

Name \_\_\_\_\_

TOPIC  
**5**

**Reteaching**  
Continued

**Set E** pages 283–294

Find  $357 \div 7$ .

Use a model. Divide by finding partial quotients.

$$\begin{array}{r} 50 \quad + \quad 1 = 51 \\ 7 \overline{)357} \\ \underline{-350} \quad 7 \\ \quad \quad \quad \underline{-7} \quad 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \overline{)51} \\ 50 \overline{)357} \\ \underline{-350} \\ \quad \quad 7 \\ \quad \quad \underline{-7} \\ \quad \quad \quad 0 \end{array}$$

**Remember** to add the partial quotients to find the actual quotient.

Use partial quotients to solve.

- There are 81 chairs in 3 equal groups. How many chairs are in each group?  
**27 chairs**
- There are 174 games scheduled for 6 different leagues. Each league has the same number of games scheduled. How many games does each league have scheduled?  
**29 games**
- There were 1,278 people at the last basketball game. The stands were divided into 6 sections. The same number of people sat in each section. How many people sat in each section?  
**213 people**

**Set F** pages 295–300

Find  $566 \div 6$ .

Estimate  $600 \div 6 = 100$ .

$$\begin{array}{r} 94 \text{ R}2 \\ 6 \overline{)566} \\ \underline{-54} \quad 26 \\ \quad \quad \underline{-24} \quad 2 \end{array}$$

56 tens  $\div 6$   
Each group gets 9 tens.  
2 tens are left.  
Unbundle 2 tens.  
20 ones + 6 ones = 26 ones  
 $26 \div 6$   
Each group gets 4 ones.  
2 ones are left.

94 R2 is close to 100, so the answer is reasonable.

**Remember** to estimate the quotient to check if your answer is reasonable.

- $710 \div 9$       **78 R8**
- $657 \div 5$       **131 R2**
- $398 \div 8$       **49 R6**
- $429 \div 2$       **214 R1**
- $470 \div 6$       **78 R2**
- $255 \div 4$       **63 R3**

**Set G** pages 301–306

Find  $8,951 \div 8$ .

Estimate:  $8,800 \div 8 = 1,100$ .

$$\begin{array}{r} 1,118 \text{ R}7 \\ 8 \overline{)8,951} \\ \underline{-8} \quad 9 \\ \quad \quad \underline{-8} \quad 15 \\ \quad \quad \quad \underline{-15} \quad 71 \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \underline{-71} \quad 0 \end{array}$$

8 thousands  $\div 8$  is 1 thousand.  
 $8 \times 1 = 8$   
9 hundreds  $\div 8$  is about 1 hundred.  
 $8 \times 1 = 8$   
15 tens  $\div 8$  is about 1 ten.  
 $8 \times 1 = 8$   
71 ones  $\div 8$  is about 8 ones.  
 $8 \times 8 = 64$

**Remember** you can use your estimate to check if your answer is reasonable.

- $4,649 \div 4$       **1,162 R1**
- $2,842 \div 2$       **1,421**
- $8,478 \div 6$       **1,413**
- $6,312 \div 3$       **2,104**
- $379 \div 2$       **189 R1**
- $3,876 \div 6$       **646**
- $4,793 \div 5$       **958 R3**
- $5,912 \div 4$       **1,478**
- $9,579 \div 4$       **2,394 R3**
- $3,612 \div 3$       **1,204**

**Set H** pages 307–312

Think about these questions to help you model with math.

**Thinking Habits**

- How can I use math I know to help solve this problem?
- Can I use pictures, objects, or an equation to represent the problem?
- How can I use numbers, words, and symbols to solve the problem?

**Remember** a bar diagram can help you model an equation.

A paint supplier delivered 1,345 cans of paint to 5 different hardware stores. Each store received the same number of paint cans. How many cans of paint were delivered to each store?

- How can you use pictures, objects, or an equation to find the number of paint cans delivered to each store?  
**Check students' work;  $1,345 \div 5 = n$ ;  $n = 269$**

- How can you decide if your answer makes sense?

**Sample answer:** I can use my estimate to check.  $1,345$  rounds to  $1,500$ .  $1,500 \div 5 = 300$  and  $300$  is close to  $269$ . My answer makes sense.