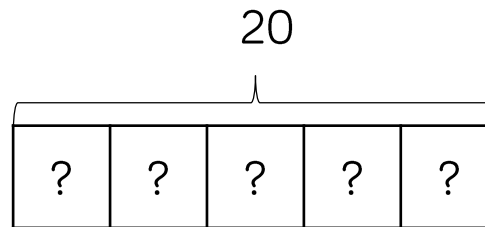
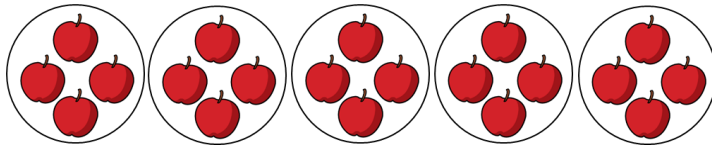
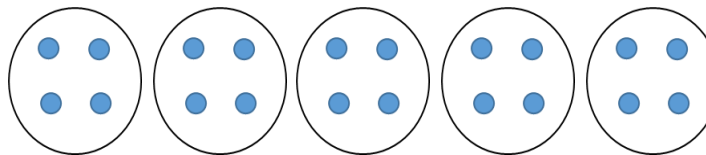
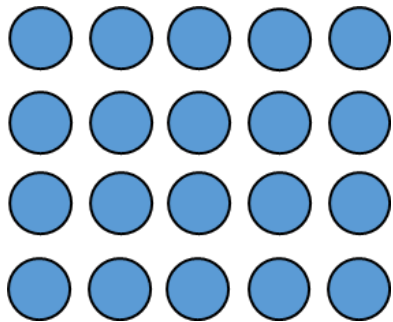


**Skill: Solve 1-step problems using multiplication (sharing)**

**Year: 1/2**



There are 20 apples altogether.  
They are shared equally between 5 bags.  
How many apples are in each bag?



$$20 \div 5 = 4$$

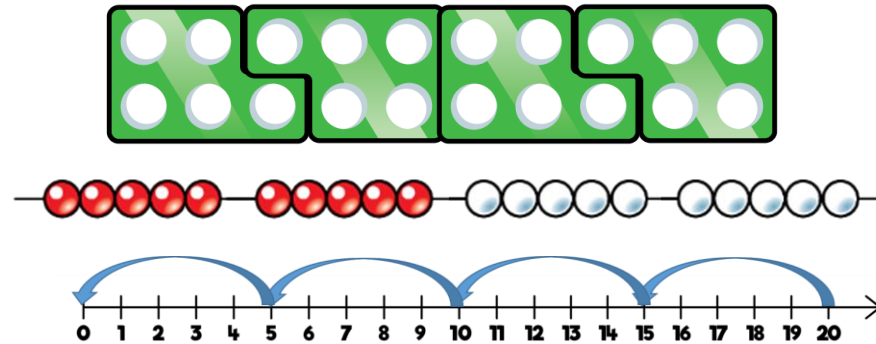
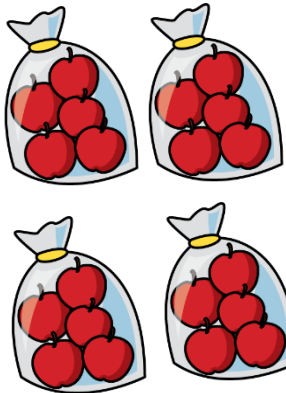
Children solve problems by sharing amounts into equal groups.

In Year 1, children use concrete and pictorial representations to solve problems. They are not expected to record division formally.

