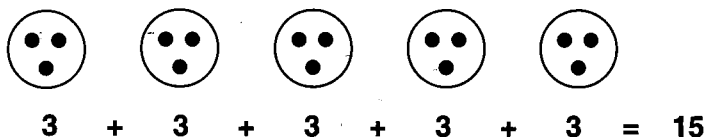


Every **division** statement implies an **addition** statement.

For example, the statement “15 divided into sets of size 3 gives 5 sets” is equivalent to the statement “adding 3 five times gives 15”.



$$15 \div 3 = 5$$

↙
↘

add this number this many times

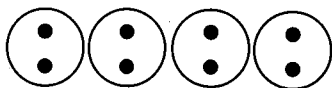
Hence the division statement $15 \div 3 = 5$ can be read as “add three five times.”

1. Draw a picture and write an addition statement for each division statement, as shown in a).

a) $8 \div 2 = 4$

b) $10 \div 5 = 2$

c) $8 \div 4 = 2$



$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8$

2. Draw a picture and write a division statement for each addition statement.

a) $4 + 4 + 4 = 12$

b) $7 + 7 + 7 = 21$



$12 \div 4 = 3$

c) $6 + 6 + 6 = 18$

d) $8 + 8 = 16$

e) $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12$

f) $9 + 9 = 18$
