

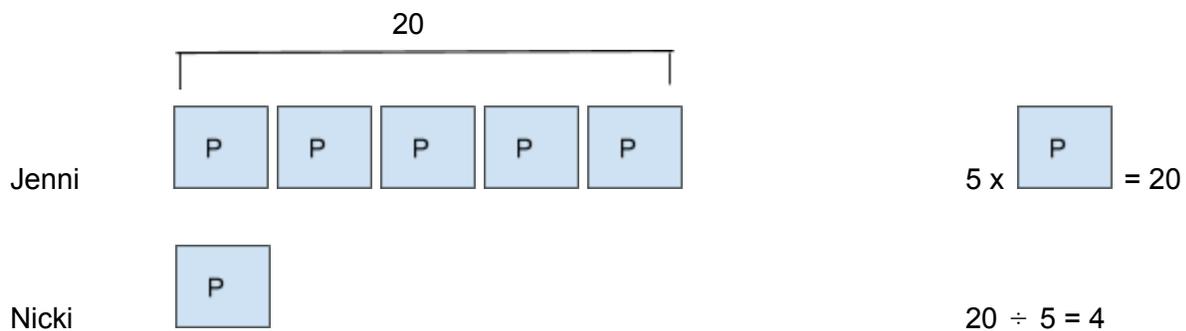
Use the four operations with whole numbers (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division) to solve problems (Standards 4.OA.1–3).

**Standard 4.OA.2** Multiply or divide to solve word problems involving multiplicative comparison, for example, by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem, distinguishing multiplicative comparison from additive comparison.

**Key Elements:** What makes a story problem multiplicative versus additive (multiplicative is groups). Solve word problems by multiplication or division with drawings and placing a variable for the unknown.

### Multiplicative Comparison

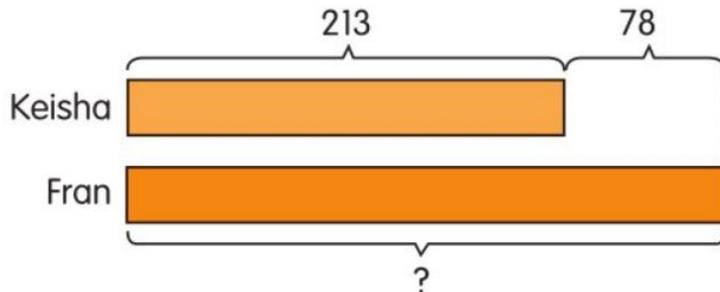
Jenni has 5 times as many paintings as Nickie. Jenni has 20 paintings. How many paintings does Nickie have?



Jenni has 20 paintings so that's the total. Jenni has 5 times as many paintings so we are looking for 5 times what will give us 20. 5 times 4 will equal 20.

### Multiplicative versus Additive

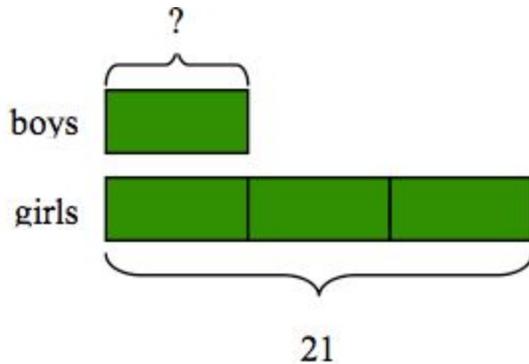
Keisha has 213 pins in her collection. Fran has 78 more pins in her collection. How many pins does Fran have in her collection?



$$213 + 78 = P$$

Keisha has 213 pins but Fran has 213 pins plus 78 more; this is what Fran's bar represent. To find Fran's total its 213 plus 78.

There are 21 students in Mrs. Green's class. There are 7 times more girls than boys. How many boys are in Mrs. Green's class?



$$21 \div 7 = B \text{ or } 7 \times B = 21$$

There are 7 times as many more girls than boys but the total of students is 21. By taking 21 divide 7 it will give how many boys are in the class.

### Word Problem Strategy for all operations

Read the question-Read it very carefully

Underline

B- Box the Question

U- Underline important words-key words and labels

C- Circle the numbers

K- Kick out extra information

Plan- Select an appropriate strategy

- Draw a picture
- Write an equation
- Use manipulatives
- Solve-Label answer
- Does your answer make sense?

