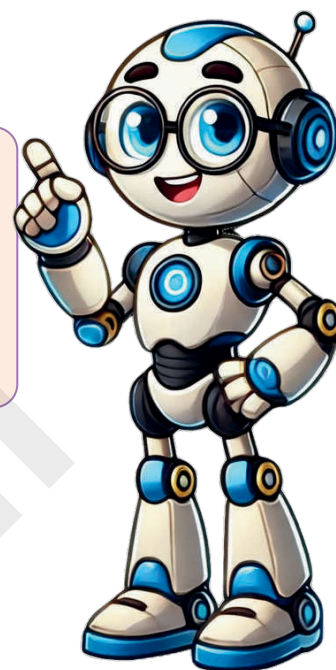


We'll cover the following key points:

- Grouping
- Division as Sharing
- Division Using the Number Line
- Properties of Division
- Division (Without Remainder)
- Division (With Remainder)



Hi, I'm EeeBee

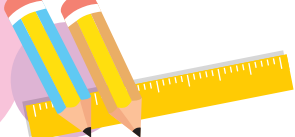


Still curious?  
Talk to me by  
scanning  
the QR code.

### Learning Outcomes

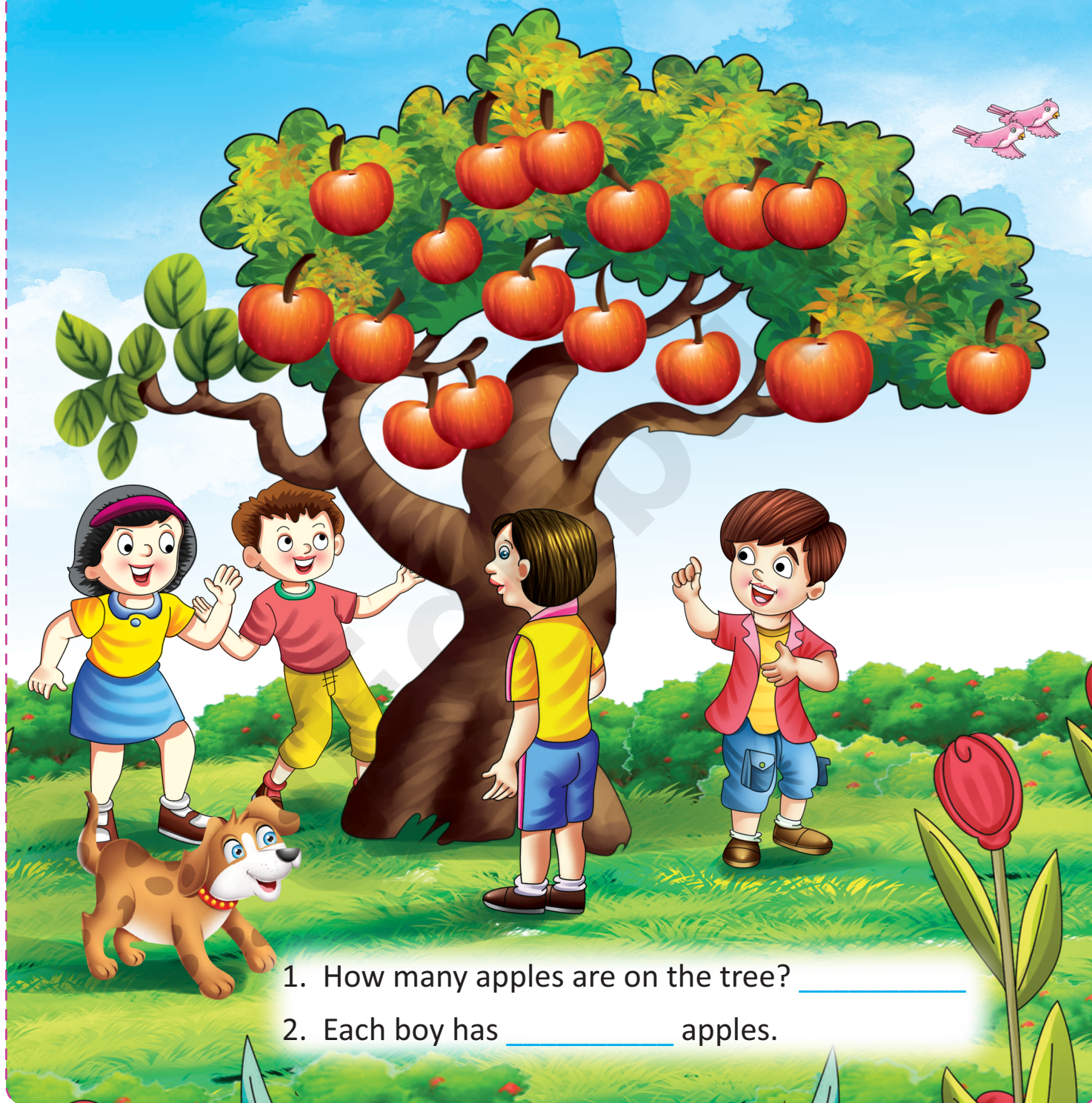
By the end of this chapter, students will be able to:

- Understand division as grouping (e.g., dividing 12 apples into 4 groups of 3 apples).
- Understand division as sharing equally (e.g., sharing 10 candies between 5 friends).
- Use a number line to divide numbers (e.g., jump in equal steps to divide).
- Learn the properties of division (e.g., dividing a number by 1 gives the same number).
- Divide numbers without a remainder (e.g.,  $12 \div 3 = 4$ ).
- Divide numbers with a remainder (e.g.,  $13 \div 4 = 3$  with 1 left over).
- Solve simple word problems that involve division with and without remainders.
- Check division answers by multiplying the quotient by the divisor.

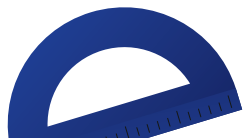


## Warm Up

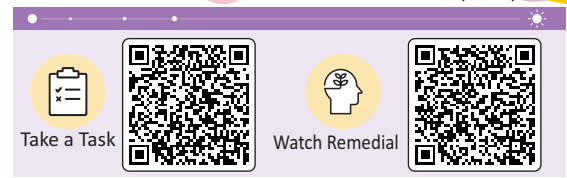
Pluck all the fruits and divide equally among all the children.



1. How many apples are on the tree? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Each boy has \_\_\_\_\_ apples.



## Grouping



### Birds in Groups

How many birds are flying in the sky?

There are 12 birds in the sky.

How many birds are there in each group?

They are in 2 groups.

There are 6 birds in each group.



Try it

Count and fill in the blanks.

#### 1. Cats in Groups

There are ..... cats.

They are in ..... groups.

There are ..... cats in each group.

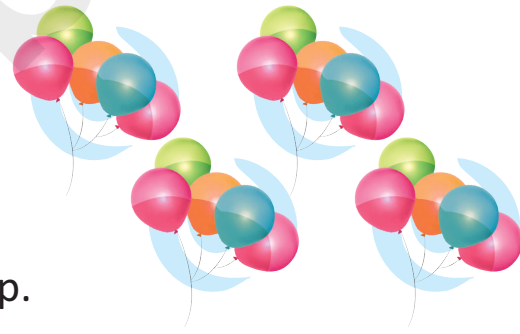


#### 2. Balloons in Groups

There are ..... balloons.

They are in ..... groups.

There are ..... balloons in each group.



## Division as Sharing

When something is grouped or divided equally, it is called as **equal sharing**.

Let us share ice-creams

3 children buy 6 ice-creams.

They want to share them equally.

Each child gets 2 ice-creams.

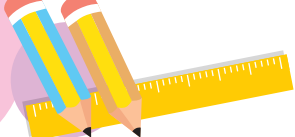
**We say** 6 divided by 3 is equal to 2.

**We write**  $6 \div 3 = 2$ .

$\div$  is the symbol of division.







