

Division

Children may need to refer 'back' to previous years' recording at any time, particularly when decimals or larger numbers are introduced.

Children to use practical apparatus, number lines and hundred squares for support

Year Group: 6

Signs and Symbols

$6.3 \div 7 = \square$ $9.9 \div \square = 1.1$ $\square \div 5 = 0.8$

$17.2 \div 4 = \square$ $\frac{\square}{25} = 39$

Pencil and Paper Procedures

Leading to Short division – with remainders – extending to two decimal places.

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{45\text{ r }1} \\ 11 \overline{)49^56} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{4.5\text{ r }1} \\ 11 \overline{)49.^56} \end{array}$$

Other Jottings

(to be used alongside practical equipment, when children are finding number lines and more formal calculation methods difficult to understand)

$$\frac{5}{36}$$

As previous Year Groups

Explaining (Verbally and in Writing)

$387 \div 9$

$$\frac{5}{36}$$

$387 \div 3 = 129$

$129 \div 3 = 43$

of 400

of 400 = 40, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of 40 = 20, so of 400 = 20

17.5% of £30,000	10% = £ 3,000
	5% = £ 1,500
	2.5% = £ <u>750</u>
	17.5% = £ 5,250

Example of rounding down

I have 5 metres of rope. I need length of 86.5 cm. I can cut off 5 lengths.

Example of rounding up

I have 5000 sheets of paper. A box holds 865 sheets. I will need 6 boxes to hold all 5000 sheets.