

Varied Fluency

Step 8: Divide 2 Digits by 1 Digit 1

National Curriculum Objectives:

Mathematics Year 4: (4C6a) [Recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to \$12 \times 12\$](#)

Mathematics Year 4: (4C6b) [Use place value, known and derived facts to multiply and divide mentally, including: multiplying by 0 and 1; dividing by 1; multiplying together three numbers](#)

Mathematics Year 4: (4C8) [Solve problems involving multiplying and adding, including using the distributive law to multiply two digit numbers by one digit, integer scaling problems and harder correspondence problems such as n objects are connected to m objects](#)

Differentiation:

Developing Questions to support dividing 2-digit numbers by 1 digit without exchanging. Supported with pictorial representation and scaffolding for all questions.

Expected Questions to support dividing 2-digit numbers by 1 digit with some exchanging. Supported with pictorial representations.

Greater Depth Questions to support dividing 2-digit numbers by 1 digit with exchanges. Includes multi-step and incomplete calculations.

More [Year 4 Multiplication and Division](#) resources.

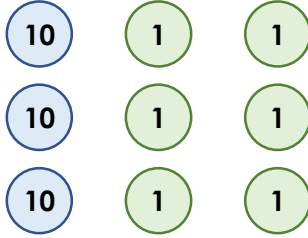
Did you like this resource? Don't forget to [review](#) it on our website.

Divide 2 Digits by 1 Digit 1

Divide 2 Digits by 1 Digit 1

1a. True or false? The answer is 14.

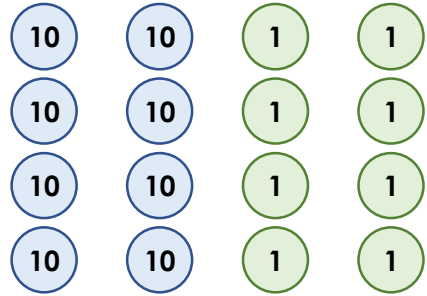
$$36 \div 3 = \square$$



VF

1b. True or false? The answer is 12.

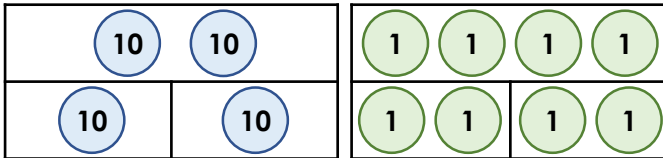
$$88 \div 4 = \square$$



VF

2a. Use the bar model to solve the following calculation:

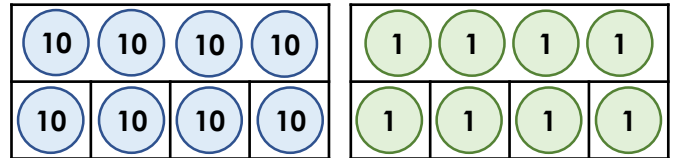
$$24 \div 2 = \square$$



VF

2b. Use the bar model to solve the following calculation:

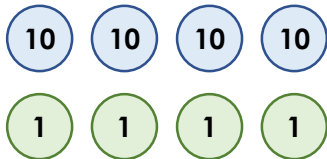
$$44 \div 4 = \square$$



VF

3a. Use the counters to solve the calculation.

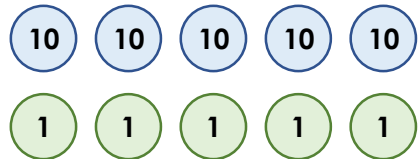
$$44 \div 2 = \square$$



VF

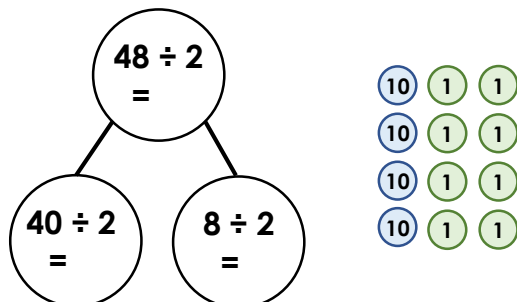
3b. Use the counters to solve the calculation.

$$55 \div 5 = \square$$



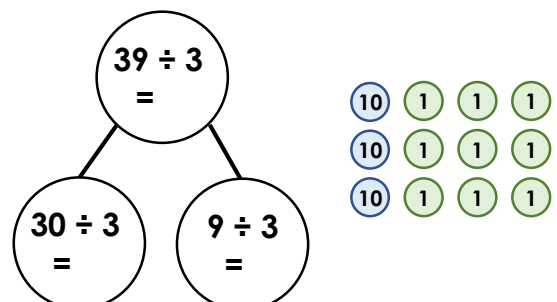
VF

4a. Complete the part-whole model.



