

## LOWER KS2 CALCULATION POLICY

The following pages show the *Power Maths* progression in calculation (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division) and how this works in line with the National Curriculum. The consistent use of the CPA (concrete, pictorial, abstract) approach across *Power Maths* helps children develop mastery across all the operations in an efficient and reliable way. This policy shows how these methods develop children's confidence in their understanding of both written and mental methods.





## **KEY STAGE 2**

In Years 3 and 4, children develop the basis of written methods by building their skills alongside a deep understanding of place value. They should use known addition/subtraction and multiplication/division facts to calculate efficiently and accurately, rather than relying on counting. Children use place value equipment to support their understanding, but not as a substitute for thinking.

Key language: partition, place value, tens, hundreds, thousands, column method, whole, part, equal groups, sharing, grouping, bar model

Addition and subtraction: In Year 3 especially. the column methods are built up gradually. Children will develop their understanding of how each stage of the calculation, including any exchanges, relates to place value. The example calculations chosen to introduce the stages of each method may often be more suited to a mental method. However, the examples and the progression of the steps have been chosen to help children develop their fluency in the process. alongside a deep understanding of the concepts and the numbers involved, so that they can apply these skills accurately and efficiently to later calculations. The class should be encouraged to compare mental and written methods for specific calculations, and children should be encouraged at every stage to make choices about which methods to apply. In Year 4, the steps are shown without such fine detail, although children should continue to build their understanding with a secure basis in place

their understanding with a secure basis in place value. In subtraction, children will need to develop their understanding of exchange as they may need to exchange across one or two columns. By the end of Year 4, children should have developed fluency in column methods alongside a deep understanding, which will allow them to progress confidently in upper Key Stage 2.

Multiplication and division: Children build a solid grounding in times-tables, understanding the multiplication and division facts in tandem. As such, they should be as confident knowing that 35 divided by 7 is 5 as knowing that 5 times 7 is 35. Children develop key skills to support multiplication methods: unitising, commutativity, and how to use partitioning effectively. Unitising allows children to use known facts to multiply and divide multiples of 10 and 100 efficiently. Commutativity gives children flexibility in applying known facts to calculations and problem solving. An understanding of partitioning allows children to extend their skills to multiplying and dividing 2- and 3-digit numbers by a single digit. Children develop column methods to support

Children develop column methods to support multiplications in these cases.

For successful division, children will need to make choices about how to partition. For example, to divide 423 by 3, it is effective to partition 423 into 300, 120 and 3, as these can be divided by 3 using known facts.

Children will also need to understand the concept of remainder, in terms of a given calculation and in terms of the context of the problem. **Fractions:** Children develop the key concept of equivalent fractions, and link this with multiplying and dividing the numerators and denominators, as well as exploring the visual concept through fractions of shapes. Children learn how to find a fraction of an amount, and develop this with the aid of a bar model and other representations alongside.

in Year 3, children develop an understanding of how to add and subtract fractions with the same denominator and find complements to the whole. This is developed alongside an understanding of fractions as numbers, including fractions greater than 1. In Year 4, children begin to work with fractions greater than 1.

Decimals are introduced, as tenths in Year 3 and then as hundredths in Year 4. Children develop an understanding of decimals in terms of the relationship with fractions, with dividing by 10 and 100, and also with place value.

