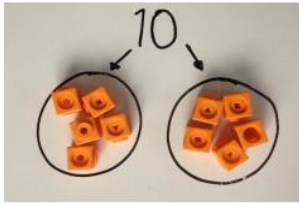
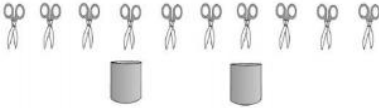
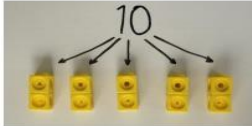

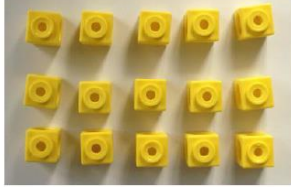
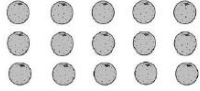


## Year 2 Division

| <u>Strategy and guidance</u>  | <u>CPA</u>  |
|---|---|
| <p><b><u>Division as sharing</u></b></p> <p>Here, division is shown as sharing. If we have ten pairs of scissors and we share them between two pots, there will be 5 pairs of scissors in each pot.</p>   | <p style="text-align: center;"><math>10 \div 2 = 5</math></p>     |
| <p><b><u>Division as grouping</u></b></p> <p>Here, division is shown as grouping. If we have ten forks and we put them into groups of two, there are 5 groups.</p>  | <p style="text-align: center;"><math>10 \div 2 = 5</math></p>     |
| <p><b><u>Use of part-part-whole model to represent division equations and to emphasise the relationship between division and multiplication</u></b></p> <p>Pupils use arrays of concrete manipulatives and images of familiar objects to solve division equations.</p> <p>They begin to use dot arrays to develop a more abstract concept of division.</p> <p>It is important to highlight that with multiplication and division, the parts are of equal value as this is different to how this model is used for addition and subtraction.</p> |  <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="margin-right: 20px;"> <math>15 \div 5 = \boxed{3}</math><br/> <math>15 \div 3 = \boxed{5}</math> </div>  </div> |

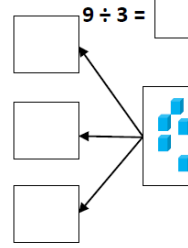
Write the division equations that the array represents.



$20 \div 4 = \square$

$20 \div 5 = \square$

The whole is nine. There are three equal parts. What is the value of each part?



$9 \div 3 = \square$