

Forgiving Method
Partial Quotients
Chunking

Division

$$\frac{\text{Quotient}}{\text{divisor} \overline{) \text{dividend}}} \quad \text{OR} \quad \text{dividend} \div \text{divisor} = \text{quotient}$$

	95 r 1	
(value)	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{) 476} \\ - 100 \\ \hline 376 \\ - 100 \\ \hline 276 \\ - 100 \\ \hline 176 \\ - 100 \\ \hline 76 \\ - 50 \\ \hline 26 \\ - 10 \\ \hline 16 \\ - 10 \\ \hline 6 \\ - 5 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$	<p>(groups/chunks)</p> $\begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ 20 \\ (20 \text{ groups of } 5) \\ \\ 20 \\ \\ 20 \\ \\ 20 \\ \\ 10 \\ \\ 2 \\ \\ 2 \\ \\ + 1 \end{array}$
<p>(5 × 20 = 100) →</p> <p>(5 × 20 = 100)</p> <p>(5 × 20 = 100)</p> <p>(5 × 20 = 100)</p> <p>(5 × 10 = 50)</p> <p>(5 × 2 = 10)</p> <p>(5 × 2 = 10)</p> <p>(5 × 1 = 5)</p>		<p>(quotient)</p>

(1 is less than 5. I can't make any more groups of 5. This is the remainder)

Math Fact Bank

Divisor × math fact = product

_____	× 2 =	_____
_____	× 5 =	_____
_____	× 10 =	_____
_____	× 20 =	_____
_____	× 100 =	_____
_____	× _____ =	_____
(own fact)		

Steps of Forgiving Method of Division

1. Create a math fact bank.
2. Chunk: Think of how many groups of the divisor can be taken away?
3. Chunk until the difference is **less than** the divisor.
4. Add the groups/chunks. (This is your quotient).
Don't forget to put it on top of your frame!
5. Put the remainder next to the quotient.

6. Check:

$$(\text{quotient} \times \text{divisor}) + \text{remainder} = \text{dividend}$$

$$(95 \times 5) + 1 = x$$

Use partial products or area model to multiply.

$$475 + 1 = 476 \text{ (dividend)}$$