	Third Grade		Fourth Grade		Fifth Grade	
Number Strategies	adding equal groups 24 ÷ 6 6 + 6 = 12 12 + 12 = 24 So 24 ÷ 6 = 4	inverse operation solve $36 \div 9 = \$ as $9 \times \ = 36$ Using a known fact	adding equal groups 48 ÷ 6 6 + 6 = 12 12 + 12 = 24 24 + 24 = 48 8 x 6 = 48 48 ÷ 6 = 8	inverse operation solve $63 \div 9 = \$ as $9 \times \ = 63$ Using a known multiplication fact		
Partitioning Multiplication over Addition)			building up groups of the divisor $92 \div 7$ $7 \times \= 92$ $7 \times 10 = 70$ $7 \times 3 = 21$ 70 + 21 = 91 So $7 \times 13 = 91$ $92 \div 7 = 13 r. 1$ Or $92 \div 7 = 13 1/7$	taking away groups of the divisor 192 ÷ 7 $27 r 3$ 7 192 70 10 x 7 122 70 10 x 7 52 49 $7 x 7$ 3 $27 x 7$	<i>taking away groups of the divisor</i> 54 2500 54 2500 1080 20 1420 1080 20 340 324 6 46 r. 16 or 46 16/54	building up groups of the divisor $1392 \div 23$ $23 \times 50 = 1150$ $23 \times 10 = 230$ $23 \times 60 = 1380$ 60 r 12 or $60 12/23$
Distributive Property of	(Distributive Property of		breaking dividend into parts $94 \div 4$ $94 \div 4 = (80 + 14) \div 4$ $80 \div 4 = 20$ $14 \div 4 = 3 \text{ r. } 2$ $20 \text{ and } 3 \text{ r. } 2 \xrightarrow{\bullet} 23 \text{ r. } 2$		breaking dividend into parts $240 \div 14$ $140 \div 14 = 10$ $70 \div 14 = 5$ $30 \div 14 = 2 r. 2$ $240 \div 14 = 17 r.2$	

Proficient Level Procedures and Algorithms for Division

Teachers may want to write the blue number sentences to help make the mathematics explicit for everyone. Students are not expected to write or state the blue expressions. This chart highlights the mathematics used in procedures and algorithms likely to be mastered by the end of each grade level. Students may use a variety of notation structures or models to demonstrate these strategies. Direct modeling and most counting strategies are not listed on this chart. Much of the work shown is completed mentally by students. Students do not need to write each step when solving every problem.