## DIVISION GUIDELINES - Written Arithmetic

| Year Four |
| :--- |
| $\dot{\vdots=\text { signs and missing numbers }}$ |
| Continue using a range of equations |
| as in Year 2 but with appropriate |
| numbers. |
| Written compact method |
| Children in Year 4 do not need to |
| learn how to use a formal written |
| method for division. |
| They need to focus on learning |
| division facts up to |
| $\mathbf{1 2 \times 1 2}$ and using these when |
| solving problems. |
| Children should also learn how to |
| find remainders using their known |

$\dot{\vdots=\text { signs and missing numbers }}$ Continue using a range of equations as in Year 2 but with

Continue using a range of equations as in Year 2 but with appropriate numbers.

## Written compact method

- Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using the formal written method of short division and interpret remainders appropriately for the context
- Include calculations that involve missing digits
$\square$

Example1: $432 \div 5=86 r 2$


Example 2: A spoonful is 8 ml . How many spoonfuls can you get from a 375 ml bottle of cough mixture?
Answer $=\mathbf{4 6}$ spoonfuls

| $\frac{\text { Multiples }}{}$ |
| :---: |
| $\frac{\text { of } 8}{8}$ |
| 16 |
| 24 |
| 32 |
| 40 |
| 48 |
| 56 |

Children need to decide whether to round up or down depending on the context of the question. In this case there is not enough cough mixture to make 47 spoonfuls so the answer is 46.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { signs and missing numbers }
\end{aligned}
$$

Continue using a range of equations as in Year 2 but with appropriate numbers.

## Written compact method

- Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit number using the formal written method of long division and interpret remainders as whole number remainders, fractions or by rounding as appropriate for the context.
- Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit number using the formal written method of short division where appropriate, interpreting remainders according to the context.
- Use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to two-decimal places.
- Include calculations that involve missing digits
eg.


Example 1: A spoonful is 11 ml. How many spoonfuls can you get from a 496 ml bottle of cough mixture?


$$
\text { Answer = } 45 \text { spoonfuls }
$$



Children need to decide whether to round up or down depending on the context of the question. In this case there is not enough cough mixture to make 46 spoonfuls so the answer is 45.



