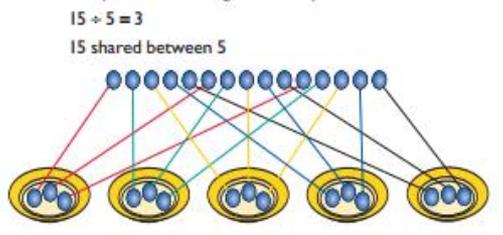


Children must have secure counting skills- being able to confidently count in 2s, 5s and 10s.  
Children should be given opportunities to reason about what they notice in number patterns.

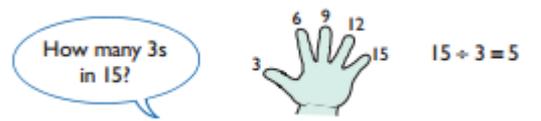
**Group AND share small quantities- understanding the difference between the two concepts.**

**Sharing**  
Develops importance of one-to-one correspondence.

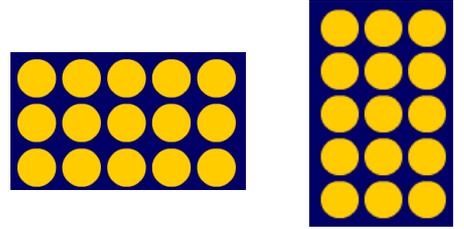


Children should be taught to share using concrete apparatus.

**Grouping**  
Children should apply their counting skills to develop some understanding of grouping.



Use of arrays as a pictorial representation for division.  
 $15 \div 3 = 5$  There are 5 groups of 3.  
 $15 \div 5 = 3$  There are 3 groups of 5.



Children should be able to find  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  and simple fractions of objects, numbers and quantities.

**$\div$  = signs and missing numbers**

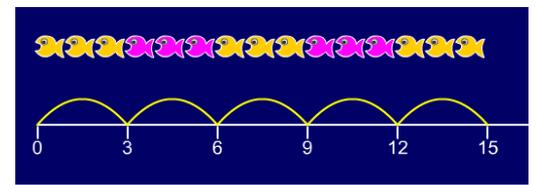
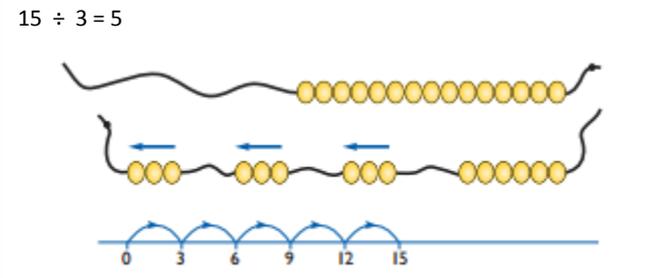
$6 \div 2 = \square$        $\square = 6 \div 2$   
 $6 \div \square = 3$        $3 = 6 \div \square$   
 $\square \div 2 = 3$        $3 = \square \div 2$   
 $\square \div \nabla = 3$        $3 = \square \div \nabla$

Know and understand sharing and grouping- introducing children to the  $\div$  sign.

Children should continue to use grouping and sharing for division using practical apparatus, arrays and pictorial representations.

**Grouping using a numberline**

Group from zero in jumps of the divisor to find our 'how many groups of 3 are there in 15?'

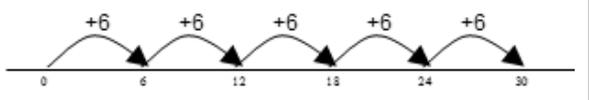


Continue work on arrays. Support children to understand how multiplication and division are inverse. Look at an array – what do you see?

**$\div$  = signs and missing numbers**

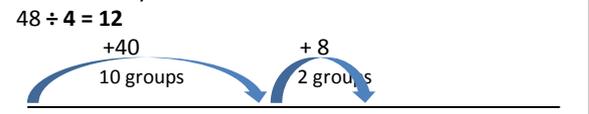
Continue using a range of equations as in year 2 but with appropriate numbers.

**Grouping**  
How many 6's are in 30?  
 $30 \div 6$  can be modelled as:

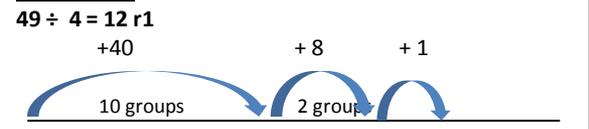


**Becoming more efficient using a numberline**

Children need to be able to partition the dividend in different ways.



**Remainders**



Sharing – 49 shared between 4. How many left over?  
Grouping – How many 4s make 49. How many are left over?

Place value counters can be used to support children apply their knowledge of grouping.

For example:  
 $60 \div 10 =$  How many groups of 10 in 60?  
 $600 \div 100 =$  How many groups of 100 in 600?