

Year 2
Division with remainders

Concrete - This means using objects.

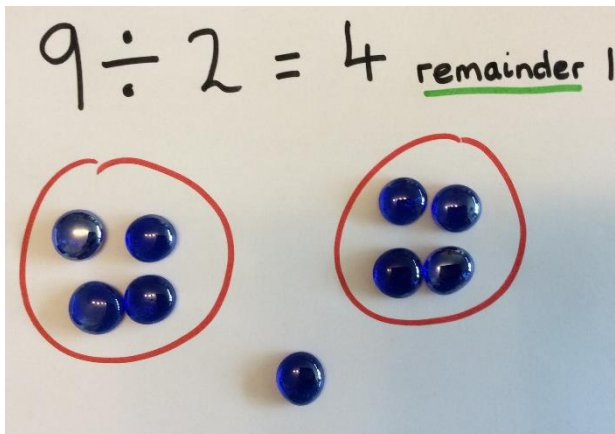
Objects you could use at home:

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 $9 \div 2 =$.
- Collect the correct amount of objects to represent the greatest number. For this example you need to collect 9 objects.
- Decide how many groups you need to share between. This is the second number in the division number sentence. For this example I need to share between 2 groups.
- Share your objects equally between your groups. Sometimes in a division calculation you cannot share or group equally, you will have some left over. This is called a remainder.
- Count how many objects you have in each group. Then count how many objects you have left over.

An example for you:



I started with 9 beads. I shared the beads equally between 2 groups. I have 4 in each group with 1 bead left over.

So $9 \div 2 = 4$ remainder 1.

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 $9 \div 2 =$.

- Decide how many groups you need to share between. This is the second number in the division number sentence. For this example I need to share between 2 groups.
- Draw the correct amount of spots and share them equally between your groups. Sometimes in a division calculation you cannot share or group equally, you will have some left over. This is called a remainder.
- Count how many spots you have in each group. Then count how many spots you have left over.

An example for you:

