

Long Division

The method we use in school for long division is a 'repeated subtraction' method.

Long Division is when you divide any number with two digits or more by another number which has two digits or more.

Example: Find $768 \div 32$

32	768	
	320	10
	448	
	320	10
	128	
	96	3
	32	1

Aim: Find how many 32s are in 768?

- **Step 1** - We know that there are at least 10 as $10 \times 32 = 320$
- **Step 2** - We now take away 320 from our 768 which = 448
- **Step 3** - note down that we have take away 10 lots of 32

- **Step 4** - we now ask how many 32s are there in 448. Can we take away another 10? Yes. Subtract another 320 and note down this lot of 10 which gives us 128.
- **Step 5** - Use existing knowledge of the 32 times table to help them i.e. $32 \times 3 = 96$
- **Step 6** - They take the 96 away from the 128. This leaves 32.
- **Step 7** - There is only 32 remaining. We take note 1 down.
- **Step 8** - We add our running total on the right hand side.

Therefore $768 \div 32 = 24$



Dos and Don'ts



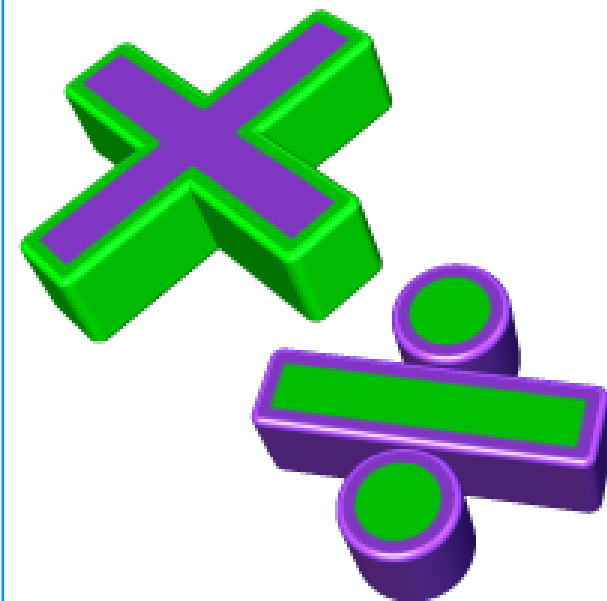
- Make maths as fun as possible!
- Encourage your child to have a go.
- Praise achievements however small.
- Encourage your child to explain how they work things out.
- Remember that asking questions is as important as finding answers.



- Put your child under pressure
- Pass on any negative feelings you may have about maths.
- Worry about mistakes. Children learn from making them.
- Jump in too quickly with the answer.

Holy Family Primary

Homework Support Leaflet



Long Division & Long Multiplication



