Name _____

Introducing Division with Remainders Answer Key

Division and multiplication are **inverse operations** - they undo each other.

When dividing, we often find that a number does not divide evenly. That's when we get a **remainder** - the amount "left over" after making as many equal groups as possible.

Example 1: Understanding Remainders

Let's divide 23 by 5.

1. How many groups of 5 fit into 23?

6 × 4 = 20 - that's as close as we can get without going over 23.

2. Subtract to see what's left over: 23- 20 = 3

3. So, the remainder is 3. **Answer:** 23 ÷ 5 = 4 R 3

How to Check Your Work Using Multiplication

Use the formula: Dividend (Divisor × Quotient) + Remainder

Let's check the last problem: (5 x 4) + 3 = 23

It matches! The division is correct.

Guided Practice - Work through these **step by step**.
Show your multiplication check for each one.

7. $19 \div 4 = 4$ R 3

Check: $(4 \times 4) + 3 = 19$

8. $35 \div 6 = 5$ R 5

Check your work using multiplication.

9. $22 \div 7 = 3$ R 1

10. $48 \div 9 = 5$ R 3

11. $31 \div 8 = 3$ R 7

12. $40 \div 6 = 6$ R 4

(Encourage students to use repeated subtraction or multiplication facts to find answers.)