

## Base-ten Division Strategies: Measure Out Method (3.OA.2, 4.NBT.6, 5.NBT.6)

With Measure Out, you determine how many “groups of” the dividend you can make within each place value.

Use Base 10 Blocks. When students are ready to move to semi-concrete, have them use the key:



Shaded square  
1000 cube



Unshaded square  
100 flat



Line  
10 rod



Dot  
1 cube

**Example 1:**  $72 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$

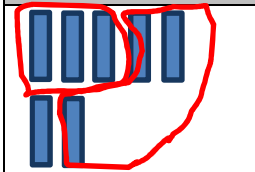

|          | Tens | Ones |
|----------|------|------|
| 72       |      |      |
| $\div 3$ |      |      |

**Step 1:** Using Place Value Table, have students put dividend into place value columns of top row using Base 10 blocks. Always have students make 2 rows of five to represent a ten frame for subitizing.

Second row is used for trading.

Only one row needed, as students will determine how many “groups” of 3 you can make in each place value.

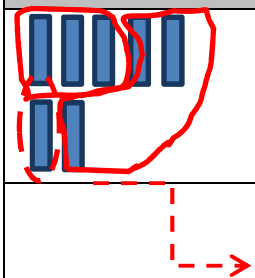


$72 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$

|          | Tens  | Ones  |
|----------|---|---|
| 72       |  |  |
| $\div 3$ | 2   |   |

**Step 2:** Starting with the Tens place, determine how many groups of 3 Tens you can make. Circle them.

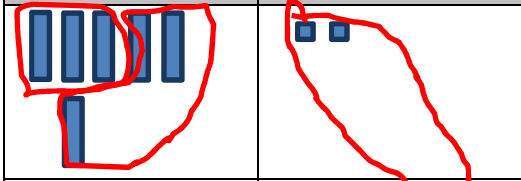
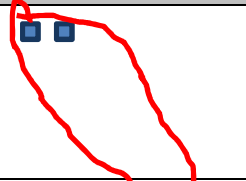
Since, you can make 2 groups of 3 Tens, put 2 in the tens place.

$72 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$

|          | Tens  | Ones  |
|----------|---|---|
| 72       |  |  |
| $\div 3$ | 2   |  |

**Step 3:** Trade the left over Ten for Ones.

$$72 \div 3 = \underline{24}$$




|          | Tens  | Ones  |
|----------|---|---|
| 72       |  |  |
| $\div 3$ | 2   | 4   |

**Step 4:** Determine how many groups of 3 Ones you can make. Circle them.

**Step 5:** There are 4 groups of 3 Ones, so put 4 in the Ones place. Since there are 2 groups of 3 Tens and 4 groups of 2 Ones, then  $72 \div 3 = 24$

**Example 2:**  $213 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$

213

|   | Tens  | Ones  |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |
|   |   |   |
|   |   |   |

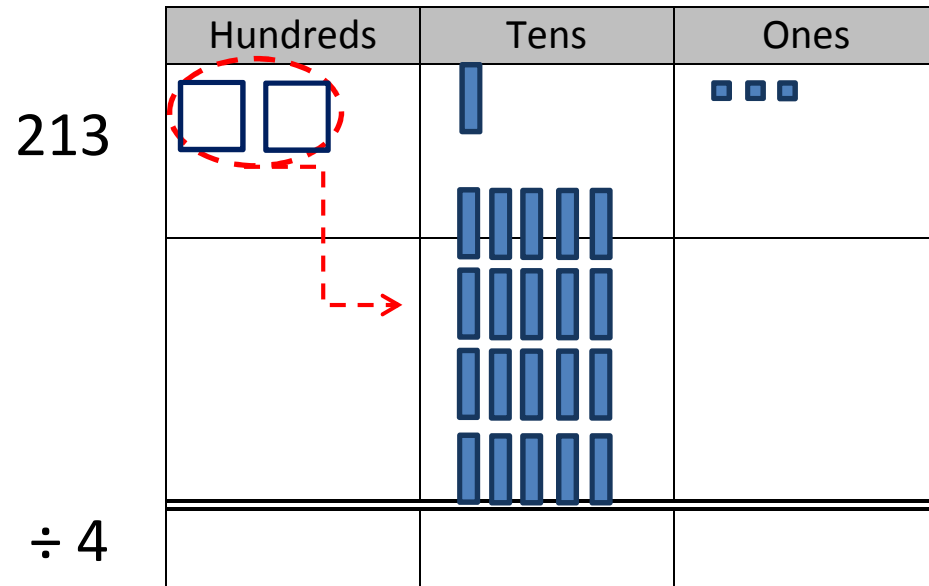
$\div 4$

**Step 1:** Using Place Value Table, have students put dividend into place value columns, like Example 1

Second row is used for trading.



