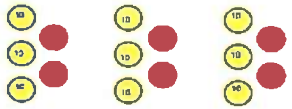
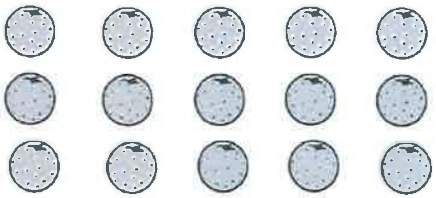
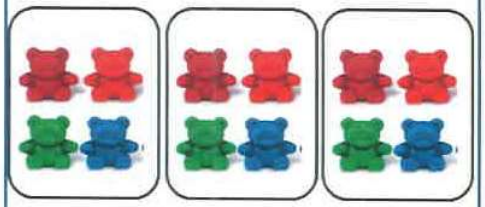
Y3 DIVISION ÷

Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Division as grouping	Use cubes, counters, objects or place value counters to aid understanding.  24 divided into groups of 6 = 4 96 ÷ 3 = 32 	Continue to use bar modelling to aid solving division problems.  20 ÷ 5 = ? 5 x ? = 20	How many groups of 6 in 24? 24 ÷ 6 = 4
Division with arrays	 Link division to multiplication by creating an array and thinking about the number sentences that can be created. Eg 15 ÷ 3 = 5 5 x 3 = 15 15 ÷ 5 = 3 3 x 5 = 15	Draw an array and use lines to split the array into groups to make multiplication and division sentences 	Find the inverse of multiplication and division sentences by creating eight linking number sentences. 7 x 4 = 28 4 x 7 = 28 28 ÷ 7 = 4 28 ÷ 4 = 7 28 = 7 x 4 28 = 4 x 7 4 = 28 ÷ 7 7 = 28 ÷ 4

Y3 DIVISION ÷

Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Division with remainders.	14 ÷ 3 = Divide objects between groups and see how much is left over	Jump forward in equal jumps on a number line then see how many more you need to jump to find a remainder.	Complete written divisions and show the remainder using r.

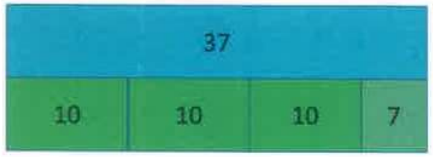


29 – 8 = 3 REMAINDER 5

↑ dividend ↑ divisor ↑ quotient ↑ remainder

Draw dots and group them to divide an amount and clearly show a remainder.

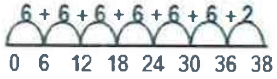
Use bar models to show division with remainders.



Example without remainder:
40 ÷ 5
Ask "How many 5s in 40?"

= 8 fives

Example with remainder:
38 ÷ 6



= 6 sixes with a remainder of 2

For larger numbers, when it becomes inefficient to count in single multiples, bigger jumps can be recorded using known facts.