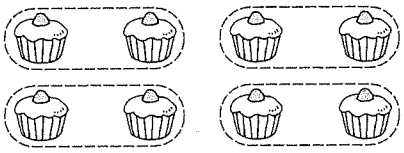
8 Introducing Division

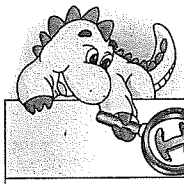
EXAMPLE

There are 8 cakes. Put them on the plates in groups of 2. How many plates are needed?



Circle the cakes in groups of 2.
How many cakes are there? 8 cakes.
How many cakes in each group? 2 cakes.
How many groups are there? 4 groups.

There are 4 groups of two in 8.
4 plates are needed for 8 cakes with 2 cakes on each plate.



HINTS:

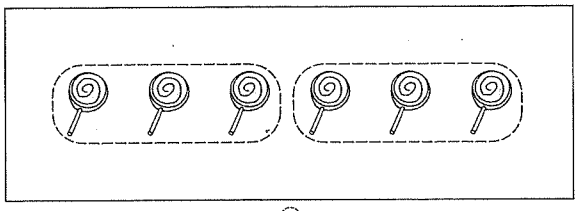
- Division is to share things equally into groups of the same size.
- " ÷ " means DIVIDE.
- Use a division sentence to represent division.

  e.g. 4 groups of two in eight is expressed as:

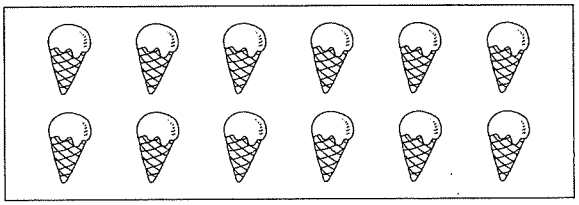
$$8 \div 2 = 4$$

dividend ÷ divisor = quotient

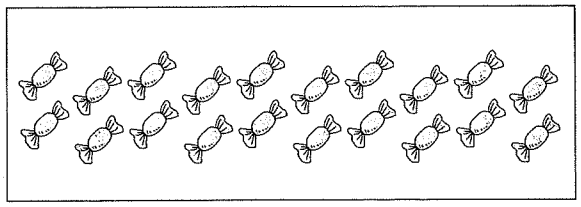
Group the goodies and complete each statement.

① 

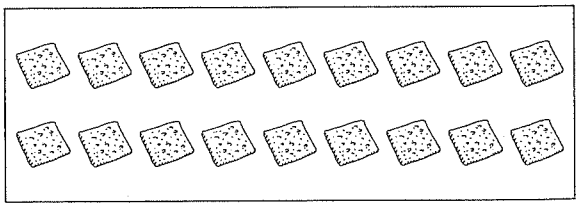
There are 2 groups of three in 6.

② 

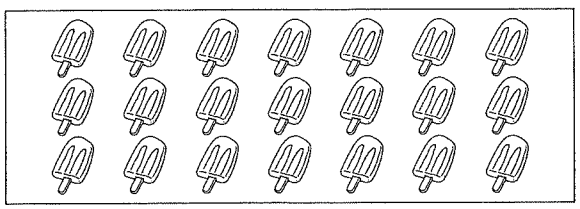
There are _____ groups of four in 12.

③ 

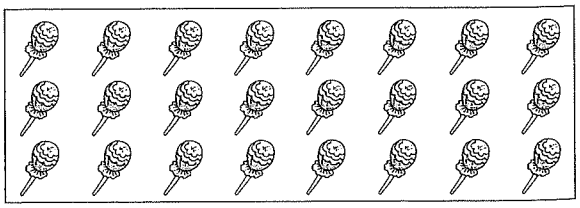
There are _____ groups of five in 20.

④ 

There are _____ groups of two in 18.

⑤ 

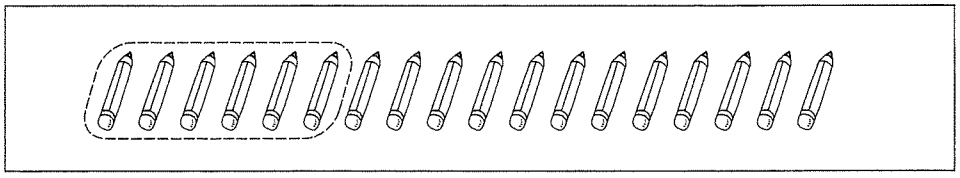
There are _____ groups of three in 21.

