

MATH SKETCH NOTES

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These 4th-grade math sketch notes (AKA doodle pages) are a powerful learning and teaching tool. They cover essential math concepts and procedures for students in a visually appealing way. You can use this resource to supplement any math curriculum, and they are perfect for previewing/pre-teaching or reviewing/reinforcing.

These sketch pages are like mini anchor charts that your students actively create and can be referred to in the future.

WHAT'S INCLUDED:

- Blank student note page
(two sizes: 8.5 x 11 & composition notebook size for INBs)
- Detailed answer key
- Step-by-step PowerPoint

GUIDED NOTE-TAKING

Guiding your students through the note-taking process is so easy and requires almost zero preparation!

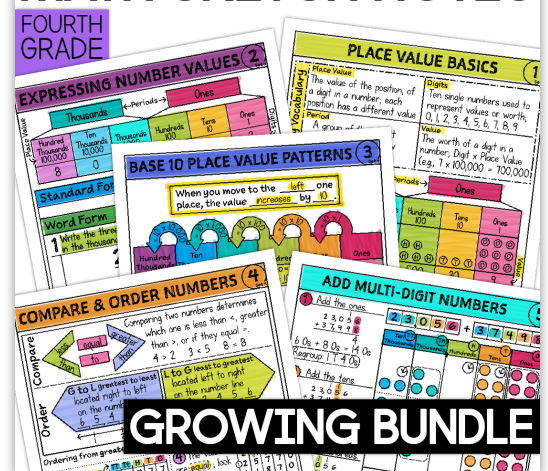
1. PowerPoint: Each sketch note page comes with a step-by-step PowerPoint that you can use to guide your students as they complete their notes.
2. Document Camera: Use a document camera to project a blank copy of the notes. Use the answer key provided to complete the note page in front of your students.

WHY SKETCH?

Sketch notes present your students with a meaningful and engaging activity they will love. Doodle note-taking activates verbal and visual modalities to capture concepts. The whole brain is absorbed in hearing, synthesizing, and retaining ideas. This high level of engagement helps students retain the content and leaves little room for distraction.

GET THE BUNDLE!!!

MATH SKETCH NOTES



MATH SKETCH NOTES

PARTIAL QUOTIENTS & EASY MULTIPLES (28)

Set 4

Easy Multiples

Stop when you reach a multiple that is greater than the dividend.

2s $6 \times 2 = 12 \rightarrow 6 \times 20 = 120 \rightarrow 6 \times 200 = 1,200$

5s $6 \times 5 = 30 \rightarrow 6 \times 50 = 300 \rightarrow 6 \times 500 = 3,000$

10s $6 \times 10 = 60 \rightarrow 6 \times 100 = 600 \rightarrow 6 \times 1,000 = 6,000$

$$\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ 6 \overline{) 492} \\ - 300 \\ \hline 192 \\ - 120 \\ \hline 72 \\ - 60 \\ \hline 12 \\ - 12 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$50 \leftarrow 6 \times 50 = 300$

$+ 20 \leftarrow 6 \times 20 = 120$

$+ 10 \leftarrow 6 \times 10 = 60$

$+ 2 \leftarrow 6 \times 2 = 12$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1,432 \\ 6 \overline{) 8,592} \\ - 6,000 \\ \hline 2,592 \\ - 1,200 \\ \hline 1,392 \\ - 1,200 \\ \hline 192 \\ - 120 \\ \hline 72 \\ - 60 \\ \hline 12 \\ - 12 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$1,000 \leftarrow 6 \times 1,000 = 6,000$

$+ 200 \leftarrow 6 \times 200 = 1,200$

$+ 200 \leftarrow 6 \times 200 = 1,200$

$+ 20 \leftarrow 6 \times 20 = 120$

$+ 10 \leftarrow 6 \times 10 = 60$

$+ 2 \leftarrow 6 \times 2 = 12$

1 List easy multiples of the divisor. Begin with 2s, 5s, 10s. Then multiply these by 10.

2 Find an easy multiple that is close to the dividend as possible and subtract.

3 Keep subtracting with easy multiples until the difference is 0 or less than the divisor.

4 Add the partial

GRADE 4

PARTIAL QUOTIENTS & EASY MULTIPLES (28)

Easy Multiples Stop when you reach a multiple that is greater than the dividend.

