

Example: $40 \div 3 =$

First, draw the correct number of people you are sharing between...

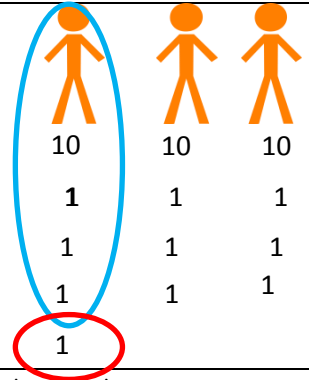
Secondly, share out the tens...

Then share out the ones...

Circle one group and count how many.

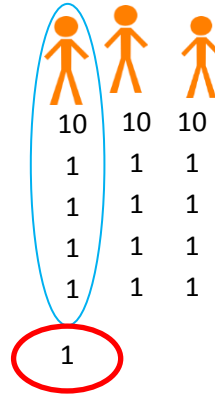
See how many you have left over. This is your remainder.

$40 \div 3 = 13 \text{ r } 1$

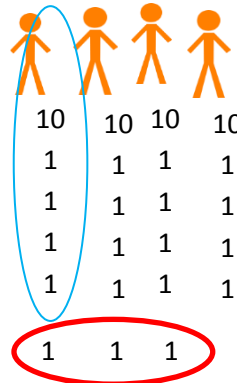


1. Use the method in the example to work out the answers to these divisions.

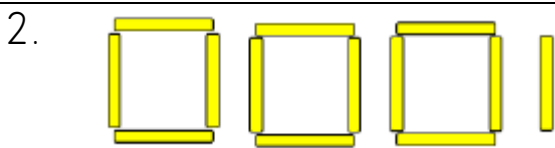
a) $43 \div 3 = 14 \text{ r } 1$



b) $59 \div 4 = 14 \text{ r } 3$



c) $61 \div 5 = 12 \text{ r } 1$



There are 13 lolly sticks altogether.

There are 3 groups of 4 lolly sticks.

There is 1 lolly stick remaining.

$13 \div 3 = 4 \text{ r } 1$

3. Fill in the missing gaps in these division calculations.

a) $38 \div 3 = 12 \text{ r}2$

b) $22 \div 4 = 5 \text{ r}2$

c) $58 \div 4 = 14 \text{ r}2$

d) $99 \div 8 = 12 \text{ r}3$

4. Bob says:

'I know that $75 \div 5$ will have no remainders before I even work it out.'

How does Bob know this without working it out?

Because it ends in 5 and if a number ends in 5 or 0 it can be divided by 5.

Miss Ramsay says no matter what you divide by 27 there will always be a remainder because it is an odd number.

Do you agree? Explain why/why not.

I disagree because it can be divided 3 and 9 equally without a remainder.

Odd numbers can't be divided by 2 without a remainder but they can be divided equally by other numbers.



Jack has 17 stickers,

He sorts his stickers into equal groups but has some stickers remaining.

How many stickers would be in each group and how many would be remaining?

Find all the possibilities.

3 groups of 5 with 2 remaining or 5 groups of 3 with 2 remaining.

8 groups of 2 with 1 remaining or 2 groups of 8 with 1 remaining

2 groups of 6 with 5 remaining or 6 groups of 2 with 5 remaining

4 groups of 4 with 1 remaining.

1 group of 10 with 7 remaining or 1 group of 7 with 10 remaining.

1 group of 9 with 8 remaining or 1 group of 8 with 9 remaining.

