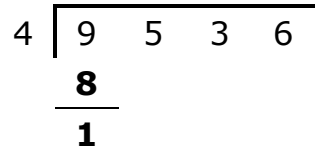
Name: _____ Standard Division (4-digit dividend)

You can use Standard Long Division on a dividend with any number of digits. Just divide digit-by-digit, keeping track of place value and lining up the digits in their proper places.

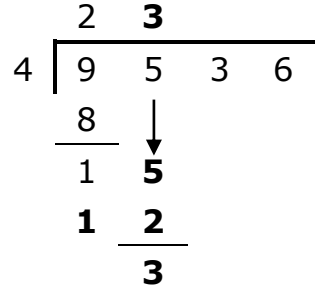


Example: 9,536 ÷ 4

First, divide the 9 thousands by 4. Ask: What do I thousand do I multiply by 4 to get a number as close as possible to, but not greater than, 9 thousand. Or, ask: If I divide 9 thousands into 4 groups, how many thousands will be in a group? The answer is 2 thousands.

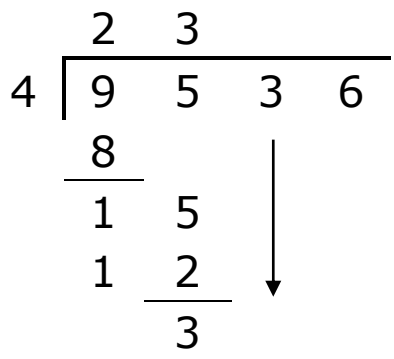
Put the **2** in the thousands place above the **9**.

Multiply 4 x 2 thousand = **8** thousand. Put the **8** in the thousands place below the 9. Draw a line and subtract. Put the difference, **1**, below the line you drew. Remember that this is 1 thousand.



Now, bring down the 5 hundreds and put them next to the 1 thousand. You now have 1**5** hundreds—the 1 thousand (10 hundreds) left over from the 9 thousand and 5 hundreds from the dividend.

What hundred do you multiply by 4 to get as close as possible to but not greater than 15 hundred? Or, if I divide 15 tens into 4 groups, how many hundreds will be in a group? The answer is 3 hundreds.



4 x 3 = 12. Put the 12 below the 15, lining them up. Draw a line and subtract. You have 3 hundred (30 tens) left over.

Now, *you* finish the division—just as you did with a 3-digit dividend.

Name: _____ Standard Division (4-digit dividend)

$5 \overline{)9,675}$

$8 \overline{)2,120}$

$3 \overline{)6,342}$

$6 \overline{)3,336}$