⑥ 

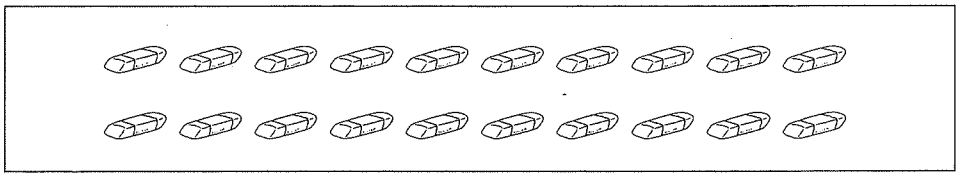
There are _____ groups of six in 24.

Help the children divide the stationery equally among themselves. Complete each statement.

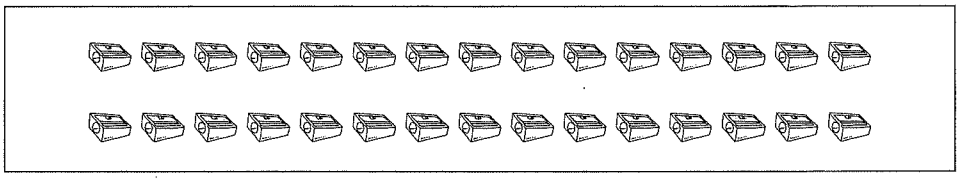
⑦ Divide 18 equally among 3 children. Each child has _____ .



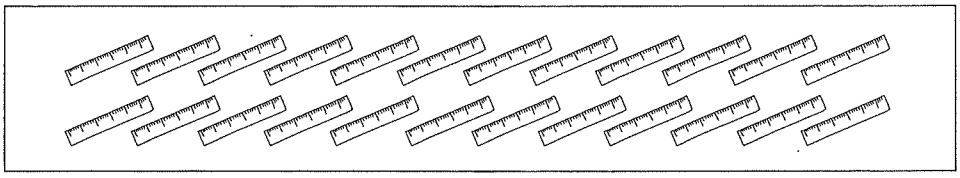
⑧ Divide 20 equally among 4 children. Each child has _____ .



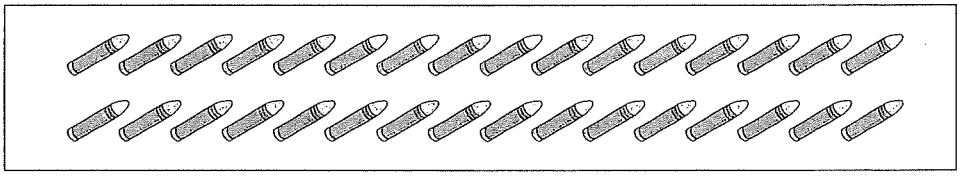
⑨ Divide 30 equally among 5 children. Each child has _____ .



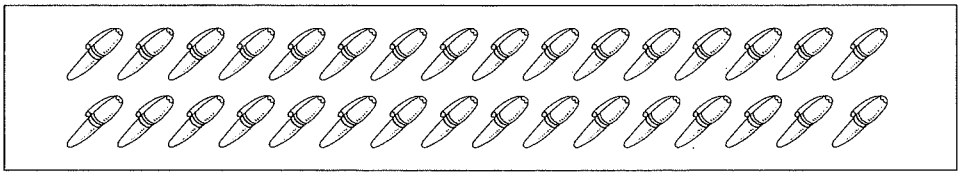
⑩ Divide 24 equally among 6 children. Each child has _____ .



⑪ Divide 32 equally among 4 children. Each child has _____ .



⑫ Divide 32 equally among 6 children. Each child has _____ with _____ left over.

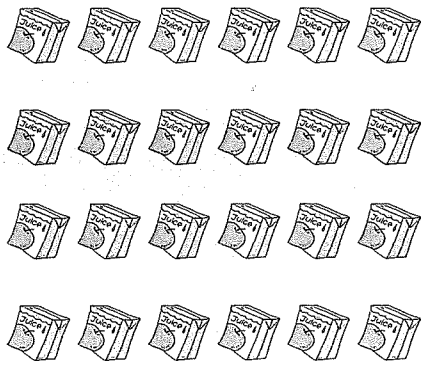


Aunt Mary has 24 boxes of juice. Fill in the blanks to show how she divides the juice equally among the children.

⑬ If each child gets 3 boxes, the juice can be shared among _____ children.

