

$$\text{dividend} \div \text{divisor} = \text{quotient}$$
$$12 \div 4 = 3$$

the 12 is a multiple of 4 so
there is no remainder

12 can be divided exactly by 4 and the quotient is 3

$$15 \div 4 =$$

the 15 is not a multiple of 4 so
there is a remainder

go back to the 4 times table and find a product that is close to 15 but less

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

we need 3 more to get to 15 so the remainder is 3
so $15 \div 4 = 3 \text{ R } 3$

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$3 < 4 \text{ so } R=3$

$$12 \div 4 = 3$$

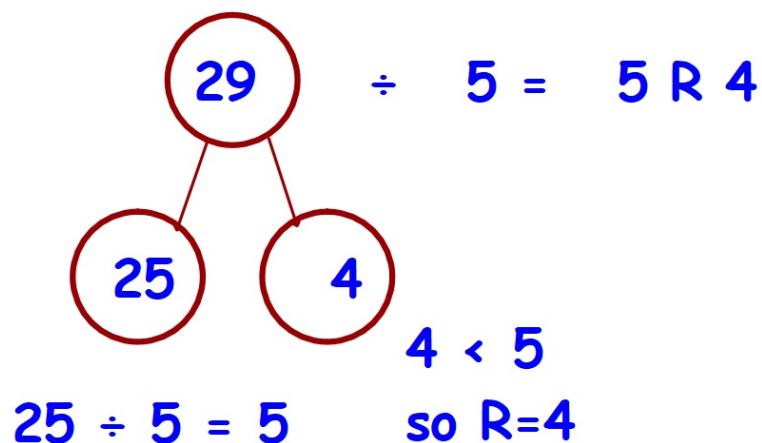
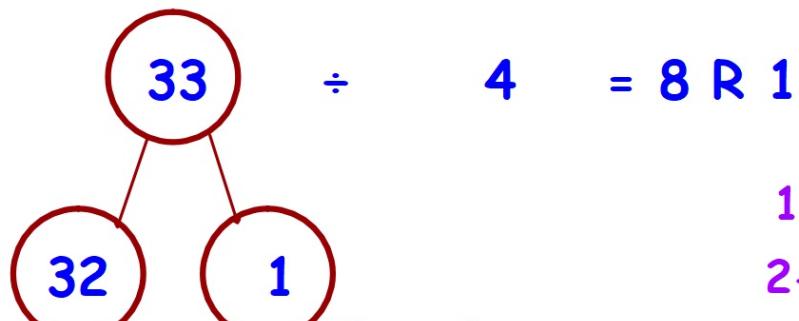
$$23 \div 5 = 4 \text{ R } 3$$

$3 < 5 \text{ so } R=3$

$$20 \div 5 = 4$$

note:

- 1- We look at the divisor.
- 2- Go back to the divisor's time table.
- 3- Find a product in that times table that is close to the dividend but less.
- 4- If the number left is less than the divisor then it is the remainder.



$$4 = 8 \text{ R } 1$$

note:

- 1- We look at the divisor.
- 2- Go back to the divisor's time table.
- 3- Find a product in that times table that is close to the dividend but less.
- 4- If the number left is less than the divisor then it is the remainder.