

MATH SKETCH NOTES

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These 5th-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 × 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!

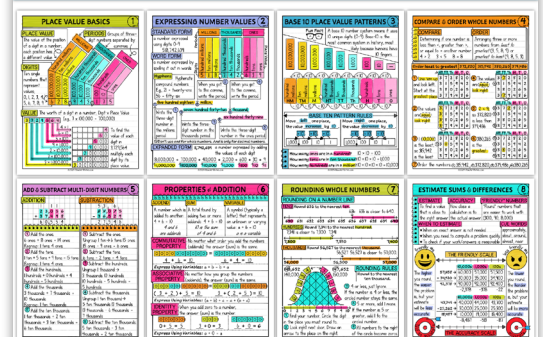
1. PowerPoint: Each sketch note page comes with a step-by-step PowerPoint that you can use to guide your students as they complete their notes.
2. Document Camera: Use a document camera to project a blank copy of the notes. Use the answer key provided to complete the note page in front of your students.

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!!!

FIFTH GRADE MATH GUIDED SKETCH NOTES



GROWING BUNDLE

MATH SKETCH NOTES

LONG DIVISION STRATEGIES

20
Set 5

AREA MODEL

$$[2,457 \div 9]$$

$$200 + 70 + 3$$

2,457	657	27
-1,800	-630	-27
657	27	0

PARTIAL QUOTIENTS

2	7	3
9	2,4	57
-	1,800	
	657	
-	630	
	27	
-	27	
		0

Compatible Numbers

200 $9 \times 200 = 1,800$

70 $9 \times 70 = 630$

3 $9 \times 3 = 27$

- 1 Subtract the compatible number that is closest to, but not greater than, the dividend.
- 2 Keep subtracting with compatible numbers until the difference is 0 or less than the divisor.
- 3 Add the partial quotients on the right side to get the final answer.

STANDARD ALGORITHM

0	2	7	3
9	2,4	57	
-	18		
	65		
-	63		
	27		
-	27		
		0	

DIVIDE • MULTIPLY • SUBTRACT

BRING DOWN • REPEAT/REMAINDER

D÷ $2 \div 9 = 0$

M× $7 \times 9 = 63$

D÷ $24 \div 9 = 2$

S- $65 - 63 = 2$

M× $2 \times 9 = 18$

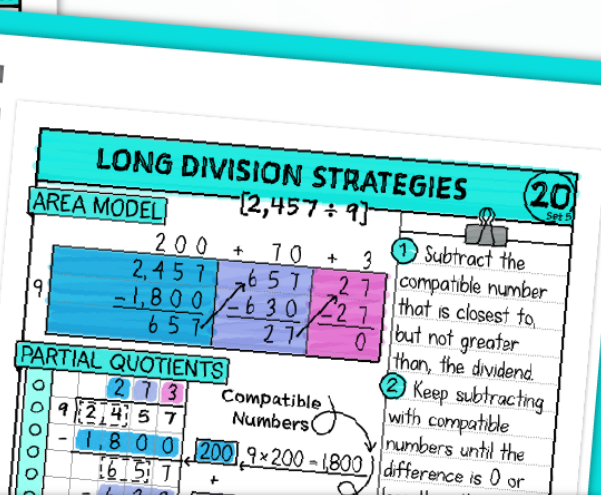
B↓ Bring Down 7

S- $24 - 18 = 6$

B↓ Bring Down

D÷ $65 \div 9 = 7$

GRADE 5



STEP-BY-STEP POWERPOINT

LONG DIVISION STRATEGIES 20 Sets

AREA MODEL $[2,457 \div 9]$

$200 + 70 + 3$

$2,457 - 1,800 = 657$

$657 - 630 = 27$

$27 - 27 = 0$

$1,800$

630

STANDARD ALGORITHM

DIVIDE • MULTIPLY • SUBTRACT

BRING DOWN • REPEAT/REMAINDER

	0	2	7	3
9	2	4	5	7
-	1	8		
		6	5	
-		6	3	
			2	7
-			2	7
				0

D+ $2 \div 9 = 0$ **Mx $7 \times 9 = 63$**

D+ $24 \div 9 = 2$ **S- $65 - 63 = 2$**

Mx $2 \times 9 = 18$ **B↓ Bring Down 7**

S- $24 - 18 = 6$ **D+ $27 \div 9 = 3$**

B↓ Bring Down 5 **Mx $3 \times 9 = 27$**

D+ $65 \div 9 = 7$ **S- $27 - 27 = 0$**

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20
Set 5

$$[2,457 \div 9]$$

200 + 70 + 30

2,457 - 1,800 = 657

657 - 630 = 27

27 - 27 = 0

PARTIAL QUOTIENTS

- 1 Subtract the compatible number that is closest to, but not greater than, the dividend.
- 2 Keep subtracting with compatible numbers until the

Compatible
Numbers(

$200 \leftarrow 9 \times 200 = 1,800$

DETAILED ANSWER KEY

STANDARD A

$$\begin{array}{r}
 0\ 2\ 7\ 3 \\
 9 \overline{) 2\,4\,5\,7} \\
 \underline{- 1\,8} \\
 6\,5 \\
 \underline{- 6\,3} \\
 2\,7 \\
 \underline{- 2\,7} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

DIVIDE • MULTIPLY • SUBTRACT
BRING DOWN • REPEAT/REMAINDER

D ÷ 2 ÷ 9 = 0

$$\boxed{D \div 24 \div 9 = 2}$$

Mx $2 \times 9 = 18$

S- 24 - 18 - 6

B ↓ Bring Down

$65 \div 9 = 7$

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Mx 7 x 9 = 63

$$S- \underline{65} - \underline{63} = 2$$

B↓ Bring Down

$$D \div 27 \div 9 = 3$$

$$\boxed{M \times} \quad 3 \times 9 = 27$$

$$S-27-27=0$$