## Let us share mangoes

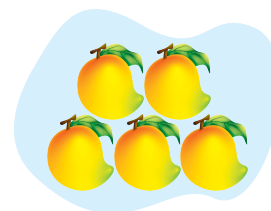
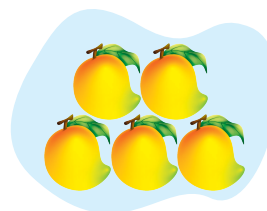
Here are 10 mangoes.

We divided them in 2 groups.

Each group has 5 mangoes.

**We say** 10 divided by 2 is equal to 5.

**We write**  $10 \div 2 = 5$ .



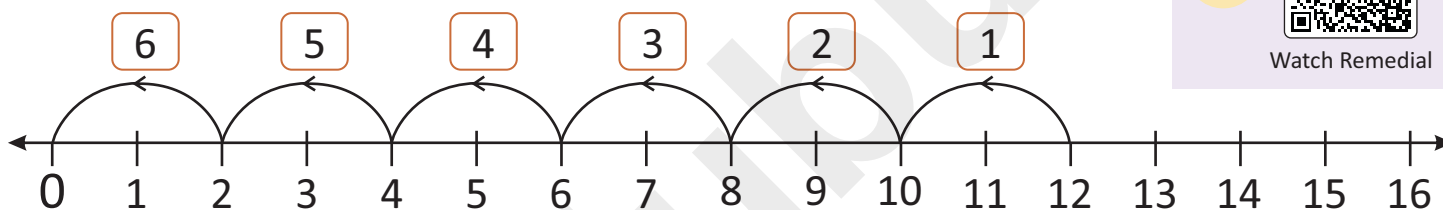
## Division Using the Number Line

We can use a number strip for repeated subtraction or division.

### Divide 12 by 2

Divide 12 in groups of 2 on number line.

We count backward for division on the number line. Let us divide 12 divided by 2 on a number line.



There are 6 jumps of 2.

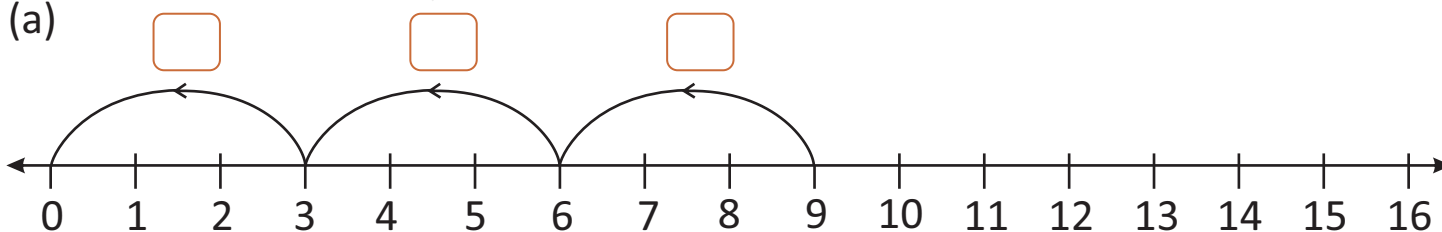
**We say** 12 divided by 2 is equal to 6.

**We write**  $12 \div 2 = 6$

### Try it

**Use number lines given below and fill in the boxes.**

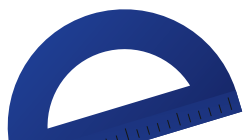
(a)



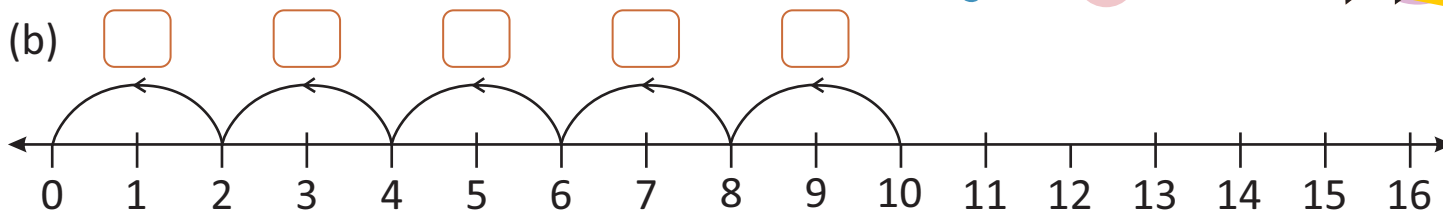
There are 3 jumps of 3.