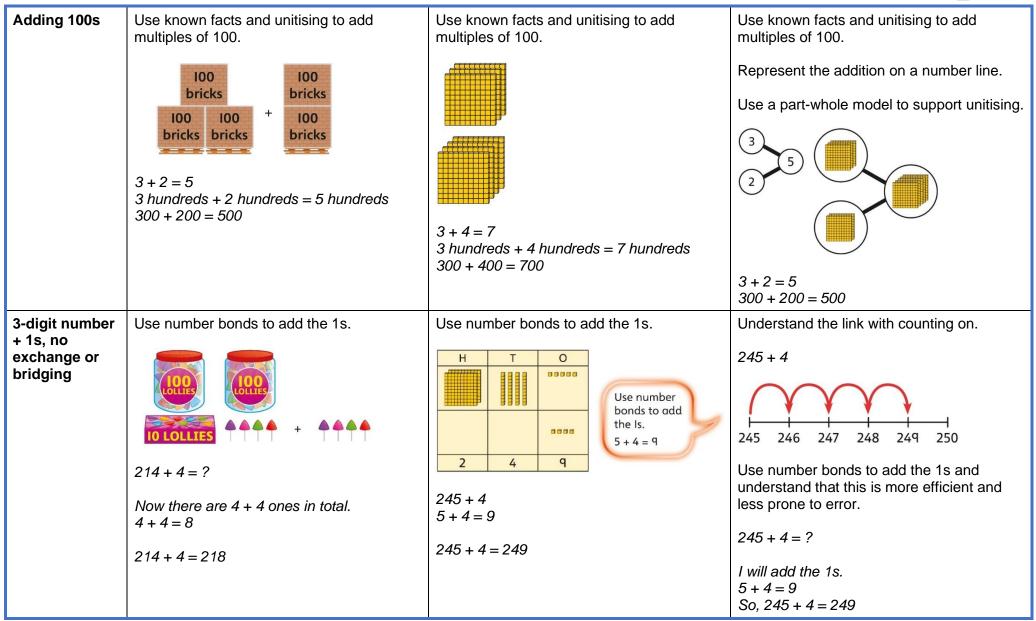




	Year 3			
	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract	
Year 3 Addition				
Understanding 100s	Understand the cardinality of 100, and the link with 10 tens. Use cubes to place into groups of 10 tens.	Unitise 100 and count in steps of 100.	Represent steps of 100 on a number line and a number track and count up to 1,000 and back to 0.	
Understanding place value to 1,000	Unitise 100s, 10s and 1s to build 3-digit numbers.	Use equipment to represent numbers to 1,000.	Represent the parts of numbers to 1,000 using a part-whole model. 215 200 $10$ $5215 = 200 + 10 + 5Recognise numbers to 1,000 representedon a number line, including those betweenintervals.$	











3-digit number + 1s with exchange	Understand that when the 1s sum to 10 or more, this requires an exchange of 10 ones for 1 ten.	Exchange 10 ones for 1 ten where needed. Use a place value grid to support the understanding.	Understand how to bridge by partitioning to the 1s to make the next 10.
	Children should explore this using unitised objects or physical apparatus.	H       T       O         H       T       O	





3-digit number + 10s, no exchange	Calculate mentally by forming the number bond for the 10s.	Calculate mentally by forming the number bond for the 10s.	Calculate mentally by forming the number bond for the 10s.
		351 + 30 = ?	753 + 40 <i>I know that</i> 5 + 4 = 9 So, 50 + 40 = 90 753 + 40 = 793
	234 + 50 There are 3 tens and 5 tens altogether. 3 + 5 = 8 In total there are 8 tens. 234 + 50 = 284	5 tens + 3 tens = 8 tens 351 + 30 = 381	
3-digit number + 10s, with exchange	Understand the exchange of 10 tens for 1 hundred.	Add by exchanging 10 tens for 1 hundred. 184 + 20 = ? H T O B D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D	Understand how the addition relates to counting on in 10s across 100. 184 + 20 = ? 184 + 20 = ? 1 can count in 10s 194 204 184 + 20 = 204 Use number bonds within 20 to support efficient mental calculations. 385 + 50 There are 8 tens and 5 tens. That is 13 tens. 385 + 50 = 300 + 130 + 5 385 + 50 = 435



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+ 2-digit combine groups to model addition. and adding of 1s, then 10s. represent the addition.	column method to Idition. Children must this relates to place value the calculation.
+ 2-digit addition and understand where exchange is place value grid using equipment. Children must u	ethod with exchange. nderstand how the method value at each stage of the





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3-digit number + 3-digit number, no exchange	Use place value equipment to make a representation of a calculation. This may or may not be structured in a place value grid. 326 + 541 is represented as:	Represent the place value grid with equipment to model the stages of column addition.	Use a column method to solve efficiently, using known bonds. Children must understand how this relates to place value at every stage of the calculation.
3-digit number + 3-digit number,	Use place value equipment to enact the exchange required.	Model the stages of column addition using place value equipment on a place value grid.	Use column addition, ensuring understanding of place value at every stage of the calculation.
exchange required			$ \frac{H T O}{I 2 6} $ $ + 2 I 7 $ $ \frac{3}{1} $
	There are 13 ones. I will exchange 10 ones for 1 ten.		$ \begin{array}{c} H & T & O \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 6 \\ + & 2 & 1 & 7 \\ \hline  & 4 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} $
			$\begin{array}{c} H & T & O \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 6 \\ + & 2 & 1 & 7 \\ \hline 3 & 4 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$
			126 + 217 = 343 Note: Children should also study examples where exchange is required in more than one column, for example $185 + 318 = ?$





