

Mastering Long Division with Max the Monkey

Learning objective: To understand and apply the formal written method of long division to divide four-digit numbers by two-digit numbers.

Use these flashcards to revise the steps of long division. Max the Monkey recommends using the 'DMSB' method: Divide, Multiply, Subtract, Bring down!

What is the 'Dividend' in a division calculation?

The dividend is the number being divided or the total amount you are splitting up.

What is the 'Divisor' in a division calculation?

The divisor is the number by which you are dividing the dividend.

What is the 'Quotient'?

The quotient is the final answer or the result of the division calculation.

What does the 'Remainder' mean?

The remainder is the amount left over when a number cannot be divided exactly into equal groups.

Using the DMSB method, what does 'D' stand for?

Divide: See how many times the divisor fits into the current part of the dividend.

Using the DMSB method, what does 'M' stand for?

Multiply: Multiply your answer from the 'Divide' step by the divisor.

Using the DMSB method, what does 'S' stand for?

Subtract: Subtract your result from the current part of the dividend to find the difference.

Using the DMSB method, what does 'B' stand for?

Bring down: Bring down the next digit from the original dividend to the right of your subtraction result.

If you have £450 to split equally between 15 friends, what is the calculation?

$450 \div 15 = 30$. Each friend receives £30.

Why is it important to align your digits correctly in columns?

It helps keep track of place value, ensuring you are dividing the correct thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones.

True or False: The remainder must always be smaller than the divisor.

True. If the remainder is larger than the divisor, you haven't divided enough times!

Max the Monkey has 128 bananas to share into 12 baskets. How many are left over?

$128 \div 12 = 10$ with a remainder of 8.