Written Division Policy

(encourage children to estimate answers and reinforce links with multiplication times table throughout and remainders.)

- 1. Sharing equally into groups using practical methods and apparatus.
- 2. Halving amounts

'split the 6 marbles into 2 equal groups'

3. Drawing pictures of groups to go with a question.

'Share 6 sweets equally between 3 people'

- 4. Finding doubles/halves of numbers to 10 then to 20.
- 5. Multiplication is the inverse of division

'how many 2s are there in 20?'

- 6. Division as arrays.
- 7. Start to write division questions down as number sentence.
- 8. 'Short division' $T\sim U$ only. -Make sure that the column headings($T\sim U$) are used.

Use of this method is for when the numbers are a long way out of the times

tables.

"How many 3s go into 8? 2. but I have 2 left over so I put the 2 in the tens answer column and the 2 tens left over I convert into unitsthis now make 21.

How many 3 s go into 21? 7 with non left over.

So my answer to $81 \div 3 = 27.$ "

9. Extend short division to H~T~U using the same method.

"How many 3s go into 1 Hundred column? 0. so I convert the 1 Hundred into ten in the tens column now making it 18 tens.

How many 3s go into 18? 6

10. 'Chunking' or long division. - Taking away several chunks when T~U ÷ T~U

$$75 \div 15 = 5$$

$$15 \boxed{75}$$

$$15 \boxed{60}$$

$$-15 \longrightarrow 1$$

$$45$$

$$15 \longrightarrow 1$$

$$30$$

$$-15 \longrightarrow 1$$

$$15 \longrightarrow 1$$

$$0$$

I have taken away 5 chunks of 15 away from 75 so my answer to 75÷15= 5

11. Chunking/long division using $H\sim T\sim U$ as above and making an estimate then reduce the number of steps to make the method more efficient.

I have chunked together the fact that I know 15 goes into 150 10 times. I am then left with 25. I know that 15 goes into 25 once And that I am left with 10 remaining.

12. Use of calculators for division of decimals and larger numbers.