1) Billy used base ten blocks to calculate 96 ÷ 3.
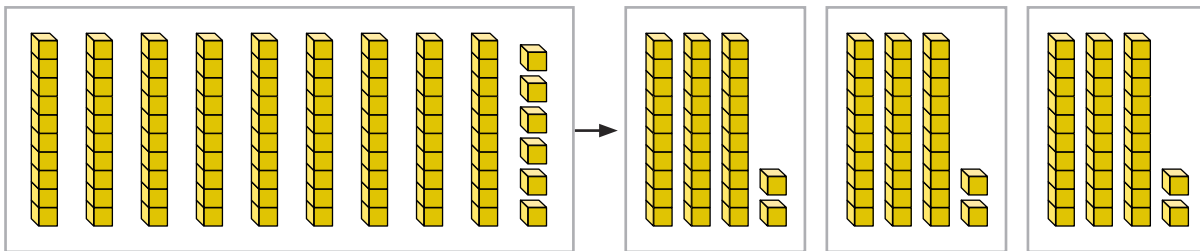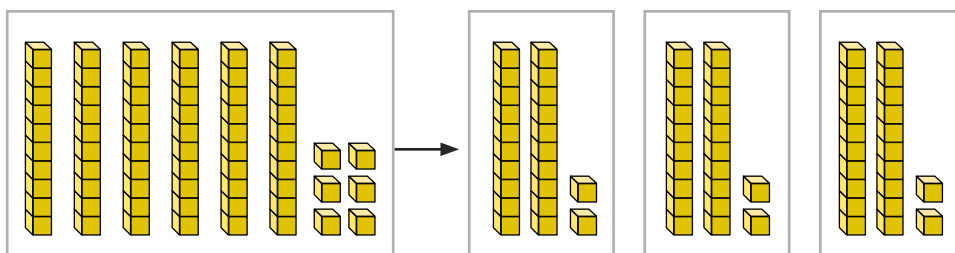

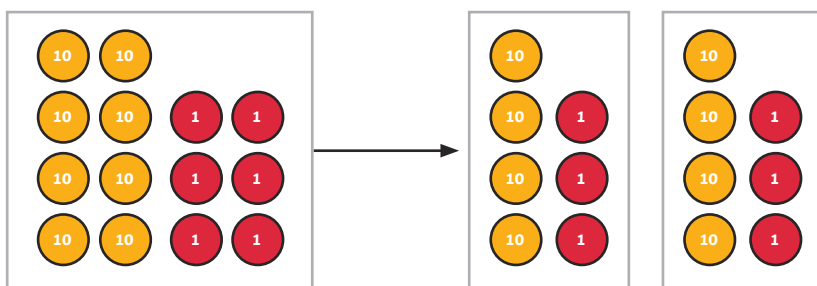**a)** Complete the calculation: 96 ÷ 3 = ☐

b) Write and solve the calculation shown in each representation:

66 ÷ 3 = ☐

86 ÷ 2 = ☐
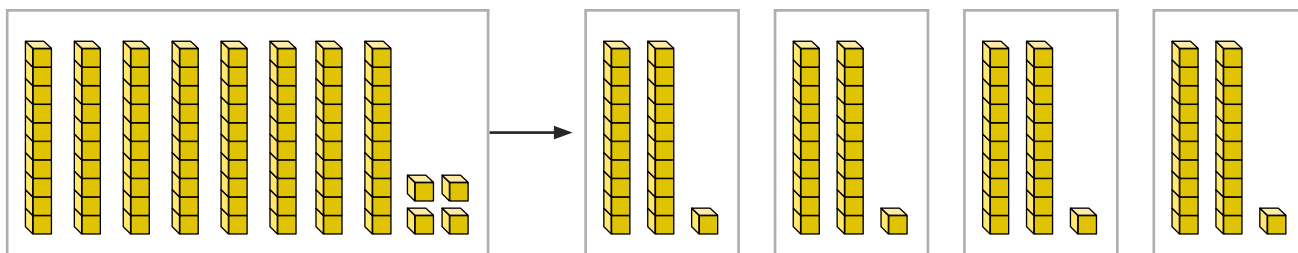
84 ÷ 4 = ☐

2) Use place value counters or base ten blocks to calculate 62 ÷ 2.

62 ÷ 2 = ☐

1) Lee has used a part-whole model to calculate 48 ÷ 4. He has partitioned each number in the calculation and worked out that the answer is 24. Marisa thinks Lee has made a mistake. Who do you agree with? Explain your reasons.

40 ÷ 2 = 20

48 ÷ 4

8 ÷ 2 = 4

_____

_____

_____
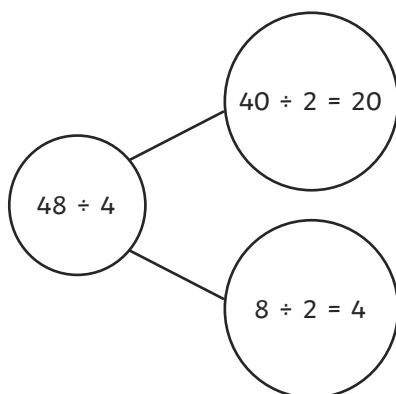
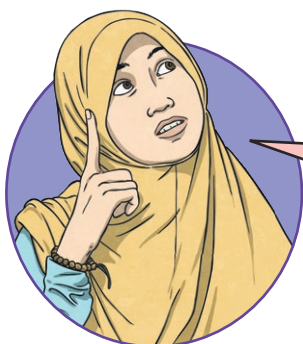**2)**

The answer to 96 ÷ 3 must be greater than the answer to 68 ÷ 2 as both the divisor (the number you are dividing by) and dividend (the number you are dividing) are greater.

Do you agree with Marisa? Explain your reasons.

_____

_____

_____

1) Marisa and Lee are designing a miniature garden.

Marisa has some pebbles. She estimates that she has between 60 and 70 pebbles. When she divides the pebbles into three piles, she has no pebbles left over. How many pebbles could she have? Find all the possibilities.

2) Lee has ordered some plants from a catalogue.

Daffodils	Tulips	Marigolds	Poppies	Roses
£2	£3	£4	£6	£8

When his order arrived at the depot, some of the details have been rubbed off. Can you work out what he ordered? Find three different ways that he could complete the order form.

Use place value counters or base ten blocks to help you.

lots of = £88

lots of = £48

lots of = £66

lots of = £88

lots of = £48

lots of = £66

lots of = £88

lots of = £48

lots of = £66