Lesson I2: Dividing a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number (2)

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1. 20 ÷ 2 = 10; 18 ÷ 2 = 9; 10 + 9 = 19.
So, 38 ÷ 2 = 19
They each get 19 cakes.

2. a) 14 c) 24
b) 15 d) 38

3. a) 58 ÷ 2 = 29, different partitions possible, for example: 50 and 8 or 40 and 18
b) 65 ÷ 5 = 13, different partitions possible, for example: 60 and 5 or 50 and 15

4. a) 16 c) 13
b) 23 d) 17

5. Tilly needs 25 plant pots.

6. 95 ÷ 5 is greater.
54 = 30 + 24, so 54 ÷ 3 = 10 + 8 = 18.
95 = 50 + 45, so 95 ÷ 5 = 10 + 9 = 19.

7. 48 ÷ 6 = 8; 48 ÷ 3 = 16; 48 ÷ 2 = 24 (accept 48 ÷ 1 = 48)

Reflect

Explanations will vary; for example:
No, neither 40 nor 17 are divisible by 3. When partitioning it is useful to partition into numbers that are divisible by the divisor. Here it would be more helpful to partition 57 into 30 and 27 which are both divisible by 3.