Representing addition problems, and selecting appropriate methods	Encourage children to use their own drawings and choices of place value equipment to represent problems with one or more steps. These representations will help them to select appropriate methods.	Children understand and create bar models to represent addition problems. 275 + 99 = ? 374 275 = 99 = 374 275 + 99 = 374	Use representations to support choices of appropriate methods. 275  qq <i>I will add 100, then subtract 1 to find the</i> solution. 128 + 105 + 83 = ? <i>I need to add three numbers.</i> 128 + 105 = 233 233 128  quad 105  quad 83 316
Year 3 Subtraction			
Subtracting 100s	Use known facts and unitising to subtract multiples of 100. 100 bricks bricks bricks bricks bricks $5 - 2 = 3$ 500 - 200 = 300	Use known facts and unitising to subtract multiples of 100. 4 - 2 = 2 $400 - 200 = 200$	Understand the link with counting back in 100s. 100 $100$ $200$ $300$ $400$ $500400 - 200 = 200Use known facts and unitising as efficientand accurate methods.I know that 7 - 4 = 3. Therefore, I know that700 - 400 = 300$ .





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3-digit number − 1s, no exchange	Use number bonds to subtract the 1s.	Use number bonds to subtract the 1s.	Understand the link with counting back using a number line.
			Use known number bonds to calculate mentally. 476 - 4 = ?
	214 - 3 = ?	319 - 4 = ?	476
			400 70 6
		3 I 9	6 - 4 = 2 476 - 4 = 472
	$\begin{array}{l} 4 - 3 = 1 \\ 214 - 3 = 211 \end{array}$	9 - 4 = 5 319 - 4 = 315	
3-digit number − 1s, exchange or bridging	Understand why an exchange is necessary by exploring why 1 ten must be exchanged.	Represent the required exchange on a place value grid.	Calculate mentally by using known bonds. 151 - 6 = ?
required	Use place value equipment.	151 - 6 = ?	
			151 - 1 - 5 = 145
		H T O	
		H T O	
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3-digit number − 10s, no exchange	Subtract the 10s using known bonds. 381 - 10 = ?	Subtract the 10s using known bonds. $\begin{array}{c c} H & T & O \\ \hline                                  $	Use known bonds to subtract the 10s mentally. 372 - 50 = ? 70 - 50 = 20 So, 372 - 50 = 322
	8 tens with 1 removed is 7 tens. 381 - 10 = 371		
3-digit number – 10s, exchange or bridging required	Use equipment to understand the exchange of 1 hundred for 10 tens.	Represent the exchange on a place value grid using equipment. 210 - 20 = ? H T O I need to exchange 1 hundred for 10 tens, to help subtract 2 tens. H T O I of the product of tens, to help subtract 2 tens.	Understand the link with counting back on a number line. Use flexible partitioning to support the calculation. 235 - 60 = ? 235 - 60 = ? 235 = 100 + 130 + 5 235 - 60 = 100 + 70 + 5 = 175





3-digit number – up to 3-digit number	Use place value equipment to explore the effect of splitting a whole into two parts, and understand the link with taking away.	Represent the calculation on a place value grid.	Use column subtraction to calculate accurately and efficiently.
			q     q       -     3       5     2       7         H     T       Q     q       -     3       5     2
			$ \begin{array}{r} -3 & 5 & 2 \\ \hline                                  $
3-digit number – up to 3-digit number,	Use equipment to enact the exchange of 1 hundred for 10 tens, and 1 ten for 10 ones.	Model the required exchange on a place value grid.	Use column subtraction to work accurately and efficiently.
exchange required	$\longrightarrow$	175 - 38 = ? I need to subtract 8 ones, so I will exchange a ten for 10 ones.	$ \frac{H T O}{1 \frac{6}{1} \frac{5}{5}} $ $ - \frac{3 8}{1 3 7} $
		$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	If the subtraction is a 3-digit number subtract a 2-digit number, children should understand how the recording relates to the place value, and so how to line up the digits correctly. Children should also understand how to exchange in calculations where there is a zero in the 10s column.
			- <u>3 2 8</u>





