Varied Fluency
Step 10: Divide 1 or 2-Digits by 100

National Curriculum Objectives:

Mathematics Year 4: (4F9) Find the effect of dividing a one- or two-digit number by 10 and 100, identifying the value of the digits in the answer as ones, tenths and hundredths

Differentiation:

Developing Questions to support dividing 1 digit numbers by 100.
Expected Questions to support dividing 1 or 2-digit numbers by 100.
Greater Depth Questions to support dividing 1 or 2-digit numbers by 100 where the inverse operation is required to find missing digits.

More Year 4 Decimals resources.

Did you like this resource? Don't forget to review it on our website.

1a. Draw counters to show the answers to the calculations.

3 ÷ 100

10	1 • 0.1	0.01

6 ÷ 100

10	1 • 0.1	0.01

VF

1b. Draw counters to show the answers to the calculations.

2 ÷ 100

10	1 • 0.1	0.01

5 ÷ 100

10	1 • 0.1	0.01

VF

2a. Match the calculations to the correct decimal and find the odd one out.

5 ÷ 100	0.5	9 ÷ 100

0.02	2 ÷ 100	0.05

0.09

VF

2b. Match the calculations to the correct decimal and find the odd one out.

0.08	1 ÷ 100	0.04

4 ÷ 100	0.80	0.01

8 ÷ 100

VF

3a. Circle the number that is 100 times smaller than eight.

8.0   0.8   0.08   80.0

VF

3b. Circle the number that is 100 times smaller than seven.

0.70   70.0   7.0   0.07

VF

4a. Complete these calculations.

7 ÷ 100 = ☐

☐ = 1 ÷ 100

4 ÷ 100 = ☐

VF

4b. Complete these calculations.

6 ÷ 100 = ☐

☐ = 9 ÷ 100

3 ÷ 100 = ☐

VF

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Varied Fluency – Divide 1 or 2-Digits by 100 – Year 4 Developing

5a. Draw counters to show the answers to the calculations.

21 ÷ 100

10	1	• 0.1	0.01

30 ÷ 100

10	1	• 0.1	0.01

VF

5b. Draw counters to show the answers to the calculations.

42 ÷ 100

10	1	• 0.1	0.01

15 ÷ 100

10	1	• 0.1	0.01

VF

6a. Match the calculations to the correct decimal and find the odd one out.

34 ÷ 100	0.76	23 ÷ 100
0.34	5 ÷ 100	0.05
76 ÷ 100	0.23	0.7

VF

6b. Match the calculations to the correct decimal and find the odd one out.

54 ÷ 100	0.03	49 ÷ 100
0.49	60 ÷ 100	0.59
3 ÷ 100	0.54	0.6

VF

7a. Circle the number that is 100 times smaller than forty seven.

4.7   0.40   0.47   470

VF

7b. Circle the number that is 100 times smaller than eighty one.

0.081   8.1   81   0.81

VF

8a. Complete these calculations.

4 ÷ 100 = ☐

☐ = 28 ÷ 100

53 ÷ 100 = ☐

☐ = 79 ÷ 100

VF

8b. Complete these calculations.

93 ÷ 100 = ☐

☐ = 37 ÷ 100

☐ = 74 ÷ 100

20 ÷ 100 = ☐

VF

9a. Draw counters to show the original number.

$? \div 100 = 0.27$

10	1 •	0.1	0.01

$? \div 100 = 0.5$

10	1 •	0.1	0.01

VF

9b. Draw counters to show the original number.

$? \div 100 = 0.32$

10	1 •	0.1	0.01

$? \div 100 = 0.06$

10	1 •	0.1	0.01

VF

10a. Match the calculations to the correct decimal and find the odd one out.

$65 \div 100$	0.67	$75 \div 100$
0.75	$56 \div 100$	0.57
$57 \div 100$	0.65	0.56

VF

10b. Match the calculations to the correct decimal and find the odd one out.

0.80	$84 \div 100$	0.48
$40 \div 100$	0.08	0.4
0.84	$48 \div 100$	$80 \div 100$

VF

11a. Circle the number that I started with if my number divided by 100 is 0.36.

36   3.06   3.6   360

VF

11b. Circle the number that I started with if my number divided by 100 is 0.7.

7.0   700   70.0   0.07

VF

12a. Complete these calculations.

[   ] $\div$ 100 = 0.18

0.6 = [   ] $\div$ 100

[   ] $\div$ 100 = 0.05

0.92 = [   ] $\div$ 100

VF

12b. Complete these calculations.

0.09 = [   ] $\div$ 100

[   ] $\div$ 100 = 0.26

[   ] $\div$ 100 = 0.1

0.63 = [   ] $\div$ 100

VF

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Divide 1 or 2-Digits by 100

Developing
1a. 3 ÷ 100 = 3 counters in the 0.01 column to represent 0.03.

6 ÷ 100 = 6 counters in the 0.01 column to represent 0.06.

2a. 0.5 = odd one out

3a. 0.08

4a. 0.07, 0.01, 0.04

Expected
5a. 21 ÷ 100 = 2 counters in the 0.1 column and 1 counter in the 0.01 column to represent 0.21.

30 ÷ 100 = 3 counters in the 0.1 column to represent 0.30.

6a. 0.7 = odd one out

7a. 0.47

8a. 0.04, 0.28, 0.53, 0.79

Greater Depth
9a. 2 counters in the 10 column and 7 counters in the 1 column to represent the original number of 27.

5 counters in the 10 column to represent the original number of 50.

10a. 0.67 = odd one out

11a. 36

12a. 18, 60, 5, 92

Developing
1b. 2 ÷ 100 = 2 counters in the 0.01 column to represent 0.02.

5 ÷ 100 = 5 counters in the 0.01 column to represent 0.05.

2b. 0.80 = odd one out

3b. 0.07

4b. 0.06, 0.09, 0.03

Expected
5b. 42 ÷ 100 = 4 counters in the 0.1 column and 2 counters in the 0.01 column to represent 0.42.

15 ÷ 100 = 1 counter in the 0.1 column and 5 counters in the 0.01 column to represent 0.15.

6b. 0.59 = odd one out

7b. 0.81

8b. 0.93, 0.37, 0.74, 0.2 or 0.20

Greater Depth
9b. 3 counters in the 10 column and 2 counters in the 1 column to represent the original number of 32.

6 counters in the 1 column to represent the original number of 6.

10b. 0.08 = odd one out

11b. 70.0

12b. 9, 26, 10, 63

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