Easy Division Number Facts - Teaching Strategies

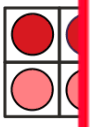
÷ 2 - "Halving" Strategy

The divide by two number facts can be learned by thinking of halving. These facts were previously learned as subtraction facts and are the inverses of multiplication "doubles". For example:

18 ÷ 2 = half of 18
= 9

Discuss everyday examples of doubles and halves such a
two ha

Using
to per
even r
12



÷ 10 & ÷ 5 - "Place Value" Strategies

The divide by ten number facts rely on the student recalling which single digit number is matched with the ten name, such as "fifty" being linked to "five". Children should not find these difficult.

Divide by five number facts are easier than most other sets, due to the fact that 5 is half of 10. Dividing a multiple of ten by five is the same as doubling the number of tens. For example:

40 ÷ 5 = double 4
= 8

Dividing by five a number ending in "5" will always result in an odd number. For example:

35 ÷ 5 = 7

÷ 3 – "Relate to x3" Strategy

The divide by three number facts are the
vious
hereas
plying
a way
of
ich is
eeding
facts
so the
the

facts for the 3x facts, and "turn them around" to deduce the associated division facts.

For example, 21 ÷ 3 :: think of the fact "3 x __ = 21". Since 3 x 7 = 21, the answer is "7".