

Learning Goal:

By the end of this lesson I should be able to DIVIDE small positive numbers, WITHOUT the use of a calculator (technology).

Example Strategies: $8 \div 2 =$

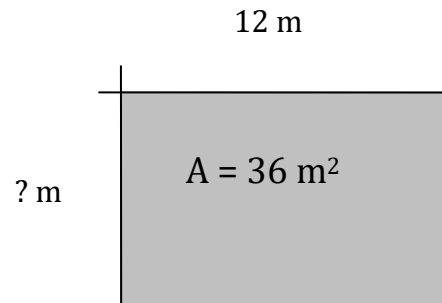
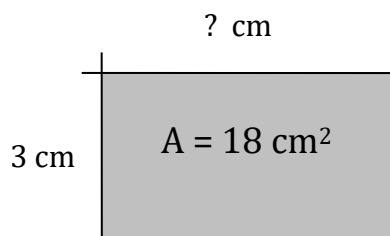
Case 1 - If eight was divided into two equal groups, how many (chips, counters, etc.) would be in each group?

Case 2 - How many groups of two are there in a group of eight? or

How many groups of two can I *subtract* from eight?

Skills Practice:

1. Find the missing dimension for the following Area Models.



2. Using a picture model or repetitive subtraction, answer the following:

- (a) How many groups of 7 are there inside a group of 42?
(b) How many groups of 3 can be subtracted from a group of 27?

3. Divide the following using the model you prefer.

- (a) $12 \div 4 =$ (b) $25 \div 5 =$ (c) $16 \div 2 =$

Learning Goal:

By the end of this lesson I should be able to DIVIDE positive numbers using a group subtraction model, WITHOUT the use of a calculator (technology).

Example Strategies:

Division is a shortcut for repetitive subtraction.

A *Group Subtraction Model* is shown for $308 \div 14$

The circled values are the number of groups of 14 that are being subtracted each time.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 22 \\
 14 \overline{)308} \\
 \underline{-140} \\
 168 \\
 \underline{-140} \\
 28 \\
 \underline{-28} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

Skills Practice:

- How many groups of 4 can you subtract from 24?
- How many groups of 10 can you subtract from 80?
- Using the Group Subtraction method, divide the following.

(a) $16 \div 4$

(b) $75 \div 5$

(c) $58 \div 2$

(d) $28 \div 7$

(e) $120 \div 15$

(f) $288 \div 12$