			AL PRIMARY SCHOOL Z
Representing subtraction problems		Use bar models to represent subtractions. 'Find the difference' is represented as two bars for comparison. Team A 454 Team B 128 ? Bar models can also be used to show that a part must be taken away from the whole.	Children use alternative representations to check calculations and choose efficient methods. Children use inverse operations to check additions and subtractions. The part-whole model supports understanding. <i>I have completed this subtraction.</i> 525 - 270 = 255 <i>I will check using addition.</i> $\frac{525}{270} = 255$ <i>I will check using addition.</i>
Year 3 Multiplication			
Understanding equal grouping and repeated addition	Children continue to build understanding of equal groups and the relationship with repeated addition. They recognise both examples and non- examples using objects.	Children recognise that arrays demonstrate commutativity.	Children understand the link between repeated addition and multiplication.
		This is 3 groups of 4. This is 4 groups of 3.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$





	Children recognise that arrays can be used to model commutative multiplications.		A bar model may represent multiplications as equal groups. $24$ $4  4  4  4  4$ $6 \times 4 = 24$
Using commutativity to support understanding of the times- tables	Understand how to use times-tables facts flexibly. Understand how to use times-tables facts flexibly. If the construction of the construction	Understand how times-table facts relate to commutativity. $6 \times 4 = 24$ $4 \times 6 = 24$	Understand how times-table facts relate to commutativity. <i>I need to work out 4 groups of 7.</i> <i>I know that 7 × 4 = 28</i> so, <i>I know that</i> 4 groups of 7 = 28 and 7 groups of 4 = 28.

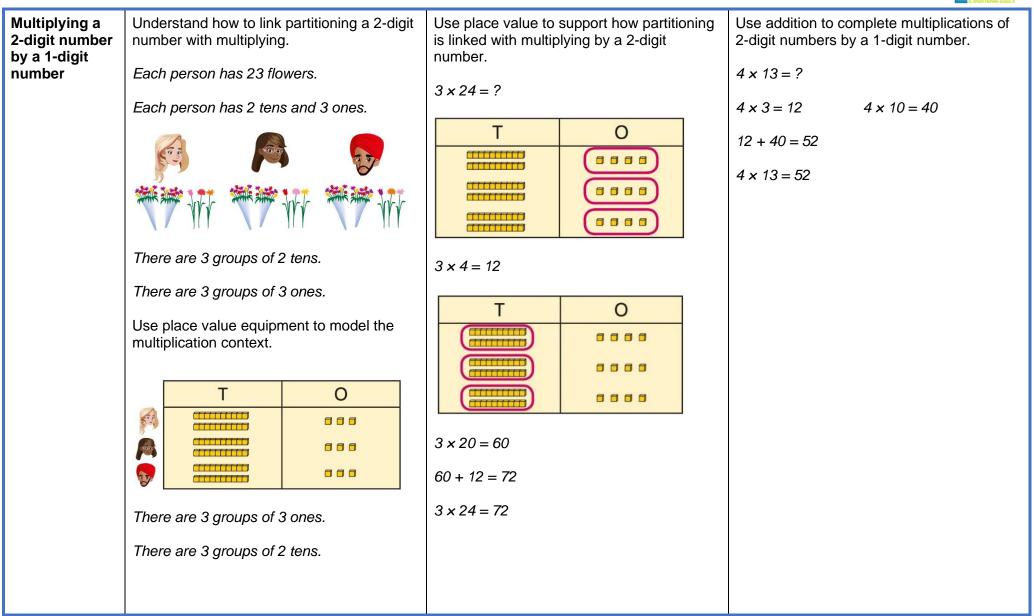




Understanding and using ×3, ×2, ×4 and ×8 tables.	Children learn the times-tables as 'groups of', but apply their knowledge of commutativity.         Image: Commutativity is a stable of the stable of the stable to work out how many keys.         I can use the x3 table to work out how many keys.         I can also use the x3 table to work out how many keys.         I can also use the x3 table to work out how many keys.	Children understand how the x2, x4 and x8 tables are related through repeated doubling.	Children understand the relationship between related multiplication and division facts in known times-tables. $2 \times 5 = 10$ $5 \times 2 = 10$ $10 \div 5 = 2$ $10 \div 2 = 5$
Using known facts to multiply 10s, for example 3 × 40	Explore the relationship between known times-tables and multiples of 10 using place value equipment. Make 4 groups of 3 ones. Make 4 groups of 3 tens. Make 4 groups of 3 tens.	Understand how unitising 10s supports multiplying by multiples of 10.       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1	Understand how to use known times-tables to multiply multiples of 10. $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
	What is the same? What is different?	4 groups of 2 ones is 8 ones. 4 groups of 2 tens is 8 tens. $4 \times 2 = 8$ $4 \times 20 = 80$	$4 \times 2 = 8$ $4 \times 20 = 80$

