

Division is the inverse (opposite) of multiplication. We can use multiples and division of smaller numbers to do longer division. Division can be thought of as how many of a value 'goes into' the other. When we use division for large numbers, we work in the opposite direction to multiplication, and see what fits into the largest place value first.

**Watch Video:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KGMf314LUc0&t=192s>

**Task 1:** Calculate the answers in your book and write /type the answers into the answer boxes below.

**Example: 6 r 1**

1.  $1047 \div 3 =$

6.  $2780 \div 5 =$

2.  $2456 \div 4 =$

7.  $1564 \div 2 =$

3.  $3295 \div 5 =$

8.  $2244 \div 4 =$

4.  $2784 \div 4 =$

9.  $1944 \div 3 =$

5.  $1011 \div 3 =$

10.  $3150 \div 5 =$

**Reasoning:**

Jack is calculating  $2,240 \div 7$

He says you can't do it because 7 is larger than all of the digits in the number.

Do you agree with Jack?  
Explain your answer.