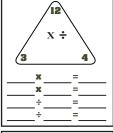
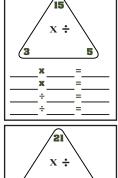
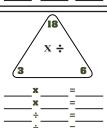
DIVIDING by 3

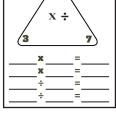
WORK BOOKLET

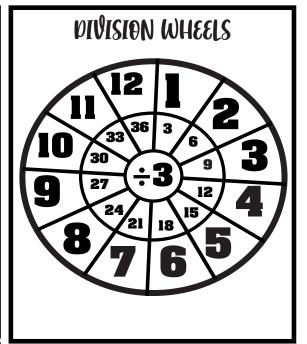
TRIANGLE FACT FAMILY

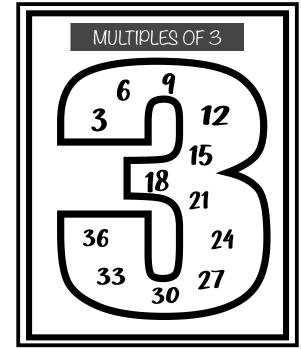


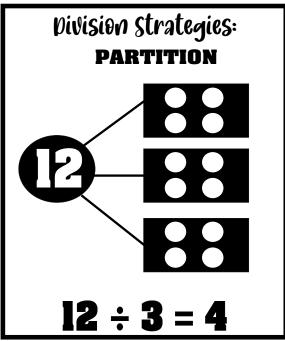






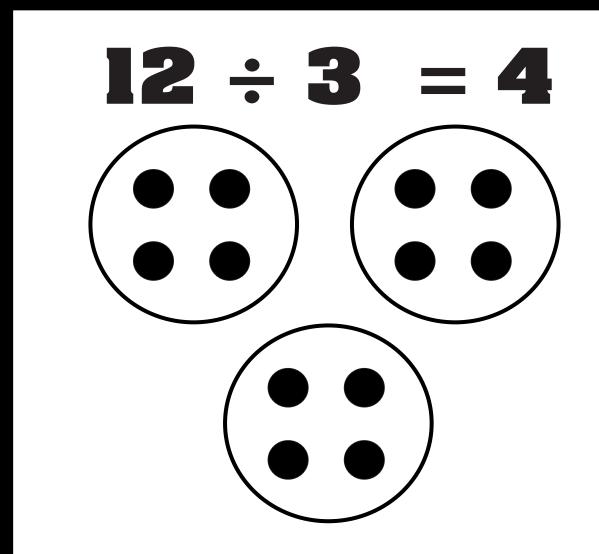






STRATEGY POSTER

When dividing by **3**, think multiplication! **3** x ? =



Hint: When dividing by 3. Think multiplication 3 x ? = 12

DIVISION

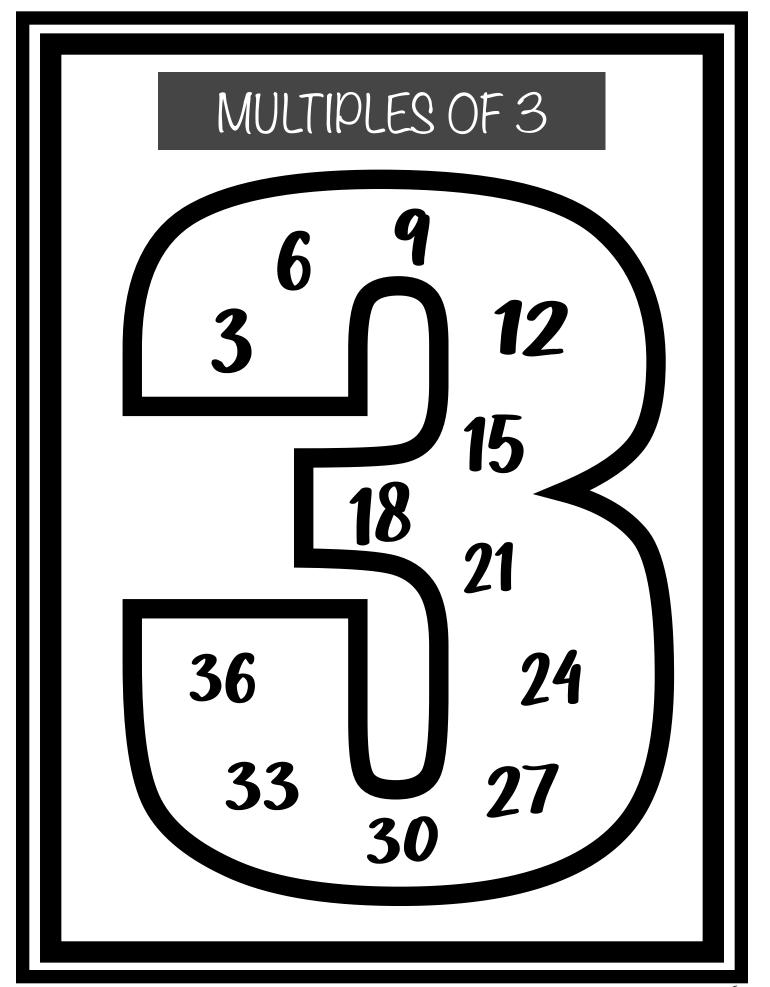
DIVIDEND

DIVISOR

QUOTIENT

MULTIPLES OF THREE

300, 3300, 3000





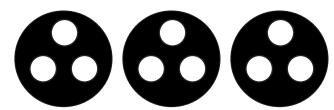
DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY

