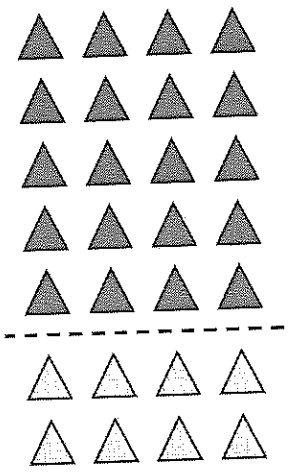
G3-M1-Lesson 19

1. Solve.

$28 \div 4 =$ 7



$(20 \div 4) =$ 5

$(8 \div 4) =$ 2

$(28 \div 4) = (20 \div 4) + (\underline{8} \div 4)$

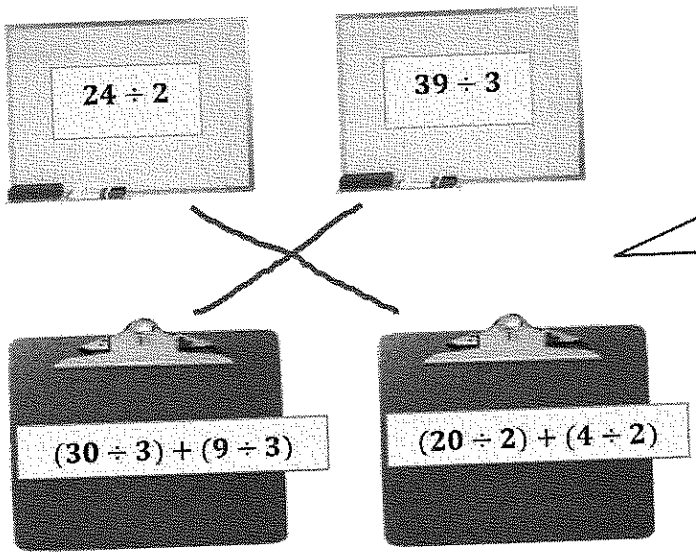
$= \underline{5} + \underline{2}$

$= \underline{7}$

This shows how we can add the quotients of two smaller facts to find the quotient of the larger one. The array can help me fill in the blanks.

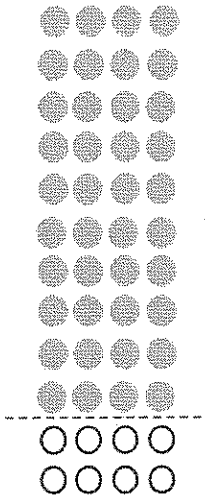
This array shows a total of 28 triangles. I see that the dotted line breaks apart the array after the fifth row. There are 5 fours above the dotted line and 2 fours below the dotted line.

Match equal expressions.



I can match the larger division problem found on the whiteboard to the two smaller division problems added together on the clipboard below.

2. Chloe draws the array below to find the answer to $48 \div 4$. Explain Chloe's strategy.



For this problem, I can count the number of rows in this array to check my answer.

$(40 \div 4) = 10$

$48 \div 4 = (40 \div 4) + (8 \div 4)$

$= 10 + 2$

$= 12$

$(8 \div 4) = 2$

Chloe breaks apart 48 *as* 10 *fours and* 2 *fours.* 10 *fours equals* 40*, and* 2 *fours equals* 8*. So, she does* $40 \div 4$ *and* $8 \div 4$ *and adds the answers to get* $48 \div 4$*, which equals* 12*.*