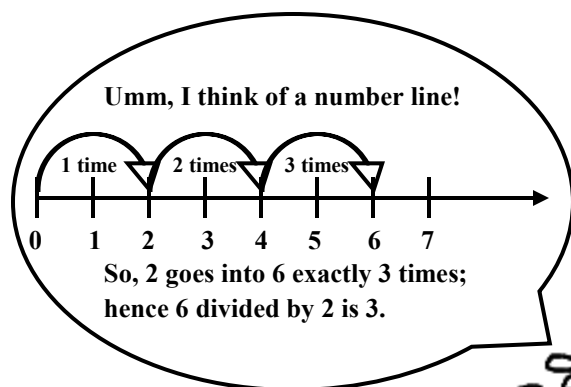# Long Division Worksheets & Lessons
Level 1 of long division

Let's learn the steps to do long division before the use of long division worksheets. Below is an easiest example of long division; explained step by step. Consider the following problem:

Solve 6 ÷ 2 using long division (using division brackets) or solve $2\overline{)\,6}$

We'll solve it in steps, as explained below……..

Step 1: *Division:* The first step is to divide 6 into 2's. In other words, you have to think that how many times 2 goes into 6. There are two ways to think….

Umm, I think of a number line!

1 time   2 times   3 times

0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7

So, 2 goes into 6 exactly 3 times; hence 6 divided by 2 is 3.

Or

Also, I can think of 2 times table!

There is 3 x 2 = 6 in 2's times table.

Oh, yah…. So, 2 goes into 6; 3 times.

Hence you can use a **number line** or your **times tables skills** to divide the dividend (6 in this example) by the divisor (2, here). Now rewrite your division brackets by writing the quotient 3 right above the dividend 6, as shown below:

First step of long division is to **divide** and we find the quotient in this step:

3

$2\overline{)\,6}$

Step 2 >> *Multiply***:** The second step in long division is to multiply the divisor (2) and the quotient (3) to get 6 and write it right under the dividend (6) as shown next:

Long Division Worksheets & Lessons
Level 1 of long division worksheets

$$2\overline{)\,6} \quad \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

6

Step 3 >> _Subtract_: The third step in long division is to subtract. For this, subtract the number you get in second step from the dividend. Given example proceeds as shown below:

$$
\begin{array}{r}
3 \\
2\overline{)\,6} \\
-6 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

Step 4 >> _Bring down_: The fourth step in long division is to bring down the next digit in the dividend. In the given example, we have only one digit (6) as the dividend, so we got nothing to bring down. So, we move to the next step.

Step 5 >> _Remainder or repeat_: The fifth step in long division is the remainder for the problem or repeat all the previous steps. If we brought a digit down from the dividend then we go back to first step of division and repeat the process.

If there is no digit to bring down, as in the case of our example; just write the remaining number as the remainder. In the given example the remainder is zero (0), because 6 - 6 = 0.

Finally write your answer as 6 ÷ 2 = 3 and 0 remainder.

Hence all the five steps to long division problems in division worksheets.

Kids can memorize all of these steps using first letter of all the following words:

1. **_Dad_** for **_Division_**   2. **_Mom_** for **_Multiplying_**   3. **_Sister_** for **_Subtracting_**

4. **_Brother_** for **_Bring down_**, and finally   5. **_Rock_** for **_Remainder_** or **_Repeat_**