Maths

We're going to use a chunking method (working out 10 lots of first) to help us with division calculations.

Here's an example:

$65 \div 5 =$

Another way of saying this is – How many lots of 5 are there in 65?

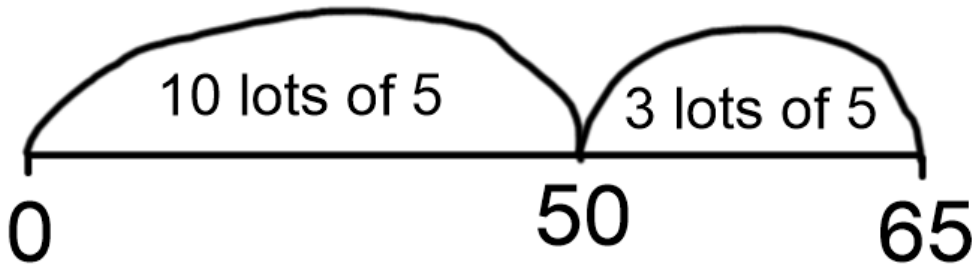| Step 1 | Work out 10 lots of 5 |
	$10 \times 5 = 50$
Step 2	What is the difference between 65 and 50? What's left?
	$65 - 50 = 15$
Step 3	How many lots of 5 are there in 15?
	$15 \div 5 = 3$
Step 4	Then combine the total lots of 5 to get the answer
	$10 + 3 = 13$

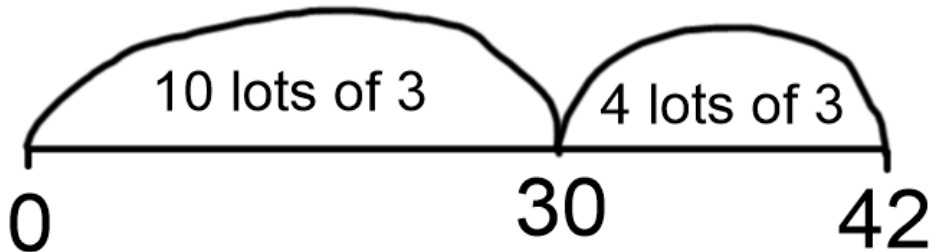It may be easier to understand this by using a number line:

$$65 \div 5 = 13$$

$$10 \quad + \quad 3 \quad = 13$$

10 lots of 5   3 lots of 5

0   50   65

Here's another example:

$$42 \div 3 =$$

$$42 \div 3 = 14$$

$$10 \quad + \quad 4 \quad = 14$$

10 lots of 3   4 lots of 3

0   30   42

Now it's your turn, in your home learning book, write out and then work out (using chunking) the calculations below (number 12 is interesting, you could use a double chunk here – 10 lots of and then 10 lots of again):

Division

1. $\square \times 5 = 70$
2. $\square \times 3 = 42$
3. $\square \times 4 = 52$
4. $39 \div 3 = \square$
5. $80 \div 5 = \square$
6. $45 \div 3 = \square$
7. $64 \div 4 = \square$
8. $75 \div 5 = \square$
9. $56 \div 4 = \square$
10. $85 \div 5 = \square$
11. $76 \div 4 = \square$
12. $66 \div 3 = \square$

13. Think of as many divisions as you can with an answer of 15.