There were 18 marbles. I put 3 in each bag. How many bags did I use?

$$18 \div 3 = (9 \div 3) + (9 \div 3) = 3 + 3 = 6$$

18 ÷ 3





$$3 + 3 = 6$$

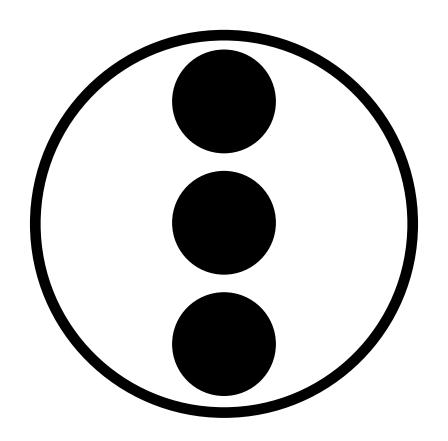
MODEL THE FACT

There were 12 marbles. I put 3 in each bag. How many bags did I use?

$$12 \div 3 = (6 \div 3) + (6 \div 3)$$

DIVIDING A NUMBER BY 1

3 - 1 = 3 10 ÷ 1 5 ÷ 1 7 ÷ 1



Hint: It's always the number when you divide by I.

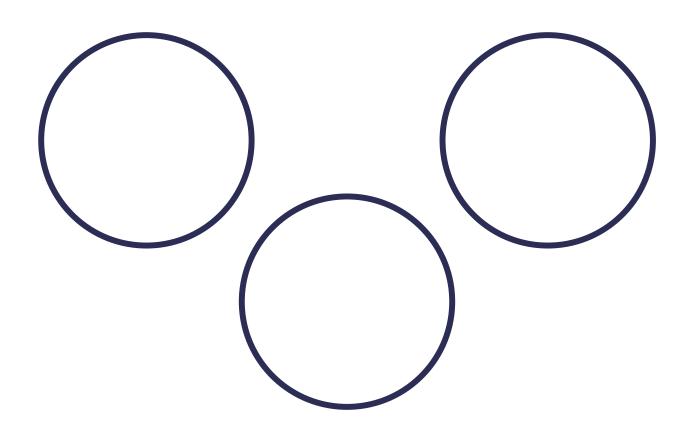
ZERO PROPERTY

DIVIDING O BY A NUMBER

 $0 \div 8$

 $0 \div 1$

0 ÷ 2

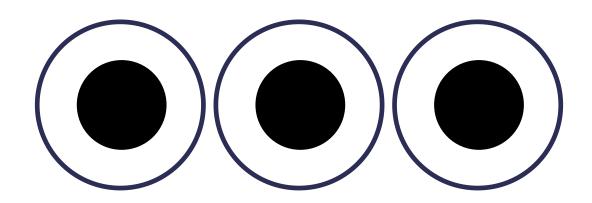


Hint: It's always 0 when you divide zero by a number.

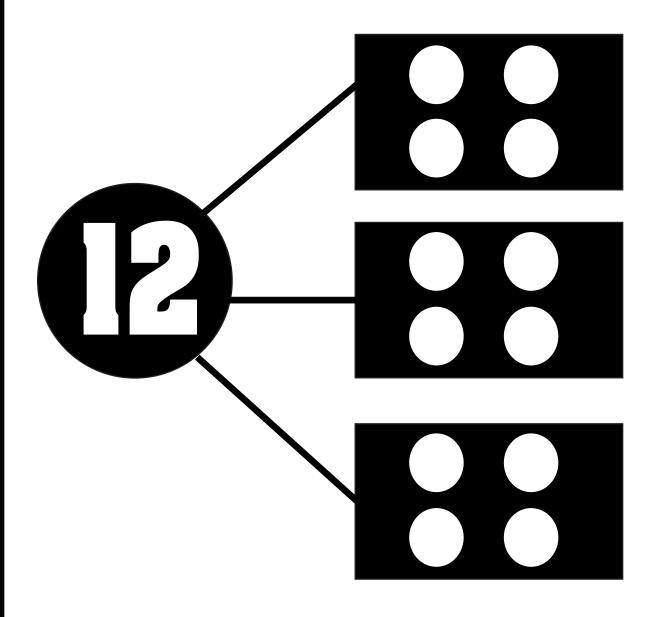
DIVISION BY ITSELF PROPERTY DIVIDING A NUMBER BY ITSELF

3 - 3 - 1

10 ÷ 10 5 ÷ 5 8 ÷ 8



Hint: It's always I when you divide a number by itself.



