Name _____

Reteaching
7-3

Finding Missing Numbers in a Multiplication Table

Find 24 ÷ 6.

You can think of a division problem as a multiplication fact with a missing factor.

Write a missing factor equation.

$24 \div 6 = n$ $\quad 6 \times n = 24$

6 times what number equals 24?

Use a multiplication table. Follow the steps.

1. Find the factor you know, 6, in the first column of the table.
2. Go across the row to the product, 24.
3. Go straight to the top of that column. The number at the top of the column is 4. The missing factor is 4.

$24 \div 6 = 4 \quad n = 4$

missing factor

X	0	1	2	3	4
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3	4
2	0	2	4	6	8
3	0	3	6	9	12
4	0	4	8	12	16
5	0	5	10	15	20
6	0	6	12	18	**24**

factor product

Use a multiplication table to find the value for n that makes the equation true.

1. $8 \div 2 = n$ _____

2. $12 \div 4 = n$ _____

3. $15 \div 5 = n$ _____

4. $10 \div 5 = n$ _____

5. $20 \div 4 = n$ _____

6. $30 \div 5 = n$ _____

7. Communicate How can you use a multiplication table to find 16 ÷ 4?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Practice
7-3

Finding Missing Numbers in a Multiplication Table

Find the value for n that makes the equation true.
Use a multiplication table.

1. $21 \div 7 = n$ _____

2. $12 \div 2 = n$ _____

3. $10 \div 5 = n$ _____

4. $48 \div 6 = n$ _____

5. $16 \div 4 = n$ _____

6. $27 \div 3 = n$ _____

7. $72 \div 8 = n$ _____

8. $63 \div 9 = n$ _____

9. $35 \div 7 = n$ _____

10. Mr. Bell had 24 colored markers to give equally to 6 students. How many markers did each student get?

_____

11. A pet shop has 54 fish in 6 tanks. If there are an equal number of fish in each tank, how many fish are in each tank?

_____

12. James has 36 tomato plants. If he plants 6 plants in a row, how many rows will he plant?

_____

13. **Critique Reasoning** Hana uses a multiplication table to find the value of n in $49 \div 7 = n$. She says the answer is 6. Is she correct? Why or why not?

_____

_____

_____

_____

14. Enrico put 54 photographs into a scrapbook. He put 6 photographs on each page. How many pages did he fill?

A 6 **B** 7 **C** 8 **D** 9

Name: _____

Dr. Seuss: Helping Kids Learn to Read

Dr. Seuss was born on March 2, 1904. He was an American cartoonist and writer. His real name was Theodor Seuss Geisel. He was born in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Dr. Seuss liked to draw and write, even as a child. The first book that Dr. Seuss wrote was titled, *And To Think That I Saw It On Mulberry Street.* He wrote it while on an ocean voyage, returning from a trip to Europe. The rhythm of the ship's engine gave him the feeling for the poetry rhythm in the story!

Dr. Seuss was not a real doctor. He added the "Dr." to his name to honor his dad, who wanted Theodor to finish his doctoral degree. Even though he never became a real doctor, he did write books that helped millions of kids learn to read. Dr. Seuss had also used other names, or "pen names," to write books. These names include Theophrastus Seuss, Theo LeSieg (which is his real name spelled backwards), and Rosetta Stone.

Dr. Seuss wrote more than 60 children's books, including some which have been made into movies, such as *The Cat in the Hat, Horton Hears a Who,* and *How the Grinch Stole Christmas.*

Dr. Seuss wrote lots of books for children, even though he and his wife never had children of their own. He died at age 87, in San Diego, California.

