Partial Quotients

Partial Quotients Checklist:

1. Multiply your divisor by 1, 2, 5, 10. Box in your answers. Depending on how big your dividend is, the divisor may also be multiplied by 20, 50, 100, 200, or 500.

2. Subtract the boxed numbers from the multiplication problems from the dividend. Write down the multiplication fact you used to subtract on the left side of the line, underline the divisor of that fact and place the other number on the right side of the line.

3. Cross out the multiplication problem that has an answer that will not subtract from the dividend anymore.

4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 until you can not subtract anymore.

5. When you have all of your multiplication problems crossed out you are ready to add up the number on the other side of the line.

6. Your added up numbers will be your quotient.

7. If you have any number remaining from your subtraction problems that won’t subtract any more, that will be your remainder. Place both on top of the division house.

Partial quotients is a math process to be used before long division. This math process shows students WHY we divide, in addition to HOW we divide. Once students master this, they will have a better transition to long division.

Partial Quotients implement 3 math skills already taught in previous grades: multiply, subtract, add.

Through practice, every student will know how and why we divide.