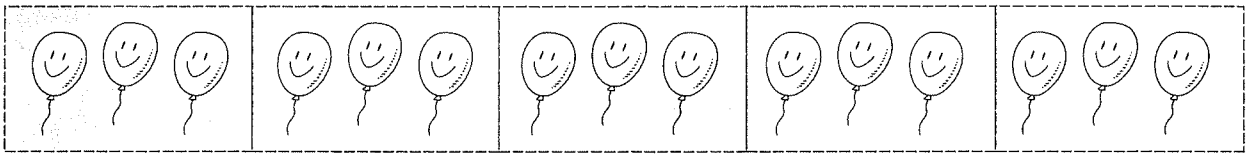
⑭ If each child gets 4 boxes, the juice can be shared among _____ children.

⑮ If each child gets 5 boxes, the juice can be shared among _____ children with _____ boxes left over.



Complete the division sentence for each picture.

⑯

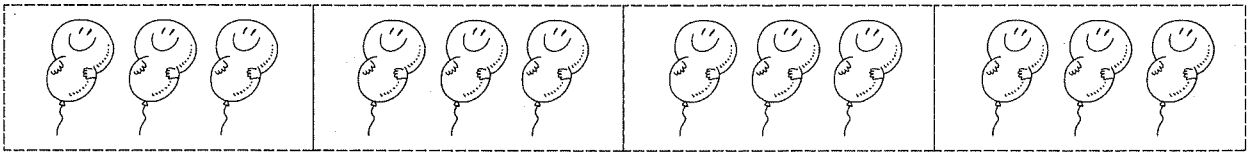


Put 15 into 5 bunches. Each bunch has _____.

15 ÷ 5 = _____

15 divided into 5 bunches makes _____ in each bunch.

⑰

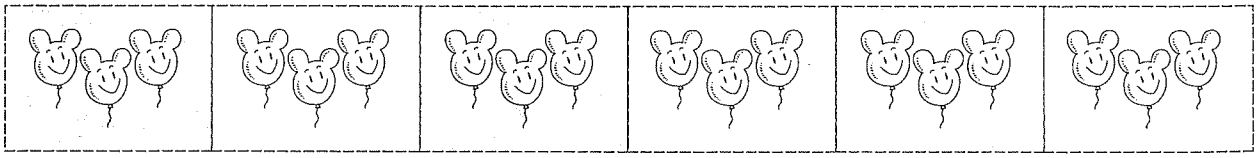


Put 12 into 4 bunches. Each bunch has _____.

12 ÷ 4 = _____

12 divided into 4 bunches makes _____ in each bunch.

⑱



Put 18 into bunches of 3. There are _____ bunches.

18 ÷ 3 = _____

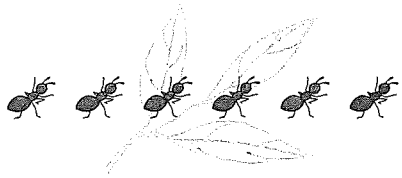
18 divided into bunches of 3 makes _____ bunches.

Count and complete the division sentence for each picture.

⑲ 6 ants divided into 2 equal groups.

6 ÷ 2 = _____

There are _____ ants in each group.



⑳ _____ ladybugs divided into groups of 4.

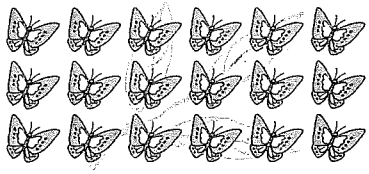
_____ ÷ _____ = _____

There are _____ groups of ladybugs.

㉑ _____ butterflies divided into 3 equal groups.

_____ ÷ _____ = _____

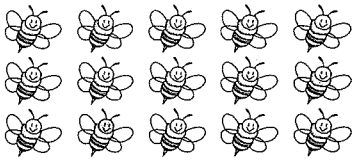
There are _____ butterflies in each group.



㉒ _____ bees divided into groups of 5.

_____ ÷ _____ = _____

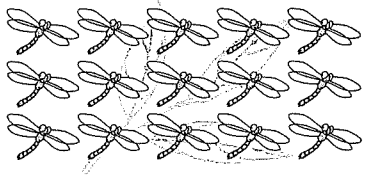
There are _____ groups of bees.



㉓ _____ dragonflies divided into groups of 3.

_____ ÷ _____ = _____

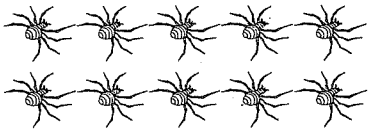
There are _____ groups of dragonflies.



