

Lesson 25 **NUMBER****Division as sharing and grouping; the division–multiplication link**

CURRICULUM ALIGNMENT

NUM.OPS.3

understand and apply flexibly the four operations; and the relationships between operations.

INTERACTIVES Equal Groups (Sharing) · challenge, display, explore

WHAT THIS LESSON TEACHES

To divide a set, you share it into a given number of equal groups and count how many are in each group. A times-table fact helps: if $6 \times 8 = 48$, then 48 divided by 8 = 6.

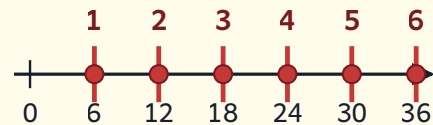
→ 24 sweets shared between 4 children gives 6 each.

→ 24 sweets put into groups of 4 makes 6 groups.

MODEL THIS ON THE BOARD

WORKING OUT $36 \div 6$

- ① Read $36 \div 6$ as: how many sixes make 36?
- ② Count up in sixes on the number line: 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36. That is 6 jumps.
- ③ So $6 \times 6 = 36$ and $36 \div 6 = 6$.



DISCUSSION STARTER

REFLECT Did sharing into equal groups or making groups of a size help you more — and why?

ANSWER KEY

Scaffold: visual check on the page

Q1: 14

Q2: 9 grapes

Q3: 7 buns

Q4: 10

a) **Always** : If $4 \times 6 = 24$, then $24 \div 4 = 6$ and $24 \div 6 = 4$.

b) **Always** : 24 shared into 4 groups, or how many 4s in 24, both give 6.

c) **Never** : Odd numbers divide too — $15 \div 3 = 5$.

d) **Never** : Opposite — $24 \div 2 = 12$, but $24 \div 8 = 3$.

EXTENSION SHEET · STRETCH ANSWERS

S1: 25

S2: 12

S3: 24

S4: 6

S5: 23