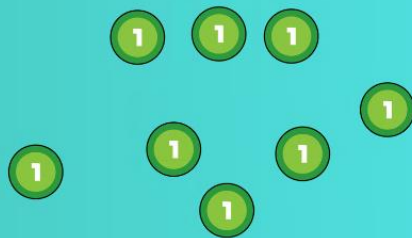


Division:

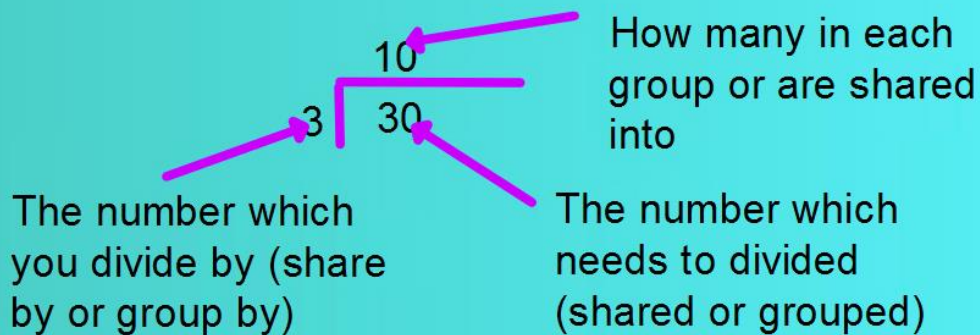
Here is a step by step guide of how we teach division to year 5.

Division is Sharing or Grouping

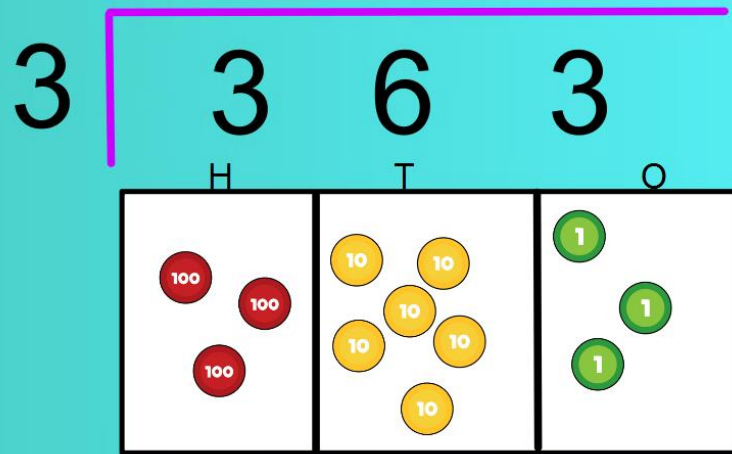
- What does each mean?
- What's the same? What's different?
- Let's look with $8 \div 2$



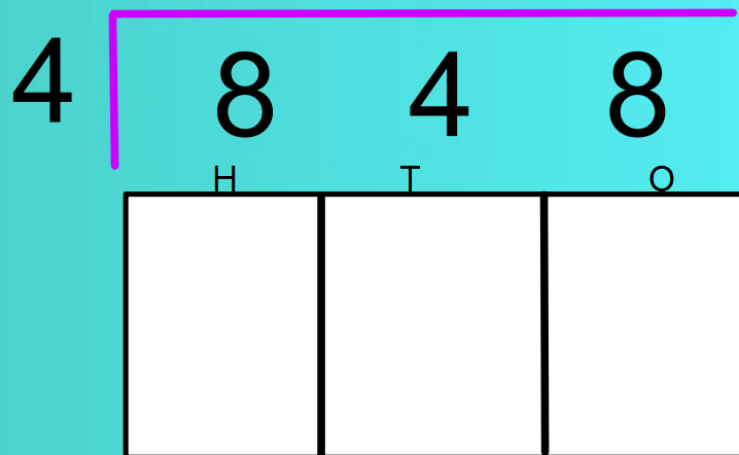
We are going to learn the method
called the bus stop method



$$363 \div 3 =$$



$$848 \div 4 =$$



Have a go at practising:

1.							
2	4	1					

2.							
8	2	5	7				

3.							
9	3	9	9				

4.							
5	2	1	4				

5.							
7	5	4	5				

6.							
9	8	6	7				

7.							
5	4	3	3				

8.							
5	1	3	7				

9.							
7	4	3	9				

10.							
8	4	8	9				

11.							
1	1	3	4	2			

12.							
1	2	2	9	8			

Let`s try some reasoning questions!




Jack is calculating $2,240 \div 7$

He says you can't do it because 7 is larger than all of the digits in the number.

Do you agree with Jack?
Explain your answer.

Spot the Mistake

Explain and correct the working.

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
  	 		 

	3	1	0	1
3	9	4	1	4

Daniel makes puddings. He has 1540kg of flour and uses 5kg a day. He is calculating how many weeks his remaining flour will last. He has calculated that this should last 44 weeks. Has he calculated this correctly? Prove it!

		9		
5	4		6	5

[illegible]

Let`s investigate further!

Always, Sometimes, Never?

A three-digit number made of consecutive descending digits divided by the next descending digit always has a remainder of 1

$$765 \div 4 = 191 \text{ remainder } 1$$

How many possible examples can you find?

I am thinking of a 3-digit number.

When it is divided by 9, the remainder is 3

When it is divided by 2, the remainder is 1

When it is divided by 5, the remainder is 4

What is my number?