㉔ _____ spiders divided into 5 equal groups.

_____ ÷ _____ = _____

There are _____ spiders in each group.



Fill in the missing numbers to continue the multiplication.

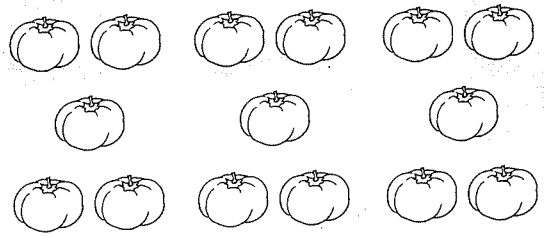
The number in each box is the product of the multiplication sentence on the left of →.

① 2 x 3 → ☐ x 4 → ☐ x 0 → ☐

② 3 x 3 → ☐ x 5 → ☐ x 1 → ☐

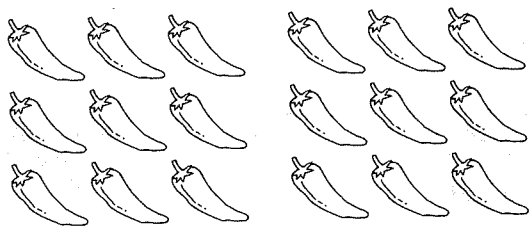
4 Division

Look at the pictures. Write the numbers.

① 

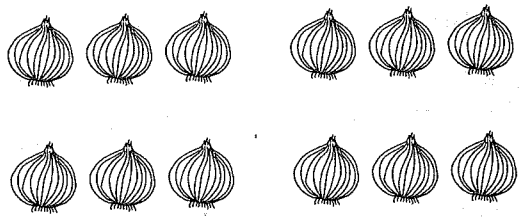
a. There are _____ groups of 5 in 15.

b. 15 ÷ 5 = _____

② 

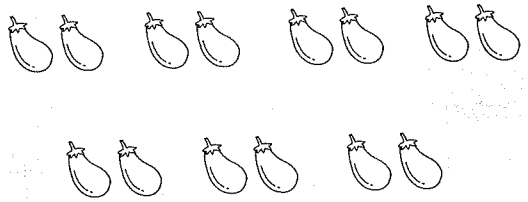
a. There are _____ groups of 9 in 18.

b. 18 ÷ 9 = _____

③ 

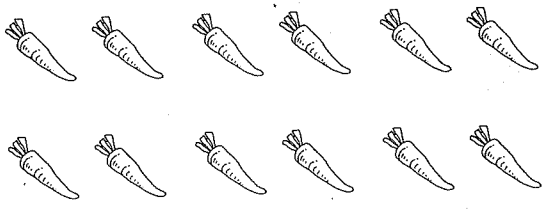
a. There are _____ groups of 3 in 12.

b. 12 ÷ 3 = _____

④ 

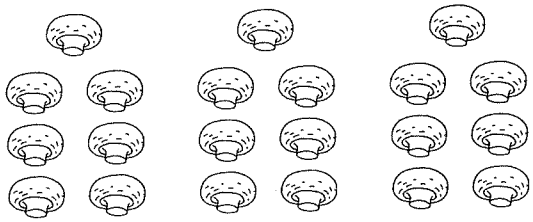
a. There are _____ groups of 2 in 14.

b. 14 ÷ 2 = _____

⑤ 

a. There are _____ groups of 4 in 12.

b. 12 ÷ 4 = _____

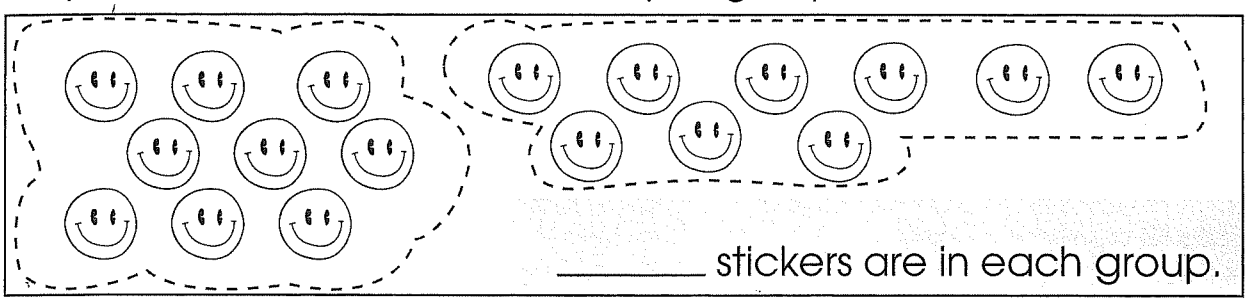
⑥ 

a. There are _____ groups of 7 in 21.

