



KEY STAGE 2

In upper Key Stage 2, children build on secure foundations in calculation, and develop fluency, accuracy and flexibility in their approach to the four operations. They work with whole numbers and adapt their skills to work with decimals, and they continue to develop their ability to select appropriate, accurate and efficient operations.

Key language: decimal, column methods, exchange, partition, mental method, ten thousand, hundred thousand, million, factor, multiple, prime number, square number, cube number

Addition and subtraction: Children build on their column methods to add and subtract numbers with up to seven digits, and they adapt the methods to calculate efficiently and effectively with decimals, ensuring understanding of place value at every stage.

Children compare and contrast methods, and they select mental methods or jottings where appropriate and where these are more likely to be efficient or accurate when compared with formal column methods.

Bar models are used to represent the calculations required to solve problems and may indicate where efficient methods can be chosen.

Multiplication and division: Building on their understanding, children develop methods to multiply up to 4-digit numbers by single-digit and 2-digit numbers.

Children develop column methods with an understanding of place value, and they continue to use the key skill of unitising to multiply and divide by 10, 100 and 1,000.

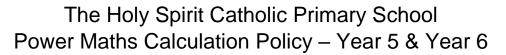
Written division methods are introduced and adapted for division by single-digit and 2-digit numbers and are understood alongside the area model and place value. In Year 6, children develop a secure understanding of how division is related to fractions.

Multiplication and division of decimals are also introduced and refined in Year 6.

Fractions: Children find fractions of amounts, multiply a fraction by a whole number and by another fraction, divide a fraction by a whole number, and add and subtract fractions with different denominators. Children become more confident working with improper fractions and mixed numbers and can calculate with them. Understanding of decimals with up to 3 decimal places is built through place value and as fractions, and children calculate with decimals in the context of measure as well as in pure arithmetic.

Children develop an understanding of percentages in relation to hundredths, and they understand how to work with common percentages: 50%, 25%, 10% and 1%.







		Year 5	
	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Year 5 Addition			
Column addition with whole numbers	Use place value equipment to represent additions. Add a row of counters onto the place value grid to show 15,735 + 4,012.	Represent additions, using place value equipment on a place value grid alongside written methods. TTh Th H T O 2 0 1 5 3 + 1 9 1 7 5 3 9 3 2 8	Use column addition, including exchanges. TTh Th
Representing additions		Bar models represent addition of two or more numbers in the context of problem solving. FIR.579 £28,370 £16,725	Use approximation to check whether answers are reasonable. TTh Th



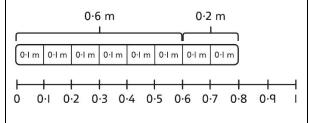


Adding tenths	Link measure with addition of decimals.
	Two lengths of fencing are 0.6 m and

n and

How long are they when added together?

0.6 m 0.2 m Use a bar model with a number line to add tenths.



$$0.6 + 0.2 = 0.8$$

6 tenths + 2 tenths = 8 tenths

Understand the link with adding fractions.

$$\frac{6}{10} + \frac{2}{10} = \frac{8}{10}$$

6 tenths + 2 tenths = 8 tenths0.6 + 0.2 = 0.8

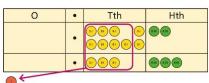
Adding decimals using column addition

Use place value equipment to represent additions.

Show 0.23 + 0.45 using place value counters.

Use place value equipment on a place value grid to represent additions.

Represent exchange where necessary.



Include examples where the numbers of decimal places are different.

O · Tth Hth 0 · 9 2

+ 0 · 3 3

1 · 2 5

0	•	Tth	Hth		0	•	Tth	Hth
00000	•				5	•	0	0
			00000	+	1		2	_5_
			00000		6		2	5

O · Tth Hth 0 · 2 3 + 0 · 4 5

0 · 6 8

value.

Include exchange where required, alongside an understanding of place value.

