

## How to use these slides to help your child:

1. **Recall:** Help your child to read what the question is and then leave them to try and answer the question by themselves. Recall is helpful to find out what you child already knows/ can already do so you know how much support to give them.
2. **Learning objective:** Read the learning objective together and discuss the learning habits you might need to use throughout. (discipline, resilience, imagination, collaboration, curiosity).
3. **Guided practice:** These are problems that should be done together. Guide the children to help them to find answers by showing them the most effective way to work things out. Perhaps show them how to work the first one out, work the second one out together and finally let your child work the last guided practice question out. If they get stuck, go back to the first one and work it out together again.

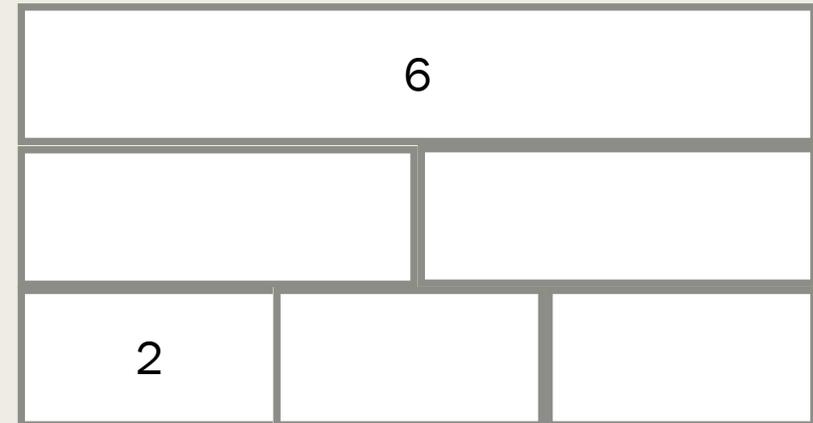
**4. Intelligent practice:** These are worksheet questions that the children should be able to work out by themselves after going through the guided practice. If they need support or a reminder or how to do it then that's absolutely fine but try not to just give them the answers. Remember- mistakes are good because we learn from them.

**5. Dive deeper:** This is a question that might be more open ended. It might require an explanation of how they know they are correct. This could be done by proving their answer through showing their working out. Read this question with your child and talk about how best to answer it.

**6. Answers:** Its really important to go through the answers with your child. Give them a pen and let them tick their answers. If they get an answer wrong, now is the opportunity to look at the correct answer and identify together where they went wrong and how to fix it.

# Recall

- How many equal groups can you share 6 into?
- Use objects at home to help you and finish my bar model to show:



# What are we learning?

L.O. How to divide objects through grouping.

# How will we learn it?

By exploring which numbers we can share equally and creating bar models to show this.

Learning habits: Resilience and discipline.

# Guided practice.

- What does the word equal mean?

It means the same. So if we're creating equal groups, we need to have the same number of objects in each group.

How can we tell if something is equal?

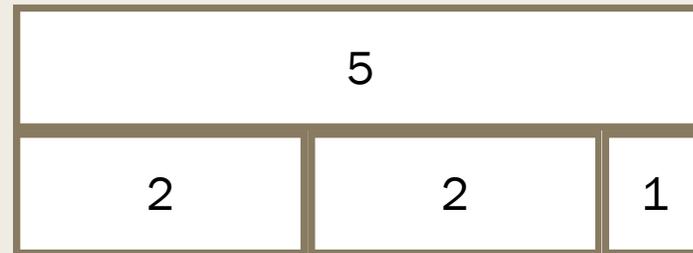
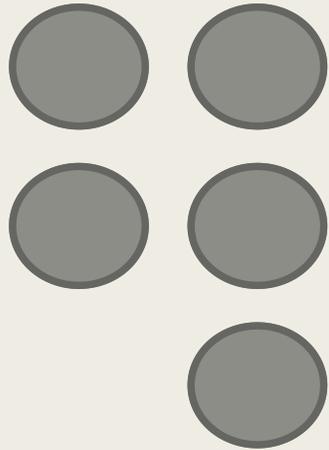
If we can split it into equal groups and there are no objects left over.

Task: Can the number 5 be shared into 2 equal groups?

# Guided practice

- Task: Can the number 5 be shared into 2 equal groups?

No it can't, as you can see from my picture and bar model, we end up with 2 equal groups of 2 and one left over in its own group. These are not equal groups.