# Steps to Problem Solving

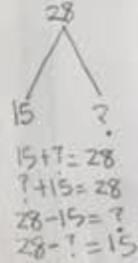
Read #1

There are 15 girls and some boys in our class. There are 28 students in our class. How many are boys?

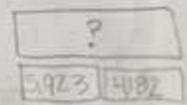
B.U.C.K.

- B - Box the question
- U - underline important words - key words, labels
- C - Circle the numbers
- K - Kick out extra info.

underline #2



Plan #3



$5,923 + 4,182 = ?$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 5,923 \\ + 4,182 \\ \hline 10,105 \end{array}$$

Solve #4

? = 10,105 collected

# Steps to Problem Solving

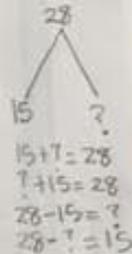
There are 15 girls and  
 some boys in our  
 class. There are 28  
~~students in our class.~~  
How many are boys?

1st - Read the Question Carefully!

underline:  
 numbers, keywords

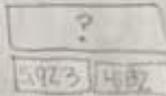
2- Next - read &  
underline important information

key words, labels  
 circle the numbers  
 ← Kick out extra info.



- Draw a picture
- Write an equation
- Use manipulatives

3- Then - develop a  
 plan & select  
 appropriate strategy.



$$5923 + 482 = ?$$

Does my  
 answer make  
 sense?

7- Last - Solve &  
LABEL!

$$? = 10, 105 \text{ collected}$$

	Unknown Product	Group Size Unknown ("How many in each group?" Division)	Number of Groups Unknown ("How many groups?" Division)
	$3 \times 6 = ?$	$3 \times ? = 18$ , and $18 \div 3 = ?$	$? \times 6 = 18$ , and $18 \div 6 = ?$
Equal Groups	<p>There are 3 bags with 6 plums in each bag. How many plums are there in all?</p> <p><i>Measurement example.</i> You need 3 lengths of string, each 6 inches long. How much string will you need altogether?</p>	<p>If 18 plums are shared equally into 3 bags, then how many plums will be in each bag?</p> <p><i>Measurement example.</i> You have 18 inches of string, which you will cut into 3 equal pieces. How long will each piece of string be?</p>	<p>If 18 plums are to be packed 6 to a bag, then how many bags are needed?</p> <p><i>Measurement example.</i> You have 18 inches of string, which you will cut into pieces that are 6 inches long. How many pieces of string will you have?</p>
Arrays, <sup>4</sup> Area <sup>5</sup>	<p>There are 3 rows of apples with 6 apples in each row. How many apples are there?</p> <p><i>Area example.</i> What is the area of a 3 cm by 6 cm rectangle?</p>	<p>If 18 apples are arranged into 3 equal rows, how many apples will be in each row?</p> <p><i>Area example.</i> A rectangle has area 18 square centimeters. If one side is 3 cm long, how long is a side next to it?</p>	<p>If 18 apples are arranged into equal rows of 6 apples, how many rows will there be?</p> <p><i>Area example.</i> A rectangle has area 18 square centimeters. If one side is 6 cm long, how long is a side next to it?</p>
Compare	<p>A blue hat costs \$6. A red hat costs 3 times as much as the blue hat. How much does the red hat cost?</p> <p><i>Measurement example.</i> A rubber band is 6 cm long. How long will the rubber band be when it is stretched to be 3 times as long?</p>	<p>A red hat costs \$18 and that is 3 times as much as a blue hat costs. How much does a blue hat cost?</p> <p><i>Measurement example.</i> A rubber band is stretched to be 18 cm long and that is 3 times as long as it was at first. How long was the rubber band at first?</p>	<p>A red hat costs \$18 and a blue hat costs \$6. How many times as much does the red hat cost as the blue hat?</p> <p><i>Measurement example.</i> A rubber band was 6 cm long at first. Now it is stretched to be 18 cm long. How many times as long is the rubber band now as it was at first?</p>
General	$a \times b = ?$	$a \times ? = p$ , and $p \div a = ?$	$? \times b = p$ , and $p \div b = ?$