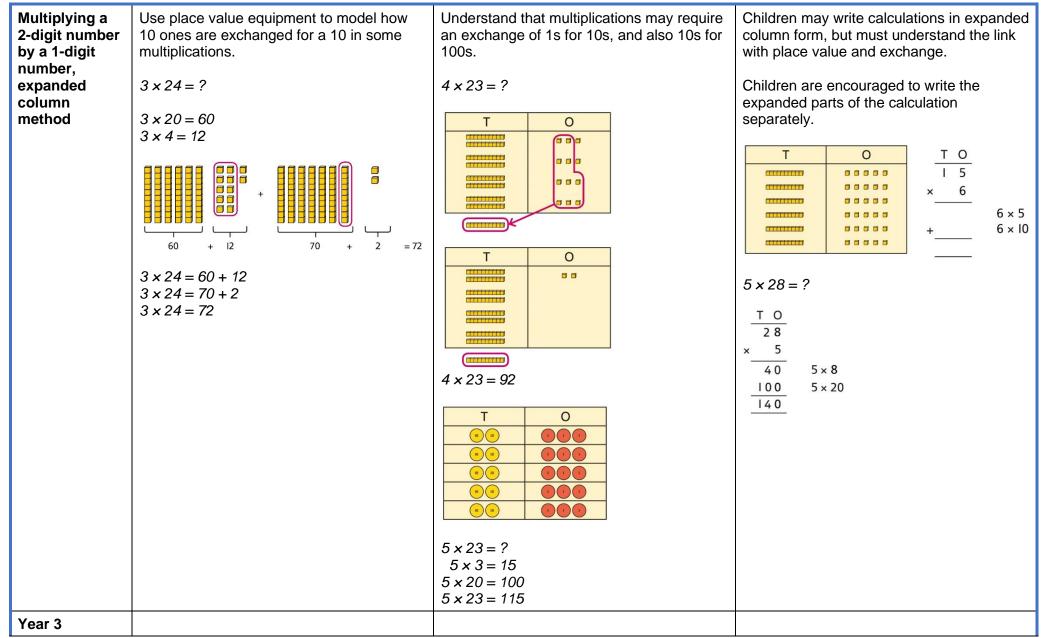
















Division			
Using times- tables knowledge to divide	Use knowledge of known times-tables to calculate divisions. 24 divided into groups of 8. There are 3 groups of 8.	Use knowledge of known times-tables to calculate divisions. Use knowledge of known times-tables to calculate divisions. $48 \div 4 = 12$ 48  divided into groups of 4. There are 12 groups. $4 \times 12 = 48$ $48 \div 4 = 12$	Use knowledge of known times-tables to calculate divisions. I need to work out 30 shared between 5. I know that $6 \times 5 = 30$ so I know that $30 \div 5 = 6$ . A bar model may represent the relationship between sharing and grouping. 24 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4





Understanding remainders	Use equipment to understand that a remainder occurs when a set of objects cannot be divided equally any further.	Use images to explain remainders.	Understand that the remainder is what cannot be shared equally from a set. $22 \div 5 = ?$ $3 \times 5 = 15$ $4 \times 5 = 20$
	There are 13 sticks in total. There are 3 groups of 4, with 1 remainder.	$22 \div 5 = 4$ remainder 2	$5 \times 5 = 25$ this is larger than 22 So, 22 ÷ 5 = 4 remainder 2
Using known facts to divide	Use place value equipment to understand how to divide by unitising.	Divide multiples of 10 by unitising.	Divide multiples of 10 by a single digit using known times-tables.
multiples of 10	Make 6 ones divided by 3.		180 ÷ 3 = ?
			180 is 18 tens.
	Now make 6 tens divided by 3.	12 tens shared into 3 equal groups. 4 tens in each group.	18 divided by 3 is 6. 18 tens divided by 3 is 6 tens.
			$ \begin{array}{l} 18 \div 3 = 6 \\ 180 \div 3 = 60 \end{array} $
	What is the same? What is different?		
2-digit number divided by 1-digit number,	Children explore dividing 2-digit numbers by using place value equipment.	Children explore which partitions support particular divisions.	Children partition a number into 10s and 1s to divide where appropriate.
no remainders			68 60 8
	48 ÷ 2 = ?		$60 \div 2 = 30 8 \div 2 = 4 30 + 4 = 34 68 \div 2 = 34$





