

Long Division (1): 2-Digit ÷ 1-Digit

NAME: _____ CLASS: _____ DATE: _____ SCORE:

WORKED EXAMPLE • THE MATRIX METHOD™

Complete the long division. $78 \div 2 = ?$

2	3 9	7 8
	6	1 8
	1	1 8
		 0

- Divide: $7 \div 2 = 3$ remainder 1. Write 3 above the 7.
- Multiply: $3 \times 2 = 6$. Write 6 under the 7.
- Subtract: $7 - 6 = 1$
- Bring down: bring the 8 down beside the 1 to make 18.
- Divide again: $18 \div 2 = 9$. Write 9 above the 8.
- Multiply, subtract: $9 \times 2 = 18$, $18 - 18 = 0$

Ans: 39

Complete the long division. Show every step — divide, multiply, subtract, bring down. [12 marks]

PART A • The first digit divides exactly

(a) $64 \div 2 =$ _____

2	6 4	

(b) $69 \div 3 =$ _____

3	6 9	

(c) $88 \div 4 =$ _____

4	8 8	

(d) $55 \div 5 =$ _____

5	5 5	



Long Division (1): 2-Digit $\div$ 1-Digit

PART B • The first digit does not divide exactly

(e) $78 \div 2 =$ _____

2	7	8
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(f) $84 \div 3 =$ _____

3	8	4
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(g) $92 \div 4 =$ _____

4	9	2
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(h) $75 \div 5 =$ _____

5	7	5
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(i) $96 \div 4 =$ _____

4	9	6
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(j) $87 \div 3 =$ _____

3	8	7
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(k) $74 \div 2 =$ _____

2	7	4
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(l) $36 \div 4 =$ _____

4	3	6
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Answer Key — Long Division (1): 2-Digit ÷ 1-Digit

MATRIX METHOD™ • THE STEPS

Step 1: Divide the first digit. Write the answer digit directly above it.

Step 2: Multiply, subtract, then bring down the next digit.

Step 3: Repeat until there are no digits left to bring down.

(a) $64 \div 2 = 32$

- $6 \div 2 = 3$. $3 \times 2 = 6$, $6 - 6 = 0$
- Bring down 4. $4 \div 2 = 2$. $2 \times 2 = 4$, $4 - 4 = 0$

(b) $69 \div 3 = 23$

- $6 \div 3 = 2$. $2 \times 3 = 6$, $6 - 6 = 0$
- Bring down 9. $9 \div 3 = 3$. $3 \times 3 = 9$, $9 - 9 = 0$

(c) $88 \div 4 = 22$

- $8 \div 4 = 2$. $2 \times 4 = 8$, $8 - 8 = 0$
- Bring down 8. $8 \div 4 = 2$. $2 \times 4 = 8$, $8 - 8 = 0$

(d) $55 \div 5 = 11$

- $5 \div 5 = 1$. $1 \times 5 = 5$, $5 - 5 = 0$
- Bring down 5. $5 \div 5 = 1$. $1 \times 5 = 5$, $5 - 5 = 0$

(e) $78 \div 2 = 39$

- $7 \div 2 = 3$ remainder 1. $3 \times 2 = 6$, $7 - 6 = 1$
- Bring down the 8 to make 18. $18 \div 2 = 9$. $9 \times 2 = 18$, $18 - 18 = 0$

(f) $84 \div 3 = 28$

- $8 \div 3 = 2$ remainder 2. $2 \times 3 = 6$, $8 - 6 = 2$
- Bring down the 4 to make 24. $24 \div 3 = 8$. $8 \times 3 = 24$, $24 - 24 = 0$

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(g) $92 \div 4 = 23$

- $9 \div 4 = 2$ remainder 1. $2 \times 4 = 8$, $9 - 8 = 1$
- Bring down the 2 to make 12. $12 \div 4 = 3$. $3 \times 4 = 12$, $12 - 12 = 0$

(h) $75 \div 5 = 15$

- $7 \div 5 = 1$ remainder 2. $1 \times 5 = 5$, $7 - 5 = 2$
- Bring down the 5 to make 25. $25 \div 5 = 5$. $5 \times 5 = 25$, $25 - 25 = 0$

(i) $96 \div 4 = 24$

- $9 \div 4 = 2$ remainder 1. $2 \times 4 = 8$, $9 - 8 = 1$
- Bring down the 6 to make 16. $16 \div 4 = 4$. $4 \times 4 = 16$, $16 - 16 = 0$

(j) $87 \div 3 = 29$

- $8 \div 3 = 2$ remainder 2. $2 \times 3 = 6$, $8 - 6 = 2$
- Bring down the 7 to make 27. $27 \div 3 = 9$. $9 \times 3 = 27$, $27 - 27 = 0$

(k) $74 \div 2 = 37$

- $7 \div 2 = 3$ remainder 1. $3 \times 2 = 6$, $7 - 6 = 1$
- Bring down the 4 to make 14. $14 \div 2 = 7$. $7 \times 2 = 14$, $14 - 14 = 0$

(l) $36 \div 4 = 9$

- 3 is smaller than 4, so the 3 joins the 6. Work with 36.
- $36 \div 4 = 9$. Write 9 above the 6. $9 \times 4 = 36$, $36 - 36 = 0$
- The answer has only ONE digit — nothing is written above the 3.

COMMON ERROR TO WATCH FOR

Pupils write the answer digit in the wrong column, usually shifted one place to the left. Every answer digit must sit directly above the digit it came from. If a digit was brought down and has nothing written above it, a step has been missed.