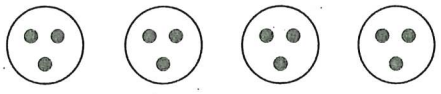
# NS3-63: Dividing by Skip Counting



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

*Example:* The statement "12 divided into sets of size 3 gives 4 sets" can also be written:



**3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12**

$12 \div 3 = 4$

add this number — this many times

Hence the division statement $12 \div 3 = 4$ can be read as: "If you add three 4 times, you get 12."

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1. Draw a picture and write an **addition** statement for each **division** statement. The first one has been done for you.

a) $6 \div 2 = 3$

$2 + 2 + 2 = 6$

b) $8 \div 4 = 2$

c) $15 \div 5 = 3$

d) $9 \div 3 = 3$

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

a) $4 + 4 + 4 = 12$

$12 \div 4 = 3$

b) $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 15$

c) $2 + 2 + 2 = 6$

d) $6 + 6 + 6 = 18$