

LONG DIVISION PRACTISE - No remainders

Long Division



Dangerous
Divide

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 6 \overline{) 96} \end{array}$$

Monkeys
Multiply

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 1 \\ 6 \overline{) 96} \\ \underline{6} \end{array}$$

Swipe
Subtract

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 6 \overline{) 96} \\ \underline{-6} \\ 3 \end{array}$$

All
together!

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 6 \overline{) 96} \\ \underline{-6} \\ 36 \\ \underline{-36} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Bananas
Bring Down

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 6 \overline{) 96} \\ \underline{-6} \\ 36 \end{array}$$

Repeat!

LONG DIVISION PRACTISE - No remainders

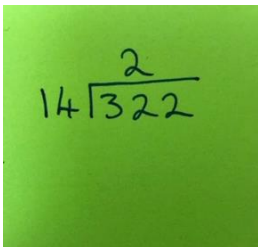
Let's look at this example together:

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

1. $322 \div 14 =$								14
								28
								42
								56
								70
								84
								98
								112
								126
								140

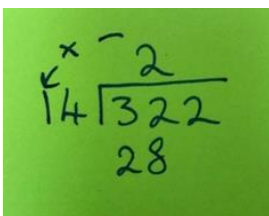
If children do not know multiples, encourage strategies such as repeat addition - add 10, then add 4.

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.'



Handwritten long division of 32 by 14. The divisor 14 is on the left, the dividend 32 is on the right, and the quotient 2 is written above the bus-stop line.

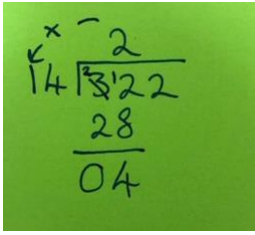
3. The next step in our dangerous monkeys is to MULTIPLY. You need to multiply your answer of 2 by 14. You can use your multiples to help you here. It equals 28 which you write underneath the 32.



Handwritten long division of 32 by 14. The divisor 14 is on the left, the dividend 32 is on the right, and the quotient 2 is written above the bus-stop line. The product 28 is written below the 32.

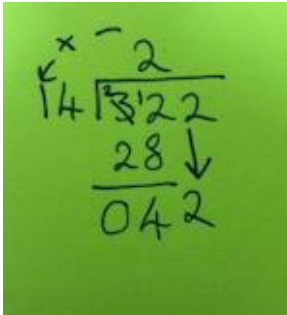
4. We've done divide and multiply, now we need to SUBTRACT. We will subtract the 28 from the 32 and record the answer underneath.

LONG DIVISION PRACTISE - No remainders



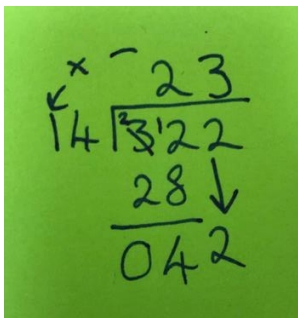
Handwritten long division of 22 by 14. The divisor 14 is on the left, and the dividend 22 is on the right. A horizontal line is drawn under the 22. The quotient 2 is written above the line. A multiplication sign is to the left of the 2. Below the line, 28 is written, and a subtraction line is drawn under it, resulting in 04.

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



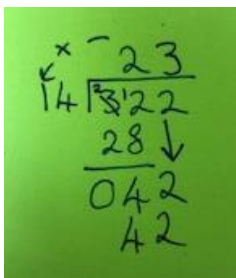
Handwritten long division of 22 by 14. The divisor 14 is on the left, and the dividend 22 is on the right. A horizontal line is drawn under the 22. The quotient 2 is written above the line. A multiplication sign is to the left of the 2. Below the line, 28 is written, and a downward arrow points to the next digit 2. A subtraction line is drawn under 28, resulting in 042.

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.



Handwritten long division of 223 by 14. The divisor 14 is on the left, and the dividend 223 is on the right. A horizontal line is drawn under the 22. The quotient 2 is written above the line. A multiplication sign is to the left of the 2. Below the line, 28 is written, and a downward arrow points to the next digit 3. A subtraction line is drawn under 28, resulting in 042.

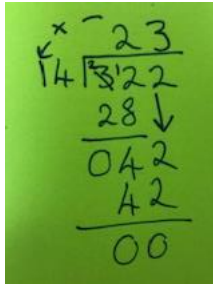
7. After divide, we MULTIPLY. So if we look at our multiples we can see that $3 \times 14 = 42$. We record this answer under the other 42.



Handwritten long division of 223 by 14. The divisor 14 is on the left, and the dividend 223 is on the right. A horizontal line is drawn under the 22. The quotient 2 is written above the line. A multiplication sign is to the left of the 2. Below the line, 28 is written, and a downward arrow points to the next digit 3. A subtraction line is drawn under 28, resulting in 042. Below 042, 42 is written.

8. Remember what comes next? SUBTRACT. $42 - 42 = 0$.

LONG DIVISION PRACTISE - No remainders



Handwritten long division on a green background:

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 14 \overline{) 232} \\ \underline{28} \\ 042 \\ \underline{42} \\ 00 \end{array}$$

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