

4.NBT.6 Division Area Models: Box Method

I can find whole-number quotients, with up to four-digit dividends and one-digit divisors with and without remainders.

LINGO

divisor

The digit that divides the dividend



$$12 \div \boxed{3} = 4$$

quotient

The answer when dividing



$$12 \div 3 = \boxed{4}$$

dividend

The quantity divided



$$\boxed{12} \div 3 = 4$$

remainder

The amount left over, after a whole number has been divided equally



$$12 \div 5 = 2 \boxed{r2}$$

HOW

Area model division
"The Box Method"

$$100 + 20 + 20 + 2 = 142$$

4	$\begin{array}{r} 568 \\ -400 \\ \hline 168 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 168 \\ -80 \\ \hline 88 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 88 \\ -80 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ -8 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$
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Draw a box with the dividend on the inside & the divisor on the outside. Think in multiples to find a number that is close, but does not go over. Think: 10s, 100s, 1000s, 2s & 5s!

Subtract and write the answer in the next box. Keep going until you are left with a number that is smaller than the divisor.

PRACTICE

$$438 \div 3$$

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$$526 \div 5$$

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$$537 \div 5$$

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Area Model Division- *Challenge!*

$$1,487 \div 7$$

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