] HAITTEIRU」[Masanay sa kumplikadong expression na may ilan「bagay」sa「lugar/lalagyan」 "Hal.「1KO 85EN NO KEEKIGA 1 HAKONI 4KO ZUTSU HAITTEIMASU」 [Sa isang kahon ay may 4 na pirasong cake na tig-85 yen bawat isa.]"

17 どこから かけても おなじ
dokokara kakeremo onaji

1
3つの掛け算はどこから掛けても結果が同じになること（結合の法則）の理解

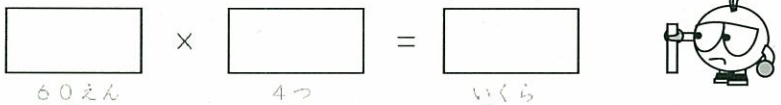
１はこに ６０えんの おかしが ４こずつ はいっています。
Hitohako ni rokujuuen no okashi ga yonko zutsu haitteimasu.

２はこで だいきんは いくらに なりますか。
Futahako de daikin wa ikura ni narimasuka.



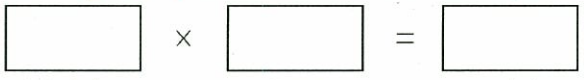
１はこが いくらかを さきに けいさん
hitohako ga ikuraka o saki ni keisan

① ６０えんの おかしが ４つで いくらに なりますか。
Rokujuuen no okashi ga yottsu de ikurani narimasuka.
しきを かきましょう。
Shiki o kakimashoo



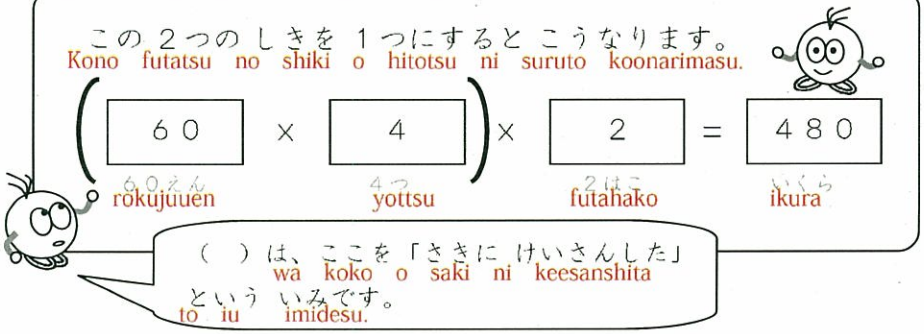
６０えん		４つ		いくら
rokujuuen	×	yottsu	=	ikura

② １はこ ２４０えんです。２はこで いくらに なりますか。
Hitohako nihyakuyonjuuen desu. Futahako de ikura ni narimasuka.



２４０えん		２はこ		いくら
nihyakuyonjuuen	×	futahako	=	ikura

この ２つの しきを １つにすると こうなります。
Kono futatsu no shiki o hitotsu ni suruto koonarimasu.

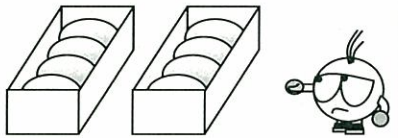


17
The answer will be same regardless of which you multiply first.
Pareho lang ang sagot kahit alin ang unahin imultiply.

1
３つの掛け算はどこから掛けても結果が同じになること（結合の法則）の理解

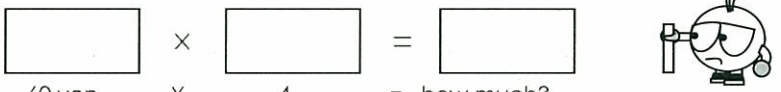
There are 4 pieces of sweets inside each box. Each piece costs 60 yen.
Mayroong 4 na pirasong keyk sa 1 box. Bawat isa ay tig-60 yen.

If there are 2 boxes, how much will it cost?
Kung mayroong 2 box ng keyk, magkano ang presyo nito?



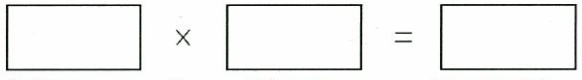
Calculate the cost of each box first.
Kalkulahin muna natin kung magkano ang presyo ng 1 box.

① How much is the cost of 4 pieces of sweets at 60 yen per piece? Let's write the equation.
Magkano ang presyo ng 4 na minatamis sa tig-60 yen bawat isa? Isulat natin ang equation.



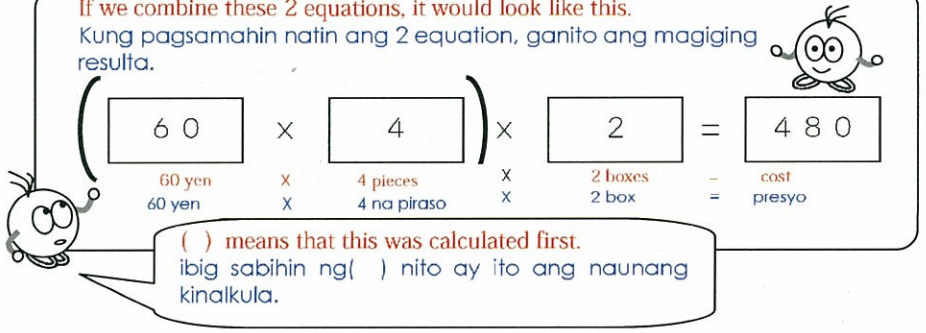
60 yen		4		how much?
60 yen	X	4	=	magkano?

② 1 box costs 240 yen. How much will 2 boxes cost?
Ang 1 box ay 240 yen. Magkano ang 2 box?



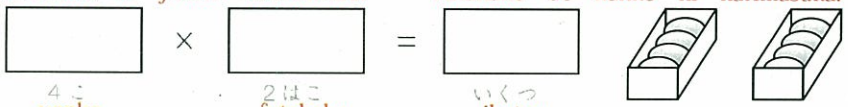
240 yen		2 boxes		how much?
240 yen	X	2 box	=	magkano?

If we combine these 2 equations, it would look like this.
Kung pagsamahin natin ang 2 equation, ganito ang magiging resulta.

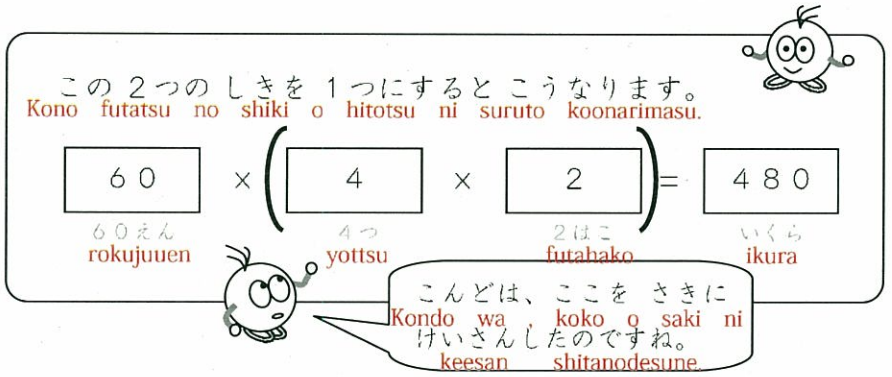


ぜんぶで なんこ あるかを さきに けいさん
zenbu de nanko aruka o saki ni keesan

① 1はこに 4こ はいっています。2はこで なんこに なりますか。
Hitohako ni yonko haitteimasu. Futahako de nanko ni narimasuka.



② 1こ 60えんです。8こでいくらに なりますか。
Ikko rokujuuen desu. Hakko de ikura ni narimasuka.



3つの かけざんでは、どっちを さきに けいさんしても、
Mittsu no kakezan dewa, docchi o saki ni keesanshitemo,

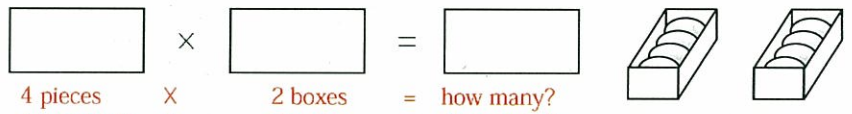
こたえは おなじです。
kotae wa onajidesu

$$(60 \times 4) \times 2 = 480$$

$$60 \times (4 \times 2) = 480$$

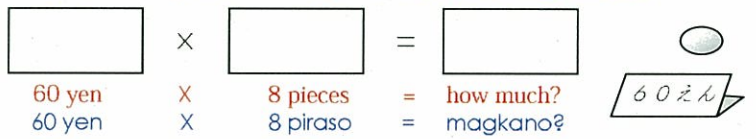
Calculate the number of sweets first...
Kalkulahin muna ang presyo ng 1 box...

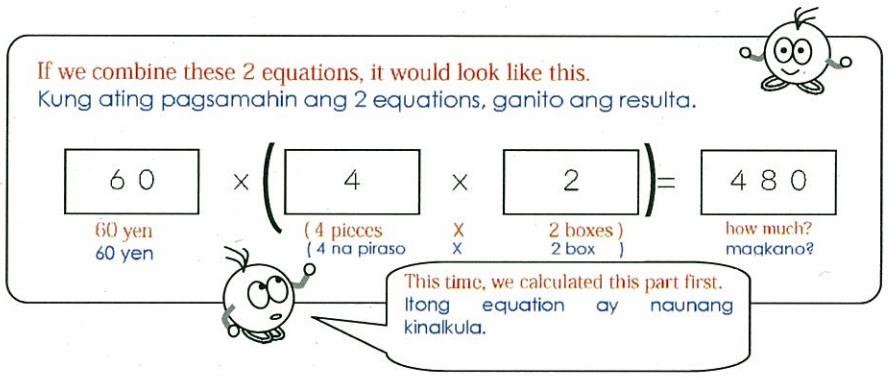
There are 4 pieces of sweets in 1 box. If there are 2 boxes, how many sweets are there in all?
① Mayroong 4 na pirasong minatamis sa 1 box. Pag mayroong 2 box nito, ilang piraso lahat?



