



Division – Written Methods

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 5 \overline{) 20} \\ \underline{20} \\ 0 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 2 \overline{) 32} \\ \underline{32} \\ 0 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 5 \overline{) 30} \\ \underline{30} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Division - Written Methods

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Keep track of progress using the Progress Tracker.



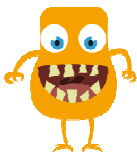
I am confident with this.



I found some parts hard.



I found this difficult, I need more practice.



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Division - Chunking Method TU Extra Practise



Division Without Remainders	Division With Remainders
Problem: $91 \div 7$ $\begin{array}{r} 91 \\ - 70 \text{ (10} \times 7\text{)} \\ \hline 21 \\ - 21 \text{ (3} \times 7\text{)} \\ \hline 36 \end{array}$ Answer: $10+3 = 13$	Problem: $89 \div 4$ $\begin{array}{r} 89 \\ - 40 \text{ (10} \times 4\text{)} \\ \hline 49 \\ - 40 \text{ (10} \times 4\text{)} \\ \hline 9 \\ - 8 \text{ (2} \times 4\text{)} \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$ Answer: $10+10+2 = 22 \text{ r}1$

Complete these division sums using the chunking method.

1) $64 \div 3$

2) $93 \div 4$

3) $57 \div 2$

4) $97 \div 5$

5) $73 \div 3$

6) $52 \div 4$

7) $99 \div 8$

8) $63 \div 4$

9) $79 \div 6$

Short Division - Flower Power

You can divide money or decimal numbers using short division. When dividing, you may be left with remainders.

e.g. $£16.86 \div 5$ Approximate answer: $15 \div 5 = £3.00$

Work out $16 \div 5 = 3$, carry 1, then work out $18 \div 5 = 3$, carry 3, then finally $36 \div 5 = 7$ remainder 1.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.37r1 \\ 5 \overline{) 16.1836} \end{array}$$

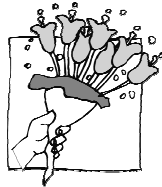
The answer will need to be rounded down because there is a remainder of 1. Answer: $£16.86 \div 5 = £3.37$

When left with remainders use your judgement when deciding to round the answer up or down. You can check your answer by multiplying: $£3.37 \times 5 = £16.85$

Use short division. How much will it cost to buy just one flower?



£4.23



£24.50



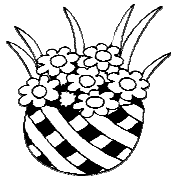
£11.99



£18.25



£8.73



£32.56



£1.88



£29.79

Approx. answer:	Approx. answer:	Approx. answer:	Approx. answer:
Approx. answer:	Approx. answer:	Approx. answer:	Approx. answer:

Long Division - Repeated Subtraction (HTU)



This method works by looking at the number you want to divide and think about the number that is nearest to it (without going over) in the times tables you are dividing by (divisor). This is then subtracted. Subtraction continues until there are no more numbers left, or there is a remainder.

e.g. $560 \div 24 = 23 \text{ r}8$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 23 \text{ r}8 \\
 \hline
 24 \overline{) 560} \\
 - 480 \\
 \hline
 80 \\
 - 72 \\
 \hline
 8
 \end{array}$$

The digits of the answer when you have subtracted, is written above the line.

480 has been subtracted because $24 \times 20 = 480$

72 has been subtracted because $24 \times 3 = 72$

Helpful Tip. When deciding on how many to subtract, you might want to look at the number 56: How many 24's go into 56? The answer is 2, therefore if the zeros are included: How many 24's go into 560? The answer is 20.

Complete these sums using the long division method. You might want to write out the multiples of the number you are dividing by on a separate piece of paper to help you.

1)

$$24 \overline{) 573}$$

2)

$$24 \overline{) 269}$$

3)

$$25 \overline{) 761}$$

4)

$$25 \overline{) 819}$$

5)

$$55 \overline{) 545}$$

6)

$$55 \overline{) 850}$$

7)

$$42 \overline{) 903}$$

8)

$$42 \overline{) 879}$$

9)

$$35 \overline{) 846}$$

10)

$$35 \overline{) 512}$$

11)

$$44 \overline{) 938}$$

12)

$$44 \overline{) 684}$$

Answers

Using The 'Chunking' Method TU

- 1) $65 \div 5 = 13$ 2) $72 \div 3 = 24$ 3) $52 \div 4 = 13$ 4) $75 \div 5 = 15$ 5) $46 \div 2 = 23$ 6) $78 \div 6 = 13$
 7) $50 \div 3 = 16 \text{ r } 2$ 8) $71 \div 4 = 17 \text{ r } 3$ 9) $65 \div 2 = 32 \text{ r } 1$ 10) $89 \div 5 = 17 \text{ r } 4$ 11) $91 \div 3 = 30 \text{ r } 1$ 12) $97 \div 4 = 24 \text{ r } 1$