VF

4b. Complete the part-whole model.



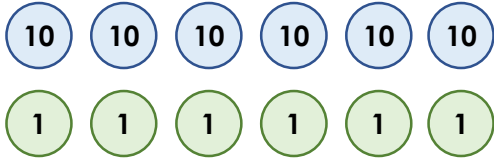
VF

Divide 2 Digits by 1 Digit 1

Divide 2 Digits by 1 Digit 1

5a. True or false? The answer is 15.

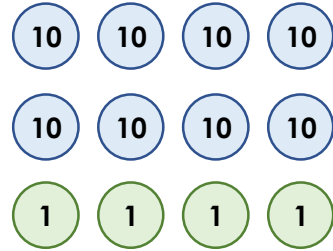
$$66 \div 6 = \square$$



VF

5b. True or false? The answer is 12.

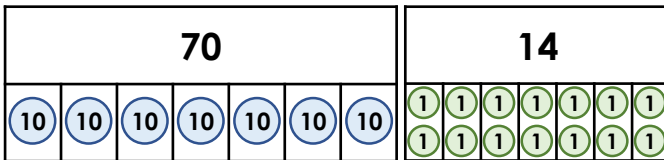
$$84 \div 4 = \square$$



VF

6a. Use the bar model to complete the following calculation:

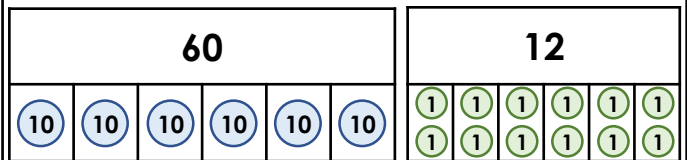
$$\square \div 7 = \square$$



VF

6b. Use the bar model to complete the following calculation:

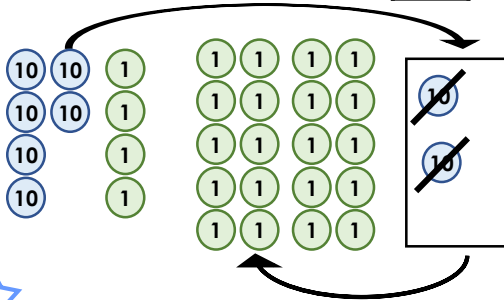
$$\square \div 6 = \square$$



VF

7a. Use the counters to solve the calculation.

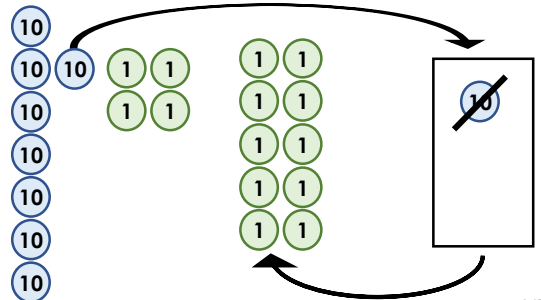
$$64 \div 4 = \square$$



VF

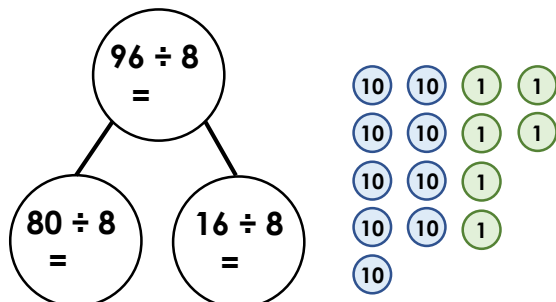
7b. Use the counters to solve the calculation.

$$84 \div 7 = \square$$



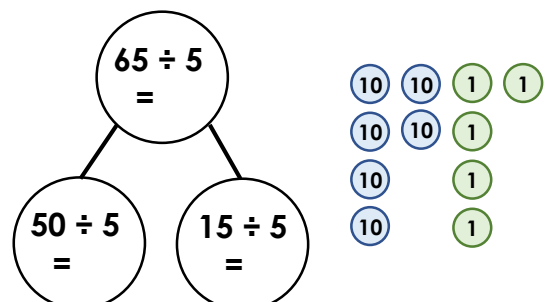
VF

8a. Complete the part-whole model.



VF

8b. Complete the part-whole model.