Add using a column method, ensuring that

children understand the link with place

Include additions where the numbers of decimal places are different.

$$3.4 + 0.65 = ?$$





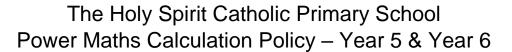
Year 5 Subtraction			O · Tth Hth 3 · 4 · 0 + 0 · 6 · 5 .
Column subtraction with whole numbers	Use place value equipment to understand where exchanges are required. 2,250 – 1,070	Represent the stages of the calculation using place value equipment on a grid alongside the calculation, including exchanges where required. 15,735 - 2,582 = 13,153 The property of the lost exchange I hundred for I0 tens. The property of the lost exchange I hundred for I0 tens. The property of the lost exchange I hundred for I0 tens. The property of the lost exchange I hundred for I0 tens. The property of the lost exchange I hundred for I0 tens. The property of the lost exchange I hundred for I0 tens. The property of the lost exchange I hundred for I0 tens. The property of the lost exchange I hundred for I0 tens. The property of the lost exchange I hundred for I0 tens. The property of the lost exchange I hundred for I0 tens. The property of the lost exchange I hundred for I0 tens. The property of the lost exchange I hundred for I0 tens. The property of the lost exchange I hundred for I0 tens. The property of the lost exchange I hundred for I0 tens. The property of the lost exchange I hundred for I0 tens. The property of the lost exchange I hundred for I0 tens. The property of the lost exchange I hundred for I0 tens.	Use column subtraction methods with exchange where required. $ \frac{\text{TTh Th } \text{ H } \text{ T } \text{ O}}{\frac{5}{8} ^{1}\text{Z}^{1} \text{ O } \text{ q } \text{ 7}} -\frac{1 \text{ 8 } 5 \text{ 3 } 4}{4 \text{ 3 } 5 \text{ 6 } 3} $ $ 62,097 - 18,534 = 43,563 $
Checking strategies and representing subtractions		Bar models represent subtractions in problem contexts, including 'find the difference'. Athletics Stadium 75,450 Hockey Centre 42,300 Velodrome 15,735	Children can explain the mistake made when the columns have not been ordered correctly. Correct method TTh Th H T O T 8 7 7 + 4 0 1 2 2 1 8 8 9





Choosing efficient methods Subtracting decimals	Explore complements to a whole number by	Use a place value grid to represent the	I calculated 18,000 + 4,000 mentally to check my subtraction. To subtract two large numbers that are close, children find the difference by counting on. 2,002 - 1,995 = ? Use addition to check subtractions. I calculated 7,546 - 2,355 = 5,191. I will check using the inverse. Use column subtraction, with an understanding of place value, including
uecimais	working in the context of length. $ \begin{array}{c} 0.49 \text{ m} \\ \text{I m} - \text{m} = \text{m} \\ 1 - 0.49 = ? \end{array} $	stages of column subtraction, including exchanges where required. $5.74 - 2.25 = ?$	understanding of place value, including subtracting numbers with different numbers of decimal places. 3.921 - 3.75 = ? O Tth Hth Thth 3 q 2 I - 3 · 7 5 0 .