4 pieces	X	2 boxes	=	how many?
4 na piraso	X	2 box	=	ilan lahat?

② 1 piece costs 60 yen. How much will 8 pieces of sweets cost?
Ang 1 piraso ay 60 yen. Magkano ang presyo ng 8 piraso?





In the case of multiple factors, we can start multiplying from any of the 3 factors and the answer will be the same.
Sa kaso ng multiple factors, maaaring magsimula ng pagkalkula sa kahit alin man sa 3 factors at ang sagot ay hindi magbabago.

$$(60 \times 4) \times 2 = 480$$

$$60 \times (4 \times 2) = 480$$

2

２つの ほうほうで けいさんして みましょう。
Futatsu no hoohoo de keesan shitemimashoo.

どっちの ほうが かんたんでしょうか。
docchino hooga kantandeshooka

（１）９０×３×２　　（２）４１×５×２

（１）９０×３×２

①（９０×３）×２

９０×３＝□

□×２＝□

９０×３のこたえ
kyuujuu kakeru san no kotae

②　９０×（３×２）

３×２＝□

９０×□＝□

３×２のこたえ
san kakeru ni no kotae

（２）４１×５×２

①（４１×５）×２

４１×５＝□

□×２＝□

４１×５のこたえ
yonjuuichi kakeru go no kotae

②　４１×（５×２）

５×２＝□

４１×□＝□

５×２のこたえ
go kakeru ni no kotae

3つの掛け算を工夫して計算する

2

Let's multiply these 3 factors in 2 ways. Which one is easier to calculate?
Subukan nating gamitin ang paraan uri ng pagkalkula. Alin ang mas madaling gawin?

（１）９０×３×２　　（２）４１×５×２

（１）９０×３×２

①（９０×３）×２

９０×３＝□

□×２＝□

Write the answer to 90 X 3 here.
Dito isulat ang sagot sa 90 X 3.

②　９０×（３×２）

３×２＝□

９０×□＝□

Write the answer to 3 X 2 here.
Dito isulat ang sagot sa 3 X 2.

（２）４１×５×２

①（４１×５）×２

４１×５＝□

□×２＝□

Write the answer to 41 X 5 here.
Dito isulat ang sagot sa 41 X 5.

②　４１×（５×２）

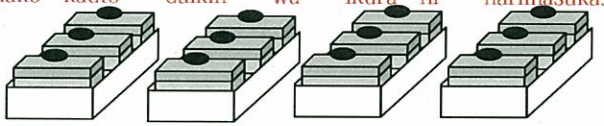
５×２＝□

４１×□＝□

Write the answer to 5 X 2 here.
Dito isulat ang sagot sa 5 X 2.

3

１こ８５えんの ケーキが １はこに ３こずつ はいっています。
Ikko hachijuugoen no keeki ga hitohako ni sankozutsu haitteimasu.
４はこ かうと、だいきんは いくらに なりますか。
Yonhako kauto daikin wa ikura ni narimasuka.



① ３つの かけざんに しましょう。
Mittsu no kakezan ni shimashoo.

□ × □ × □ = □

ケーキ１このねだん　１はこにいくつ　なんはこあるか　ぜんぶで いくら
keeki ikko no nedan　hitohako ikutsu　nanhako aruka　zenbu de ikura

（ ）の ところが ささでしたね。
no tokoro ga saki deshitane.

② （８５×３）×４ の けいさんを しましょう。
no keesan o shimashoo.

はじめの けいさん
hajime no keesan　□ × □ = □

つぎの けいさん
tsugi no keesan　□ × □ = □

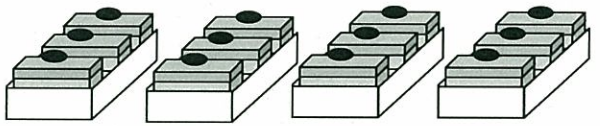
③ ８５×（３×４） の けいさんを しましょう。
no keesan o shimashoo.

はじめの けいさん
hajime no keesan　□ × □ = □

つぎの けいさん
tsugi no keesan　□ × □ = □

3

1 piece of cake costs 85 yen. Each box of cake contains 3 pieces. If I buy 4 boxes of these,how much will it cost?
Ang 1 piraso ng keyk ay 85 yen. Bawat isang box ng keyk ay may lamang 3 piraso. Kung 4 na box ang bibilhin, magkano lahat ito?



① Let's multiply these 3 factors.
I-multiply natin ang sumusunod na 3 factors.

□ × □ × □ = □

the price for 1 piece of cake X number of cakes per box X number of boxes = total price
presyo ng 1 piraso X bilang ng keyk sa 1 box X bilang ng box = magkano lahat

We multiply those inside the ( ) first.
Kalkulahin muna natin ang nasa loob ng ( )

② Let's multiply (85 X 3) X 4.
I-multiply natin ang (85 X 3) X 4.

First step
Unang step　□ × □ = □

Next step
Sumunod na step　□ × □ = □

③ Let's multiply 85 X(3 X 4).
I-multiply natin ang 85 X (3 X 4).

First step
Unang step　□ × □ = □

Next step
Sumunod na step　□ × □ = □