VF

Divide 2 Digits by 1 Digit 1

Divide 2 Digits by 1 Digit 1

9a. True or false? The difference between the two answers is 1.

$$91 \div 7 = \square$$

$$96 \div 8 = \square$$



VF

9b. True or false? Both answers to the calculations below are divisible by 8.

$$96 \div 6 = \square$$

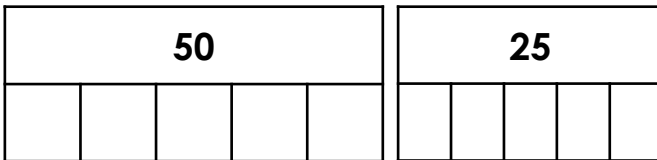
$$96 \div 8 = \square$$



VF

10a. Use the bar model to solve the following calculation:

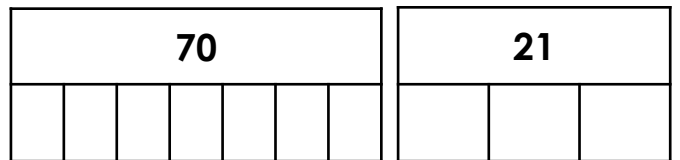
$$\square \div 5 = \square$$



VF

10b. Use the bar model to solve the following calculation:

$$\square \div 7 = \square$$



VF

11a. Solve the following calculations.

$$9 \square \div 6 = \square 6$$

$$8 \square \div 7 = 1 \square$$



VF

11b. Solve the following calculations.

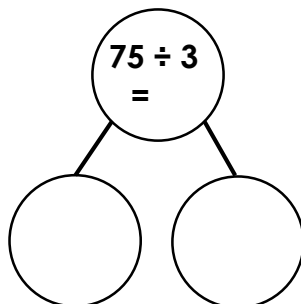
$$9 \square \div 8 = \square 2$$

$$6 \square \div 4 = \square 7$$



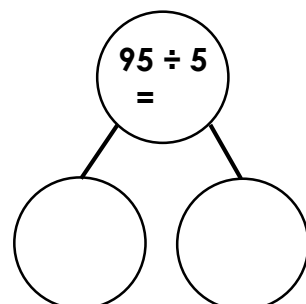
VF

12a. Complete the part-whole model.



VF

12b. Complete the part-whole model.



VF

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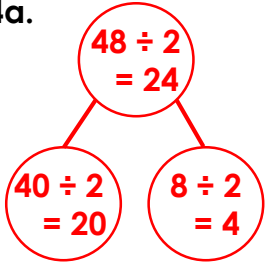
Developing

1a. **False**; $36 \div 3 = 12$

2a. **12**

3a. **22**

4a.



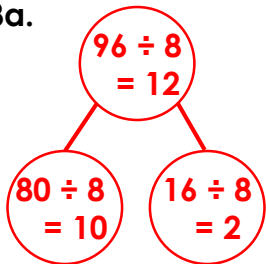
Expected

5a. **False**; $66 \div 6 = 11$

6a. 84 $\div 7 = \underline{12}$

7a. **16**

8a.



Greater Depth

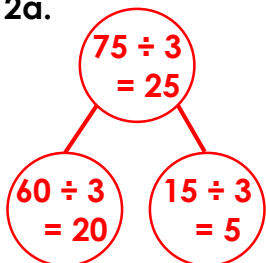
9a. **True**; $91 \div 7 = 13$ and $96 \div 8 = 12$;

$13 - 12 = 1$

10a. 75 $\div 5 = 15$

11a. 96 $\div 6 = \underline{16}$; 84 $\div 7 = \underline{12}$

12a.



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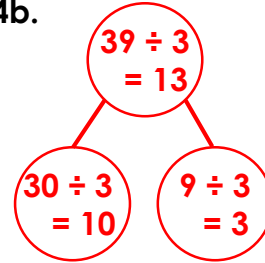
Developing

1b. **False**; $88 \div 4 = 22$

2b. **11**

3b. **11**

4b.



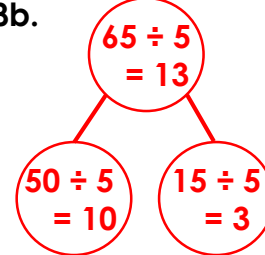
Expected

5b. **False**; $84 \div 4 = 21$

6b. 72 $\div 6 = \underline{12}$

7b. **12**

8b.



Greater Depth

9b. **False**; $96 \div 6 = 16$ and $96 \div 8 = 12$; 12 is not divisible by 8

10b. 91 $\div 7 = \underline{13}$,

11b. 96 $\div 8 = \underline{12}$; 68 $\div 4 = \underline{17}$

12b.

