

Monday

Division written method

Group B

IXL Sections to help with times tables are BB and CC

Warm up

Using your division facts, have a go at working out these questions. There may be remainders

$23 \div 5 =$

$19 \div 2 =$

$14 \div 3 =$

$29 \div 3 =$

$48 \div 10 =$

$52 \div 5 =$

Answer these questions in your maths books. Use the short bus-stop method.

How many times does 3 go into 5?

It goes into 5 once and has a remainder of 2.

$57 \div 3 = 19$

How many times does 3 go into 27?

It goes into 27 nine times and has no remainder.

$$\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 3 \overline{) 57} \\ \underline{3} \\ 27 \\ \underline{27} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Task 2 – use the written method above to help answer these questions.

$36 \div 3 =$

$28 \div 2 =$

$44 \div 4 =$

$93 \div 3 =$

$64 \div 2 =$

$55 \div 5 =$

Task 3— Continue to use the written method for these questions BUT you will need to look out for remainders!

1. $8 \overline{) 80}$

3. $8 \overline{) 88}$

5. $8 \overline{) 96}$

2. $3 \overline{) 42}$

4. $4 \overline{) 64}$



Task 4 – Use the Bus stop method when working out these calculations

More challenging	Superstar material
$12 \div 3 =$	$65 \div 5 =$
$27 \div 3 =$	$28 \div 4 =$
$65 \div 5 =$	$48 \div 4 =$
$48 \div 2 =$	$36 \div 4 =$
$36 \div 4 =$	$99 \div 9 =$
$54 \div 3 =$	$96 \div 2 =$

Pick at least 6 of these— if you get them ALL right then move on. If not then pick a couple more to practise.

Think... What is a remainder? Explain it below!

