

Divide 2-digits by 1-digit (2)

1 Whitney is working out $49 \div 4$ using a place value chart.

Tens	Ones
10	1 1
10	1 1
10	1 1
10	1 1

1

- a) Talk about Whitney's method with a partner.
- b) Why is there one counter left over?

c) Complete the division.

$49 \div 4 = \boxed{}$

d) Use place value counters to complete the divisions.

$50 \div 4 = \boxed{}$

$51 \div 4 = \boxed{}$

What do you notice?

2 Complete the divisions.

a) $47 \div 3 = \boxed{}$

b) $26 \div 5 = \boxed{}$

c) $89 \div 4 = \boxed{}$

d) $32 \div 5 = \boxed{}$

e) $49 \div 6 = \boxed{}$

f) $47 \div 4 = \boxed{}$

g) $74 \div 3 = \boxed{}$

h) $81 \div 7 = \boxed{}$

3 Complete the divisions.

a) $36 \div 4 = \boxed{}$

$37 \div 4 = \boxed{}$

$38 \div 4 = \boxed{}$

$39 \div 4 = \boxed{}$

$40 \div 4 = \boxed{}$

b) $70 \div 5 = \boxed{}$

$71 \div 5 = \boxed{}$

$72 \div 5 = \boxed{}$

$73 \div 5 = \boxed{}$

$74 \div 5 = \boxed{}$

c) $45 \div 3 = \boxed{}$

$46 \div 3 = \boxed{}$

$47 \div 3 = \boxed{}$

$48 \div 3 = \boxed{}$

$49 \div 3 = \boxed{}$

d) $92 \div 4 = \boxed{}$

$91 \div 4 = \boxed{}$

$90 \div 4 = \boxed{}$

$89 \div 4 = \boxed{}$

$88 \div 4 = \boxed{}$