This left over group is called a remainder.  
There is one remainder.



# Guided practice: your turn

- Can we group 9 into 2 equal groups? Prove it



When we try to group 9 into 2 we end up with 1 remainder

- Is there another way that we could group 9 equally?

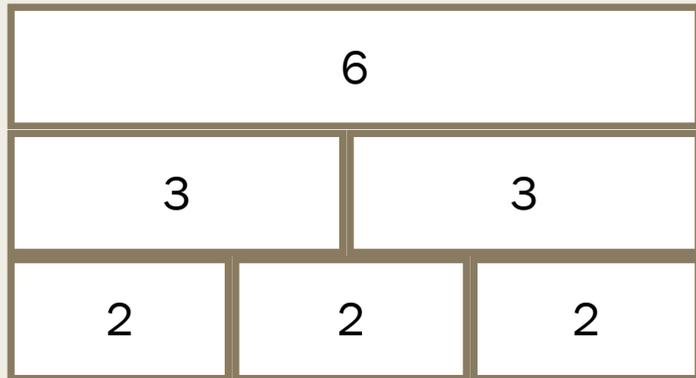


But we can group them equally by grouping them into 3 groups of 3.

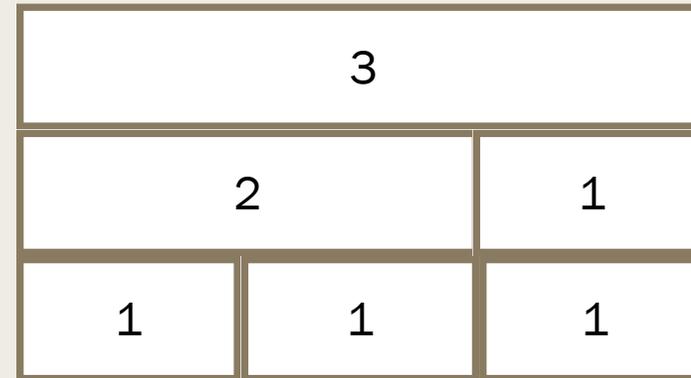


# Guided practice:

- Your turn: Have a practice. Choose a number and see if you can share it into 2 equal groups, if you can't how else could you share it?



Yes 6 can be shared into 2 equal groups of 3.  
or 3 equal groups of 2.



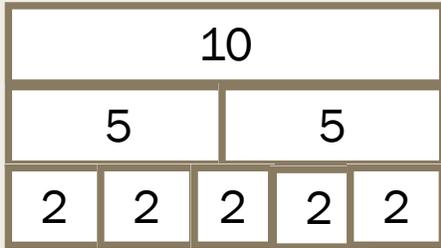
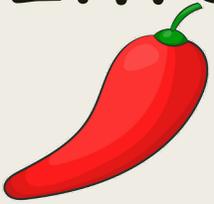
No 3 cannot be shared into 2 equal groups we have 1 remainder. But it can be shared into 3 equal groups of 1.

- Extra challenge: Look at the numbers that can be shared into two equal groups, do you spot a pattern?

Did you notice that odd numbers (numbers that end with 1,3,5,7,9) cannot be grouped into 2 equal whole groups. But even numbers (numbers that end with 0,2,4,6,8,) can be grouped into 2 equal whole groups

# Intelligent practice:

Write the calculations to go with the bar models.

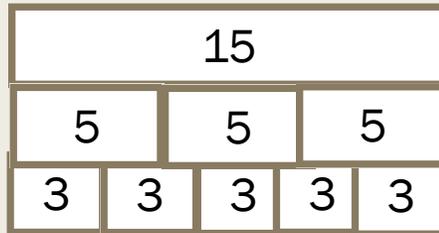
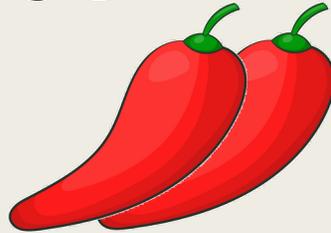


