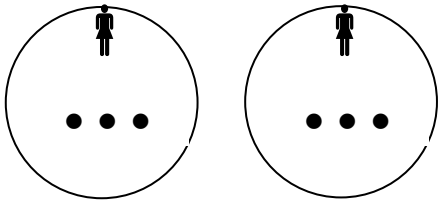


PROGRESSION THROUGH CALCULATION FOR DIVISION

Stage 1

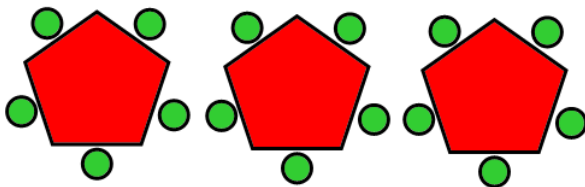
Children will begin to see division as sharing objects equally and fairly.



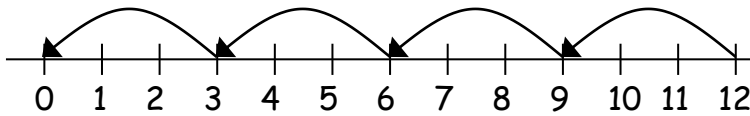
6 shared between 2 is 3.

Stage 2

Children will relate division to the grouping of objects.



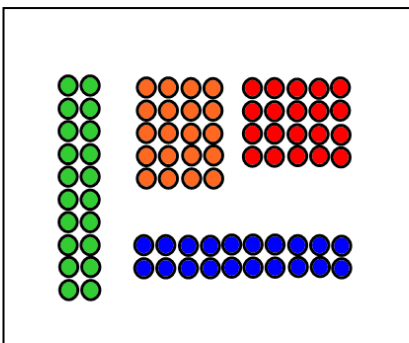
15 grouped into 5s.



12 grouped into 3s.

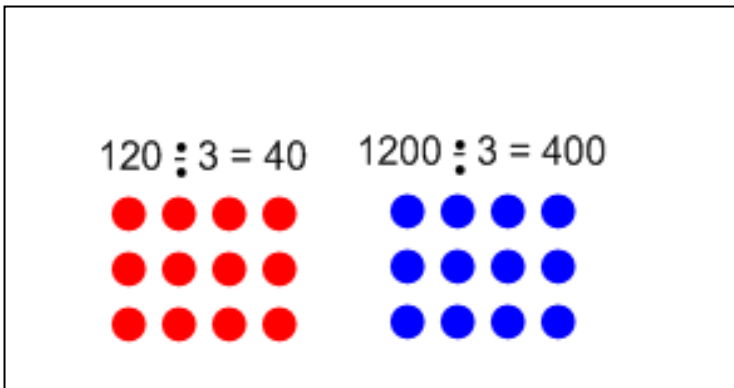
Stage 3

Children will use arrays to organise groups and show division as repeated subtraction.



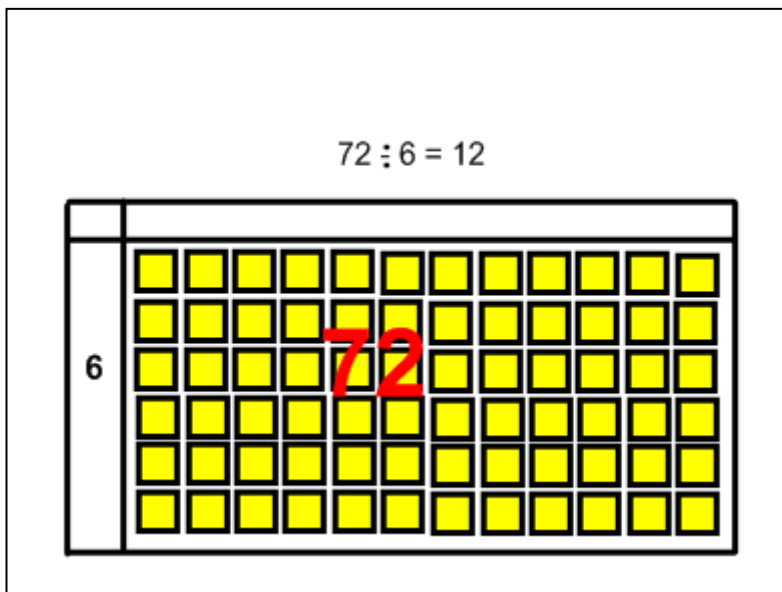
Stage 4

Children will organise groups into arrays now working with larger numbers. They will begin to use related facts to support calculating with larger numbers.