Division – Chunking Method TU Extra Practise

- 1) $64 \div 3 = 21\text{r}1$ 2) $93 \div 4 = 23\text{r}1$ 3) $57 \div 2 = 28\text{r}1$ 4) $97 \div 5 = 19\text{r}2$ 5) $73 \div 3 = 24\text{r}1$ 6) $52 \div 4 = 13$
 7) $99 \div 8 = 12\text{r}3$ 8) $63 \div 4 = 15\text{r}3$ 9) $79 \div 6 = 13\text{r}1$

Chunking Method Division – The Stars and Beyond!

Answers will vary. When using a calculator to check division answers, if the answer has a remainder, it will give you a decimal number. To find out what the answer is as a remainder, you need work it out like this:

Example 1, $89 \div 3 = 29\text{r}2$ Calculator answer = 29.6666

To find remainders, use the whole number from the calculator answer = $29 \times 3 = 87$, then count on from 87 to 89 = 2, therefore the remainder is 2.

Example 2, $46 \div 4 = 11\text{r}2$ Calculator answer = 11.5

$11 \times 4 = 44$, count on from 44 to 46 = 2, therefore remainder 2

Division Using The Chunking Method HTU

- 1) $228 \div 2 = 114$ 2) $369 \div 5 = 73 \text{ r } 4$ 3) $186 \div 3 = 62$ 4) $768 \div 5 = 153 \text{ r } 3$
 5) $144 \div 2 = 72$ 6) $189 \div 3 = 63$ 7) $645 \div 5 = 129$ 8) $366 \div 3 = 122$
 9) $172 \div 2 = 86$ 10) $173 \div 5 = 34 \text{ r } 3$ 11) $637 \div 4 = 159 \text{ r } 1$ 12) $713 \div 3 = 237 \text{ r } 2$

Chunking Method TU, HTU

- 1) 73r1 2) 28r2 3) 186r1 4) 15r3 5) 50r6 6) 116r3 7) 168 8) 13r4 9) 87r6

Division Using The Chunking Method HTU (Extra Practise)

- 1) $267 \div 5 = 53\text{r}2$ 2) $234 \div 3 = 78$ 3) $398 \div 4 = 99\text{r}2$
 4) $403 \div 6 = 67\text{r}1$ 5) $628 \div 9 = 69\text{r}7$ 6) $536 \div 7 = 76\text{r}4$
 7) $157 \div 2 = 78\text{r}2$ 8) $613 \div 8 = 76\text{r}5$ 9) $322 \div 4 = 80\text{r}2$

Chunking Method Division (HTU) – Ten Pin Bowling

Answers will vary. When using a calculator to check division answers, if the answer has a remainder, it will give you a decimal number. To find out what the answer is as a remainder, you need work it out like this:

Example 1, $373 \div 9 = 41\text{r}4$ Calculator answer = 41.44

To find remainders, use the whole number from the calculator answer = $41 \times 9 = 369$, then count on from 369 to 373 = 4, therefore the remainder is 4.

Example 2, $912 \div 7 = 130\text{r}2$ Calculator answer = 130.02

$130 \times 7 = 910$, count on from 910 to 912 = 2, therefore remainder 2

Chunking Method Division – Barbeque Time!

Answers will vary. When using a calculator to check division answers, if the answer has a remainder, it will give you a decimal number. To find out what the answer is as a remainder, you need work it out like this:

Example 1, $373 \div 9 = 41\text{r}4$ Calculator answer = 41.44

To find remainders, use the whole number from the calculator answer = $41 \times 9 = 369$, then count on from 369 to 373 = 4, therefore the remainder is 4.

Example 2, $912 \div 7 = 130\text{r}2$ Calculator answer = 130.02

$130 \times 7 = 910$, count on from 910 to 912 = 2, therefore remainder 2

Short Division – tu

- 1) 31 2) 24 3) 43 4) 21 5) 21 6) 12 7) 11 8) 33 9) 11

Short Division tu – Carrying Numbers

- 1) 17 2) 18 3) 39 4) 15 5) 16 6) 19 7) 17 8) 18 9) 14 10) 16 11) 12 12) 12