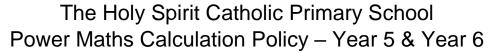




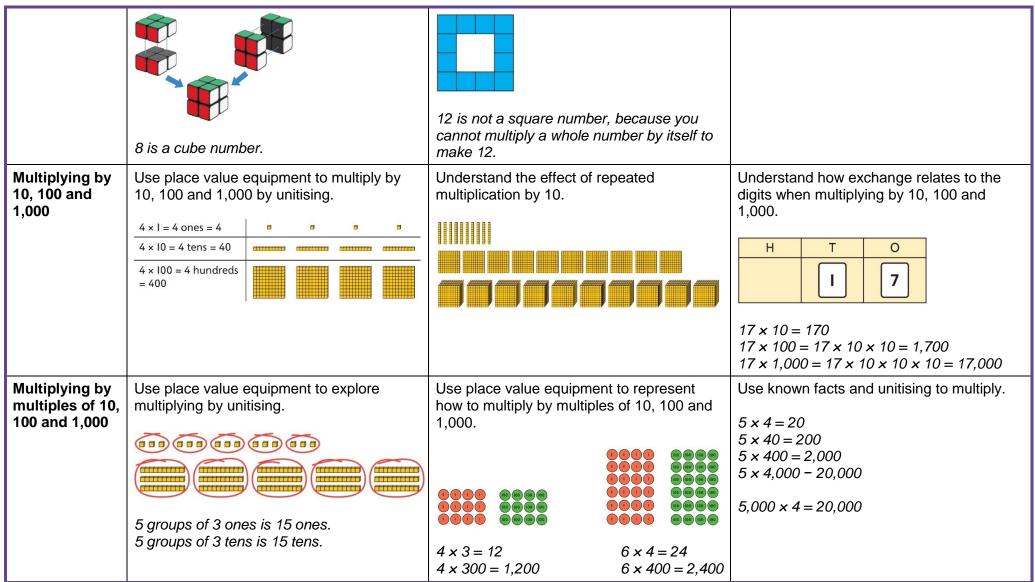


Year 5 Multiplication		O Tth Hth	
Understanding factors	Use cubes or counters to explore the meaning of 'square numbers'. 25 is a square number because it is made from 5 rows of 5. Use cubes to explore cube numbers.	Use images to explore examples and non-examples of square numbers. $8 \times 8 = 64$ $8^2 = 64$	Understand the pattern of square numbers in the multiplication tables. Use a multiplication grid to circle each square number. Can children spot a pattern?













	So, I know that 5 groups of 3 thousands would be 15 thousands.		
Multiplying up to 4-digit numbers by a single digit	Explore how to use partitioning to multiply efficiently. $8 \times 17 = ?$ $8 \times 10 = 80$ $8 \times 7 = 56$ $80 + 56 = 136$ So, $8 \times 17 = 136$	Represent multiplications using place value equipment and add the 1s, then 10s, then 100s, then 100s, then 1,000s. H T O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	Use an area model and then add the parts. 100 60 3 5 100 \times 5 = 500 60 \times 5 = 300 3 \times 5 = 15 Use a column multiplication, including any required exchanges. 3 6
Multiplying 2- digit numbers by 2-digit numbers	Partition one number into 10s and 1s, then add the parts. $23 \times 15 = ?$	Use an area model and add the parts. $28 \times 15 = ?$ $10 \text{ m} \qquad \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Use column multiplication, ensuring understanding of place value at each stage. 3 4 × 2 7 2 3 28 34 × 7 ———







	$10 \times 15 = 150$ $1 \times 15 = 150$	28 × 15 = 420	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 & 4 \\ \times 2 & 7 \\ 2 & 3 & 8 \\ \hline 2 & 3 & 8 \\ 6 & 8 & 0 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \\ \times 2 & 7 \\ \hline 2 & 3 & 8 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \times 7 \\ 6 & 8 & 0 \\ \hline 9 & 1 & 8 \\ \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 3 & 4 \\ \times 20 \\ \hline 9 & 1 & 8 \\ \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 3 & 4 \times 7 \\ 6 & 8 & 0 \\ \hline 9 & 1 & 8 \\ \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 3 & 4 \times 20 \\ \hline 9 & 1 & 8 \\ \end{array} $
Multiplying up to 4-digits by 2-digits		Use the area model then add the parts. $ \begin{array}{c cccc} & 100 & 40 & 3 \\ \hline & 10 & & & & \\ & 10$	Use column multiplication, ensuring understanding of place value at each stage. 1 4 3 2





			Then multiply 1,274 by 30. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Multiplying decimals by 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to explore and understand the exchange of 10 tenths, 10 hundredths or 10 thousandths.	Represent multiplication by 10 as exchange on a place value grid. Order Tth Hth Hth Grid State of the second se	Understand how this exchange is represented on a place value chart. The Heat Toology Technology T
Year 5 Division			
Understanding factors and prime numbers	Use equipment to explore the factors of a given number.	Understand that prime numbers are numbers with exactly two factors.	Understand how to recognise prime and composite numbers.