	First divide the 10s.	I need to partition 42 differently to divide by 3. $42 = 30 + 12$ $42 \div 3 = 14$	Children partition flexibly to divide where appropriate. $42 \div 3 = ?$ 42 = 40 + 2 <i>I need to partition 42 differently to divide</i> <i>by 3.</i> 42 = 30 + 12 $30 \div 3 = 10$ $12 \div 3 = 4$ 10 + 4 = 14 $42 \div 3 = 14$
2-digit number divided by 1-digit number, with remainders	Use place value equipment to understand the concept of remainder. <i>Make 29 from place value equipment.</i> <i>Share it into 2 equal groups.</i> There are two groups of 14 and 1 remainder.	Use place value equipment to understand the concept of remainder in division. $29 \div 2 = ?$ $29 \div 2 = 14$ remainder 1	Partition to divide, understanding the remainder in context. 67 children try to make 5 equal lines. 67 = 50 + 17 $50 \div 5 = 10$ $17 \div 5 = 3$ remainder 2 $67 \div 5 = 13$ remainder 2 There are 13 children in each line and 2 children left out.
		Year 4	
	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract





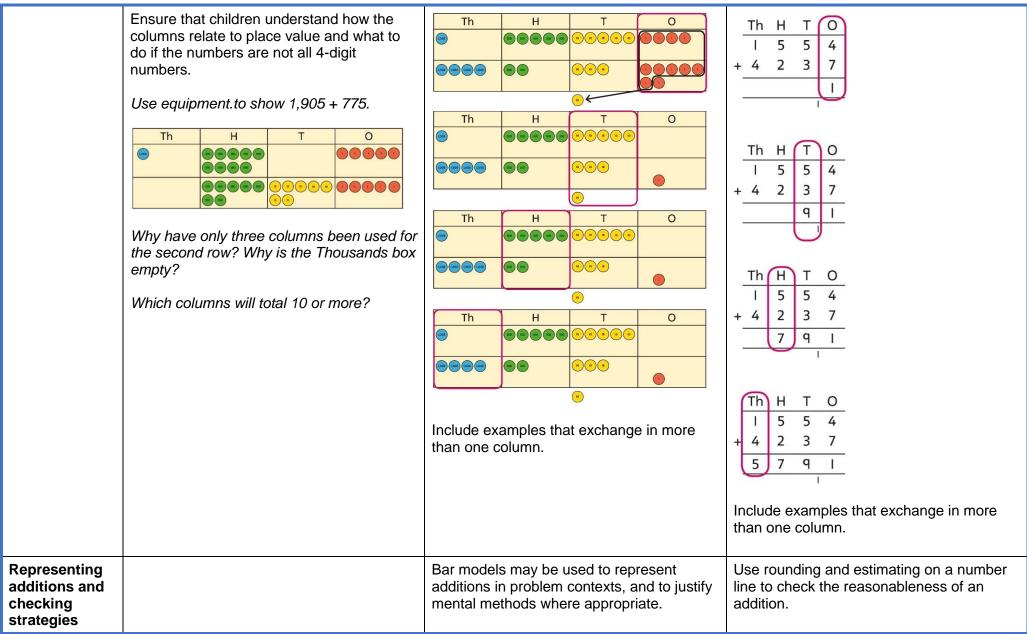


Year 4 Addition			
Understanding numbers to 10,000	Use place value equipment to understand the place value of 4-digit numbers.	Represent numbers using place value counters once children understand the relationship between 1,000s and 100s.	Understand partitioning of 4-digit numbers, including numbers with digits of 0.
		1000 1000 100 100 100 100 100 10 10 10 1	5,000 60 8
	<i>4 thousands equal 4,000. 1 thousand is 10 hundreds.</i>		5,000 + 60 + 8 = 5,068 Understand and read 4-digit numbers on a number line.
Choosing mental methods where appropriate	Use unitising and known facts to support mental calculations. <i>Make 1,405 from place value equipment.</i> <i>Add 2,000.</i> <i>Now add the 1,000s.</i> <i>1 thousand + 2 thousands = 3 thousands</i> <i>1,405 + 2,000 = 3,405</i>	Use unitising and known facts to support mental calculations. Th H T O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	Use unitising and known facts to support mental calculations. 4,256 + 300 = ? 2 + 3 = 5 $200 + 300 = 5004,256 + 300 = 4,556$
Column addition with exchange	Use place value equipment on a place value grid to organise thinking.	Use place value equipment to model required exchanges.	Use a column method to add, including exchanges.















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Year 4 Subtraction			
Choosing mental methods where appropriate	Use place value equipment to justify mental methods.	Use place value grids to support mental methods where appropriate. Th H T O Th H T O Th H T O Th O Th H T O Th O	Use knowledge of place value and unitising to subtract mentally where appropriate. 3,501 – 2,000 3 thousands – 2 thousands = 1 thousand 3,501 – 2,000 = 1,501