Name: _____

Dr. Seuss

1. When and where was Dr. Seuss born?

_____

2. Where was Dr. Seuss when he wrote his first book?

_____

3. Name three Dr. Seuss books that have been made into movies.

_____

_____

4. What other pen names did Theodor Geisel use to write books?

_____

_____

5. Dr. Seuss was not a real doctor. Why did he add the title "Dr." to his pen name?

_____

_____

6. What is your favorite Dr. Seuss book and why?

_____

_____

_____

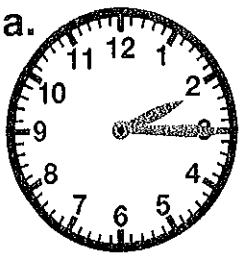
Name: _____ Time to the Quarter Hour

Telling Time

To the Nearest Quarter Hour

Write the time shown on each clock. Write it the "regular way" and the "smart way." The first one has been done for you.

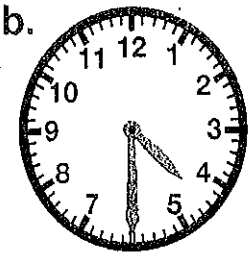
a.



2:15

Quarter after 2

b.



____ : ____

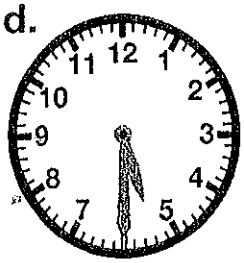
_____

c.

____ : ____

_____

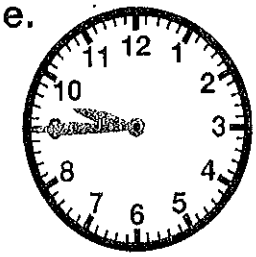
d.



____ : ____

_____

e.



____ : ____

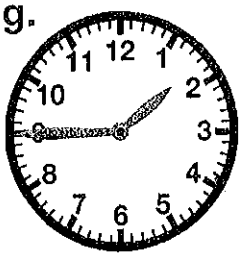
_____

f.

____ : ____

_____

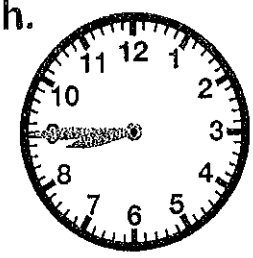
g.



____ : ____

_____

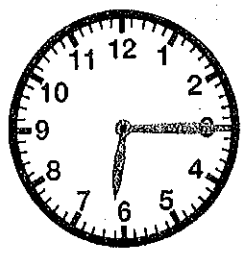
h.



____ : ____

_____

i.



____ : ____

_____

Name: _____ Time – Minutes After

Telling Time the "Smart Way" (Part A)

Say it the "regular way" – five thirteen
Say it the "smart way" – thirteen after five
Or you could also say – thirteen past five

Write each time the "smart way".

a. 4:12 _____

b. 6:05 _____

c. 9:20 _____

d. 11:24 _____

e. 2:07 _____

f. 9:09 _____

g. 12:17 _____

h. 12:22 _____

i. 1:01 _____

j. 5:08 _____

k. 7:29 _____

Telling Time the "Smart Way" (Part B)

Say it the "regular way" – five fifty
Say it the "smart way" – ten minutes to six
Or you could also say – ten minutes until six

Write each time the "smart way".

a. 6:55 _____

b. 2:59 _____

c. 7:40 _____

d. 8:50 _____

e. 12:35 _____

f. 1:40 _____

g. 3:56 _____

h. 9:50 _____

i. 11:57 _____

j. 8:35 _____

k. 4:51 _____

Name: _____ Time – Quarter after and Quarter to

Telling Time the "Smart Way" (Part C)

There are special ways to say times that end with the numbers 00, 15, 30, and 45.

5:00 – five o'clock
5:15 – quarter <u>after</u> five (or, you could say, quarter <u>past</u> five)
5:30 – half past five
5:45 – quarter <u>to</u> six (or, you could say, quarter '<u>till</u> six)

Write each time the "smart way".

a. 6:30 _____

b. 3:15 _____

c. 9:45 _____

d. 10:45 _____

e. 11:30 _____

f. 7:15 _____

g. 12:45 _____

h. 1:15 _____

i. 2:30 _____

j. 7:45 _____

k. 8:15 _____