We say 9 divided by 3 is equal to 3.

We write  $\square \div \square = \square$







There are 5 jumps of 2.

We say 10 divided by 5 is equal to 2.

We write  $\square \div \square = \square$

## Properties of Division

1. Any number divided by 1 gives the same number.

**For example:**

$$25 \div 1 = 25;$$

$$97 \div 1 = 97$$

$$108 \div 1 = 108;$$

$$199 \div 1 = 199$$

$$927 \div 1 = 927;$$

$$999 \div 1 = 999$$

2. A number divided by itself is equal to 1.

**For example:**

$$19 \div 19 = 1;$$

$$155 \div 155 = 1$$

$$225 \div 225 = 1;$$

$$495 \div 495 = 1$$

$$875 \div 875 = 1;$$

$$999 \div 999 = 1$$

3. 0 divided by any number is zero.

**For example:**

$$0 \div 83 = 0;$$

$$0 \div 256 = 0$$

$$0 \div 199 = 0;$$

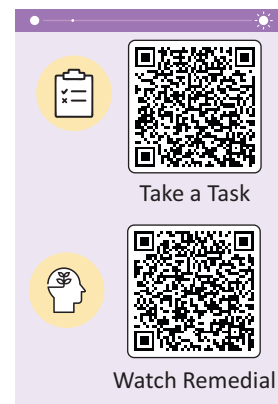
$$0 \div 853 = 0$$

$$0 \div 572 = 0;$$

$$0 \div 997 = 0$$

### REMEMBER

Division by zero is not possible i.e,  $25 \div 0$  is not defined.

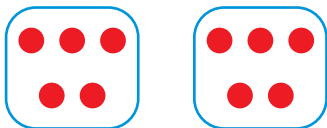




## Exercise 6.1

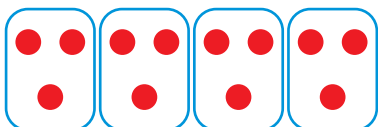
1. Fill in the boxes. One has been done for you.

(a) 2 equal groups



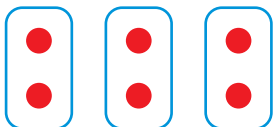
$$\boxed{10} \div \boxed{2} = \boxed{5}$$

(b) 4 equal groups



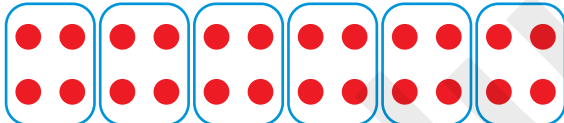
$$\boxed{\phantom{00}} \div \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

(c) 3 equal groups



$$\boxed{\phantom{00}} \div \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

(d) 6 equal groups



$$\boxed{\phantom{00}} \div \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

(e) 5 equal groups



$$\boxed{\phantom{00}} \div \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

2. Fill in the blanks.

(a) 10 chocolates are divided into 5 equal groups. Each group has 2 chocolates.

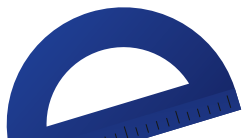


We say

10 divided by 5 is equal to 2.

We write

.....  $\div$  ..... = .....



- (b) 12 balls are divided in equal groups. Each group has 3 balls. There are 4 groups.



We say 12 divided by 4 is equal to 3.

We write .....  $\div$  ..... = .....



We say 12 divided by 3 is equal to 4.

we write .....  $\div$  ..... = .....