 $12 \div 3 = 4$

$$3 \div 3 = 1$$

$$\mathbf{6} \div \mathbf{3} = \mathbf{2}$$

$$9 \div 3 = 3$$

$$12 \div 3 = 4$$

$$15 \div 3 = 5$$

$$18 \div 3 = 6$$

$$21 \div 3 = 7$$

$$24 \div 3 = 8$$

$$27 \div 3 = 9$$

 $30 \div 3 = 10$

FREE CHOICE

FREE CHOICE

Division Strategies: RELATED FACT

$$3 \times$$
 $= 3$

think

$$3 x_{-} = 27$$

Division Strategies: RELATED FACT

think

think

think

$$3x = 6$$

think

Division Strategies: RELATED FACT

$$18 \div 3 = ?$$
 $18 - 3 = 15$
 $15 - 3 = 12$
 $12 - 3 = 9$
 $9 - 3 = 6$
 $6 - 3 = 3$
 $3 - 3 = 0$
 $18 \div 3 = 6$

$$18 \div 3 = ?$$

$$18 \div 3 = \square$$

$$21 \div 3 = ?$$

$$9 - = 6$$

$$6 - = 3$$

$$-3=0$$

Division Strategies: REPEATED SUBTRACTION 15 ÷ 3 = ?

$$15 \div 3 = \square$$

Division Strategies: 0 ÷ 3 = ? = 27 = 24 **= 21**

Modeling Vivision SKIP COUNTING

DRAW ON A NUMBER LINE

3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30

_	_	_	_	_	_	_		_	
3		9			18	21	24		30

FILL IN THE MISSING NUMBERS

3	Ç	9	15		21			30
---	---	---	----	--	----	--	--	----

	9		15	21		30
 		L				

Modeling Vivision SKIP COUNTING

FILL IN THE MISSING NUMBERS

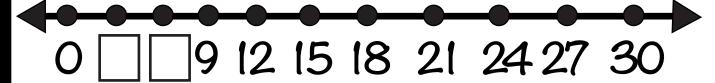
							1			
3		9				21			30	
FILL IN THE MISSING NUMBERS										
	6		12			21		27		
FILL IN THE MISSING NUMBERS										
	6		12				24		30	
FILL IN THE MISSING NUMBERS										
3		9		15		21		27		

Division Strategies: SKIP COUNTING

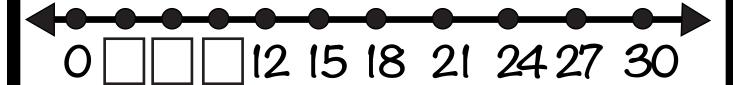
MODEL 3 ÷ 3 ON THE NUMBER LINE.



MODEL 6 ÷ 3 ON THE NUMBER LINE.

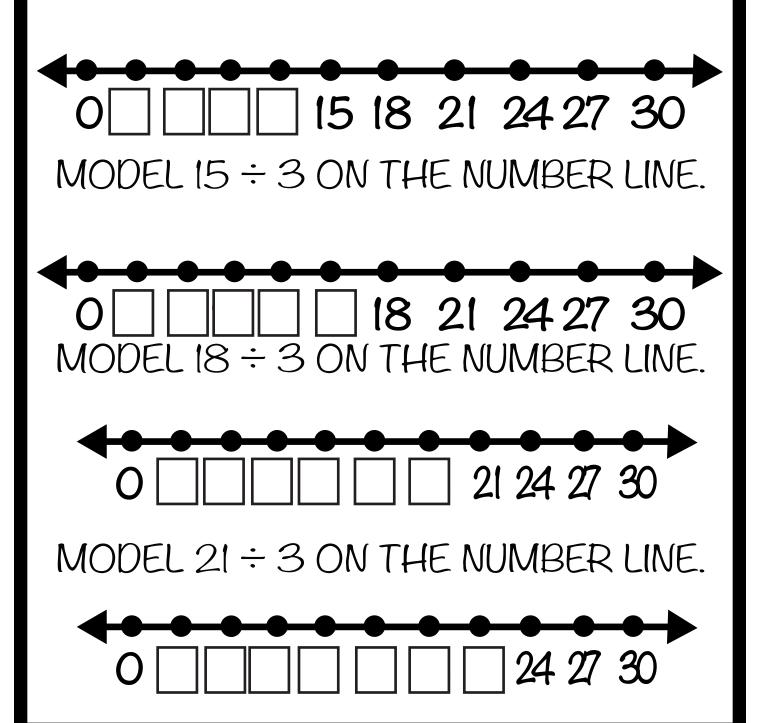


MODEL 9 ÷ 3 ON THE NUMBER LINE.



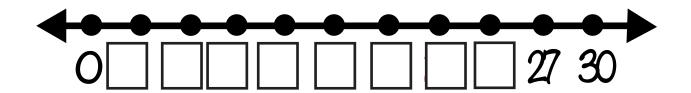
Division Strategies: SKIP COUNTING

MODEL 12 ÷ 3 ON THE NUMBER LINE.

