Grade 4 Mathematics

Week of January 11 – December 15

Lesson 4.1: Intro to Division

Lesson 4.2: Terms and Remainders

Lesson Materials

- Lessons for Section <u>4.1 Intro to Division</u>
- Lessons for Section <u>4.2 Terms and Remainders</u>
- Division Learning Guide (This PDF)

Use the link above to open the lessons for this section. Remember: on the lesson page, use the arrow next to the "Table of Contents" at the **top of the page** to move through the lessons. You can also click on the Table of Contents to open the menu so you can jump to a specific lesson page.

lome	WCLN.ca Introduction to Numbers			Table of Contents 🝷 🔿
	measure or label.	erent purposes depending on how they are r	used. A number is a mathematica	I object used to count,
	measure or label.	erent purposes depending on how they are of Measure	used. A number is a mathematica	I object used to count,

Work through the online lessons for this section. You can work at your own pace or follow the suggested schedule below. Complete the activities in your Learning Guide as you work through the lessons. You can print the Learning Guide, or, copy out the questions on a separate piece of paper. Be sure to try the games and practice quizzes as you make your way through the online lesson book.

Suggested Lesson Schedule

Monday	Wednesday	
Equal Groups	• 4.2 – Division Terms	
 Division as Repeated Subtraction 	Which is Which?	
 Representing Division in Arrays 	Division Forms	
Division using the Multiplication Table	• LG 4.2 p. 3-4, #1-2	
• LG 4.1 p. 1-2, #1-2		
	Thursday	
Tuesday	Remainders	
Fact Families	Remainder Practice 1	
Find the Third	• LG p. 4, #3	
Practice		
• LG p. 2, #3-6	Friday	
	Remainder Practice 2	
	• LG p. 4, #4	

Name:



UNIT 4 LEARNING GUIDE – DIVISION

INSTRUCTIONS:

Using a pencil complete the following questions as you work through the related lessons. Show ALL of your work as is explained in the lessons. Do your best and always ask questions if there is anything that you don't understand.

4.1 INTRODUCTION TO DIVISION

1. Repeated subtraction is a strategy for solving division problems. Show the repeated subtractions.

Example: $12 \div 4 = 3$ 12 - 4 = 8 8 - 4 = 4 4 - 4 = 0 4 was subtracted 3 times.	a) 21 ÷ 7 =	b) 16 ÷ 4 =
c) 15 ÷ 5 =	d) 24 ÷ 8 =	e) 30 ÷ 6 =

2. Complete each division sentence to describe the array.

a) $\land \land \land \land \land$	b)	c)	d) ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
8÷2=	 ♦ ♦	÷4=5	9÷3=



Math 4

e)		g)	n)
$12 \div = 3$		$4 \div 2 =$	8 ÷ = 4
	÷5=2		

3. Complete the following divisions.

a) 38 ÷ 2 =	b) 16 ÷ 2 =	c) 40÷2 =		
d) 10 ÷ 2 =	e) 24 ÷ 2 =	f) 6 ÷ 2 =		
4. Complete the following divisions.				
a) 3 ÷ 3 =	b) 15 ÷ 3 =	c) 6 ÷ 3 =		
d) 21 ÷ 3 =	e) 24 ÷ 3 =	f) 45 ÷ 3 =		
5. Complete the following divisions.				
a) 16 ÷ 4 =	b) 8 ÷ 4 =	c) 12 ÷ 4 =		
d) 20 ÷ 4 =	e) 36 ÷ 4 =	f) 28÷4 =		
6. Complete the following divisions.				
a) 15 ÷ 5 =	b) 40 ÷ 5 =	c) 10 ÷ 5 =		
d) 20 ÷ 5 =	e) 35 ÷ 5 =	f) 25÷5=		



4.2 TERMS AND REMAINDERS

1. Label each division question with the terms divisor, dividend and quotient

20 ÷ 4 = 5	$\frac{18}{2} = 9$	4) 92
		1

2. Fill in the different formats for division. Example:



d)



3. Complete the following. Show your answer with a remainder. (2 to 5)				
Example: 5 ÷ 2 = 2 R 1	a) 39 ÷ 4 =	b) 7 ÷ 5 =	c) 19 ÷ 2 =	
d) 3 ÷ 3 =	e) 16 ÷ 4 =	f) 18 ÷ 5 =	g) 29 ÷ 3 =	
h) 15 ÷ 3 =	i) 14 ÷ 2 =	j) 25 ÷ 4 =	k) 12 ÷ 3 =	
l) 19 ÷ 3 =	m) 26 ÷ 5 =	n) 5 ÷ 5 =	o) 16 ÷ 3 =	
p) 12 ÷ 5 =	q) 8 ÷ 3 =	r) 38 ÷ 4 =	s) 21 ÷ 3 =	
4. Complete the following. Show your answer with a remainder. (6 to 9)				
Example: 58 ÷ 7 = <mark>8 R 2</mark>	a) 69 ÷ 9 =	b) 52 ÷ 9 =	c) 59 ÷ 6 =	
d) 16 ÷ 9 =	e) 20 ÷ 7 =	f) 19 ÷ 8 =	g) 40 ÷ 8 =	
h) 35 ÷ 9 =	i) 19 ÷ 9 =	j) 59 ÷ 9 =	k) 35 ÷ 7 =	
l) 54 ÷ 9 =	m) 24 ÷ 6 =	n) 25 ÷ 6 =	o) 50 ÷ 8 =	
p) 54 ÷ 8 =	q) 47 ÷ 6 =	r) 72 ÷ 8 =	s) 23 ÷ 6 =	