Correct. You can use the distributive property (in reverse) to write $x^2 + 5x$ as $x(x + 5)$ and to write $3x + 15$ as $3(x + 5)$. This gives $x(x + 5) + 3(x + 5)$. Notice that $(x + 5)$ appears twice. Use the distributive property again to factor out the $x + 3$ to get $(x + 3)(x + 5)$.