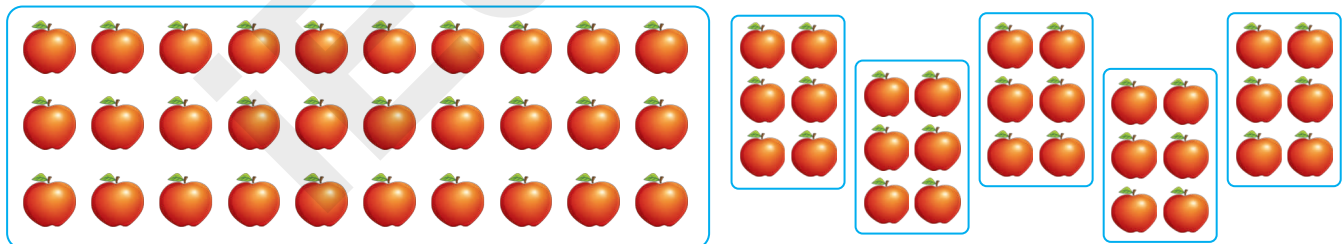


We say 20 divided by 4 is equal to 5.

We write .....  $\div$  ..... = .....

### 3. Divide the following:

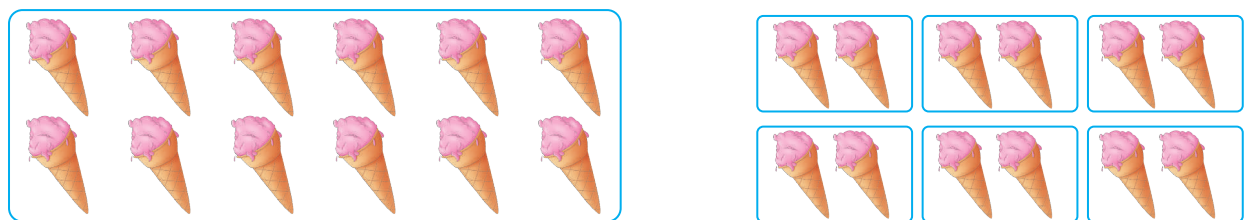
- (a) Share 30 apples among 5 children.



Each child will get  apples.

$$30 \div 5 = \text{}$$

- (b) Distribute 12 ice-creams among 6 students.

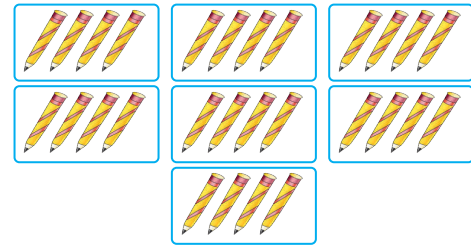
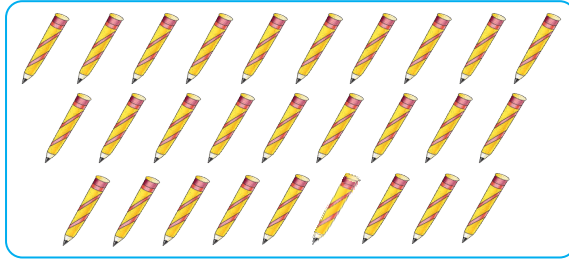


Each student will get  ice-creams.

$$12 \div 6 = \text{}$$



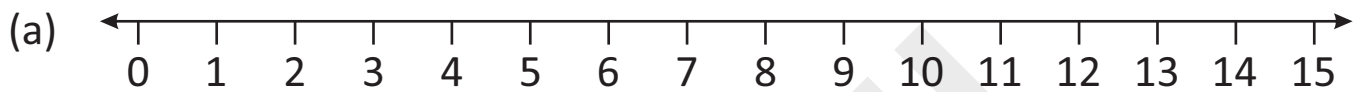
- (c) A teacher distributed 28 pencils equally among 7 children.



Each child will get  pencils.

$$28 \div 7 = \text{$$

#### 4. Divide on the number line.



### Division (Without Remainder)

#### Division of a 2 – digit number by a 1 – digit number

Let us read about some terms used in division. Divisor  $\rightarrow 8 \overline{) 16}$   $\leftarrow$  Divided

The number which is to be divided is called **dividend**.

