Year 3
Maths
11.11.2020

Lesson Aims

- LO: I can use arrays to help write division sentences
- I know that division is the inverse of multiplication.

- SC: I can read a division number sentence.
- I can use my knowledge of times tables to help me.
- I can draw the correct number of rows/columns.
- I can use an array to help me find missing numbers.

Fluency Starter

Earlier this week, we practised adding 3 numbers

$$23 + 7 + 4 =$$

What strategies did we use to help us?

Fluency Starter

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$$23 + 7 + 4 =$$

What strategies did we use to help us?

- Using number bonds to 10 or 20.
- Finding patterns

Fluency Starter

- Try these:

- 14 + 6 + 4 =
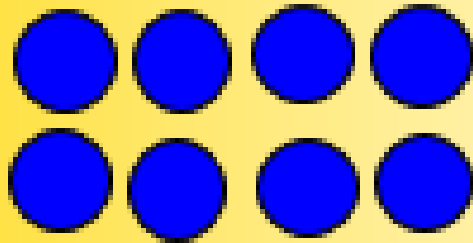
- 72 + 8 + 6 =

- 232 + 18 + 5 =

Fluency Starter Answers

- Try these:

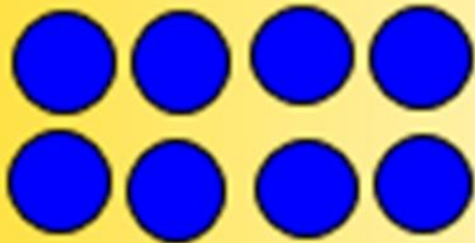- 14 + 6 + 4 = **24**

- 72 + 8 + 6 = **86**

- 232 + 18 + 5 = **255**

Main Teaching

What multiplication and division sentences does this array show?

What multiplication and division sentences does this array show?

- 2 x 4 = 8   4 x 2 = 8

- 8 ÷ 2 = 4   8 ÷ 4 = 2

Fluency

- Thinking back to yesterday, how can we solve this problem?

- 3 x [   ] = 36

- 3 x **12** = 36

- Draw an array, start by drawing the dots in lines of 3 and continue until you've reached 36. Count up the groups of 3, that will be the missing answer.

Fluency

- What's different about this sum?

- 12 ÷ ⬛ = 3

- It's a **division** sum.

- How can we solve it using an array?

- Start by drawing your array using lines of 3 in a row until you have 12 circles in total. Count up how many groups of 3 you have and that's your missing number.
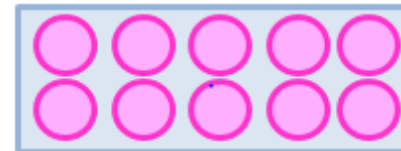
Fluency

Try solving this

$$\square \div 5 = 2$$

Fluency

Try solving this

$$\boxed{} \div 5 = 2$$

We know the biggest number in a division is ALWAYS first so to work this one out, we can use an array.

Draw 5 columns of 2 and count up the dots.

Activity

- There is a worksheet for you to do.

- The answers have been uploaded too.