FACT STRATEGY POSTERS

Division

Originally developed by math interventionists Laurie Kilts and Kim Hornbeck, this set of posters uses words, numbers, and pictures to illustrate six different methods for solving a division combination without a remainder. While the examples involve two-digit dividends less than 40, some of the strategies can be applied to solving larger combinations. All of the strategies are introduced and reviewed in Bridges and Number Corner, Grades 3 and 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade Level Suggestions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grades 3 &amp; 4</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display each poster after you have introduced or reviewed the strategy, and leave it up for students’ reference through the school year. Review and discuss the strategies in your growing collection periodically through the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grade 5</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display and review the entire collection early in the school year, and leave it up through the year for students’ reference.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These posters are set up for printing on letter size paper; however, we recommend that you enlarge them onto 11 × 17 if possible, or have a print shop make them even larger. They can then be posted in your classroom for student reference and discussion.
If we divide 12 tally marks fairly into 3 loops, how many will there be in each loop?

Each loop got 4 tally marks, so $12 \div 3 = 4$. 

Share Fairly

Division Strategy Posters © The Math Learning Center
We can make 7 groups of 4, so $28 \div 4 = 7$. 

How many equal groups of 4 can we make with 28 counters?
**Build a Tile Array**

If we arrange 15 tiles to form an array with 3 rows, how many will there be in each row?

There are 5 in each row, so $15 \div 3 = 5$.  

Division Strategy Posters © The Math Learning Center
If you skip-count by 5 six times,
you get to 30, so $30 \div 5 = 6$. 
I know that $4 \times 8$ is 32, so $32 \div 8 = 4$. 

Think Multiplication

$32 \div 8 = ?$

$\times 8 = 32$
Break It Apart

**36 ÷ 3 = ?**

Break the dividend apart by place value. Divide each part and add the quotients.

\[36 = 30 + 6\]

\[30 ÷ 3 = 10\] and \[6 ÷ 3 = 2\]

\[10 + 2 = 12\] so \[36 ÷ 3 = 12\]

When we solve division combinations this way, we’re using the *distributive property*. 