

Keep this at home as a reference!!!!

Six Steps for Model Drawing in Math Word Problems

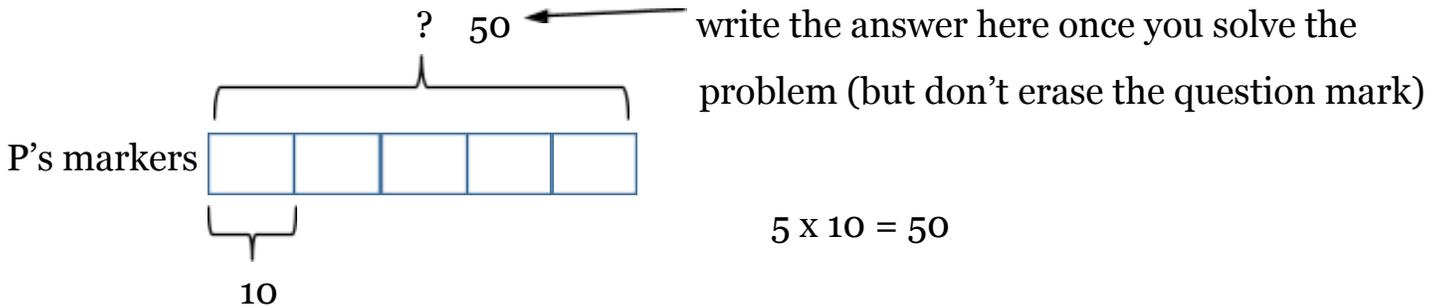
1. Read the problem. Underline the question. Write an answer sentence. Leave a blank for the answer.
2. Identify the “who” and/or the “what” – called the variables.
3. Draw a unit bar to model each variable (each who/what).
4. Reread the problem. Adjust and chunk your unit bars. Write a question mark for the unknown.
5. Work the computation. Fill in the question mark (but don't erase it). Circle the answer to the computation.
6. Fill in your answer. Check to make sure it makes sense.

Note: there are two types of model drawings, the part-whole model (which uses one unit bar) and the comparison model (which compares two or more who's or what's).

Multiplication Example:

NOTE – this sample is a part-whole sample

Pete has 5 boxes of markers. Each box has 10 markers in it. How many markers does Pete have altogether?



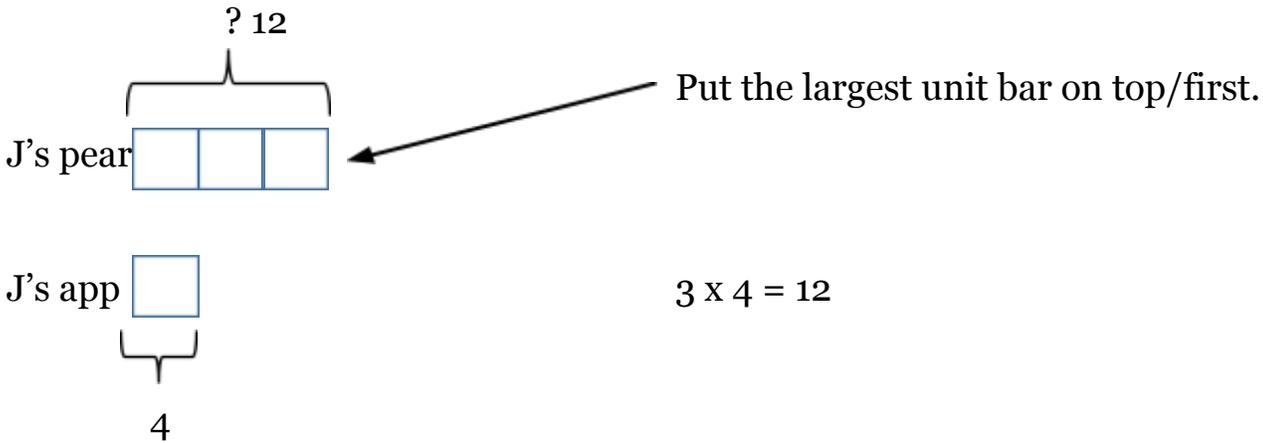
Pete has 50 markers altogether.

Be sure to fill in the blank in your answer sentence.

Multiplication Example:

NOTE – this sample is a comparison sample

Janet has 4 apples. She has 3 times as many pears as apples. How many pears does Janet have?

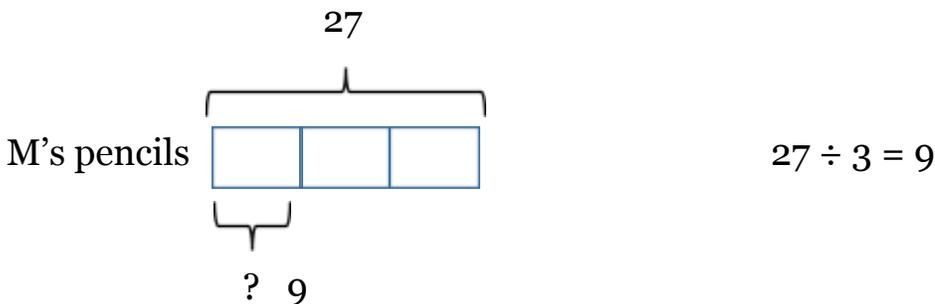


Janet has 12 pears.

Division Example:

NOTE –part-whole when you know the groups

Matt has 27 pencils. He put them equally into 3 cups. How many pencils did Matt put into each cup?

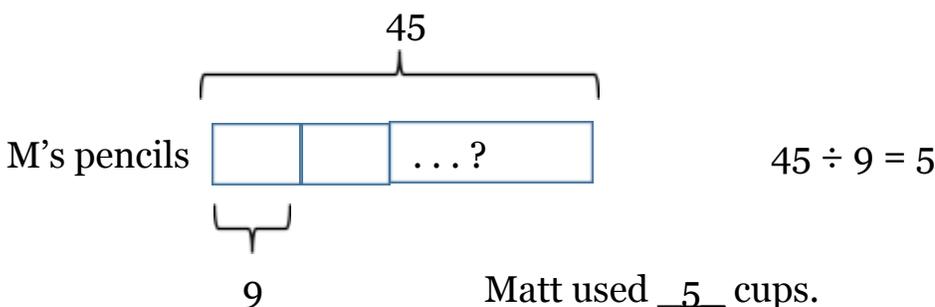


Matt put 9 pencils into each cup.

Division Example:

NOTE –part-whole when you **DON'T** know the groups

Matt has 45 pencils. He put 9 in each cup. How many cups did use?



Matt used 5 cups.