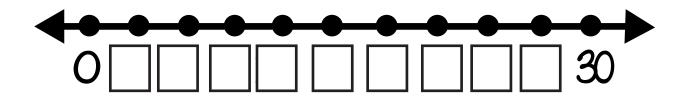


Division Strategies: SKIP COUNTING

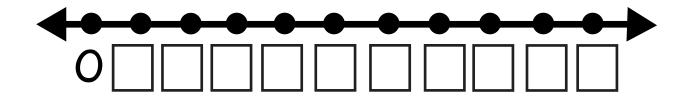
MODEL 24 ÷ 3 ON THE NUMBER LINE.



MODEL 27 ÷ 3 ON THE NUMBER LINE.

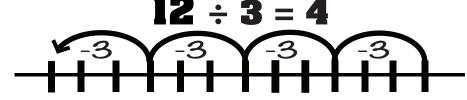


MODEL 30 ÷ 3 ON THE NUMBER LINE.



Vivision Strategies:

THERE ARE 12 COOKIES AND YOU PUT 3 IN A BAG. HOW MANY BAGS DO YOU HAVE?



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

THE FIRST NUMBER IS HOW MANY COOKIES? (DIVIDEND). THE SECOND NUMBER IS HOW MANY ARE IN A BAG (DIVISOR). THE QUESTION IS HOW MANY BAGS DO YOU NEED (QUOTIENT)?

SOLVE THE PROBLEM ON THE NUMBER LINE.

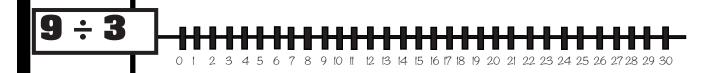
HOW MANY JUMPS UNTIL YOU GET TO ZERO?



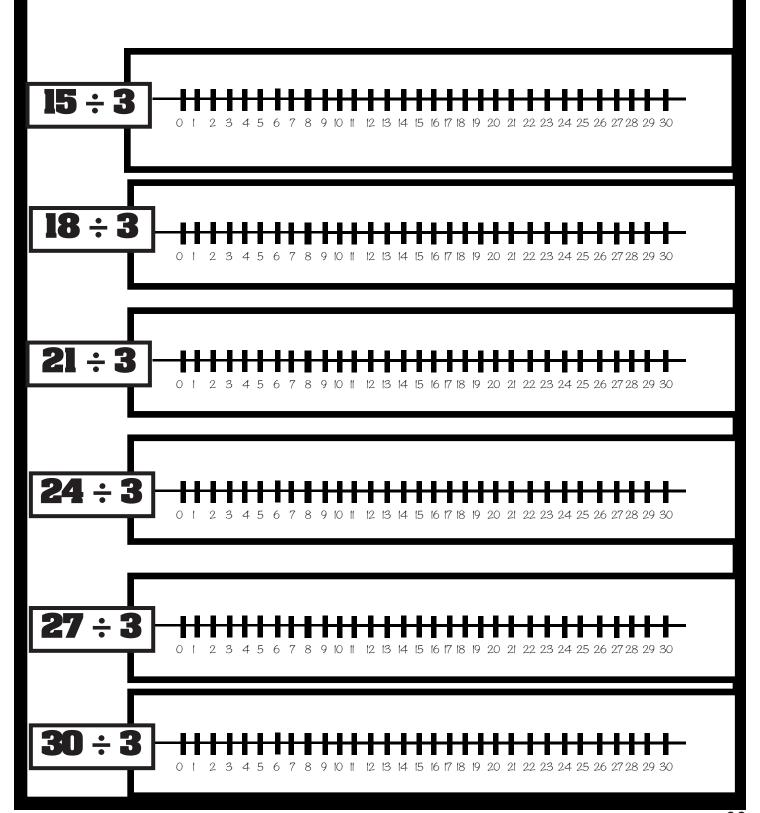
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30



0 | 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30



Division Strategies: number lines



Division Strategies: SKIP COUNTING CHART

Division Vocabulary

dividend : divisor : quotient

15 ÷ 3 = 5

quotient

divisor 3 15

dividend

dividend 15 _ 5 quotient

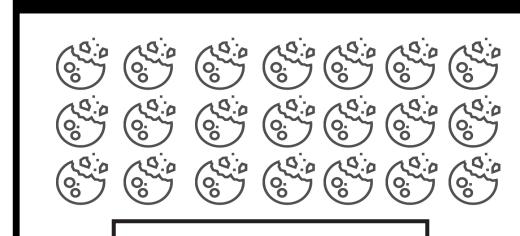
livisor

Array Flashcards use the model to solve

Array Flashcards use the model to solve

Array Flashcards use the model to solve

Array Flashcards use the model to solve



$$21 \div 3 =$$

24 ÷ **3** = _

Array Flashcards use the model to solve

Array Flashcards

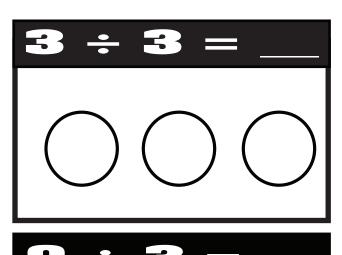
WRITE AN EQUATION THAT MATCHES THE ARRAY.

