TEACHER RESOURCE BOOK · MATHS FOR 3RD CLASS

Lesson 27 NUMBER

Division with remainders — a first look

WHAT THIS LESSON TEACHES

When you share a quantity into equal groups as far as it will fairly go, the amount left over is the remainder. The remainder is always smaller than the number of groups.

→ 13 shared between 4 gives 3 each, remainder 1

→ Sharing into 5 groups can leave remainder 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 only

MODEL THIS ON THE BOARD

SHARING 14 BUNS INTO 3 BAGS

1. Draw **14** dots for the buns on squared paper.
2. Share the dots one by one into **3** equal groups.
3. Each group gets **4** buns.
4. There is **2** left over that will not make another full group.
5. So we say 4 each, remainder **2**.

DISCUSSION STARTER

REFLECT When a fair share leaves some over, what could you do with the leftover?

ANSWER KEY

Scaffold: visual check on the page

Q1: 2 each, remainder 3

Q2: 5 each, remainder 1

Q3: 3 per bag, remainder 1

Q4: 3 in each, remainder 1

a) Always — If the leftover reached the group size you could make one more full group.

b) Sometimes — Some shares divide exactly with remainder 0, others do not.

c) Never — A remainder of 5 would make another full group, so the biggest possible is 4.

d) Always — That is the standard way to record how many per group and the leftover.

EXTENSION SHEET · STRETCH ANSWERS

S1: 19 r 2

S2: 10 r 2

S3: 6 r 5

Investigation: What happens to the leftovers? — open-ended; scan pupils' working for valid solution paths rather than a single answer.