Multiplication & Division, 3-5

TRANSPARENCIES

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Transparency 2: Mental Math Problems

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Transparency 6: Sample Multiplication Card

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Transparency 11a: Multiplication & Division Units in *Investigations -* 2nd Edition (HO 3a)

Transparency 11b: Multiplication & Division Units in *Investigations* - 1st Edition (HO 3b)

Transparency 12: Arrays for Demonstration Game (2 pages, cut apart)

Transparency 13: Small Array / Big Array Demonstration Game

Transparency 14: Small Array / Big Array Recording Sheet

Mathematics in This Session

- * Examine strategies for solving multiplication and division problems
- * Understand the relationship between multiplication and division
- * Find patterns in a sequence of multiples in order to solve problems
- * Use arrays to model multiplication
- * Consider how students develop computational fluency multiplying and dividing whole numbers

29 x 6 More or less than 150?

15 x 14 More or less than 200?



Tricycle Problems

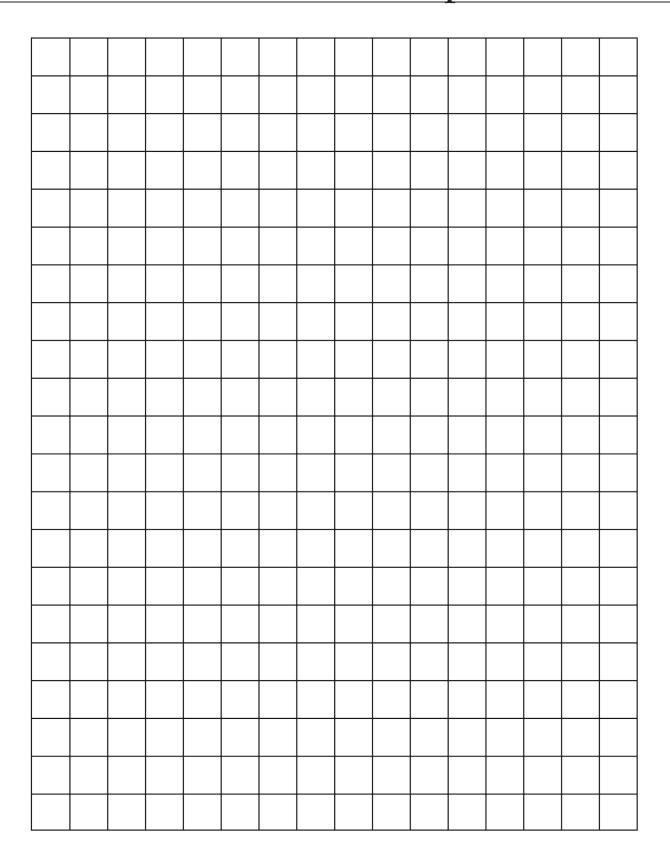
Directions: Write a multiplication equation. Solve the problem. Show your solution.

1 Deondra noticed 7 children outside her house each riding a tricycle. How many wheels were there altogether?

2 Two more children rode up on tricycles. How many wheels were there then?

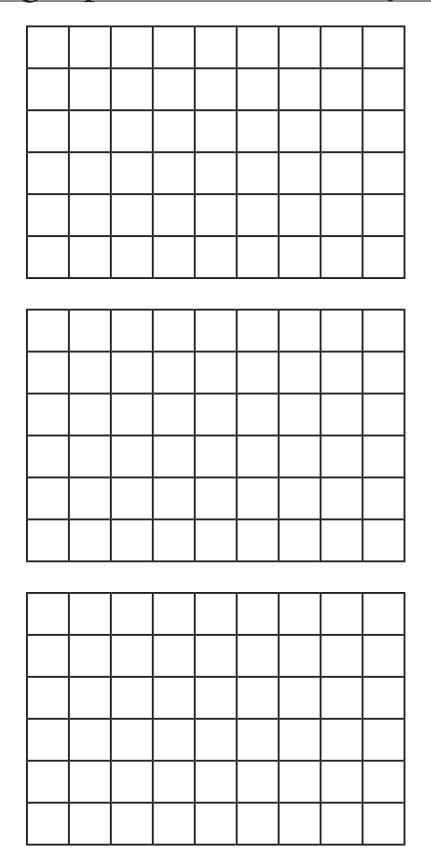


One-Centimeter Grid Paper





Breaking Apart a 6 x 9 Array



Sample Multiplication Card

Start with



Context & Representation

for 29 x 6

There are 29 teams in a tennis tournament. Each team has 6 players. How many tennis players are in the tournament in all?

29

6



Partial Multiple Tower for 15

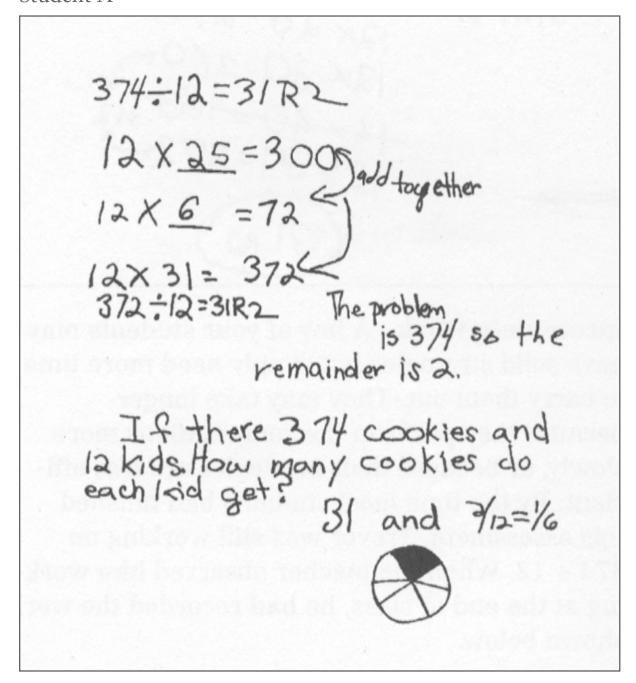
Questions to consider:

- → Does the student break the problem into easily manageable parts?
- ◆ Does the student solve all the subproblems (using either division or multiplication) correctly?
- → Does the student keep track of what has been solved and what remains to be solved?
- → Does the student combine the products or quotients of their partial solutions to find the solution to the original problem?
- → Does the student present his/her solution strategy clearly and concisely?
- Does the student correctly identify the remainder?



Looking at Student Work

Student A



Student B

374-12=

1 started with 12 X 10

which equals 120 then

1 triple 120 which is

360. 360 = 30 X 12.

1 then have 14 left.

There is one 12 in

14 with 2 left over.

Then I add 30 + Ir 2

and I get 31 r 2

which is my answer.

Student C

$$374 - 12$$

start with: $12 \times 10 = 120$
 $12 \times 20 = 240$
 $12 \times 30 = 360$
 $12 \times 30 = 360$
 $12 \times 31 = 372$
 $12 \times 31 = 372$

Looking at Student Work

Student D

$$374 \div 12$$
 $300 \div 12 = 25$ | Know | $2 \times 25 = 300$ because we didit

 $4 \times 25 = 100$ and there are 3 of them

 $4 \times 70 \div 12$
 $12 + 12 + 12 + 12 + 12$
 $12 + 12 = 60$
 $12 + 12 = 60$

Looking at Student Work

Student E



Grade 3

2nd Edition

→ Equal Groups

Multiplication and Division

Grade 4

◆ Factors, Multiples and Arrays

Multiplication

→ Multiple Towers and Division Stories

Multiplication and Division

→ How Many Packages? How Many Groups?

Multiplication and Division

Grade 5

♦ Number Puzzles and Multiple Towers

Multiplication and Division

→ How Many People? How Many Teams?

Multiplication and Division

3-5

Grade 3

1st Edition

Things That Come in Groups

Multiplication and Division

Grade 4

Arrays and Shares

Multiplication and Division

→ Landmarks in the Thousands

The Number System

Packages and Groups

Multiplication and Division

Grade 5

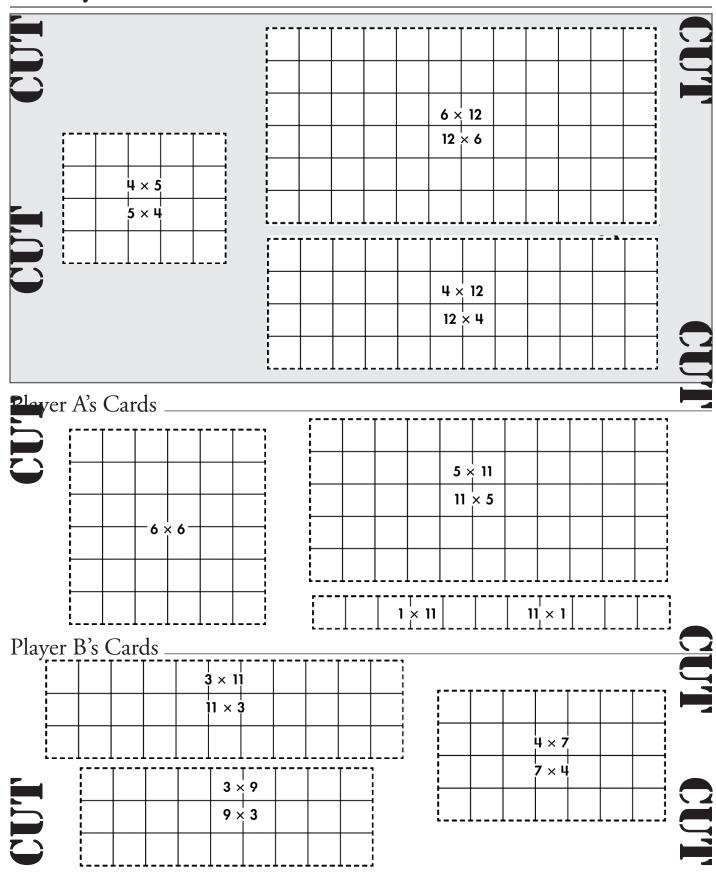
→ Mathematical Thinking at Grade 5

Introduction, Landmarks in the Number System

→ Building on Numbers You Know

Computation and Estimation Strategies

Arrays for Demonstration Game

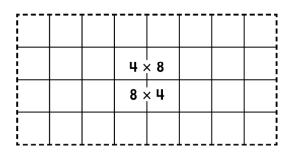


Arrays for Demonstration Game

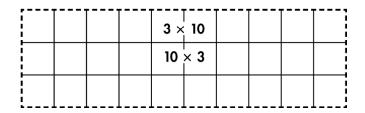
Additional Cards

CUT

CUL



CUT



CUI

Small Array / Big Array	Game
Player A's Cards	
Player B's Cards	

Date



Small Array/Big Array Recording Sheet

Record each match you make with two equations, as in the example. Use parentheses to show the small arrays that make up the big array.

Example:

3 × 11 11 × 3	
2 × 11 11 × 2	

Equation:
$$5 \times 11 = (3 \times 11) + (2 \times 11)$$

 $55 = 33 + 22$

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

M40 Unit 3

Sessions 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.3, 2.4, 4.3, 4.4