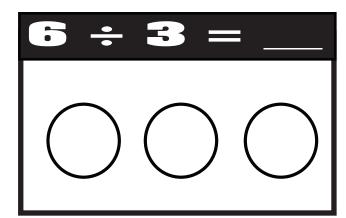
FREE CHOICE

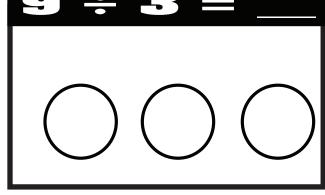
FREE CHOICE

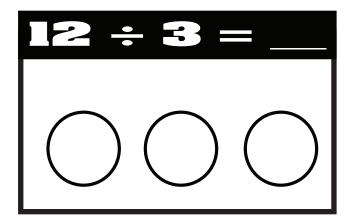
Equal Group Flashcards

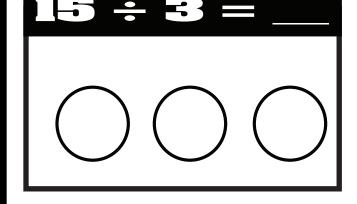
MAKE YOUR OWN EQUAL GROUP FLASHCARDS. DRAW EQUAL GROUPS TO MODEL THE PROBLEM.

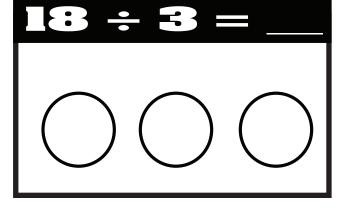






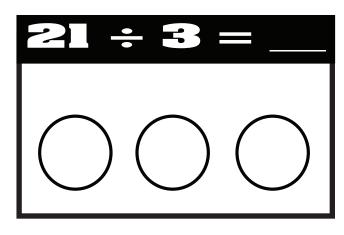


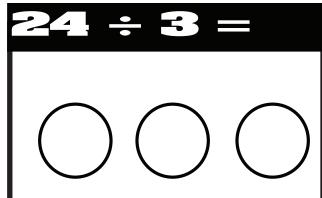


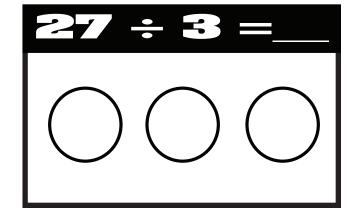


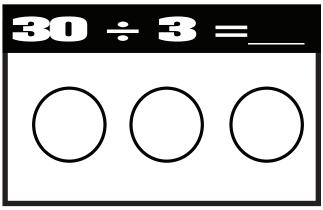
Equal Group Flashcards

MAKE YOUR OWN EQUAL GROUP FLASHCARDS. DRAW EQUAL GROUPS TO MODEL THE PROBLEM.









