Varied Fluency
Step 5: Divide 2-Digits by 1-Digit 1

National Curriculum Objectives:

Mathematics Year 3: (3C6) Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables
Mathematics Year 3: (3C7) Write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods

Differentiation:

Developing Questions to support dividing 2-digit numbers by a 1-digit number, using knowledge of the 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 times tables. Includes pictorial support for every question.
Expected Questions to support dividing 2-digit numbers by a 1-digit number, using knowledge of the 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 times tables. Includes pictorial support and some incomplete calculations.
Greater Depth Questions to support dividing 2-digit numbers by a 1-digit number, using knowledge of the 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 times tables. Questions include some missing numbers.

More Year 3 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

1a. Use the Base 10 to complete the division calculation below.

Tens	Ones
	
	
	

39 ÷ 3 = ☐

VF

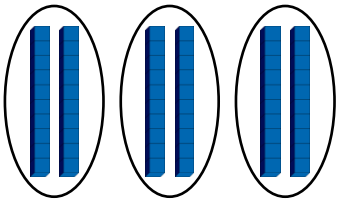
1b. Use the Base 10 to complete the division calculation below.

Tens	Ones
	
	

26 ÷ 2 = ☐

VF

2a. Solve 63 ÷ 3 by partitioning into tens and ones.



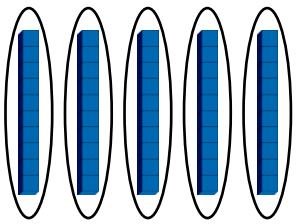
60 ÷ 3 = ☐

3 ÷ 3 = ☐

so, 63 ÷ 3 = ☐

VF

2b. Solve 55 ÷ 5 by partitioning into tens and ones.



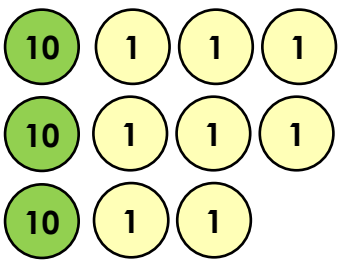
50 ÷ 5 = ☐

5 ÷ 5 = ☐

so, 55 ÷ 5 = ☐

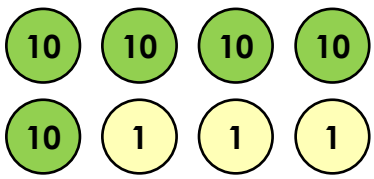
VF

3a. True or false? The number represented below can be divided evenly by 3.



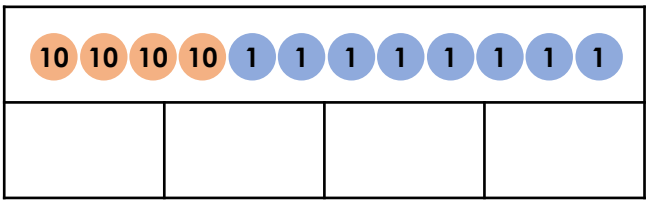
VF

3b. True or false? The number represented below can be divided evenly by 5.



VF

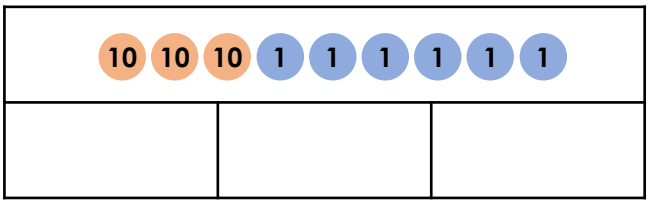
4a. Use the place value counters to complete the bar model and calculation.



48 ÷ 4 = ☐

VF

4b. Use the place value counters to complete the bar model and calculation.

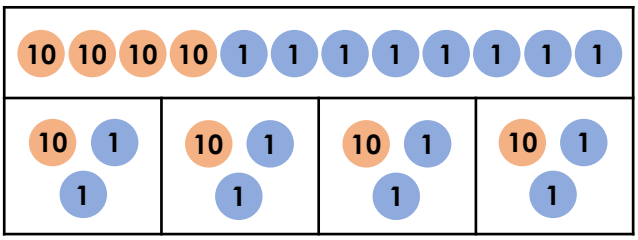


36 ÷ 3 = ☐

VF

Divide 2-Digits by 1-Digit 1

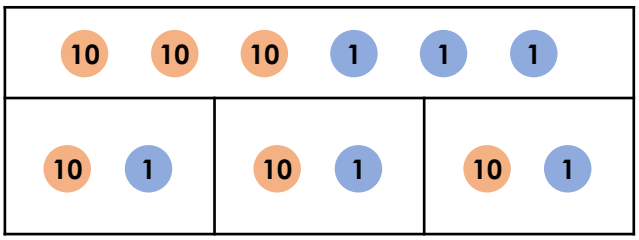
5a. Use the bar model to complete the division calculation.



48 ÷ 4 = ☐

VF

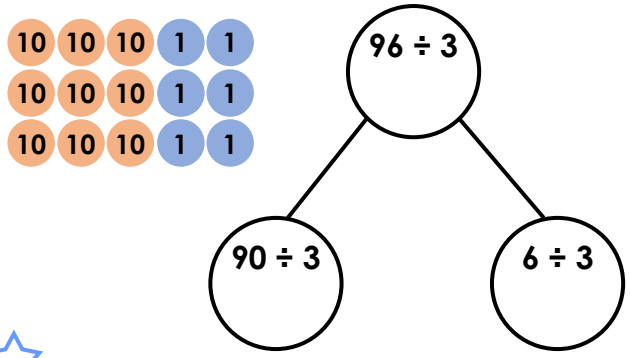
5b. Use the bar model to complete the division calculation.



33 ÷ 3 = ☐

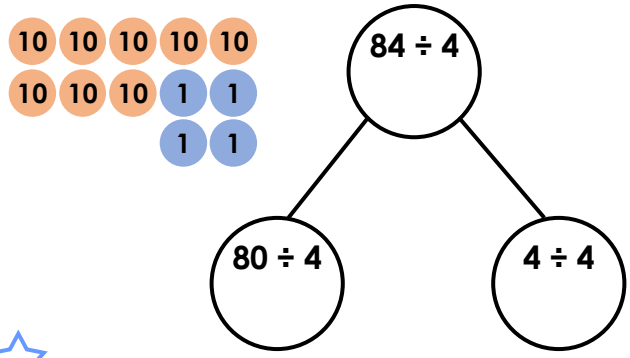
VF

6a. Complete the division calculation using the part-whole model.



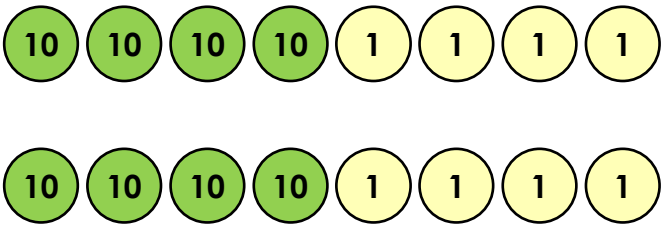
VF

6b. Complete the division calculation using the part-whole model.



VF

7a. True or false? If the number below is divided by 4, the answer will be 22.

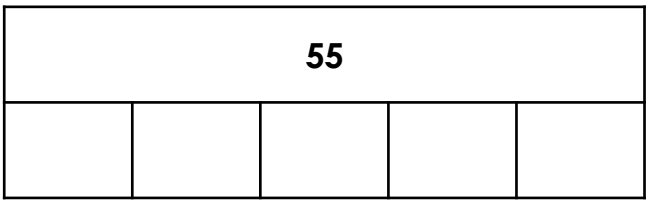


VF

7b. True or false? If the number below is divided by 5, the answer will be 11.

VF

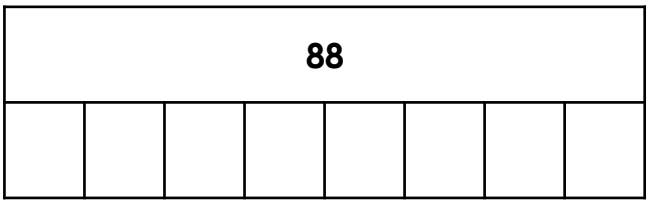
8a. Using place value counters, complete the bar model and calculation below.



