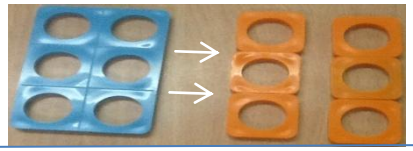
Division ÷

Stage 1

Begin to understand the concept of 'division' as '**sharing**', and recognise the' ÷' symbol. Use a range of model and images to show 'sharing' an amount equally.

6 shared equally by 3



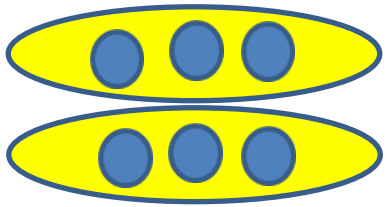
Use numicon to show

6 ÷ 2 = 3

Stage 2

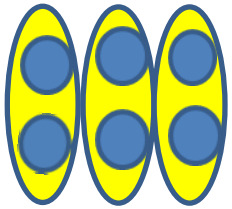
To understand division as '**sharing'** and '**grouping'**

Children will begin to use multiplication facts when grouping.



6 shared by 2

6 ÷ 2 = 3



6 grouped into 2s

6 ÷ 2 = 3

6 ÷ 3 = 2

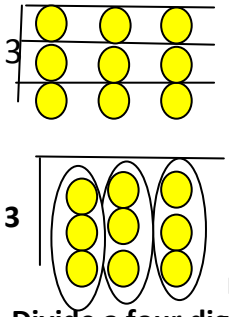
Children can use place value counters to represent division as both grouping and sharing and understand the answer will be the same. They should use the ÷ sign.

Recommended by year 2

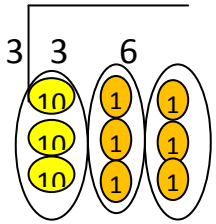
Stage 3

To use the short division method to divide numbers, including decimals. Identify remainders. Show as sharing first but quickly move onto grouping.

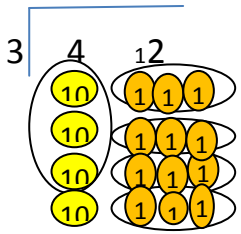
9÷3= 3 Sharing and grouping



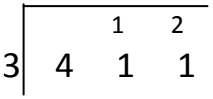
36 ÷3 leading to grouping



42 ÷ 3



137 ÷ 3



How many groups of 3 can we make using 3 tens counters?
Initially using place value counters to group and exchange.

Divide a four digit number by a single digit number using short division by the end of Year 5.

Stage 4

To use long division method to divide 3 and 4 digit numbers by 2 digit numbers.

432 ÷ 15

```
      2 8 r 12
15 | 4 3 2
   - 3 0
     1 3 2
   - 1 2 0
       1 2
```

8640 ÷ 15

```
      5 7 6
15 | 8 6 4 0
   - 7 5
     1 1 4
   - 1 0 5
       9 0
```

Divide a three or four digit number by a two digit number using long division, showing the remainder as a whole number, fraction, decimal to 2 places or rounding by the end of Year 6.