Chunking

Name: _____ Date: _____



Mr Boston says: Use big, easy chunks like × 10 and × 5. Add up how many lots you took away.

Instead of dividing all at once, subtract large chunks. Example: 156 ÷ 12. 12 × 10 = 120, 156 – 120 = 36, 12 × 3 = 36, 36 – 36 = 0, 10 + 3 = 13. Answer = 13.

1 **168 ÷ 12**

Useful chunks: 12 × 10 = 120 · 12 × 5 = 60 · 12 × 2 = 24

Answer = _____

2 **195 ÷ 15**

Useful chunks: 15 × 10 = 150 · 15 × 5 = 75 · 15 × 2 = 30

Answer = _____

3 **336 ÷ 16**

Useful chunks: 16 × 10 = 160 · 16 × 5 = 80 · 16 × 2 = 32

Answer = _____

4 **360 ÷ 24**

Useful chunks: 24 × 10 = 240 · 24 × 5 = 120 · 24 × 2 = 48

Answer = _____

5 **576 ÷ 18**

Useful chunks: 18 × 10 = 180 · 18 × 5 = 90 · 18 × 2 = 36

Answer = _____

6 **675 ÷ 25**

Useful chunks: 25 × 10 = 250 · 25 × 5 = 125 · 25 × 2 = 50

Answer = _____

Answers for grown-ups

Chunking

1. 168 ÷ 12 = **14** (for example 12 × 10, 12 × 2, 12 × 2; 10 + 2 + 2 = 14)
2. 195 ÷ 15 = **13** (for example 15 × 10, 15 × 2, 15 × 1; 10 + 2 + 1 = 13)
3. 336 ÷ 16 = **21** (for example 16 × 20, 16 × 1; 20 + 1 = 21)
4. 360 ÷ 24 = **15** (for example 24 × 10, 24 × 5; 10 + 5 = 15)
5. 576 ÷ 18 = **32** (for example 18 × 20, 18 × 10, 18 × 2; 20 + 10 + 2 = 32)
6. 675 ÷ 25 = **27** (for example 25 × 20, 25 × 5, 25 × 2; 20 + 5 + 2 = 27)