

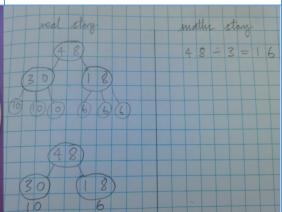
OBJECTIVE

CONCRETE

PICTORIAL and ABSTRACT

Dividing by 3, 4 and 8 (revise dividing by 2, 5 and 10 first if necessary)





6 5 4 3 2 1

1. Subtract 4 until you come to 0

2. Count how many groups of 4 you subtracted

A number line can be another useful pictorial way of showing

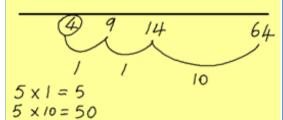
Year 3 suggested start

2 Digit number divided by 1 digit

Start with part, part whole as shown above. Number lines can also be a useful way of showing this process in a pictorial way.

Once secure at remainders move onto compact method shown below.

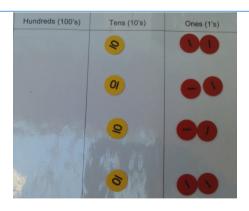
64 divided by 5 = 12r4

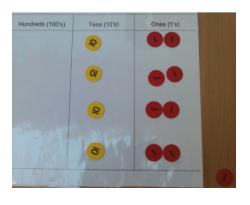


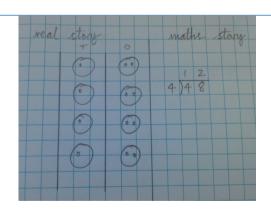
Year 4 suggested start

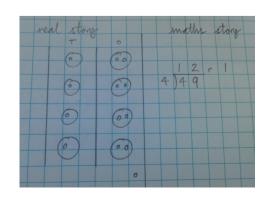
2 digit divided by 1 digit—

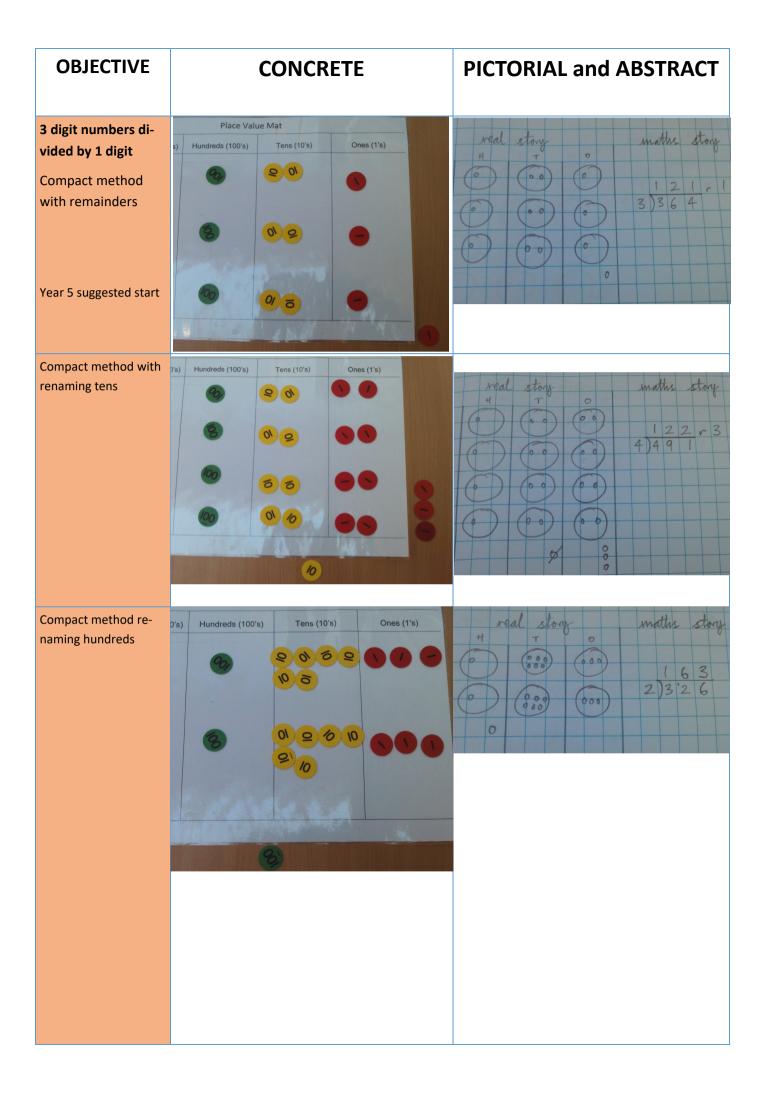
compact method











OBJECTIVE CONCRETE PICTORIAL and ABSTRACT Compact method -Hundreds (100's) Tens (10's) Ones (1's) make sure you demon-01 2 10 strate what happens when the first column has to be renamed because there are not enough (hundreds in this case) to be divided equally. Thousands (1000's) 4 digit number divided Hundreds (100's) Tens (10's) by 1 digit Year 6 suggested start 01 Once secure children

use the compact method in abstract only. (Children could divide 5 or 6 digit numbers by 1 digit)

OBJECTIVE	CONCRETE	PICTORIAL and ABSTRACT
Year 6 divide up to 6 digit number by 1 digit number using compact method. Use CPA for 3 or 4 digit numbers with slower learners.		
Move onto dividing numbers by a 2 digit number using compact method and a fact box		0280,5 133645 Fact box 13,26,39,52,65.
Extend to representing the remainder as a decimal or fraction.		78 084.6 5423.3 000