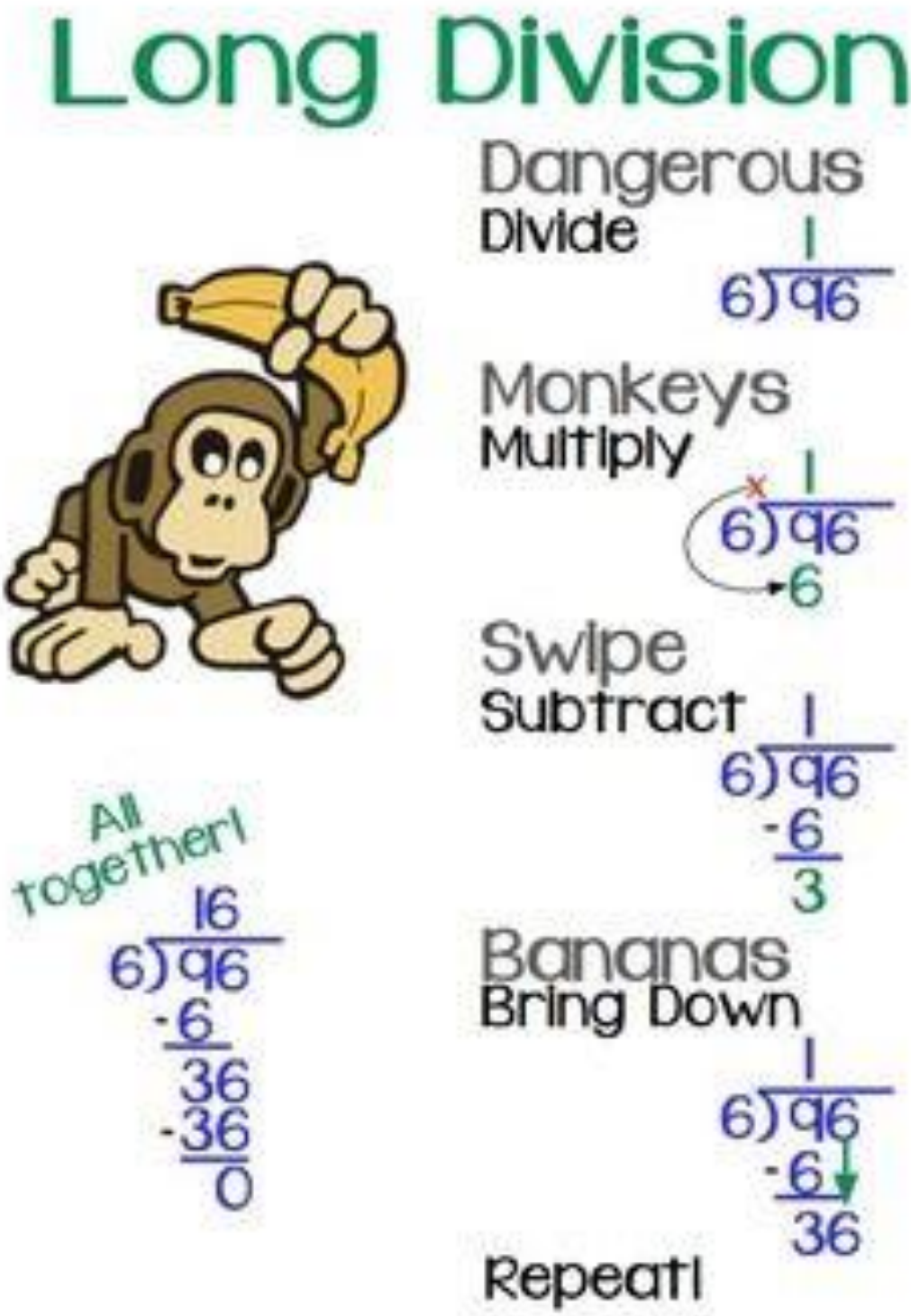
LONG DIVISION PRACTISE – No remainders



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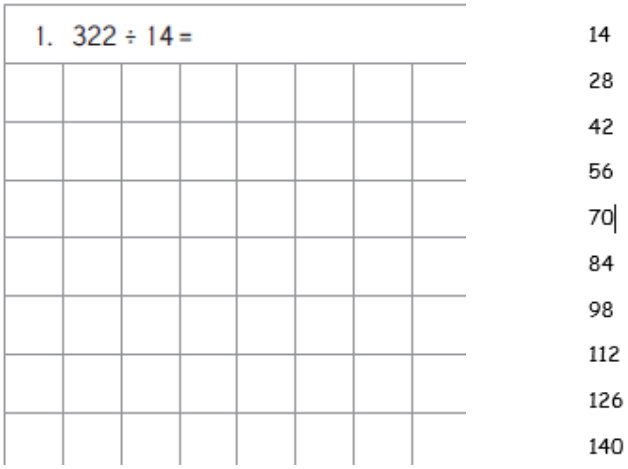
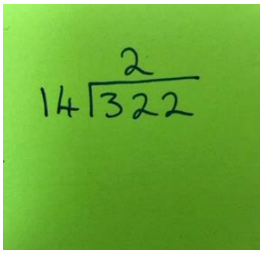
Let's look at this example together:

1. Begin by listing multiple of 14 up to 10 x 14 (this helps children to realise whether their answers are correct).

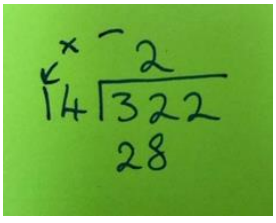


If children do not know multiples, encourage strategies such as repeat addition – add 10, then add 4.

2. Now refer to our dangerous monkeys! DIVIDE 32 by 14. The answer is 2. Put this answer above the 2 under the 'bus-stop.'



3. The next step in our dangerous monkeys is to MULTIPLY. You need to multiply your answer of 2 by 14. You can use your multiples to help you here. It equals 28 which you write underneath the 32.



4. We've done divide and multiply, now we need to SUBTRACT. We will subtract the 28 from the 32 and record the answer underneath.