Column subtraction with exchange	Understand why exchange of a 1,000 for 100s, a 100 for 10s, or a 10 for 1s may be necessary.	Represent place value equipment on a place value grid to subtract, including exchanges where needed.	Use column subtraction, with understanding of the place value of any exchange required.







		$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Column subtraction with exchange across more than one column	Understand why two exchanges may be necessary. 2,502 - 243 = ?	Make exchanges across more than one column where there is a zero as a place holder. 2,502 - 243 = ? Th H T O Th H T O Th H T O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	Make exchanges across more than one column where there is a zero as a place holder. 2,502 - 243 = ?





		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Representing subtractions and checking strategies	Use bar models to represent subtractions where a part needs to be calculated. Total 5.762 2.899 Yes votes No votes <i>I can work out the total number of Yes votes</i> <i>using</i> 5,762 - 2,899. Bar models can also represent 'find the difference' as a subtraction problem. Danny 899 Luis 1,005	Use inverse operations to check subtractions. <i>I calculated</i> 1,225 – 799 = 574. <i>I will check by adding the parts.</i> $ \frac{1,225}{799} + \frac{5}{7} \frac{7}{4} + \frac{5}{1} \frac{7}{3} \frac{7}{3} + \frac{1}{1} \frac{3}{7} \frac{7}{3}}{7} $ The parts do not add to make 1,225. <i>I must have made a mistake.</i>
Year 4		







Multiplication			
Multiplying by multiples of 10 and 100	Use unitising and place value equipment to understand how to multiply by multiples of 1, 10 and 100.	Use unitising and place value equipment to understand how to multiply by multiples of 1, 10 and 100.	Use known facts and understanding of place value and commutativity to multiply mentally.
	3 groups of 4 ones is 12 ones. 3 groups of 4 tens is 12 tens. 3 groups of 4 hundreds is 12 hundreds.	$3 \times 4 = 12$ $3 \times 40 = 120$ $3 \times 400 = 1,200$	$4 \times 7 = 28$ $4 \times 70 = 280$ $40 \times 7 = 280$ $4 \times 700 = 2,800$ $400 \times 7 = 2,800$
Understanding times-tables up to 12 × 12	Understand the special cases of multiplying by 1 and 0.	Represent the relationship between the x9 table and the x10 table.	Understand how times-tables relate to counting patterns. Understand links between the x3 table, x6 table and x9 table $5 \times 6$ is double $5 \times 3$
	$5 \times 1 = 5 \qquad 5 \times 0 = 0$	Represent the ×11 table and ×12 tables in relation to the ×10 table.	×5 table and ×6 table <i>I know that</i> $7 \times 5 = 35$ <i>so I know that</i> $7 \times 6 = 35 + 7$ . ×5 table and ×7 table
		$2 \times 11 = 20 + 2$ $3 \times 11 = 30 + 3$ $4 \times 11 = 40 + 4$	$3 \times 7 = 3 \times 5 + 3 \times 2$
		$4 \times 12 = 40 + 8$	×9 table and ×10 table $6 \times 10 = 60$ $6 \times 9 = 60 - 6$