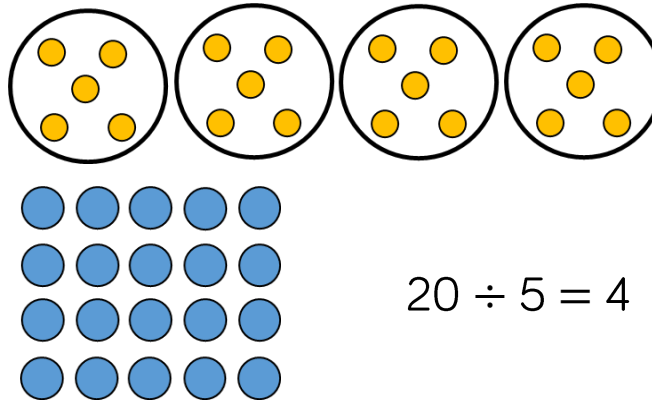
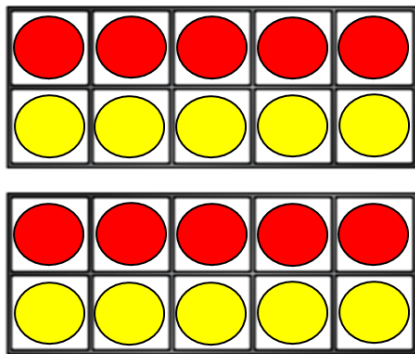
In Year 2, children are introduced to the division symbol.

## Skill: Solve 1-step problems using division (grouping)

Year: 1/2



There are 20 apples altogether.  
They are put in bags of 5.  
How many bags are there?



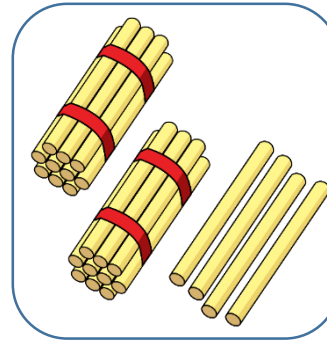
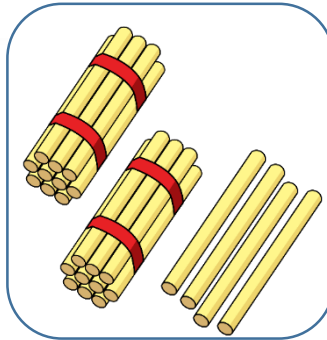
$$20 \div 5 = 4$$

Children solve problems by grouping and counting the number of groups. Grouping encourages children to count in multiples and links to repeated subtraction on a number line. They can use concrete representations in fixed groups such as number shapes which helps to show the link between multiplication and division.

## Skill: Divide 2-digits by 1-digit (sharing with no exchange)

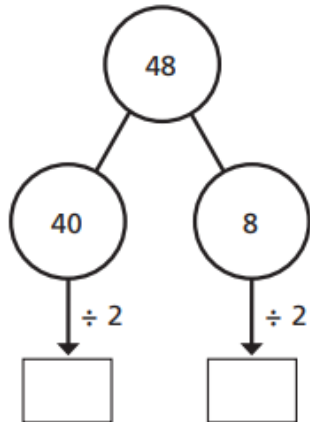
Year: 1/2

Tens	Ones
10 10	1 1 1 1
10 10	1 1 1 1

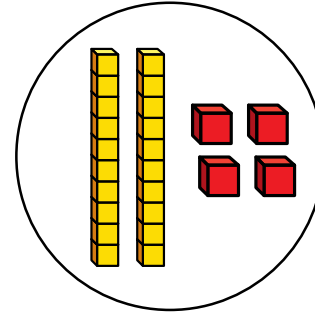
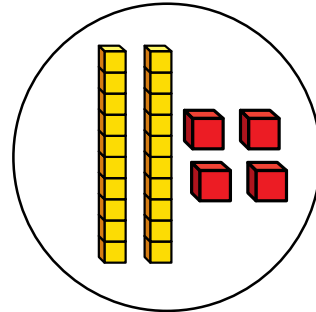


When dividing larger numbers, children can use manipulatives that allow them to partition into tens and ones.

Straws, Base 10 and place value counters can all be used to share numbers into equal groups.



$$48 \div 2 = 24$$



Part-whole models can provide children with a clear written method that matches the concrete representation.