b. 21 ÷ 7 = _____

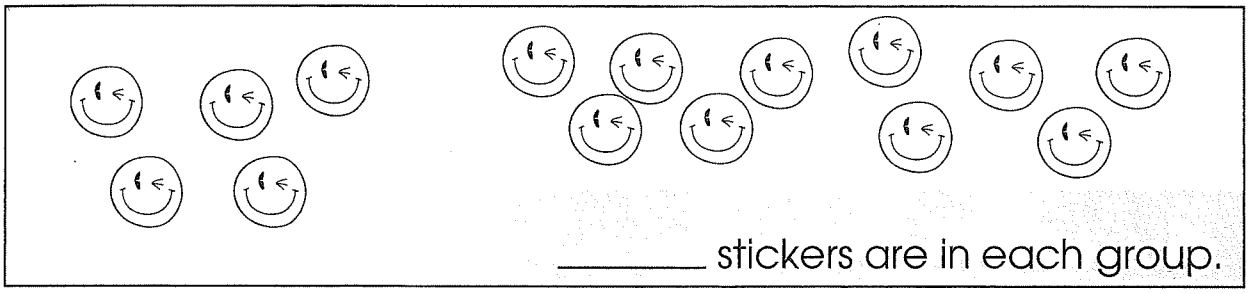
See how the children divide their stickers. Help them circle each group of stickers and write the numbers.

⑦ Wayne divides 18 stickers into 2 equal groups.



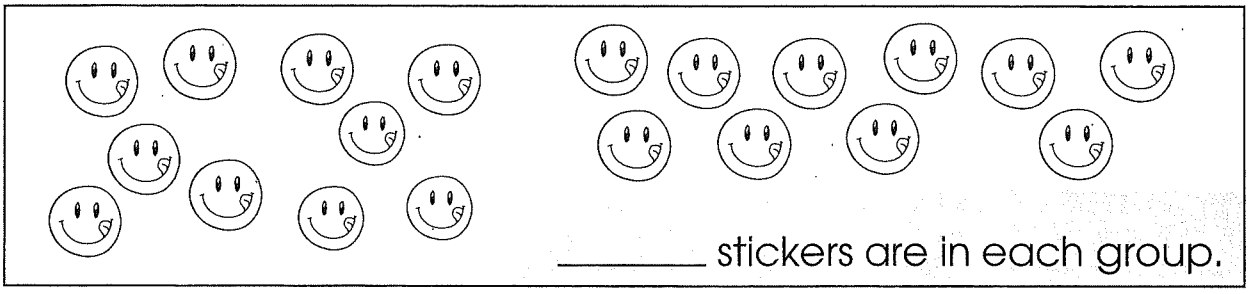
_____ stickers are in each group.

⑧ Ivy divides 15 stickers into 5 equal groups.



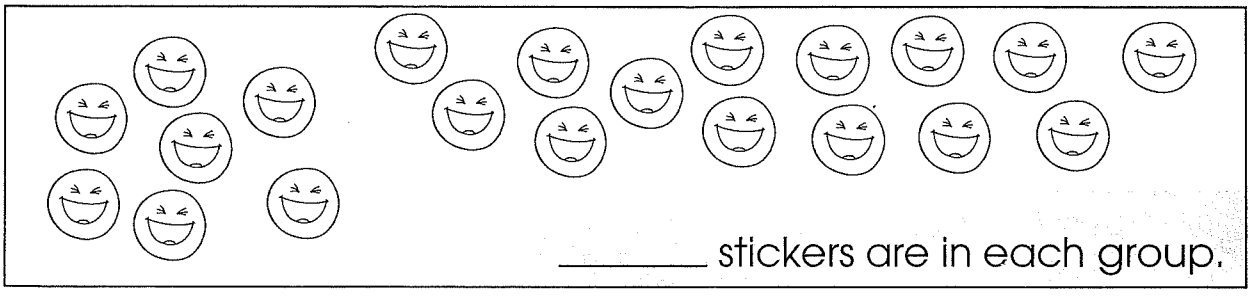
_____ stickers are in each group.

⑨ Matthew divides 20 stickers into 4 equal groups.



