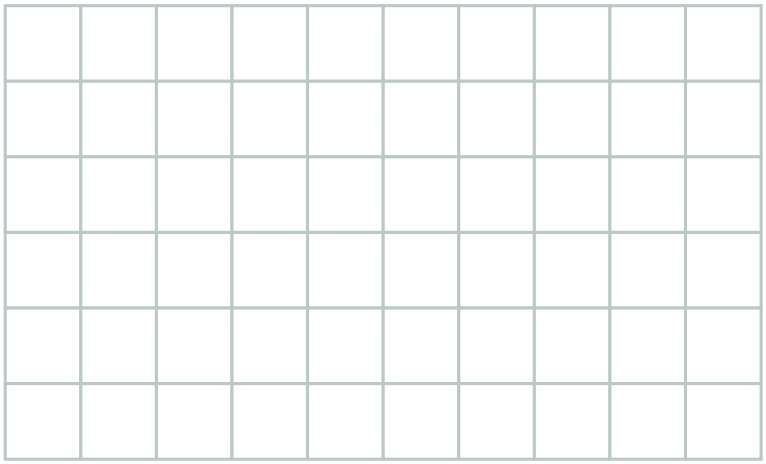
Build arrays and divide in parts

NAME	DATE

1 Draw an array with 5 rows and 7 dots in each row. Write a multiplication equation.

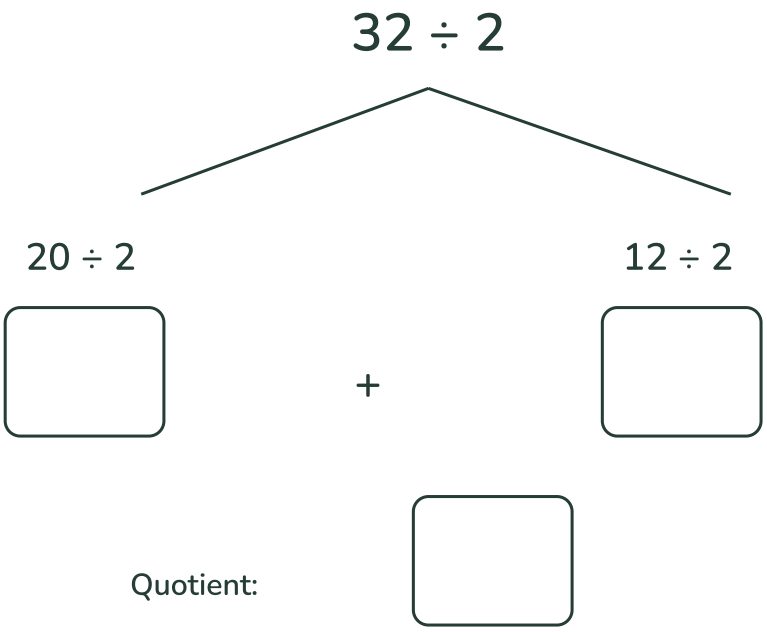


$\square \times \square = \square$

2 $\square \times 4 = 8$

Build arrays and divide in parts

3 Use the split to find 32 ÷ 2. Write both smaller quotients and add them.

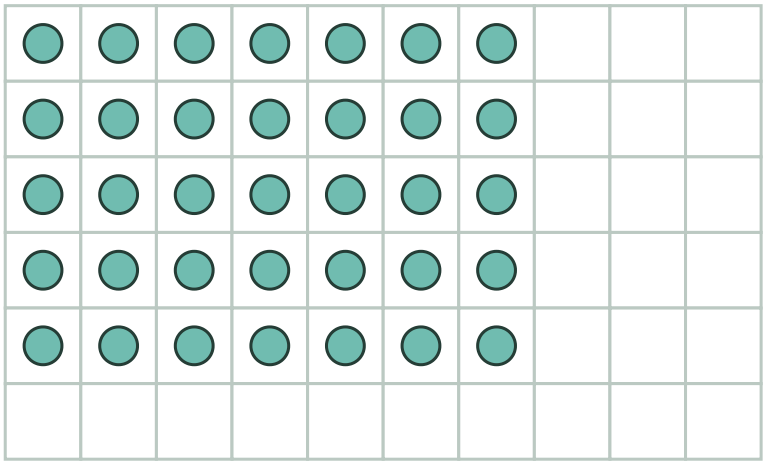


4 Cleo worked out 7 × 4 = 28. Write a division fact that checks the answer.

Build arrays and divide in parts

1. 5 rows of 7, with 35 dots in all, and 5 × 7 = 35. A commuted equation is acceptable if the child correctly relates its factors to the drawing. Reading a supplied array or writing only a total does not count as construction.

Evidence for the stated action: Draws the required rows and columns and writes a matching equation; reading a supplied total is not array construction.



5 × 7 = 35

5 rows of 7, with 35 dots in all, and 5 × 7 = 35. A commuted equation is acceptable if the child correctly relates its factors to the drawing. Reading a supplied array or writing only a total does not count as construction.

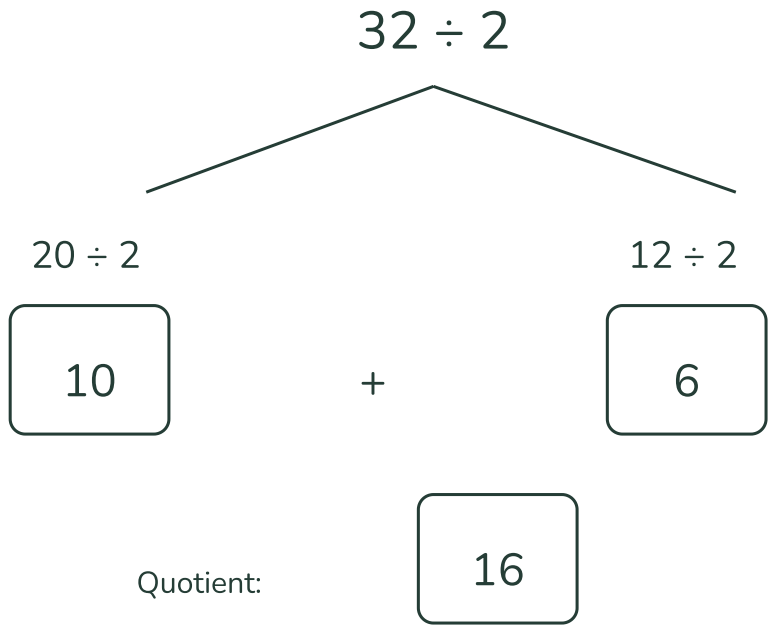
2. 2

Evidence for the stated action: Checks the bounded response named here against the supplied problem. A single example does not certify the whole parent skill or outcome.

3. 20 ÷ 2 = 10 and 12 ÷ 2 = 6, then 10 + 6 = 16. Both partial quotients and their sum are required; the final quotient alone does not establish division in parts.

Evidence for the stated action: Records both partial quotients and their sum; the final quotient alone is not partitioning-strategy evidence.

Build arrays and divide in parts



20 ÷ 2 = 10 and 12 ÷ 2 = 6, then 10 + 6 = 16. Both partial quotients and their sum are required; the final quotient alone does not establish division in parts.

4. 28 ÷ 4 = 7

Evidence for the stated action: Checks the bounded response named here against the supplied problem. A single example does not certify the whole parent skill or outcome.