	24 ÷ 3 = 8 24 ÷ 8 = 3 8 and 3 are factors of 24 because they divide 24 exactly. 24 ÷ 5 = 4 remainder 4. 5 is not a factor of 24 because there is a remainder.	$13 \div 1 = 13$ $13 \div 2 = 6 r 1$ $13 \div 4 = 4 r 1$ 1 and 13 are the only factors of 13. 13 is a prime number.	I know that 31 is a prime number because it can be divided by only 1 and itself without leaving a remainder. I know that 33 is not a prime number as it can be divided by 1, 3, 11 and 33. I know that 1 is not a prime number, as it has only 1 factor.
Understanding inverse operations and the link with multiplication, grouping and sharing	Use equipment to group and share and to explore the calculations that are present. I have 28 counters. I made 7 groups of 4. There are 28 in total. I have 28 in total. I shared them equally into 7 groups. There are 4 in each group. I have 28 in total. I made groups of 4. There are 7 equal groups.	Represent multiplicative relationships and explore the families of division facts. $600000000000000000000000000000000000$	Represent the different multiplicative relationships to solve problems requiring inverse operations. 2 ÷ 3 =
Dividing whole numbers by 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to support unitising for division. 4,000 ÷ 1,000	Use a bar model to support dividing by unitising. $380 \div 10 = 38$	Understand how and why the digits change on a place value grid when dividing by 10, 100 or 1,000.





	4,000 I,000 ×	380	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	4,000 is 4 thousands. 4 × 1,000= 4,000	10 ×	3,200 is 3 thousands and 2 hundreds. $200 \div 100 = 2$ $3,000 \div 100 = 30$ $3,200 \div 100 = 32$
	So, 4,000 ÷ 1,000 = 4	380 is 38 tens. 38 × 10 = 380 10 × 38 = 380 So, 380 ÷ 10 = 38	So, the digits will move two places to the right.
Dividing by multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to represent known facts and unitising. 15 ones put into groups of 3 ones. There are 5 groups. 15 \div 3 = 5 15 tens put into groups of 3 tens. There are 5 groups. 150 \div 30 = 5	Represent related facts with place value equipment when dividing by unitising. 180 is 18 tens. 18 tens divided into groups of 3 tens. There are 6 groups. 180 ÷ 30 = 6	Reason from known facts, based on understanding of unitising. Use knowledge of the inverse relationship to check. $3,000 \div 5 = 600$ $3,000 \div 50 = 60$ $3,000 \div 500 = 6$ $5 \times 600 = 3,000$ $50 \times 60 = 3,000$ $500 \times 6 = 3,000$





		 12 ones divided into groups of 4. There are 3 groups. 12 hundreds divided into groups of 4 hundreds. There are 3 groups. 1200 ÷ 400 = 3 	
Dividing up to four digits by a single digit using short division	Explore grouping using place value equipment. 268 ÷ 2 = ? There is 1 group of 2 hundreds. There are 3 groups of 2 tens. There are 4 groups of 2 ones. 264 ÷ 2 = 134	Use place value equipment on a place value grid alongside short division. The model uses grouping. A sharing model can also be used, although the model would need adapting. To o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	Use short division for up to 4-digit numbers divided by a single digit. $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$





		TO First, lay out the problem. A Q D D D D D
Understanding remainders	Understand remainders using concrete versions of a problem. 80 cakes divided into trays of 6. 80 cakes in total. They make 13 groups of 6, with 2 remaining.	Use short division and understand remainders as the last remaining 1s. Lay out the problem as short division. How many groups of 6 go into 8 tens? There is I group of 6 tens. There are 2 tens remaining. How many groups of 6 go into 20 ones? There are 3 groups of 6 go into 20 ones? There are 2 ones remaining. There are 2 ones remaining.







Dividing decimals by 10, 100 and 1,000

Understand division by 10 using exchange.

2 ones are 20 tenths.

20 tenths divided by 10 is 2 tenths.

Represent division using exchange on a place value grid.

0	•	Tth	Hth
•	•	00000	
0	•	Tth	Hth
Ø	•	00000 00000 00000	
0	•	Tth	Hth
	•	00000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000

1.5 is 1 one and 5 tenths.

