

Long Division Worksheets & Lessons

Level 2 - Long division example worksheets

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1) Find the quotient and remainder of $13 \div 2$ using the long division method.

Solution: Let's do it in following steps: First of all write the division problem using division brackets as shown below:

$$\overline{2)13}$$

Step 1: Dad means Division:

Divide the first digit "1", of the dividend by the divisor 2. But there is a problem, we can't divide 1 by 2, as 1 is smaller.

Well, then consider next digit 3 to make 13 and now divide 13 by 2.

In other words see how many times 2 goes into 13.

2 doesn't go into 13 exactly. Here we have to pick a number from 2's times table which is closest to 13 but not more than it, that number is 12 and 6 times 2 is 12.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \overline{2)13} \end{array}$$

Step 2: Mom means Multiply:

Now multiply the divisor 2 with the quotient 6, to get 12 and write it underneath the dividend 13 as shown:

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \overline{2)13} \\ 12 \end{array}$$

Step 3: Sis means Subtract:

In this step, subtract the multiple (12) from dividend 13 to get 1 as shown:

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \overline{2)13} \\ -12 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

Step 4: Brother means Bring down:

In this step, bring down the next digit in the dividend. But we have used the both of the digits (1 and 3) of our dividend. Hence nothing to bring down, so we stop here and write the answer of the division problem as shown below:

$$13 \div 2 = 6 \text{ and } 1 \text{ remainder}$$

Problem: Now, you try the very similar long division problem given below:

Find $11 \div 2$ using long division method.