

Division is the inverse (opposite) of multiplication. We can use multiples and division of smaller numbers to do longer division. Division can be thought of as how many of a value 'goes into' the other. When we use division for large numbers, we work in the opposite direction to multiplication, and see what fits into the largest place value first.

Watch Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KGMf314LUc0&t=192s>

Task 1: Calculate the answers in your book and write /type the answers into the box below.

1.				
2	4	1		

2.						
8	2	5	7			

3.							
q	3	q	q				

4.						
5	2	1	4			

5.						
7	5	4	5			

### Reasoning:

Dexter is calculating  $184 \div 8$  using part-whole models.

Can you complete each model?

