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| **Use the four operations with whole numbers to solve problems.** | |
| 1. Interpret a multiplication equation as a comparison, e.g., interpret 35 = 5 × 7 as a statement that 35 is 5 times as many as 7 and 7 times as many as 5. Represent verbal statements of multiplicative comparisons as multiplication equations. | * Fact Families * One minute drills * Break the Wall SmartBoard * Quizlet.comes |
| 2. Multiply or divide to solve word problems involving multiplicative comparison, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem, distinguishing multiplicative comparison from additive comparison.1 | * Grid paper, btb, color tiles, draw pictures, multiples * Vocabulary development: symbols, variables (BrainPop) * card games (guessing games) |
| 3. Solve multistep word problems posed with whole numbers and having whole-number answers using the four operations, including problems in which remainders must be interpreted. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding. | * Bird house Exemplar, Tooth Fairy Exemplar * Problem of the Day (SF) * Problem Solver 4 |
| **Gain familiarity with factors and multiples.** | |
| 4. Find all factor pairs for a whole number in the range 1–100. Recognize that a whole number is a multiple of each of its factors. Determine whether a given whole number in the range 1–100 is a multiple of a given one-digit number. Determine whether a given whole number in the range 1–100 is prime or composite. | * Make factor trees |