

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!

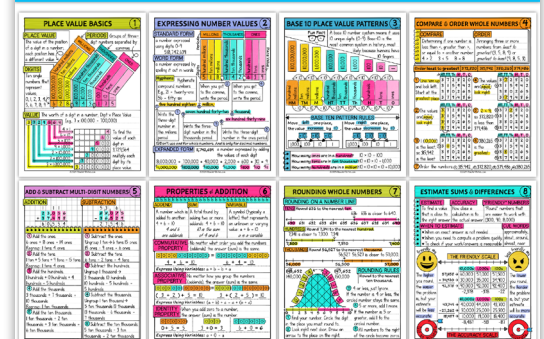
1. PowerPoint: Each sketch note page comes with a step-by-step PowerPoint that you can use to guide your students as they complete their notes.
2. Document Camera: Use a document camera to project a blank copy of the notes. Use the answer key provided to complete the note page in front of your students.

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

2-DIGIT DIVISOR LONG DIVISION

21
Set 5

[AREA MODEL]

For the area model of a division problem, the **dividend** is the area. The **quotient** is the length, and the **divisor** is the width.

Area Model
divisor
dividend
quotient

partial quotients $\rightarrow 200 + 50 + 8$

$\begin{array}{r} 8,256 \\ - 6,400 \\ \hline 1,856 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1,856 \\ - 1,600 \\ \hline 256 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 256 \\ - 256 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$
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DIVIDE

DIVIDE

DIVIDE

Estimate a quotient. 1. Round the divisor. 2. Find the closest compatible number that is less than the dividend. 3. Divide.

$$8,256 \div 32$$

$$6,000 \div 30 = 200$$

MULTIPLY

Estimate $\rightarrow 200$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 32 \\ 6,400 \end{array}$$

SUBTRACT

$$8,256 - 6,400 = 1,856$$

BRING OVER

$$1,856$$

FINAL STEP

Add the partial quotients
 $200 + 50 + 8 = 258$

$$1,856 \div 32$$

$$1,500 \div 30 = 50$$

MULTIPLY

Estimate $\rightarrow 50$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 32 \\ 1,600 \end{array}$$

SUBTRACT

$$1,856 - 1,600 = 256$$

BRING OVER

$$256$$

$$256 \div 32$$

$$240 \div 30 = 8$$

MULTIPLY

Estimate $\rightarrow 8$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 32 \\ 256 \end{array}$$

SUBTRACT

$$256 - 256 = 0$$

BRING OVER

GRADE 5

2-DIGIT DIVISOR LONG DIVISION

21
Set 5

[AREA MODEL]

For the area model of a division problem, the **dividend** is the area. The **quotient** is the length, and the **divisor** is the width.

Area Model
divisor
dividend

partial quotients → 200 + 50 +

$$\begin{array}{r} 8,256 \\ -6,400 \\ \hline 1,856 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1,856 \\ -1,600 \\ \hline 256 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 256 \\ -256 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

DIVIDE

DIVIDE

DIVIDE

Estimate a quotient. 1. Round the divisor. 2. Find the closest compatible number that is less than the dividend. 3. Divide.

$$8,256 \div 32$$

$$1,856 \div 32$$

$$256 \div 32$$

2-DIGIT DIVISOR LONG DIVISION

21
Set 6

[AREA MODEL]

For the area model of a division problem, the **dividend** is the area. The **quotient** is the length, and the **divisor** is the width.

Area Model
divisor
dividend

partial quotients → 200 + 50 +

$$\begin{array}{r} 8,256 \\ -6,400 \\ \hline 1,856 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1,856 \\ -1,600 \\ \hline 256 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 256 \\ -256 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

DIVIDE

DIVIDE

DIVIDE

Estimate a quotient. 1. Round the divisor. 2. Find the closest compatible number that is less than the dividend. 3. Divide.

FINAL STEP Add the partial quotients.
 $200 + 50 + 8 = 258$

FINAL STEP Add the partial quotients.
 $200 + 50 + 8 = 258$



STEP-BY-STEP POWERPOINT

2-DIGIT DIVISOR LONG DIVISION (21 sets)

[AREA MODEL]

For the area model of a division problem, the **dividend** is the area. The **quotient** is the length, and the **divisor** is the width.

Area Model: $\frac{\text{dividend}}{\text{divisor}} = \text{quotient}$

partial quotients $\rightarrow 200 + 50 + 8$

DIVIDE

divisor. 2. Find the closest than the dividend 3. Divide.

$\div 32$ $\div 32$ $\div 32$

$\div 32$ $\div 32$ $\div 32$

$\div 32$ $\div 32$ $\div 32$

MULTIPLY **MULTIPLY** **MULTIPLY**

Estimate $\rightarrow 200$ Estimate $\rightarrow 50$ Estimate $\rightarrow 8$

$\times$ Divisor $\rightarrow \times 32$ $\times$ Divisor $\rightarrow \times 32$ $\times$ Divisor $\rightarrow \times 32$

SUBTRACT **SUBTRACT** **SUBTRACT**

$8,256 - 6,400 = 1,856$ $1,856 - 1,600 = 256$ $256 - 256 = 0$

BRING OVER **BRING OVER** **BRING OVER**

1,856 256 Nothing!

FINAL STEP Add the partial quotients.
 $200 + 50 + 8 = 258$

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2-DIGIT DIVISOR LONG DIVISION

21

Set 5

For the area model of a division problem, the dividend is the area. The quotient is the length, and the divisor is the width.

Area Model
divisor quotient dividend

partial quotients → 200

$\begin{array}{r} 8,256 \\ - 6,400 \\ \hline 1,856 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 50 \\ + 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1,856 \\ - 1,600 \\ \hline 256 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 256 \\ - 256 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$
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DIVIDE

DIVIDE

DIVIDE

Estimate a quotient. 1. Round the divisor. 2. Find the compatible number.

8,256
↓
6,000

MULTIPLY

Estimate

× Divisor → $\times 32$
 $6,400$

SUBTRACT

$8,256 - 6,400 = 1,856$

BRING OVER

1,856

FINAL STEP

Add the partial quotients.
 $200 + 50 + 8 = 258$

× Divisor → $\times 32$
 $1,600$

SUBTRACT

$1,856 - 1,600 = 256$

BRING OVER

256

Estimate → 8
× Divisor → $\times 32$
 256

SUBTRACT

$256 - 256 = 0$

BRING OVER

Nothing!

DETAILED ANSWER KEY