55 ÷ ☐ = ☐

VF

8b. Using place value counters, complete the bar model and calculation below.

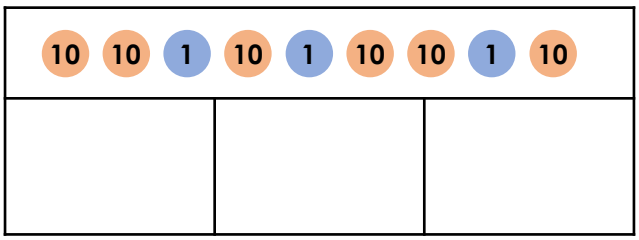


88 ÷ ☐ = ☐

VF

Divide 2-Digits by 1-Digit 1

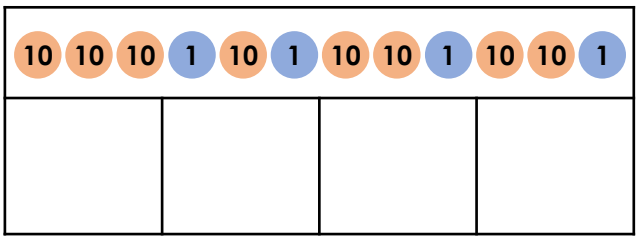
9a. Complete the calculations below.



□ ÷ □ = □

GD VF

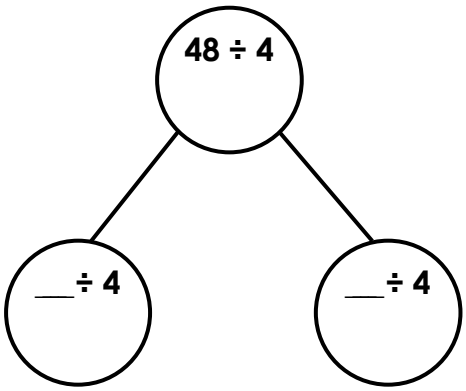
9b. Complete the calculations below.



□ ÷ □ = □

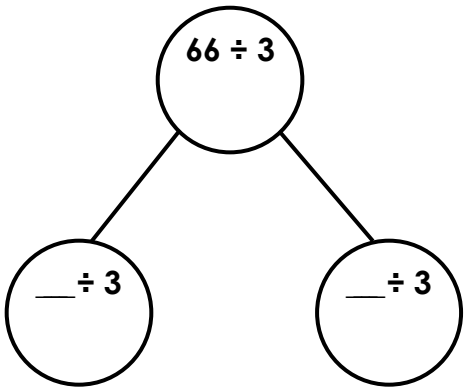
GD VF

10a. Complete the calculations below.



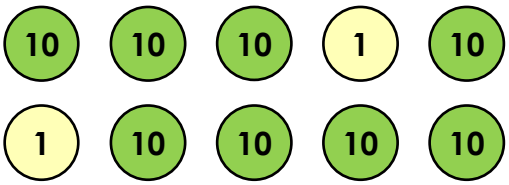
GD VF

10b. Complete the calculations below.



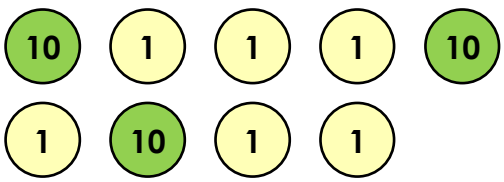
GD VF

11a. True or false? The number represented below can be divided evenly by both 2 and 4.



GD VF

11b. True or false? The number represented below can be divided evenly by both 2 and 3.



GD VF

12a. Using place value counters, solve the calculations below.

64 ÷ 2 = □

44 ÷ 4 = □

GD VF

12b. Using place value counters, solve the calculations below.

93 ÷ 3 = □

88 ÷ 8 = □

GD VF

Varied Fluency
Divide 2-Digits by 1-Digit 1

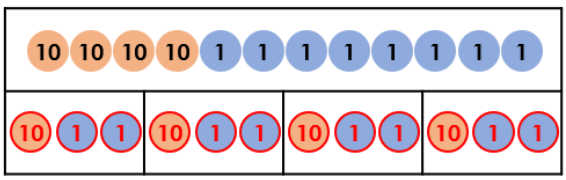
Developing

1a. 39 ÷ 3 = 13

2a. 60 ÷ 3 = 20, 3 ÷ 3 = 1 so, 63 ÷ 3 = 21

3a. False because the counters for the number 38 cannot be divided by 3 evenly.

