

CLASS 2

MATHS

REVISION NOTES

NCERT Revision Notes for Class 2 Maths Chapter 8: Grouping and Sharing – Free PDF Download

Chapter 8 of Class 2 Maths, Grouping and Sharing, introduces the earliest informal ideas of multiplication (grouping equal sets) and division (sharing equally), building directly on the repeated addition ideas from Class 1.

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Chapter 8 of Class 2 Maths, **Grouping and Sharing**, introduces the earliest informal ideas of multiplication (grouping equal sets) and division (sharing equally), building directly on the repeated addition ideas from Class 1.

Key Concepts

Grouping (multiplication readiness): making equal-sized groups of objects and finding the total by counting the groups, such as 4 groups of 3 objects each.

Sharing equally (division readiness): dividing a total number of objects equally among a certain number of people or groups.

Equal groups vs unequal groups: understanding that grouping and sharing only work fairly when every group has the same number of objects.

Leftover objects (remainder): when a total cannot be shared perfectly equally, some objects may be left over after sharing.

Connecting grouping and sharing: grouping asks “how many groups of a certain size fit into a total”, while sharing asks “how many objects does each person get when a total is divided equally”.

Worked Examples

Example 1

There are 12 sweets. If they are grouped into sets of 3, how many groups are formed? 12 shared into groups of 3 gives 4 groups ($3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12$).

Example 2

15 pencils are shared equally among 5 children. How many pencils does each child get? $15 \div 5 = 3$ pencils each.

Example 3

14 candies are shared equally among 4 friends. How many candies does each friend get, and how many are left over? Each friend gets 3 candies ($4 \times 3 = 12$), and 2 candies are left over.

Quick Recap

Grouping means making equal-sized sets of objects from a total.

Sharing means dividing a total equally among a fixed number of people or groups.

For grouping and sharing to be fair, every group or share must have the same number of objects.

Sometimes a total cannot be shared perfectly, leaving some objects over as a remainder.

Grouping and sharing are the early, informal foundations of multiplication and division.

Common Mistakes to Avoid

Making groups of unequal size and still calling the grouping “equal”.

Forgetting to check for leftover objects after sharing a total that does not divide evenly.

Confusing grouping (finding how many groups) with sharing (finding how much each person gets).

Losing count of objects while physically grouping or sharing them, leading to an incorrect total.

Assuming every sharing problem will divide perfectly with no remainder.

Home Practice Tips

Use small snacks or toys at home to physically practise grouping them into equal sets.

Practise sharing a small number of objects equally among family members and checking for leftovers.

Ask the child to group the same total number of objects in different equal sizes, like groups of 2, then groups of 3.

Turn distributing items during a meal or game into a quick sharing activity.

Use simple word problems involving toys, sweets, or fruits to make the ideas concrete.

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