The number that divides the dividend is called the **divisor**.

The result is called the **quotient**. If any leftover is called the **remainder**.



**Example 1 : Divide 12 by 2.**

**Solution :**

**Step 1 :** Write  $12 \div 2$  as given.

**Step 2 :** Recall the multiplication table of 2.

$$\begin{array}{lll} 2 \times 1 = 2; & 2 \times 2 = 4; & 2 \times 3 = 6; \\ 2 \times 4 = 8; & 2 \times 5 = 10; & 2 \times 6 = 12; \end{array}$$

**Step 3 :** Stop when you reach 12.

**Step 4 :** Write 6 below 12, and subtract. Then find quotient = 6.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 2 \overline{) 12} \\ \underline{- 12} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

**Example 2 :** Divide 14 by 7.

**Solution :**

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 7 \overline{) 14} \\ \underline{- 14} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$7 \times 2 = 14$$

We read the multiplication table of 7, and get  $7 \times 2 = 14$ .

$$\text{Thus, } 14 \div 7 = 2.$$



## Exercise 6.2

**1. Do the following divisions:**

(a)

$$\begin{array}{r} \square \\ 7 \overline{) 35} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \end{array}$$

(b)

$$\begin{array}{r} \square \\ 9 \overline{) 36} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \end{array}$$

(c)

$$\begin{array}{r} \square \\ 7 \overline{) 28} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \end{array}$$

(d)

$$\begin{array}{r} \square \\ 9 \overline{) 45} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \end{array}$$

(e)

$$\begin{array}{r} \square \\ 5 \overline{) 40} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \end{array}$$

(f)

$$\begin{array}{r} \square \\ 8 \overline{) 64} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \end{array}$$

(g)

$$\begin{array}{r} \square \\ 7 \overline{) 56} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \end{array}$$

(h)

$$\begin{array}{r} \square \\ 8 \overline{) 24} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \end{array}$$

(i)

$$\begin{array}{r} \square \\ 10 \overline{) 60} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \end{array}$$

(j)

$$\begin{array}{r} \square \\ 8 \overline{) 40} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \end{array}$$

(k)

$$\begin{array}{r} \square \\ 6 \overline{) 36} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \end{array}$$

(l)

$$\begin{array}{r} \square \\ 7 \overline{) 63} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \end{array}$$

## 2. Fill in the boxes.

$$(a) \quad 35 \div 7 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$(b) \quad 54 \div 9 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$(c) \quad 20 \div 5 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$(d) \quad 32 \div 1 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$(e) \quad 30 \div 10 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

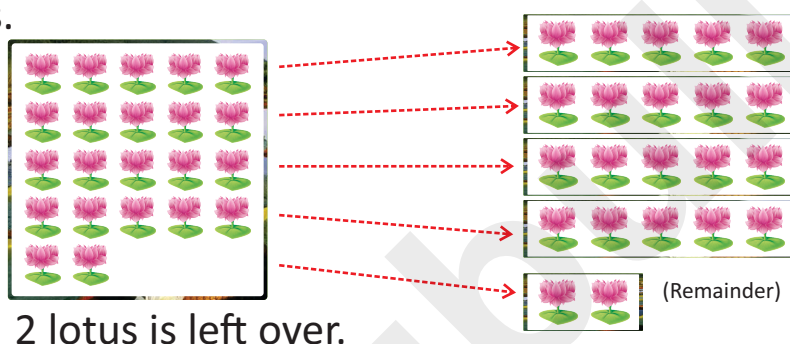
$$(f) \quad 36 \div 4 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$(g) \quad 45 \div 5 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$(h) \quad 70 \div 7 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

## Division (With Remainder)

We have 22 lotus.  
Let us try to put  
them in 4 boxes  
equally.



