NS5-36: Division and Multiplication

Every division statement implies a multiplication statement. The statement:

"14 divided into sets of size 2 gives 7 sets" (or **14 ÷ 2 = 7**)

can be rewritten as: "7 sets of size 2 equals 14" (**7 × 2 = 14** or **2 × 7 = 14**)

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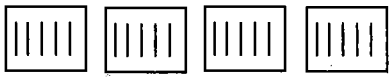
1. Write two multiplication statements and two division statements for each picture:

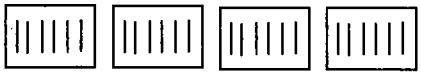
a)



5 × 4 = 20 4 × 5 = 20

20 ÷ 4 = 5 20 ÷ 5 = 4

b)



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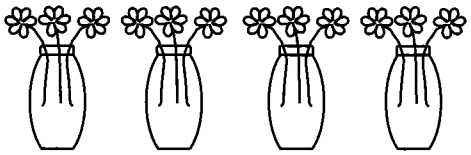
c)



_____

_____

How many flowers? _____

How many sets? _____

How many flowers in each set? _____

d)

_____

_____

How many ducks? _____

How many sets? _____

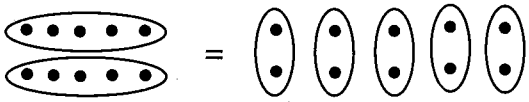
How many ducks in each set? _____

2. Find the answer to the division problem by first finding the answer to the multiplication statement.

a) 6 × [5] = 30 b) 8 × [ ] = 24 c) 5 × [ ] = 40 d) 9 × [ ] = 27 e) 7 × [ ] = 35

30 ÷ 6 = [5] 24 ÷ 8 = [ ] 40 ÷ 5 = [ ] 27 ÷ 9 = [ ] 35 ÷ 7 = [ ]

3. The picture shows that 2 sets of size 5 contain the same number of dots as 5 sets of size 2 (that is, 2 × 5 = 5 × 2):



a) In your notebook, draw a picture and explain how your picture shows that:

i) 7 × 4 = 4 × 7 ii) 9 × 2 = 2 × 9

b) Draw an array and explain how your picture shows that:

6 + 6 + 6 + 6 = 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4