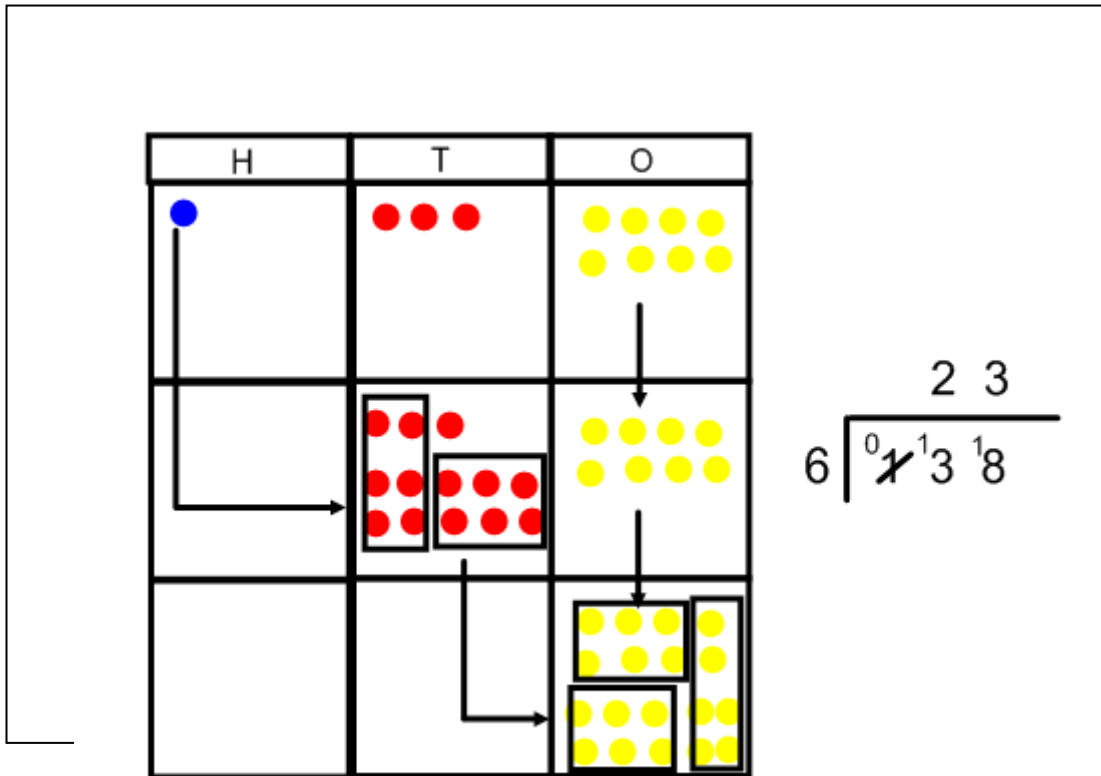
Stage 5

Children will continue to work with concrete arrays. Use the grid lines to begin to make links to short division. Link this to the image of bus stop calculations.



Stage 6

Children will use counters to divide any integer by a single digit divisor using their knowledge of the principle of exchange.



Stag

Children will begin to divide using two digit divisors. They will use chunking with 'friendly' numbers to support this.

<p> $1 \times 15 = 15$ $2 \times 15 = 30$ $5 \times 15 = 75$ $10 \times 15 = 150$ </p>	$15 \overline{) 420}$ $ \begin{array}{r} - 300 \quad (20 \times 15) \\ \hline 0110 \\ - 75 \quad (5 \times 15) \\ \hline 45 \\ - 45 \quad (3 \times 15) \\ \hline 0 \end{array} $
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Stage 8

Children will explore the use of long division for two digit divisors which may include a remainder.

$432 \div 15$ becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \cdot 8 \\ 15 \overline{) 432 \cdot 0} \\ \underline{30} \\ 132 \\ \underline{120} \\ 120 \\ \underline{120} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Answer: 28.8

Division vocabulary

All vocabulary can be used throughout all year groups and a range must be used. Posters to display vocabulary need be accessible for children in all classrooms.

Halve, Share, Divide, Division, Remainder, Quotient, Divisible, Exchange, Divisor, Repeated subtraction, Array, Row, Column, Equal groups