This is equivalent to 10 tenths and 50 hundredths.

10 tenths divided by 10 is 1 tenth. 50 hundredths divided by 10 is 5 hundredths.

1.5 divided by 10 is 1 tenth and 5 hundredths.

 $1.5 \div 10 = 0.15$

Understand the movement of digits on a place value grid.

0	•	Tth	Hth	Thth
0	•	8	5	
0	/•	3 0	78	7 5

$$0.85 \div 10 = 0.085$$

0	•	Tth	Hth	Thth
8_	•/	5	/	
0	•	0	→8	→5

$$8.5 \div 100 = 0.085$$

Understanding the relationship between fractions and division

Use sharing to explore the link between fractions and division.

1 whole shared between 3 people. Each person receives one-third. Use a bar model and other fraction representations to show the link between fractions and division.



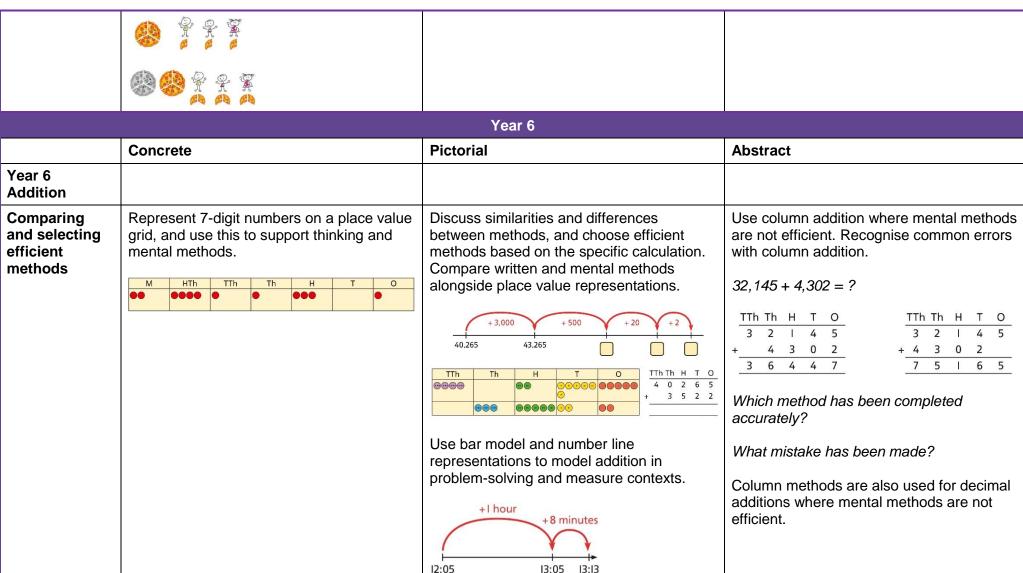
Use the link between division and fractions to calculate divisions.

$$5 \div 4 = \frac{5}{4} = 1\frac{1}{4}$$

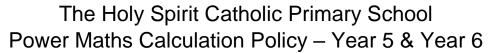
$$11 \div 4 = \frac{11}{4} = 2\frac{3}{4}$$









