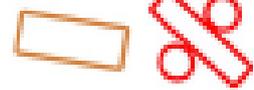
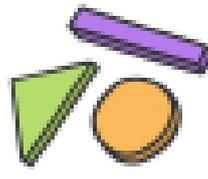
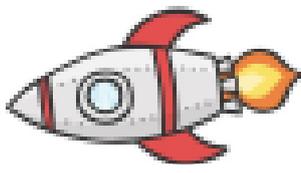




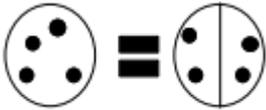
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# Division in KS1

## Halving

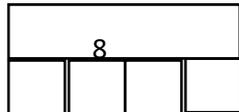
Children start with halving even numbers to 10 and then 20 exploring how a number can be split in 2. Children use practical methods to discover about division e.g. sharing fruit between friends. Children are introduced to the concept of a remainder when dealing with odd numbers to test their ideas of sharing fairly.



## Sharing

Children share numbers fairly between sets to find the answer.  $6 \div 2 = 3$   
Children use practical equipment to aid their division e.g. cubes. Children concentrate on sharing in 2's, 5's and 10's. We demonstrates how to write a simple number sentence e.g.  $10 \div 2 = 5$  using the stem sentence: ten shared between two is five.

This method is also used for fractions of numbers by drawing bar models to share between.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  of 8 = 2



## Grouping

Children group a number into sets to find how many sets are made.



How many groups of 2 are in 6? Which can be written as  $6 \div 2 = 3$

There are three groups of two.

Children are also asked to group a set number sometimes showing remainders e.g. How many groups of 2 are in 7?

There are 3 groups of 2 and one remaining.



## Inverse

Children should begin to see the relationship between multiplication and division as the inverse of one another. Starting with halving being the opposite of doubling and then progressing to using their times tables. E.g.  $12 \times 2 = 24$   $2 \times 12 = 24$   $24 \div 12 = 2$   $24 \div 2 = 12$

In year 2, children will have a log in for TTRockstars. They will begin on the 2's, 5,s and 10's times tables. Then progress onto 3's, 4's etc. We recommend children access TTRockstars regularly so they can rapidly recall the multiplication and related division facts.