4a. The completed bar model should look like this:



The bar model shows 48 ÷ 4 = 12.

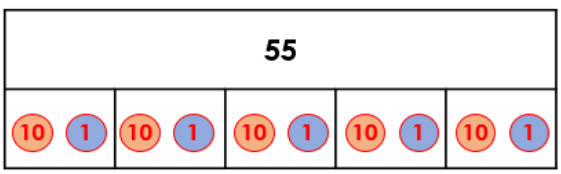
Expected

5a. 48 ÷ 4 = 12

6a. 90 ÷ 3 = 30, 6 ÷ 3 = 2 so, 96 ÷ 3 = 32

7a. True

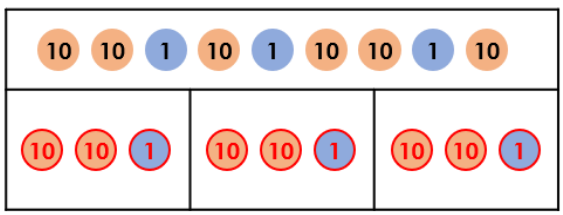
8a. The completed bar model should look like this:



The bar model shows 55 ÷ 5 = 11.

Greater Depth

9a. The completed bar model should look like this:



The bar model shows 63 ÷ 3 = 21.

10a. 40 ÷ 4 = 10 and 8 ÷ 4 = 2 so, 48 ÷ 4 = 12

11a. False because 82 cannot be divided by 4 evenly without a remainder. Two division calculations include: 82 ÷ 2 = 41 and 82 ÷ 4 = 20 r2

12a. 64 ÷ 2 = 32 and 44 ÷ 4 = 11

Varied Fluency
Divide 2-Digits by 1-Digit 1

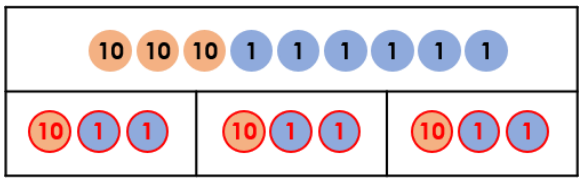
Developing

1b. 26 ÷ 2 = 13

2b. 50 ÷ 5 = 10, 5 ÷ 5 = 1 so, 55 ÷ 5 = 11

3b. False because the counters for the number 53 cannot be divided by 5 evenly.

4b. The completed bar model should look like this:



The bar model shows 36 ÷ 3 = 12.

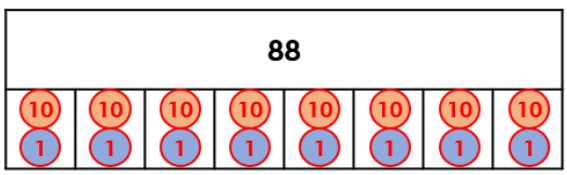
Expected

5b. 33 ÷ 3 = 11

6b. 80 ÷ 4 = 20, 4 ÷ 4 = 1 so, 84 ÷ 4 = 21

7b. False because 50 ÷ 5 = 10, not 11.

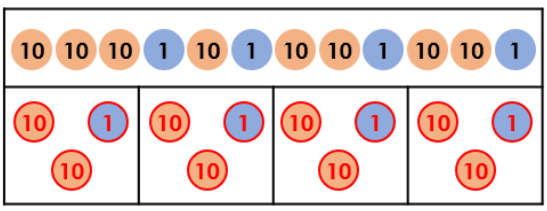
8b. The completed bar model should look like this:



The bar model shows 88 ÷ 8 = 11.

Greater Depth

9b. The completed bar model should look like this:



The bar model shows 84 ÷ 4 = 21.

10b. 60 ÷ 3 = 20 and 6 ÷ 3 = 2, so 66 ÷ 3 = 22

11b. True. 36 ÷ 2 = 18 and 36 ÷ 3 = 12

12b. 93 ÷ 3 = 31 and 88 ÷ 8 = 11