2s $6 \times 2 = 12$ $\times 10 \rightarrow 6 \times 20 = 120$ $\times 10 \rightarrow 6 \times 200 = 1,200$
 5s $6 \times 5 = 30$ $\times 10 \rightarrow 6 \times 50 = 300$ $\times 10 \rightarrow 6 \times 500 = 3,000$
 10s $6 \times 10 = 60$ $\times 10 \rightarrow 6 \times 100 = 600$ $\times 10 \rightarrow 6 \times 1,000 = 6,000$

6 $\overline{) 492}$
 $- 300$
 192
 $- 120$
 72
 $- 60$
 12
 $- 12$
 0

$50 \leftarrow 6 \times 50 = 300$
 $20 \leftarrow 6 \times 20 = 120$
 $10 \leftarrow 6 \times 10 = 60$
 $2 \leftarrow 6 \times 2 = 12$

1 List easy multiples of the divisor. Begin with 2s, 5s, 10s. Multiply these by 10.

2 Find an easy multiple that is close to the dividend. possible, one step at a time.

PARTIAL QUOTIENTS & EASY MULTIPLES (28)

Easy Multiples Stop when you reach a multiple that is greater than the dividend.

2s $6 \times 2 = 12$ $\times 10 \rightarrow 6 \times 20 = 120$ $\times 10 \rightarrow 6 \times 200 = 1,200$
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1 List easy multiples of the divisor. Begin with 2s, 5s, 10s. Then multiply these by 10.

2 Find an easy multiple that is close to the dividend. possible, one step at a time.

2 SIZES: STANDARD US 8.5 × 11
& COMPOSITION NOTEBOOK



$6 \overline{) 492}$
 $- 300$
 192
 $- 120$
 72
 $- 60$
 12
 $- 12$
 0

$10 \leftarrow 6 \times 10 = 60$
 $2 \leftarrow 6 \times 2 = 12$

quotients on right side to get your final answer.

$6 \overline{) 492}$
 $- 300$
 192
 $- 120$
 72
 $- 60$
 12
 $- 12$
 0

$2 \leftarrow 6 \times 2 = 12$

PARTIAL QUOTIENTS & EASY MULTIPLES (28)

Easy Multiples

Stop when you reach a multiple that is greater than the dividend.

2s $6 \times 2 = 12$ $\times 10 \rightarrow 6 \times 20 = 120$ $\times 10 \rightarrow 6 \times 200 = 1,200$
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STEP-BY-STEP POWERPOINT

1 List easy multiples of the divisor. Begin with 2s, 5s, 10s. Then multiply these by 10.

2 Find an easy multiple that is close to the dividend as possible and subtract.

3 Keep subtracting with easy multiples until the difference is 0 or less than the divisor.

4 Add the partial quotients on the right side to get your final answer.

- 6,000	← 1,000	$6 \times 1,000 = 6,000$
2,592	+	
- 1,200	← 200	$6 \times 200 = 1,200$
1,392	+	
- 1,200	← 200	$6 \times 200 = 1,200$
192	+	
- 120	← 20	$6 \times 20 = 120$
72	+	
- 60	← 10	$6 \times 10 = 60$
12	+	
- 12	← 2	$6 \times 2 = 12$
0		

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MacBook Pro

PARTIAL QUOTIENTS & EASY MULTIPLES (28)

Set 4

Easy Multiples

Stop when you reach a multiple that is greater than the dividend.

2s $6 \times 2 = 12$ $\times 10 \rightarrow 6 \times 20 = 120$ $\times 10 \rightarrow 6 \times 200 = 1,200$
 5s $6 \times 5 = 30$ $\times 10 \rightarrow 6 \times 50 = 300$ $\times 10 \rightarrow 6 \times 500 = 3,000$
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1 List easy multiples of the divisor. Begin with 2s, 5s, 10s. Then multiply these by 10.

DETAILED ANSWER KEY

$\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ 6 \overline{) 492} \\ - 300 \\ \hline 192 \\ - 120 \\ \hline 72 \\ - 60 \\ \hline 12 \\ - 12 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ + \\ 20 \\ + \\ 10 \\ + \\ 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} 6 \times 50 = 300 \\ 6 \times 20 = 120 \\ 6 \times 10 = 60 \\ 6 \times 2 = 12 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 1,432 \\ 6 \overline{) 8,592} \\ - 6,000 \\ \hline 2,592 \\ - 1,200 \\ \hline 1,392 \\ - 1,200 \\ \hline 192 \\ - 120 \\ \hline 72 \\ - 60 \\ \hline 12 \\ - 12 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ + \\ 200 \\ + \\ 20 \\ + \\ 10 \\ + \\ 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} 6 \times 200 = 1,200 \\ 6 \times 200 = 1,200 \\ 6 \times 20 = 120 \\ 6 \times 10 = 60 \\ 6 \times 2 = 12 \end{array}$

with easy multiples until the difference is 0 or less than the divisor.

4 Add the partial quotients on the right side to get your final answer.