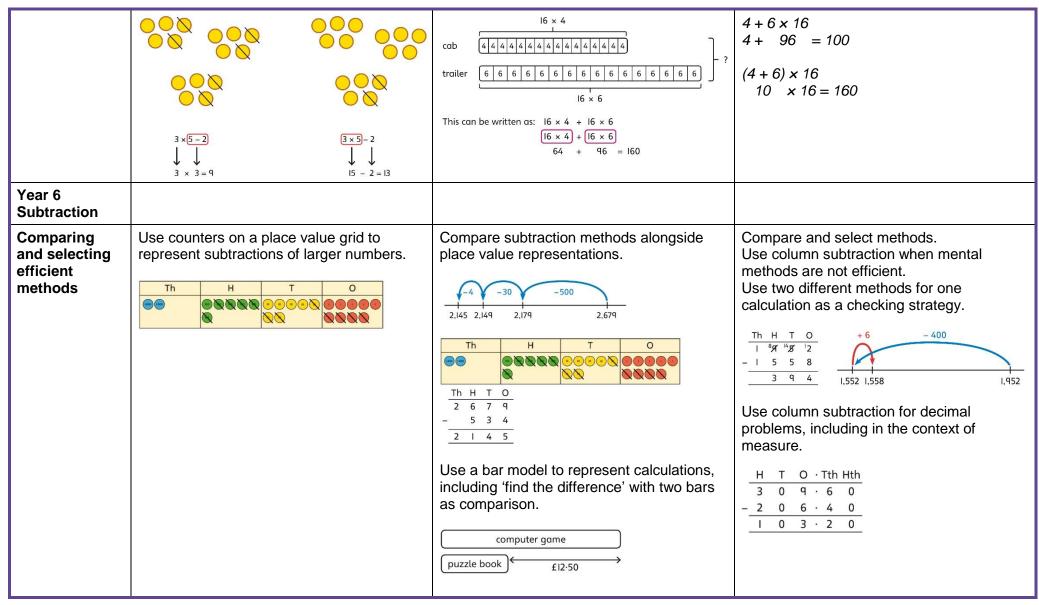




Selecting mental methods for larger numbers where appropriate	Represent 7-digit numbers on a place value grid, and use this to support thinking and mental methods. 2,411,301 + 500,000 = ? This would be 5 more counters in the HTh place. So, the total is 2,911,301. 2,411,301 + 500,000 = 2,911,301	Use a bar model to support thinking in addition problems. $257,000 + 99,000 = ?$ £257,000 £100,000 I added 100 thousands then subtracted 1 thousand. 257 thousands + 100 thousands = 357 thousands 257,000 + 100,000 = 357,000 357,000 - 1,000 = 356,000 So, 257,000 + 99,000 = 356,000	$\frac{\text{H} \text{T} \text{O} \cdot \text{Tth Hth}}{\text{I} 4 0 \cdot 0 \text{q}} + \frac{4 \text{q} \cdot 8 \text{q}}{\text{I} 8 \text{q} \cdot \text{q} 8}$ $\frac{\text{Use place value and unitising to support mental calculations with larger numbers.}}{195,000 + 6,000 = ?}$ $195 + 5 + 1 = 201$ $195 \text{ thousands} + 6 \text{ thousands} = 201 \text{ thousands}$ $So, 195,000 + 6,000 = 201,000$
Understanding order of operations in calculations	Use equipment to model different interpretations of a calculation with more than one operation. Explore different results. $3 \times 5 - 2 = ?$	Model calculations using a bar model to demonstrate the correct order of operations in multi-step calculations.	Understand the correct order of operations in calculations without brackets. Understand how brackets affect the order of operations in a calculation.





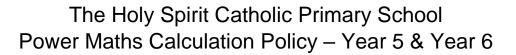






Subtracting mentally with larger numbers		Use a bar model to show how unitising can support mental calculations. 950,000 - 150,000 That is 950 thousands - 150 thousands 950 So, the difference is 800 thousands. 950,000 - 150,000 = 800,000	Subtract efficiently from powers of 10. 10,000 - 500 = ?
Year 6 Multiplication			
Multiplying up to a 4-digit number by a single digit number	Use equipment to explore multiplications. Th T O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	Use place value equipment to compare methods. Method I 3 2 2 5 3 2 2 5 3 2 2 5 3 2 2 5 1 2 9 0 0 1 1 2 Method 2 Method 2 Method 2 Method 2 Method 2	Understand area model and short multiplication. Compare and select appropriate methods for specific multiplications. Method 3 3.000 200 20 5 4 12.000 800 80 20 12.000 + 800 + 80 + 20 = 12,900 Method 4 3 2 2 5 × 4 1 2 9 0 0 1 2 9 0 0
Multiplying up to a 4-digit number by a 2-digit number		Use an area model alongside written multiplication.	Use compact column multiplication with understanding of place value at all stages.