Regular Flashcards

 $0 \div 3$

3 ÷ 3

 $6 \div 3$

9 ÷ 3

12 ÷ 3

15 ÷ 3

Regular Flashcards

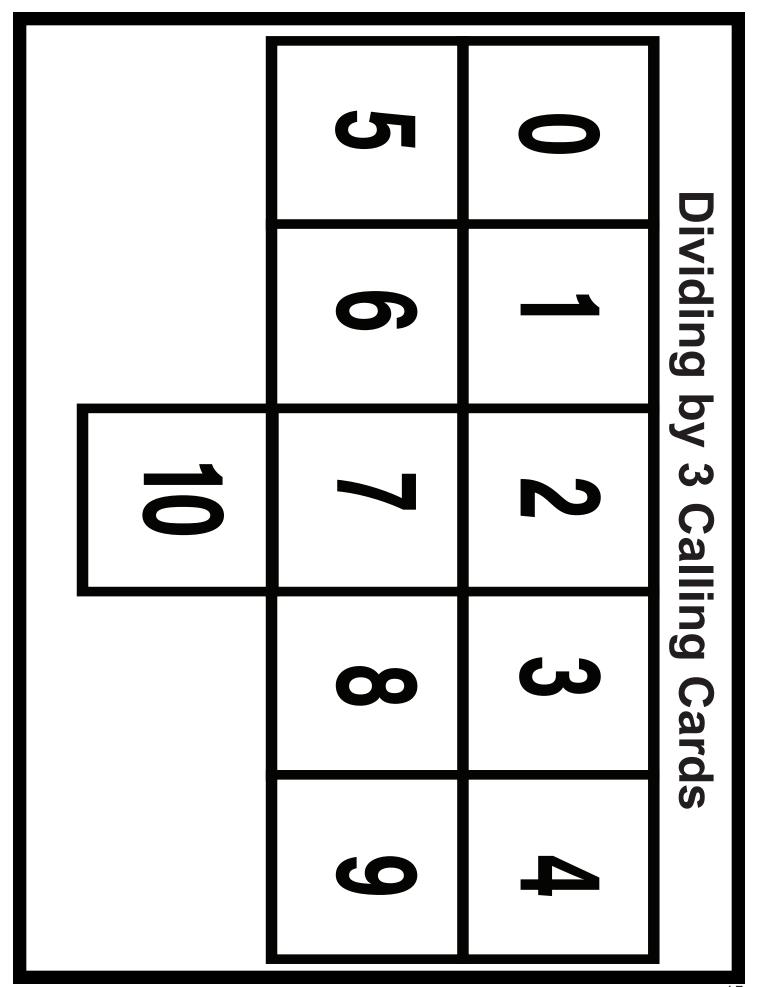
 $18 \div 3$

21 ÷ 3

24 ÷ 3

27 ÷ 3

30 ÷ 3



Dividing by 3 4 IN A ROW

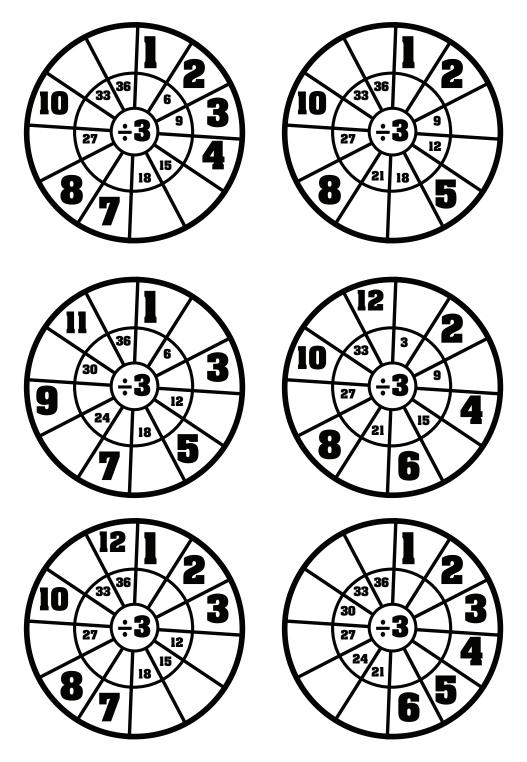
CHECK YOUR ANSWERS USING YOUR BOOKMARK.

Instructions:

- 1. Each person pulls a card. Whoever has the largest number starts.
- 2. Take turns pulling a card and cover the expression that matches that quotient.
- 3. The first player to get 4 in a row wins!
- 4. Play again!