$5 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = \underline{\quad}$

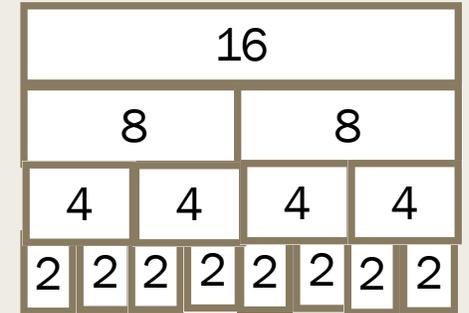
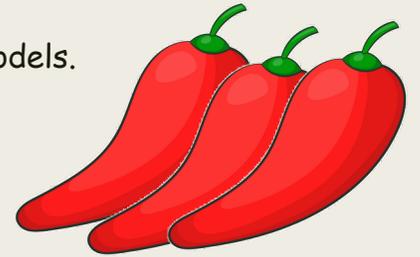


$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = 15$

$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = 15$

$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = 15$

$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = 15$



$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

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$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

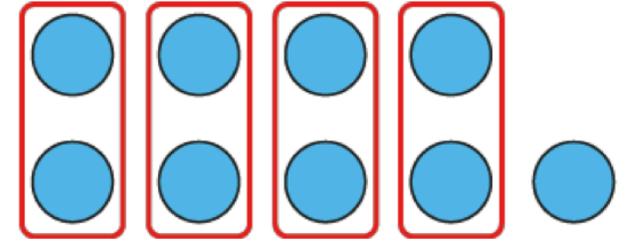
$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

Extra challenge: Which chillis can be grouped into two equal groups and why?

# Dive deeper

When we try to group 9 into two equal groups we end up with a remainder. We can write our calculation like this, adding the remainder on at the end.



$$9 = 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 1$$

$$9 = 4 \times 2 + 1$$

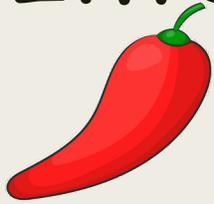
Look at the calculations below. Can you draw a picture or diagram to go with each one to show the groups and remainders.

$$17 = 8 \times 2 + 1$$

$$17 = 3 \times 5 + 2$$

$$17 = 1 \times 10 + 7$$

# Intelligent practice: answers.



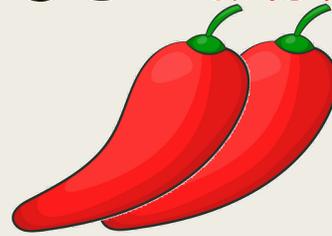
10				
5		5		
2	2	2	2	2

$$5 \times 2 = \underline{10}$$

$$5 + 5 = \underline{10}$$

$$2 \times 5 = \underline{10}$$

$$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = \underline{10}$$



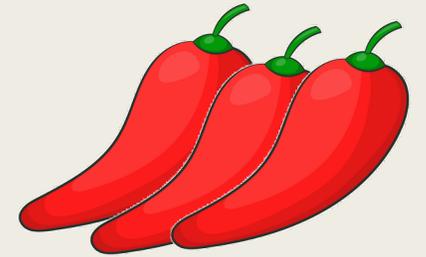
15				
5	5	5		
3	3	3	3	3

$$\underline{5} \times \underline{3} = 15$$

$$\underline{3} \times \underline{5} = 15$$

$$\underline{5} + \underline{5} + \underline{5} = 15$$

$$\underline{3} + \underline{3} + \underline{3} + \underline{3} + \underline{3} = 15$$



16							
8				8			
4		4		4		4	
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

$$\underline{8} \times \underline{2} = \underline{16}$$

$$\underline{2} \times \underline{8} = \underline{16}$$

$$\underline{4} \times \underline{4} = \underline{16}$$

$$\underline{8} + \underline{8} = \underline{16}$$

$$\underline{4} + \underline{4} + \underline{4} + \underline{4} = \underline{16}$$

$$\underline{2} + \underline{2} = \underline{16}$$

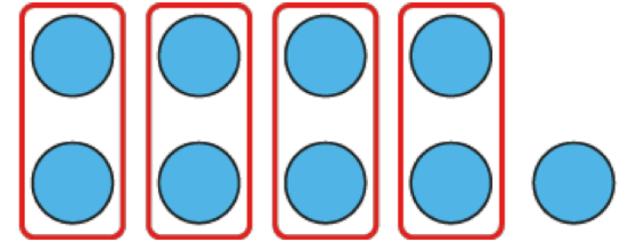
Extra challenge: Which chillis can be grouped into two equal groups and why?

The first and third chilli can be grouped into two equal groups. They are even numbers and will not leave remainders.

The second chilli is an odd number and will leave a remainder.

# Dive deeper

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