Understanding and using partitioning in multiplication	Make multiplications by partitioning. $4 \times 12$ is 4 groups of 10 and 4 groups of 2. 6000000000000000000000000000000000000	Understand how multiplication and partitioning are related through addition.	Use partitioning to multiply 2-digit numbers by a single digit. $18 \times 6 = ?$ $18 \times 6 = ?$ $18 \times 6 = 10 \times 6 + 8 \times 6$ $= 60 + 48$ $= 108$
Column multiplication for 2- and 3-digit numbers multiplied by a single digit	Use place value equipment to make multiplications. Make 4 × 136 using equipment. Make 4 × 136 using equipment.	Use place value equipment alongside a column method for multiplication of up to 3-digit numbers by a single digit.	Use the formal column method for up to 3-digit numbers multiplied by a single digit. $\begin{array}{r}3 & 1 & 2\\ \times & 3\\ \hline q & 3 & 6\end{array}$ Understand how the expanded column method is related to the formal column method and understand how any exchanges are related to place value at each stage of the calculation. $\begin{array}{r}2 & 3\\ \hline x & 5\\ \hline 1 & 5\\ \hline 1 & 5\\ \hline 1 & 5\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}2 & 3\\ \hline x & 5\\ \hline 1 & 5\\ \hline 1 & 5\end{array}$





Multiplying more than two numbers	Represent situations by multiplying three numbers together. $ \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline$	Understand that commutativity can be used to multiply in different orders. 000000000000000000000000000000000000	Use knowledge of factors to simplify some multiplications. $24 \times 5 = 12 \times 2 \times 5$ $12 \times 2 \times 5 =$ $12 \times 10 = 120$ So, $24 \times 5 = 120$
Year 4 Division Understanding the relationship between multiplication and division, including times-tables	Use objects to explore families of multiplication and division facts. Use objects to explore families of multiplication and division facts. $4 \times 6 = 24$ 24  is  6  groups of  4. 24  is  4  groups of  6. 24  divided by  6  is  4. 24  divided by  6  is  4.	Represent divisions using an array.	Understand families of related multiplication and division facts. <i>I know that</i> $5 \times 7 = 35$ <i>so I know all these facts:</i> $5 \times 7 = 35$ $7 \times 5 = 35$ $35 = 5 \times 7$ $35 = 7 \times 5$ $35 \div 5 = 7$ $35 \div 7 = 5$ $7 = 35 \div 5$ $5 = 35 \div 7$





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Dividing multiples of 10 and 100 by a	Use place value equipment to understand how to use unitising to divide.	Represent divisions using place value equipment.	Use known facts to divide 10s and 100s by a single digit.
single digit		q ÷ 3 =	15 ÷ 3 = 5
			150 ÷ 3 = 50
		90 ÷ 3 =	1500 ÷ 3 = 500
			1000 - 5 - 000
	8 ones divided into 2 equal groups 4 ones in each group		
	8 tens divided into 2 equal groups	$9 \div 3 = 3$	
	4 tens in each group		
		9 tens divided by 3 is 3 tens. 9 hundreds divided by 3 is 3 hundreds.	
	8 hundreds divided into 2 equal groups 4 hundreds in each group	9 nunareas aividea by 3 is 3 nunareas.	
Dividing 2-digit and 3-digit	Partition into 10s and 1s to divide where appropriate.	Partition into 100s, 10s and 1s using Base 10 equipment to divide where appropriate.	Partition into 100s, 10s and 1s using a part- whole model to divide where appropriate.
numbers by a single digit by partitioning	39 ÷ 3 = ?	39 ÷ 3 = ?	142 ÷ 2 = ?
into 100s, 10s and 1s	$3 \times 10 = 30$ $3 \times 3 = 9$	3 groups of I ten 3 groups of 3 ones	$146$ $6$ $100 \div 2 = 40 \div 2 = 6 \div 2 = 1$
	39 = 30 + 9	39 = 30 + 9	$100 \div 2 = 50$
			$40 \div 2 = 20$
	$30 \div 3 = 10$	$30 \div 3 = 10$	$6 \div 2 = 3$
	$9 \div 3 = 3$	$9 \div 3 = 3$ $39 \div 3 = 13$	50 + 20 + 3 = 73
	$39 \div 3 = 13$	39 - 3 = 13	142 ÷ 2 = 73





