

Name _____

Date _____

1. Mr. Hannigan puts 12 pencils into boxes. Each box holds 4 pencils. Circle groups of 4 to show the pencils in each box.



Mr. Hannigan needs _____ boxes.

$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 4 = 12$$

$$12 \div 4 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

2. Mr. Hannigan places 12 pencils into 3 equal groups. Draw to show how many pencils are in each group.

There are _____ pencils in each group.

$$3 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 12$$

$$12 \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

3. Use an array to model Problem 1.

a) $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 4 = 12$

$$12 \div 4 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

The number in the blanks represents:

_____.

b) $3 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 12$

$$12 \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

The number in the blanks represents:

_____.

4. Judy washes 24 dishes. She then dries and stacks the dishes equally into 4 piles. How many dishes are in each pile?

$24 \div 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$4 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 24$$

What is the meaning of the unknown factor and quotient? _____

5. Nate solves the problem $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 5 = 15$ by writing and solving $15 \div 5 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$. Explain why Nate's method works.

6. The blanks in Problem 5 represent the number of groups. Draw an array to represent the number sentences.



Lesson 6:
Date:

Interpret the unknown in division using the array model.
2/7/14



1.B.35