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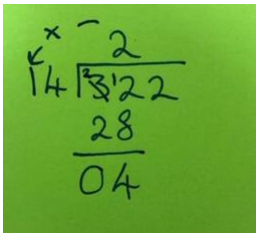
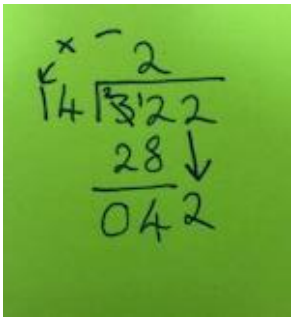
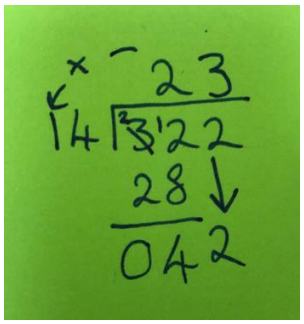


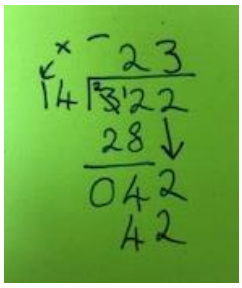
5. The final step in the process is to BRING DOWN. We bring down the next number in line – the 2.



6. Now we repeat the whole process. So if we go back to the beginning, our first step is to DIVIDE. This time we divide 42 by 14. If we look at our multiples, we can see the answer is 3. We put the number 3 above the 'bus-stop' line, next to the 2.



7. After divide, we MULTIPLY. So if we look at our multiples we can see that 3 x 14 = 42. We record this answer under the other 42.



8. Remember what comes next? SUBTRACT. 42 – 42 = 0.

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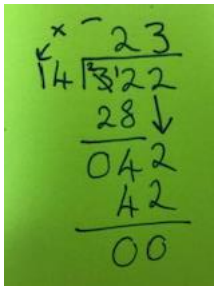

Once you get to zero, you can be confident you have your final answer.