$22 \div 4 = 5$  and 2 left over.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 4 \overline{) 22} \\ \underline{-20} \phantom{0} \\ 2 \phantom{0} \end{array}$$

**We know that**

$$4 \times 5 = 20 \quad \text{and} \quad 4 \times 6 = 24$$

$$20 < 22 \quad \text{and} \quad 24 > 22$$

$\therefore$  4 goes 5 times into 22.

Subtract 20 from 22. 2 is remainder.

4 is called  
**divisor**

22 is called  
**dividend**

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 4 \overline{) 22} \\ \underline{-20} \phantom{0} \\ 2 \phantom{0} \end{array}$$

5 is called  
**quotient**

2 is called  
**remainder**

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{quotient} \\ \text{divisor} \overline{) \text{dividend}} \\ \hline \text{.....} \\ \hline \text{remainder} \end{array}$$





## Exercise 6.3

1. Divide and find the quotient and remainder. One has been done for you.

(a) 
$$\begin{array}{r} \boxed{4} \\ 9 \overline{) 37} \\ \underline{-36} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

Quotient =  $\boxed{4}$   
Remainder =  $\boxed{1}$

(b)

$$\begin{array}{r} \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ 7 \overline{) 56} \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

Quotient =  $\boxed{\phantom{00}}$   
Remainder =  $\boxed{\phantom{00}}$

(c)

$$\begin{array}{r} \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ 6 \overline{) 35} \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

Quotient =  $\boxed{\phantom{00}}$   
Remainder =  $\boxed{\phantom{00}}$

(d)

$$\begin{array}{r} \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ 8 \overline{) 76} \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

Quotient =  $\boxed{\phantom{00}}$   
Remainder =  $\boxed{\phantom{00}}$

(e)

$$\begin{array}{r} \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ 7 \overline{) 45} \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

Quotient =  $\boxed{\phantom{00}}$   
Remainder =  $\boxed{\phantom{00}}$

(f)

$$\begin{array}{r} \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ 8 \overline{) 67} \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

Quotient =  $\boxed{\phantom{00}}$   
Remainder =  $\boxed{\phantom{00}}$

(g)

$$\begin{array}{r} \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ 7 \overline{) 46} \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

Quotient =  $\boxed{\phantom{00}}$   
Remainder =  $\boxed{\phantom{00}}$

(h)

$$\begin{array}{r} \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ 9 \overline{) 39} \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

Quotient =  $\boxed{\phantom{00}}$   
Remainder =  $\boxed{\phantom{00}}$

(i)

$$\begin{array}{r} \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ 7 \overline{) 36} \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

Quotient =  $\boxed{\phantom{00}}$   
Remainder =  $\boxed{\phantom{00}}$

(j)

$$\begin{array}{r} \square \\ 5 \overline{) 37} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(k)

$$\begin{array}{r} \square \\ 8 \overline{) 67} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(l)

$$\begin{array}{r} \square \\ 7 \overline{) 51} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Quotient = Remainder = Quotient = Remainder = Quotient = Remainder = 

## 2. Tick (✓) the correct option.

### Critical Thinking

(a)  $76 \div 9$  gives:

(i)  $Q = 8, R = 2$  ☐

(ii)  $Q = 8, R = 4$  ☐

(iii)  $Q = 4, R = 8$  ☐

(b)  $17 \div 2$  gives:

(i)  $Q = 8, R = 5$  ☐

(ii)  $Q = 8, R = 1$  ☐

(iii)  $Q = 8, R = 0$  ☐

(c)  $42 \div 8$  gives:

(i)  $Q = 5, R = 1$  ☐

(ii)  $Q = 5, R = 2$  ☐

(iii)  $Q = 5, R = 0$  ☐

(d)  $28 \div 3$  gives:

(i)  $Q = 9, R = 2$  ☐

(ii)  $Q = 8, R = 1$  ☐

(iii)  $Q = 9, R = 1$  ☐

(e)  $27 \div 5$  gives:

(i)  $Q = 5, R = 1$  ☐

(ii)  $Q = 5, R = 2$  ☐

(iii)  $Q = 4, R = 3$  ☐

(f)  $32 \div 9$  gives:

