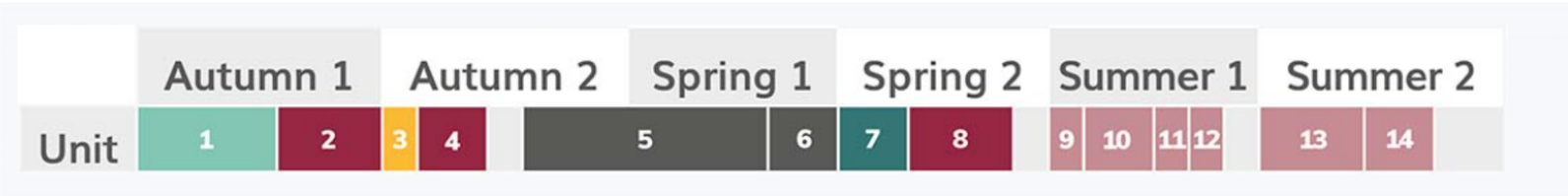
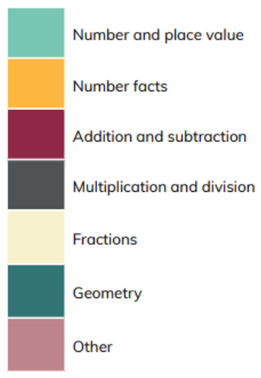
Y2- Overview





Spring 2	INTRODUCTION TO DIVISION STRUCTURES
Ready to progress	2MD-2 Relate grouping problems where the number of groups is unknown to multiplication equations with a missing factor, and to division equations (quotitive division).
NCETM documents	THE WHOLE DOCUMENT https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/e3gpoxwb/ncetm_spine2_segment06_y2.pdf#page=5
Small steps	To group objects equally To understand that objects cannot always be grouped equally To use a division story to write a division expression To use skip counting to solve division problems relating to measure To skip count using the group size to find the number of groups To share objects equally between a number of things To skip count to solve a sharing problem To skip count to find the group size in a sharing problem To solve a variety of division problems and explain my understanding.
Links	NCETM- https://www.ncetm.org.uk/classroom-resources/cp-year-2-unit-6-introduction-to-division-structures/ OAK https://www.thenationalacademy/teachers/programmes/maths-primary-ks1/units/introduction-to-division-structures/lessons?sid-114729=U5cKzQHK_3&sm=0&src=3 WHITE ROSE https://whiteroseeducation.com/account/resources Mastery with greater depth https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/dnobtk14/mastery_assessment_yr2.pdf
Reasoning	Missing numbers 10 = 5 x What number could be written in the box? Making links I have 30p in my pocket in 5p coins. How many coins do I have? Making links Write the multiplication number sentences to describe this array X X X X X X What do you notice? Write the division sentences. Prove It Which four number sentences link these numbers? 3, 5, 15? Prove it. True or false? When you count up in tens starting at 5 there will always be 5 units. Use the inverse Use the inverse to check if the following calculations are correct: 12 ÷ 3 = 4 3 x 5 = 14

Introduction to division structures

Problem solving

Click on me

Glossary

- Equal- Equal means to have exactly the same amount or value
- Group- A group is a collection of objects or images.
- Unequal - Unequal means not to have exactly the same amount or value
- Division - Division means splitting into equal parts or groups.
- Expression - An expression is a group of numbers and symbols without an equals sign.
- Equation - An equation is used to show that one number or calculation is equal to another.
- Multiple - A multiple is the result of multiplying a number by another whole number.
- Share - Share means to split into parts.

Stem sentences

There are _____ groups of _____; there are _____ altogether

_____ is divided into groups of _____. There are _____ groups.
_____ is divided into _____ groups of _____ .

_____ is divided into _____groups of _____ with remainder of _____.

_____ is divided into groups of _____.
There are _____ groups.

_____ divided into groups of _____.

The _____ represents the total number of _____.
The _____ represents the number of _____ in each group.

_____ is the dividend
_____ is the divisor
_____ is the quotient

We can skip count using the divisor to find the quotient.

We can represent this as _____- divided between _____.

_____ divided between _____ is equal to _____ each.

One _____ is one each, That's _____-
Two _____ is two each, That's _____

_____ divided between _____ is equal to _____ each.

_____ tens are equal to _____, so _____ divided into groups of ten is equal to _____.

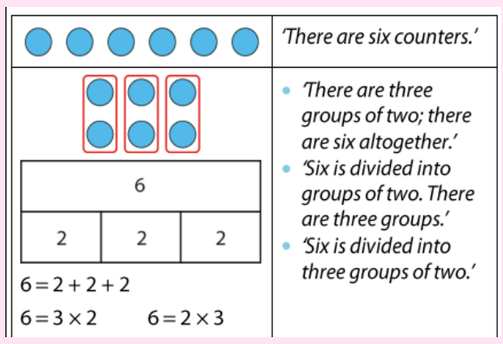
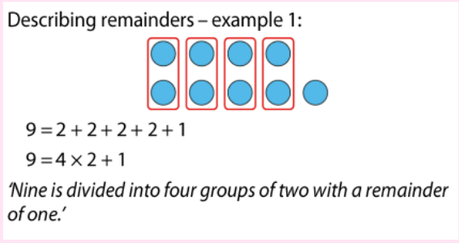
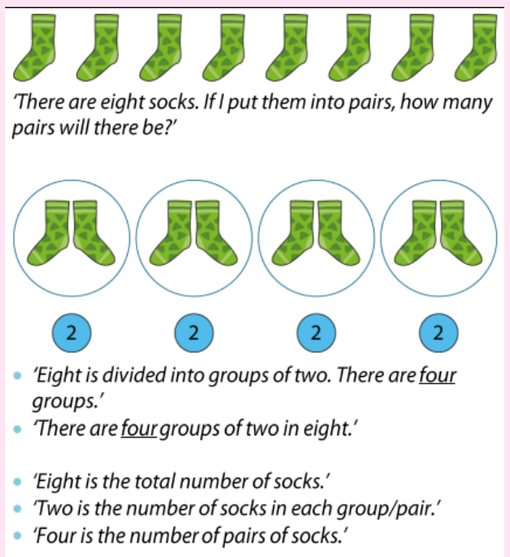
If the divisor is ten, we can use the ten times table to find the quotient.
If the divisor is five, we can use the five times table to find the quotient.
If the divisor is two, we can se the two times table to find the quotient

If the divisor is two, the quotient is half of the dividend.

A number is divisible by two if the ones digit is even
A number is divisible by ten if the ones digit is zero.
A number is divisible by five if the ones digit is five or zero.

When the dividend is zero, the quotient is zero.

When the dividend is equal to the divisor, the quotient is one.

When the divisor is equal to one, the quotient is equal to the dividend.

Represenations