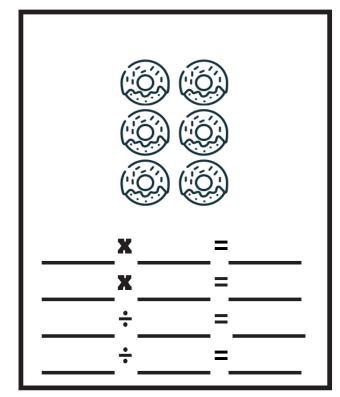
DIVISION WHEELS

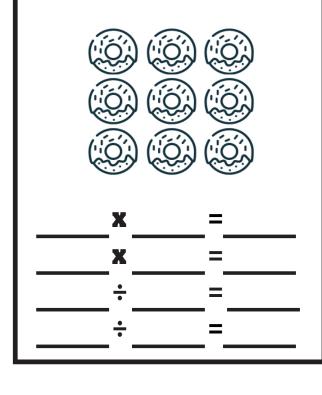
DIVISION WHEELS

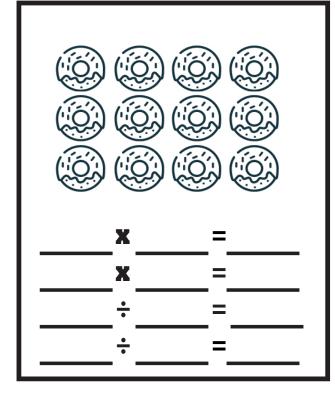


PICTURE FACT FAMILY









PICTURE FACT FAMILY



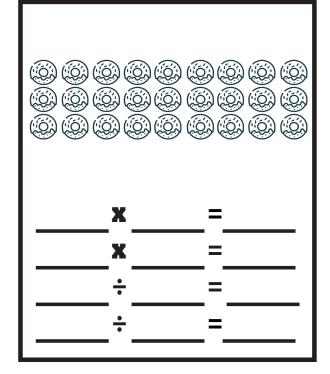


x=_	
x=	
÷ =	
÷ =	

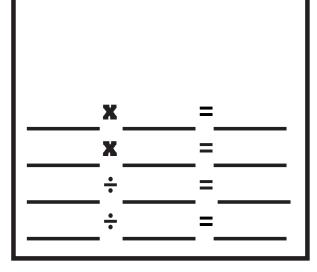


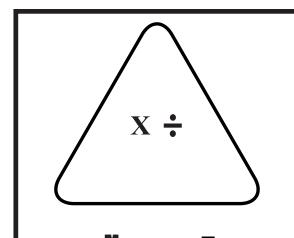


PICTURE FACT FAMILY

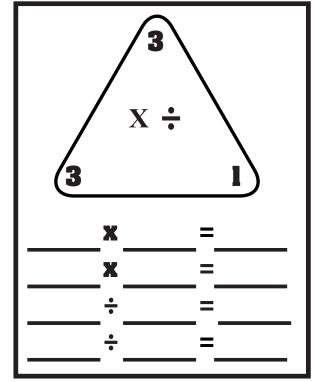


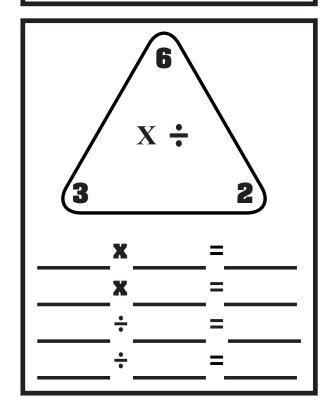
MAKE YOUR OWN

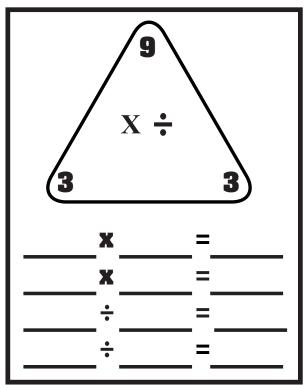


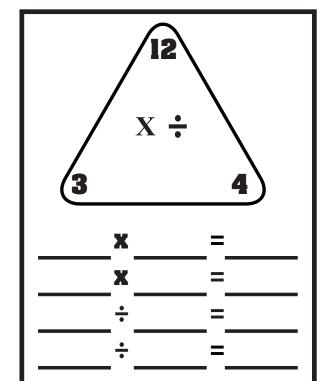


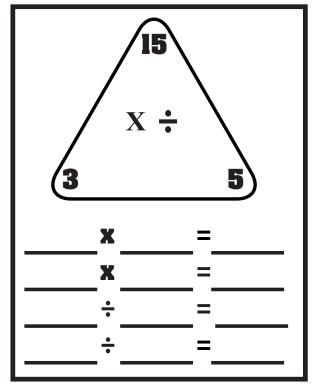
x	=	
x	=	=
·	=	•
·	=	

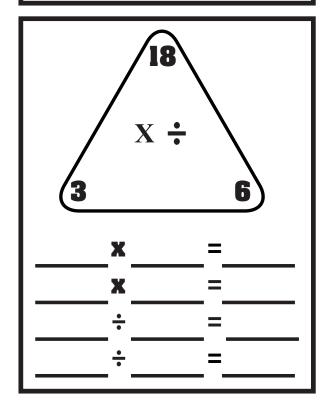


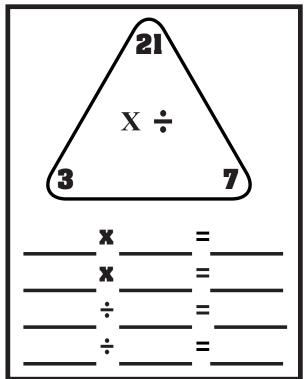


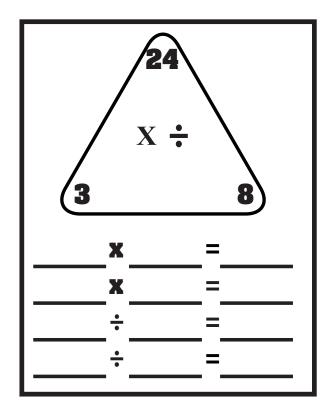


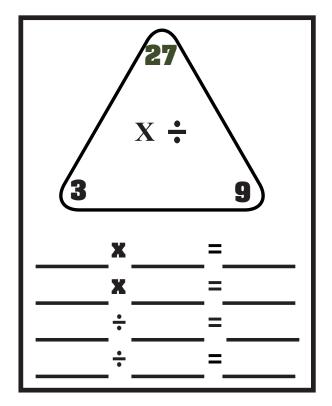


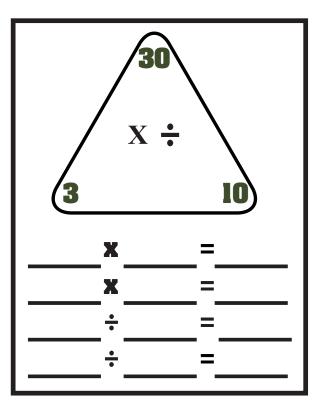


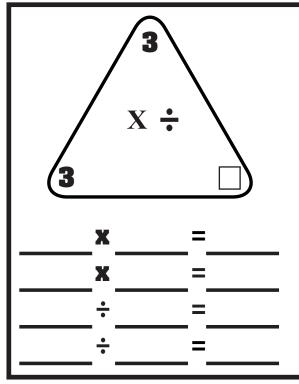


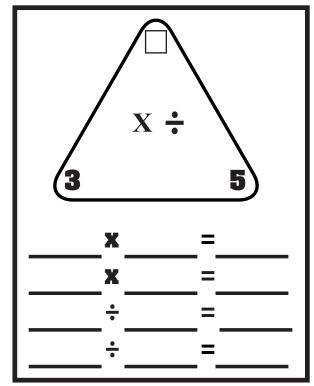


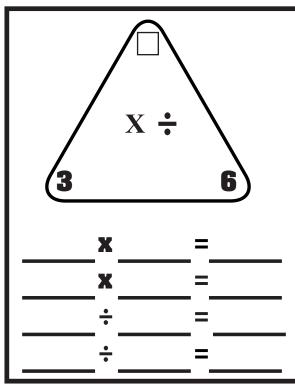


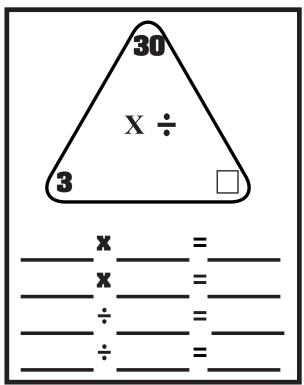


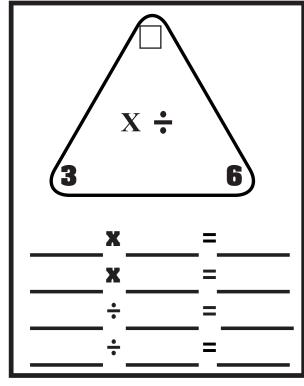


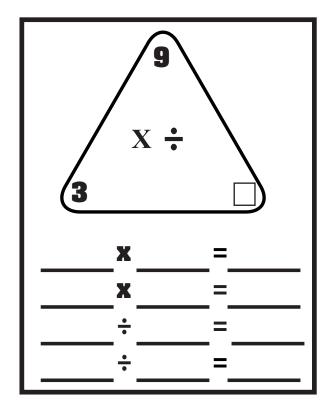


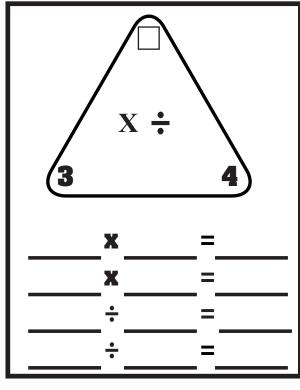












MARD BKARTEM

MODEL YOUR THINKING AND SOLVE THE PROBLEM.

THE BAKERY HAD 12 DONUTS IN 3 ROWS. THEY HAD THE SAME AMOUNT IN EACH ROW. HOW MANY WERE IN EACH ROW?

÷ =

THE BAKERY HAD 15 DONUTS. THEY PUT 3 IN A ROW. HOW MANY ROWS DID THEY MAKE?

_÷___=_

THE BAKERY MADE 30 MUFFINS. THEY PACKED 3 IN A BOX. HOW MANY BOXES DID THEY USE?

÷ =

THE BAKERY MADE 9 HAND PIES. THEY USED 3 BOXES. THEY PUT THE SAME AMOUNT OF PIES IN EACH BOX. HOW MANY HAND PIES DID THEY PUT IN EACH BOX?

__÷___=__



Follow the directions in each box. Choose an equation to represent each problem.

I CAN SKIP COUNT TO DIVIDE BY 3'S!	I CAN USE EQUAL GROUPS TO DIVIDE BY 3'S!
I CAN USE ARRAYS TO MODEL DIVIDING BY 3'S!	I CAN MODEL DIVIDING BY 3'S ON THE NUMBER LINE!
I CAN USE REPEATED SUBTRACTION TO DIVIDE BY 3'S.	MY STRATEGY FOR THINKING ABOUT DIVIDING BY 3'S IS

CERTIFICATE

HAS SUCCESSFULLY PRACTICED DIVIDING WATH W.

GREAT JOB!

BY 3'S!

TEACHER:

DATE:

Looking at the 3's

$$3 \div 3 = 1$$
 $18 \div 3 = 6$
 $6 \div 3 = 2$ $21 \div 3 = 7$
 $9 \div 3 = 3$ $24 \div 3 = 8$
 $12 \div 3 = 4$ $27 \div 3 = 9$
 $15 \div 3 = 5$ $30 \div 3 = 10$

Bookmarks



$$3 \div 3 = 1$$

 $6 \div 3 = 2$
 $9 \div 3 = 3$

$$12 \div 3 = 4$$

$$15 \div 3 = 5$$

$$18 \div 3 = 6$$

$$21 \div 3 = 7$$

$$24 \div 3 = 8$$

$$27 \div 3 = 9$$

$$30 \div 3 = 10$$

DIVIDING A NUMBER BY 3

Hint: Think Multiplication! 3 x ? = _ S DIVISION

$$3 \div 3 = 1$$

$$6 \div 3 = 2$$

$$3 + 3 = 3$$

 $12 \div 3 = 4$

$$15 \div 3 = 5$$

$$18 \div 3 = 6$$

$$21 \div 3 = 7$$

$$24 \div 3 = 8$$

$$27 \div 3 = 9$$

$$30 \div 3 = 10$$

DIVIDING A NUMBER BY 3

Hint: Think Multiplication! 3 x ? = _ 3 DIVISION

$$3 \div 3 = 1$$

$$6 \div 3 = 2$$

$$9 \div 3 = 3$$

$$12 \div 3 = 4$$

$$15 \div 3 = 5$$

$$18 \div 3 = 6$$

$$21 \div 3 = 7$$

$$24 \div 3 = 8$$

$$27 \div 3 = 9$$

$$30 \div 3 = 10$$

DIVIDING A NUMBER BY 3

Hint: Think Multiplication! 3 x ? = __