(i)  $Q = 3, R = 5$  ☐

(ii)  $Q = 3, R = 4$  ☐

(iii)  $Q = 3, R = 3$  ☐



### 1. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

(a)  $25 \div 1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

(i) 25

☐

(ii) 1

☐

(iii) 0

☐

(b)  $0 \div 83 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

(i) 83

☐

(ii) 0

☐

(iii) 1

☐

(c)   $\div 5 = 2$

(i) 15

☐

(ii) 25

☐

(iii) 10

☐

(d)  $14 \div$    $= 7$

(i) 7

☐

(ii) 2

☐

(iii) 14

☐

### 2. Fill in the blanks.

(a)  $30 \div$    $= 3$

(e)  $45 \div$    $= 45$

(b)   $\div 7 = 10$

(f)  $123 \div 123 =$

(c)  $45 \div$    $= 15$

(g)   $\div 345 = 0$

(d)  $36 \div 4 =$

(h)  $631 \div 631 =$

### 3. Match the following:

(a)  $40 \div 8$

(i) 9

(b)  $24 \div 6$

(ii) 8

(c)  $40 \div 5$

(iii) 5

(d)  $9 \div 1$

(iv) 4





**Across. (→)**

1.  $8 \div 2 = \square$

2.  $21 \div 3 = \square$

3.  $7 \div 7 = \square$

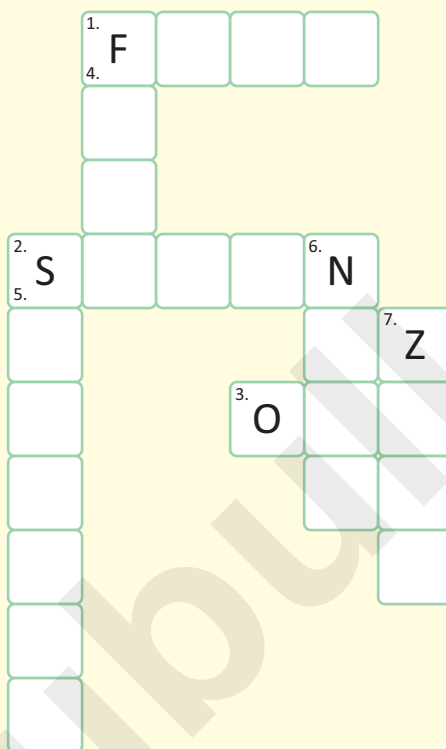
**Down. ( ↓ )**

4.  $25 \div 5 = \square$

5.   $\div 2 = 8$

6.  $27 \div 3 =$

7.  $56 \div \square = 0$



As Per  
**NEP**  
2020

## Problem Solving

**Word problems. One has been done for you.**

- (a) Ramesh bought 45 fishes. He put them into 9 bowls. How many fishes will be there in each bowl?
- (b) Umesh brought 72 roses for his 8 friends. If he gave equal number of roses to each friend, how many roses did each one get?
- (c) Raju reads 49 pages of a book in 7 days. How many pages does he read in one day?

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 9 \overline{) 45} \\ \underline{- 45} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

10

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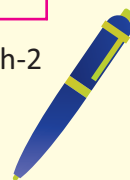
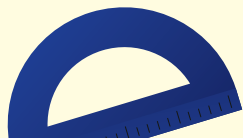
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100





## Fun Time Activity



Art-integrated Learning

Colour the star with number coding.

$$8 \div 8 =$$

$$64 \div 8 =$$

$$18 \div 2 =$$

$$36 \div 6 =$$

$$40 \div 10 =$$

$$72 \div 8 =$$

$$45 \div 9 =$$

$$56 \div 8 =$$

### Answer Colour

1

5

4

9

8

6

7



### Critical Thinking

Solve to find the answer.

1. 64 rupees are equally divided among 8 friends. How much rupees does each friend get?

Answer = ₹

2. How many baskets will contain 81 apples, if each basket contains 9 apples?

Answer =  baskets

