

Year 2
Division by grouping

Concrete - This means using objects.

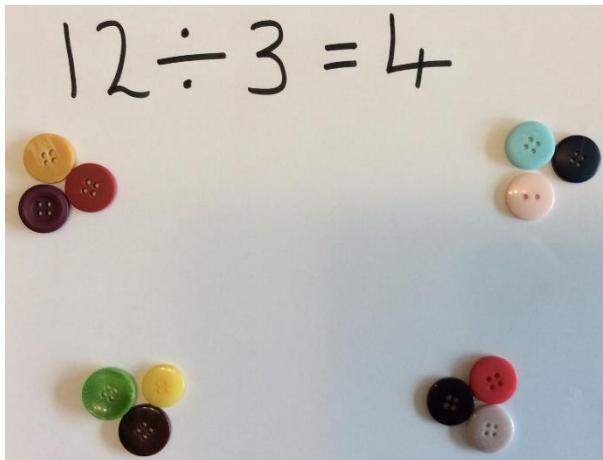
Objects you could use at home:

buttons, stones, sticks, beads, lolly sticks, Lego blocks, pencils, small toys, pom poms

Steps to success:

- Collect some objects from home that you can use.
- Look at your division number sentence. For example $12 \div 3 =$.
- Collect the correct amount of objects to represent the greatest number. For this example you need to collect 12 objects.
- Decide how many objects you need to put into each group. This is the second number in the division number sentence. For this example you need to put 3 objects in each group.
- Put your objects into equal groups.
- Count how many groups you have made.

An example for you:



I started with 12 buttons, I put the buttons into equal groups of 3. I have made 4 equal groups.

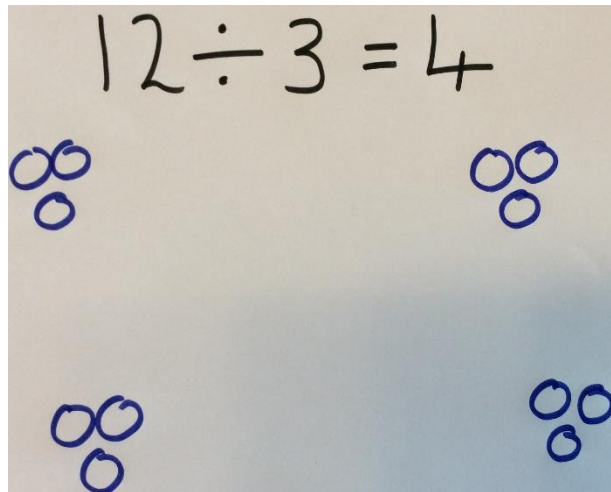
Pictorial - This means using drawings or representations.

Steps to success:

- Find your exercise book or some paper to draw on.
- Look at your division number sentence. For example $12 \div 3 =$.
- Decide how many spots you need to put in each group. This is the second number in the division number sentence. For this example you need to draw 3 spots in each group.
- Draw your equal groups. Watch the help video to show you how to do this.
- Count how many equal groups you have made.

- Represent this as a division number sentence.

An example for you:

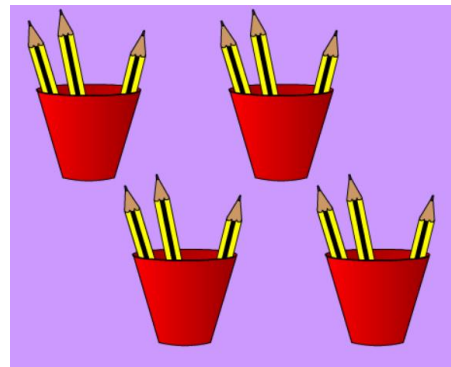
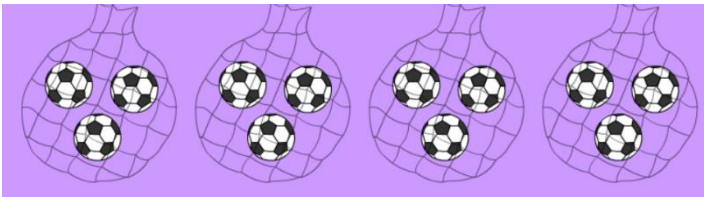


Abstract - This means doing the calculation mentally in your head.

Steps to success:

- Once you are confident recalling multiplication facts you will be able to recall division facts too.

Other ways to represent division by grouping.



You can use pictures to represent a division number sentence. Both of these pictures show 12 objects put into equal groups of 3.

Try these yourself. What will you use to help you?

$$20 \div 4 =$$

$$15 \div 5 =$$