


Division as repeated subtraction worksheet for grade 2

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This lesson plan includes the objectives, prerequisites, and exclusions of the lesson teaching students how to divide numbers using repeated subtraction. Students will be able to relate division to repeated subtraction,model division on a number line using repeated subtraction,solve division equations using repeated subtraction,solve word problems using repeated subtraction. Students should already be familiar with skip counting on number lines,the concept of division. Students will not cover using related multiplication facts to divide, modeling division with groups of objects. Linda has 654 candies. If she puts 3 candies in a bag, how many bags will she need? Let's figure it out and keep count of the bags as we subtract (puts in bags) the candies. Page 2 [Home] This worksheet is a PDF document. You will need Adobe Acrobat Reader to view the worksheet or answers. Each worksheet may consist of several pages, scroll down to the see everything. Posted in 3rd Grade, Math Tagged Division, Division As Repeated Subtraction, Division Facts, Division Strategies Finish! Please allow access to the microphone Look at the top of your web browser. If you see a message asking for permission to access the microphone, please allow. Close Repeated subtraction is the process of subtracting a number from a large number until the end result is zero. This process is usually seen and used while numbers are divided and is a good way to introduce division to smaller grades. Let us learn more about repeated subtraction, ways to divide using repeated subtraction, and solve a few examples to understand the concept better. Repeated Subtraction Definition Repeated subtraction is defined as the process of subtracting the same number from the large number until the end result or remainder is zero or smaller than the number being subtracted. This process is also called division. In other words, when the same number is subtracted from the other number until the remainder is zero or until it is smaller than the actual number is called repeated subtraction and this process can also be expressed in the division form. For example,  $25 \div 5 = 20$ ,  $20 \div 5 = 15$ ,  $15 \div 5 = 10$ ,  $10 \div 5 = 5$ ,  $5 \div 5 = 0$ . This means the number is subtracted 5 times and can be written in division form as  $25 \div 5 = 5$ . Division Definition Division is one of the basic arithmetic operations in math in which a larger number is broken down into smaller groups having the same number of items. The process is also called repeated subtraction. Division is used in multiplication or long division or short division or repeated subtraction. There are four parts of the division, which are dividend, divisor, quotient, and remainder. Methods of Repeated Subtraction Repeated subtraction can be a useful method to teach younger students the process of basic division. There are two simple methods of using this process, they are: 1. Repeated subtraction can be considered as a process of jumping backward from the actual number until we get the required answer. And the number of times the same number is subtracted is the remainder when it is used in division form. For example, let us subtract  $12 \div 3$  using the number line. The number of times 3 is subtracted to obtain zero is the remainder when divided.  $12 - 3 = 9$ ,  $9 - 3 = 6$ ,  $6 - 3 = 3$ ,  $3 - 3 = 0$ .  $12 \div 3 = 4$ . Look at the image below to understand it better. 2. Repeated subtraction in division is also used when the remainder is less than the actual number and does not necessarily have to be zero. For example,  $16 \div 3 = 13$ ,  $13 \div 3 = 10$ ,  $10 \div 3 = 7$ ,  $7 \div 3 = 4$ ,  $4 \div 3 = 1$ . Here, the remainder or end result is 1. Since it is lesser than 3, we can stop repeated subtraction. Division by Repeated Subtraction Repeated subtraction can be used in solving division problems just as how repeated addition is used to solve multiplication problems. While dividing any numbers, the four parts of division is taken under consideration i.e. dividend, divisor, quotient, and remainder. The steps used in division by repeated subtraction are: Identify the dividend and divisor. The dividend is the number that is divided by the divisor and the divisor is the number by which divided is to be divided. Start subtracting the divisor from the dividend. Once the difference is obtained, subtract the divisor again with that number. Repeat the subtraction process until you get a number that is less than the divisor or obtain zero. The number of times the subtraction process is completed is called the quotient. The number that is left at the end of subtraction is called the remainder. Let us look at an example to understand this better. Example: Divide  $120 \div 15$  by repeated subtraction method. Solution: Dividend = 120 Divisor = 15 Subtract 15 from 120 repeatedly.  $120 - 15 = 105$   $105 - 15 = 90$   $90 - 15 = 75$   $75 - 15 = 60$   $60 - 15 = 45$   $45 - 15 = 30$   $30 - 15 = 15$   $15 - 15 = 0$  Here, 120 is subtracted 8 times from 15 with remainder as 0. Hence,  $120 \div 15 = 8$ , 8 is the quotient. Related Topics Listed below are a few topics related to repeated subtraction, take a look! Example 1: Bella has 48 apples with her and needs to give 8 apples to each of her friends. So how many friends can you equally distribute 48 apples to? Solution: Given, Dividend = 48 Divisor = 8 Using the repeated subtraction method,  $48 \div 8 = 40$   $40 \div 8 = 32$   $32 \div 8 = 24$   $24 \div 8 = 16$   $16 \div 8 = 8$   $8 \div 8 = 0$  Hence, 48 is subtracted 6 times from 8 with the remainder as 0. Therefore, Bella can divide 48 apples among 6 friends. Example 2: Sam has 70 books to arrange on shelves. Each shelf can accommodate 10 books. How many shelves does Sam need in total? Solution: Dividend = 70 Divisor = 10 Using the repeated subtraction method,  $70 \div 10 = 60$   $60 \div 10 = 50$   $50 \div 10 = 40$   $40 \div 10 = 30$   $30 \div 10 = 20$   $20 \div 10 = 10$   $10 \div 10 = 0$  Here, 70 is subtracted 7 times from 10 with the remainder as 0. Therefore, Sam needs 7 shelves to arrange 70 books. Example 3. Divide  $33/5$  using repeated subtraction Solution: Dividend = 33 Divisor = 5 Using the repeated subtraction method,  $33 \div 5 = 28$   $28 \div 5 = 23$   $23 \div 5 = 18$   $18 \div 5 = 13$   $13 \div 5 = 8$   $8 \div 5 = 3$  Here, we stop subtracting as the remainder is lesser than the dividend i.e. 33 and subtracted by 5, 6 times. Therefore,  $33/5$  gives us 6 as the quotient and 3 as the remainder. View Answer > go to slidego to slidego to slide Ready to see the world through math's eyes? Math is a life skill. Help your child perfect it through real-world application. Book a Free Trial Class FAQs on Repeated Subtraction Repeated subtraction is also called division. It is the method that subtracts the entire number from a group. What is Repeated Subtraction with Example? Repeated subtraction is the process of subtracting a number continuously from the large number until the remainder is zero or lesser than the actual number. For example,  $20 \div 4 = 16$ ,  $16 \div 4 = 12$ ,  $12 \div 4 = 8$ ,  $8 \div 4 = 4$ ,  $4 \div 4 = 0$ . Hence, 20 is subtracted 5 times with the remainder as zero. How to Do Repeated Subtraction? Repeated subtraction is done by subtracting the divisor by the dividend continuously until the remainder is zero or lesser than the dividend. This process can also be used while dividing numbers and the number of times the same number is subtracted is the remainder when it is used in division form. For example,  $32 \div 4 = 28$ ,  $28 \div 4 = 24$ ,  $24 \div 4 = 20$ ,  $20 \div 4 = 16$ ,  $16 \div 4 = 12$ ,  $12 \div 4 = 8$ ,  $8 \div 4 = 4$ ,  $4 \div 4 = 0$ . Here, 32 is subtracted 8 times from 4 with remainder as 0. Hence, in the division form it is written as  $32 \div 4 = 8$ . Why is Repeated Subtraction Important? Repeated subtraction is important in teaching the method of division to younger students. It acts as the introductory to division that can be understood in a simpler and easy manner. Repeated subtraction is used to solve division problems by subtracting the divisor from the dividend until the remainder is less than the divisor. How to Find Square Root by Repeated Subtraction? The square root of a number is the number that when multiplied to itself gives the original number as the product. We can also say that sum of the first n odd natural numbers is n2. One of the methods to find the square root of a number is by repeated subtraction. Let us look at an example, square root of 169. Start from 169 and keep subtracting the successive odd numbers till we obtain zero. The total numbers we subtract is the square root of 169.  $169 - 1 = 168$   $168 - 3 = 165$   $165 - 5 = 160$   $160 - 7 = 153$   $153 - 9 = 144$   $144 - 11 = 133$   $133 - 13 = 120$   $120 - 15 = 105$   $105 - 17 = 88$   $88 - 19 = 69$   $69 - 21 = 48$   $48 - 23 = 25$   $25 - 25 = 0$  Thus starting from 169, we have subtracted 13 times to obtain 0. Thus, the square root of 169 is 13. Report this resourcetole us know if it violates our terms and conditions. Our customer service team will review your report and will be in touch. Definition: Division can be defined as the action of separating something (an object or numerical value) into parts. In layman's term, it is simply the process of being separated. With the notion of division, repeated subtraction can be also one way of performing the said operation as its nature is almost the same. REPEATED SUBTRACTION – It is a method that subtracts the equal number of items from a group. DIVISION AS REPEATED SUBTRACTION – It is the method of subtracting the equal number of items from a larger group. It is also known as division. If the same number is repeatedly subtracted from another larger number until the remainder is zero or a number smaller than the number being subtracted, it can be written in the form of division. PARTS OF A DIVISION SENTENCE DIVIDEND – The number you are dividing up.DIVISOR – The number you are dividing by.QUOTIENT – The answer or result. Example: There are 32 hats. How many groups of 4 hats can be formed?  $32 \div 4 = 28$   $28 \div 4 = 24$   $24 \div 4 = 20$   $20 \div 4 = 16$   $16 \div 4 = 12$   $12 \div 4 = 8$   $8 \div 4 = 4$   $4 \div 4 = 0$  This is a fantastic bundle which includes everything you need to know about Understanding Division as Repeated Subtraction across 15+ in-depth pages. These are ready-to-use Common core aligned Grade 3 Math worksheets.Each ready to use worksheet collection includes 10 activities and an answer guide. Not teaching common core standards? Don't worry! All our worksheets are completely editable so can be tailored for your curriculum and target audience.







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