		Method I	1 2 3 5
		1,000 200 30 5	x 2 1
		20 20,000 4,000 600 100	1 2 3 5 I×I,235
			2 4 7 0 0 20 × 1,235
		1 1,000 200 30 5	2 5 9 3 5 2l × l,235
		1 2 3 5	
		× 2 I	
		5 I×5	
		3 0 1×30 2 0 0 1×200	
		1 0 0 0 1×1,000	
		I 0 0 20 × 5	
		6 0 0 20×30 4 0 0 0 20×200	
		2 0 0 0 0 20 × 1,000	
		2 5 9 3 5 2l × l,235	
Using	Use equipment to understand square	Compare methods visually using an area	Use a known fact to generate families of
knowledge of	numbers and cube numbers.	model. Understand that multiple	related facts.
factors and		approaches will produce the same answer if	
partitions to		completed accurately.	
compare		5,200 5,000 200	
methods for		20 5,200 × 20 25 5,000 × 25 200 × 25	
multiplications	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	5 5,200 × 5 5,200 × 25	I,870 ÷ II = I70
	$5 \times 5 = 5^2 = 25$	5,000 \$ 200 \ 5,200	<u> </u>
	$5 \times 5 \times 5 = 5^3 = 25 \times 5 = 125$	20 5,000 × 20 200 × 20 5 5,000 × 5 200 × 5	170 × 12 17 × 110
		3.000 × 3	
		5,200 5 5,200 × 5	Use factors to calculate efficiently.
		5 5,200 × 5	
		5 5,200 × 5 5 5,200 × 5	15 × 16
		5 5,200 × 5	$=3\times5\times2\times8$
			$=3\times8\times2\times5$
		Represent and compare methods using a	= 24 × 10
		bar model.	= 240

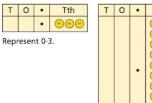


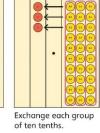


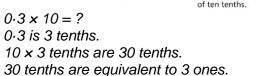


Multiplying by 10, 100 and 1,000

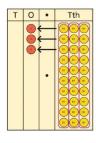
Use place value equipment to explore exchange in decimal multiplication.







Understand how the exchange affects decimal numbers on a place value grid.





Use knowledge of multiplying by 10, 100 and 1,000 to multiply by multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000.

$$8 \times 100 = 800$$

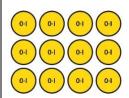
 $8 \times 300 = 800 \times 3$
 $= 2,400$

$$2.5 \times 10 = 25$$

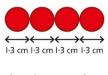
 $2.5 \times 20 = 2.5 \times 10 \times 2$
= 50

Multiplying decimals

Explore decimal multiplications using place value equipment and in the context of measures.



3 groups of 4 tenths is 12 tenths. 4 groups of 3 tenths is 12 tenths.

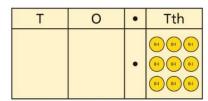


 4×1 cm = 4 cm

Represent calculations on a place value grid.

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$3 \times 0.3 = 0.9$$



Understand the link between multiplying decimals and repeated addition.

Use known facts to multiply decimals.

$$4 \times 3 = 12$$

 $4 \times 0.3 = 1.2$
 $4 \times 0.03 = 0.12$

$$20 \times 5 = 100$$

 $20 \times 0.5 = 10$
 $20 \times 0.05 = 1$

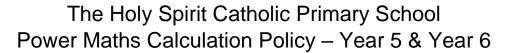
Find families of facts from a known multiplication.

I know that $18 \times 4 = 72$.

This can help me work out:

$$1.8 \times 4 = ?$$







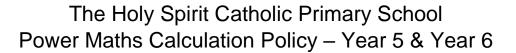
	$4 \times 0.3 \text{ cm} = 1.2 \text{ cm}$ $4 \times 1.3 = 4 + 1.2 = 5.2 \text{ cm}$	T 0 • Tth +0.2 +0.2 +0.2 +0.2 0	$18 \times 0.4 = ?$ $180 \times 0.4 = ?$ $18 \times 0.04 = ?$
			Use a place value grid to understand the effects of multiplying decimals.
			H T O • Tth Hth
			2 × 3 6 •
			0·2 × 3 0 • 6
			0·02 × 3
Year 6 Division			
Understanding factors	Use equipment to explore different factors of a number.	Recognise prime numbers as numbers having exactly two factors. Understand the link with division and remainders.	Recognise and know primes up to 100. Understand that 2 is the only even prime, and that 1 is not a prime number.
	$24 \div 4 = 6$ $30 \div 4 = 7 \text{ remainder } 2$	0000000 0000 0000 000 000000 0000 0000	I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 II 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
	4 is a factor of 24 but is not a factor of 30.	17 ÷ 2 = 8 r l 17 ÷ 3 = 5 r 2 17 ÷ 4 = 4 r l 17 ÷ 5 = 3 r 2	20 22 22 24 25 26 27 20 20 40





Dividing by a single digit	Use equipment to make groups from a total. There are 78 in total. There are 6 groups of 13. There are 13 groups of 6.	H T O How many groups of 6 are in 100? How many groups of 6 are in 13 tens? H T O How many groups of 6 are in 13 tens? H T O How many groups of 6 are in 12 ones? How many groups of 6 are in 12 ones?	Use short division to divide by a single digit. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Dividing by a 2-digit number using factors	Understand that division by factors can be used when dividing by a number that is not prime.	Use factors and repeated division. 1,260 ÷ 14 = ? 1,260 ÷ 2 = 630 630 ÷ 7 = 90 1,260 ÷ 14 = 90	Use factors and repeated division where appropriate. 2,100 ÷ 12 = ? 2,100 → $\begin{pmatrix} \div 2 \\ \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \div 6 \\ \rightarrow \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \bullet 6 \\ \rightarrow $





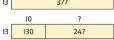


Dividing by a 2-digit number using long division Use equipment to build numbers from groups.



182 divided into groups of 13. There are 14 groups.

Use an area model alongside written division to model the process.

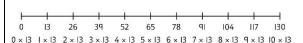


$$377 \div 13 = 29$$

Use long division where factors are not useful (for example, when dividing by a 2-digit prime number).

Write the required multiples to support the division process.

$$377 \div 13 = ?$$



$$377 \div 13 = 29$$

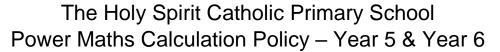
A slightly different layout may be used, with the division completed above rather than at the side.



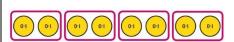


			3 21 7 9 8 - 6 3 0 1 6 8 21 7 9 8 - 6 3 0 1 6 8 - 6 3 0 1 6 8 - 1 6 8 0 Divisions with a remainder explored in problem-solving contexts.
Dividing by 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to explore division as exchange. O The Hth Thick Divide 20 counters by 10.	Represent division to show the relationship with multiplication. Understand the effect of dividing by 10, 100 and 1,000 on the digits on a place value grid. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Use knowledge of factors to divide by multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000. $40 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \div 10 \\ \hline \\ 40 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \div 5 \\ \hline \\ 40 \rightarrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} ? \\ \hline \\ 40 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \div 5 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} ? \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \end{array}$ $40 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \div 5 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} ? \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \end{array}$ $40 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \div 5 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} ? \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \end{array}$ $40 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \div 5 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} ? \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \end{array}$ $40 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \div 5 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} ? \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \end{array}$ $50 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} ? \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \end{array}$ $8 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} ? \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \end{array}$ $50 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 7 \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 7 \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 7 \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 7 \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 7 \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 7 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 7 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 7 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 7 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 7 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 7 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 7 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 7 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 7 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 7 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 7 \\ $
Dividing decimals	Use place value equipment to explore division of decimals.	Use a bar model to represent divisions.	Use short division to divide decimals with up to 2 decimal places.









8 tenths divided into 4 groups. 2 tenths in each group.

	0.	8	
?	?	?	?
4 × 2 = 8		8 ÷ 4	4 = 2
So, 4 × 0·2	2 = 0.8	0.8	÷ 4 = 0·2

		•		
8	4		2	4
	0			
8	4		⁴ 2	4
	0		5	
8	4		⁴ 2	² 4
	0		5	3
8	4	•	⁴ 2	² 4