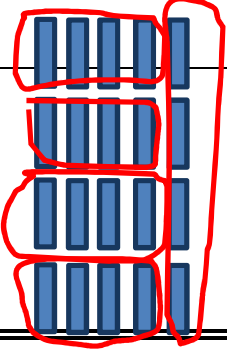
Only one row needed, as students will determine how many “groups” of 4 you can make in each place value.

$213 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$



**Step 2:** Start with grouping Hundreds.  
Students cannot make a group of 4  
Hundreds, so they trade for Tens.

$213 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$

|          | Hundreds | Tens   | Ones  |
|----------|----------|--|---|
| 213      |          |       |  |
| $\div 4$ |          | <br>5 |   |







**Step 3:** Make groups of 4 Tens. Circle them.

5 groups of 4 Tens can be made, so put 4 in the Tens place.

$213 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$

213

$\div 4$

| Hundreds | Tens  | Ones   |
|----------|---|--|
|          |  |   |
|          |  |  |
|          |  |  |
|          |  |  |
|          | 5   |  |

**Step 4:** Trade left over Tens for Ones.

$$213 \div 4 = \underline{53, 1 \text{ left over}}$$

|          | Hundreds | Tens | Ones |
|----------|----------|------|------|
| 213      |          |      |      |
| $\div 4$ |          | 5    | 3    |

**Step 5:** Make groups of 4 Ones. Circle them.




3 groups of 4 Ones can be made, so put 3 in the Ones place.

There is 1 One left over.

Since there are 5 groups of 4 Ten and 3 groups of 4 Ones, with 1 One left,  $213 \div 4 = 53, 1 \text{ left over}$ .



**Example 3:**  $3,202 \div 2 = \underline{\quad}$

|          | Thousands   | Hundreds  | Tens | Ones  |
|----------|---|---|------|---|
| 3, 202   |  |  |      |  |
|          |   |   |      |   |
| $\div 2$ |   |   |      |   |

**Step 1:** Using Place Value Table, have students put dividend into place value columns, like Example 1

Second row is used for trading.

Only one row needed, as students will determine how many "groups" of 2 you can make in each place value.

$$3,202 \div 2 = \underline{\quad}$$

|          | Thousands | Hundreds | Tens | Ones |
|----------|-----------|----------|------|------|
| 3, 202   |           |          |      |      |
|          |           |          |      |      |
| $\div 2$ | 1         |          |      |      |

**Step 2:** Start with making groups of 2 Thousands. Circle them. Students make 1 group of 2 Thousands. Put 1 in the Thousands place.

Trade any left overs for Hundreds.

$$3,202 \div 2 = \underline{\quad}$$




|          | Thousands | Hundreds | Tens | Ones |
|----------|-----------|----------|------|------|
| 3, 202   |           |          |      |      |
|          |           |          |      |      |
| $\div 2$ | 1         | 6        |      |      |

**Step 3:** Determine how many groups of 2 Hundreds you can make. Circle them.

Trade any left overs for Tens.

In this example, there are no left overs and you can make 6 groups of 2 Tens. Therefore, place a 6 in the Hundreds place.

$$3,202 \div 2 = \underline{\quad}$$




|          | Thousands   | Hundreds  | Tens | Ones  |
|----------|---|---|------|---|
| 3,202    |  |  |      |  |
| $\div 2$ | 1   | 6   | 0    |   |

**Step 4:** Determine how many groups of 2 Tens you can make. Circle them.

Trade any left overs for Ones.

In this example, there are no Hundreds to create any groups. So, place a 0 in the Tens place.

$$3,202 \div 2 = \underline{1,601}$$

|          | Thousands   | Hundreds  | Tens | Ones  |
|----------|---|---|------|---|
| 3,202    |  |  |      |  |
| $\div 2$ | 1   | 6   | 0    | 1   |

**Step 5:** Determine how many groups of 2 Ones you can make. Circle them

There is 1 group of 2 Ones with no left overs. So, place a 1 in the Ones place.

Since there are 1 group of 2 Thousands, 6 groups of 2 Hundreds, 0 groups of 2 Tens, and 1 group of 2 Ones,  $3,202 \div 2 = 1,601$ .