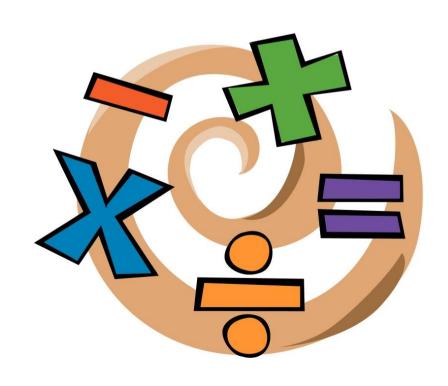
Progression in Division Methods



Yr Grp	Progression	What it Looks like	Further Guidance
Yr 1	Children will understand equal groups and share items out, counting in 2s and 10s and later in 5s.		
Yr 2	Children will develop their understanding of division as sharing equally	Share 6 sweets between 2 boys.	Using symbols to stand for unknown numbers to complete equations using inverse operations $\Box \div 2 = 4 \qquad 20 \div \triangle = 4$ $\Box \div \triangle = 4$
	Children will develop their understanding of division as grouping	□ □/□ □/□ □ How many twos make 8?	
Yr 3	Children can use arrays to show groups	12 ÷ 3 =	
	Children use repeated subtraction using a number line	24 ÷ 4 = 6 0 4 8 12 16 20 24	Ensure that the emphasis in Y3 is on grouping rather than sharing. Using symbols to stand for unknown numbers to complete equations using
	Children should also move onto calculations involving remainders.	$13 \div 4 = 3 \text{ r } 1$ $0 1 5 9 13$	inverse operations $26 \div 2 = \square \qquad 24 \div \triangle = 12$ $\square \div 10 = 8$

Уг4	Children will develop their use of repeated subtraction to be able to subtract multiples of the divisor.	72 ÷ 5 -2 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5	
	Children will move onto taking away 'chunks' of the divisor.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	This helps to prepare children for chunking.
	Children can begin to use more formal methods of recording division calculations - chunking	72 ÷ 5 72 - 50 (10 × 5) 22 - 20 (4 × 5) 2 10 + 4 = 14 r 2	
Yr5	HTU ÷ U using chunking Children will move on to chunking when dividing 2 digits HTU ÷ TU, ThHTU ÷ TU	256 ÷ 7 7 256 - 140 (20 × 7) 116 - 70 (10 × 7) 46 - 42 (6 × 7) Answer is 36 remainder 4	Using inverse to check
	HTU ÷ U using bus stop	032 r 4 6 196	

Угб	Children will use the standard long division method to divide by 2 or more digits HTU ÷ TU, ThHTU ÷ TU	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
	Continue to use bus stop when dividing by 1 digit HTU ÷ U	6 196 r 4	
	Representing remainders as a fraction for both short and long division	432 ÷ 15 = 28 r 12 12 left out of 15 $\frac{12}{15} = \frac{4}{5}$ 196 ÷ 6 = 32 r 4 4 left out of 6 $\frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{6}$	Use knowledge of simplifying fractions
	Representing remainders as decimals for both short and long division	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Continue this method to divide decimals by whole numbers.

Children should not be made to go onto the next stage if: they are not ready or they are not confident.

Once children have mastered strategies for their appropriate year group, they should not be moved onto the next year group but instead develop breadth of understanding through rich tasks that require application of knowledge and skills.