NS5-35: Dividing by Skip Counting

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

For example, the statement "20 divided into sets of size 4 gives 5 sets" can be represented as:

4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 20

$20 \div 4 = 5$

add this number — this many times

Hence the division statement $20 \div 4 = 5$ can be read as "add four five times."
The number 4 is called the **divisor** and the number 5 is called the **quotient** of the division statement.

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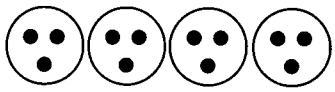
1. Draw a picture and write an addition statement for each division statement.

a) $12 \div 3 = 4$



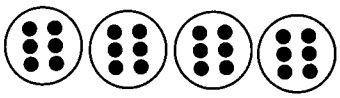
3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12

b) $8 \div 2 = 4$

c) $20 \div 5 = 4$

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

a) $6 + 6 + 6 + 6 = 24$



b) $4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 24$

c) $7 + 7 + 7 = 21$

d) $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 15$

e) $4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 16$

f) $8 + 8 + 8 = 24$