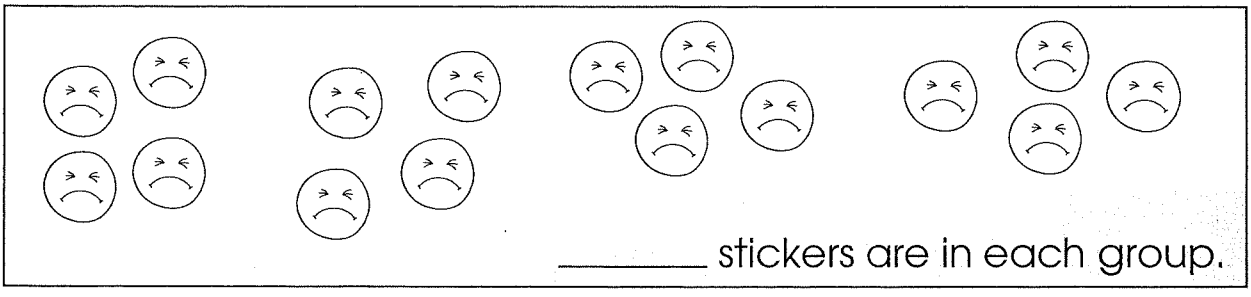
_____ stickers are in each group.

⑩ Joe divides 21 stickers into 3 equal groups.



_____ stickers are in each group.

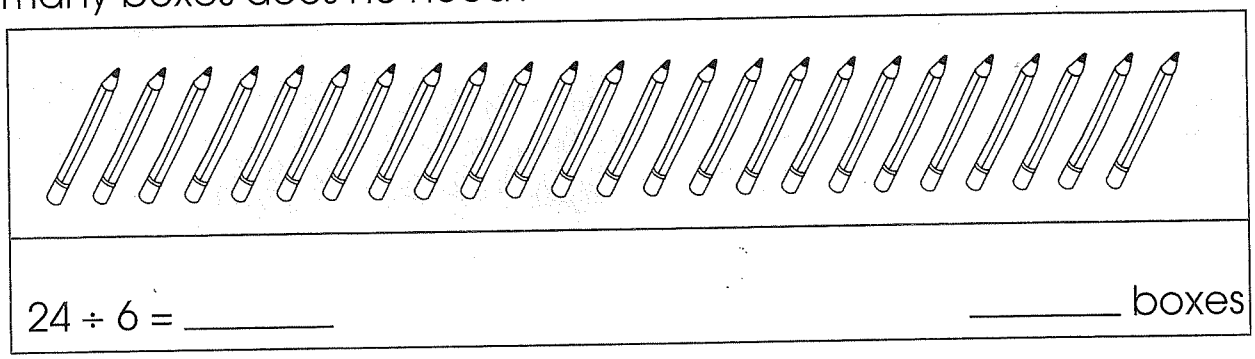
⑪ Louis divides 16 stickers into 4 equal groups.



_____ stickers are in each group.

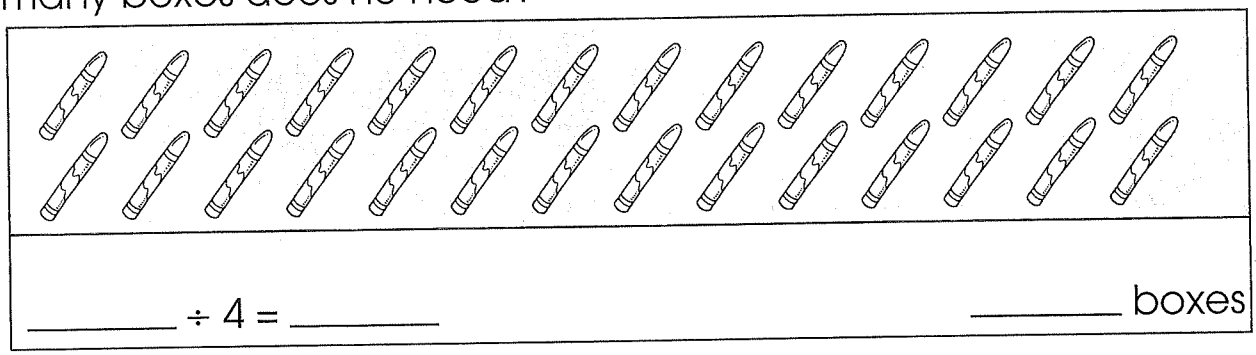
Raymond puts his stationery into boxes. Help him circle each group of stationery and write the numbers.

⑫ Raymond has 24 pencils. He puts 6 pencils into each box. How many boxes does he need?



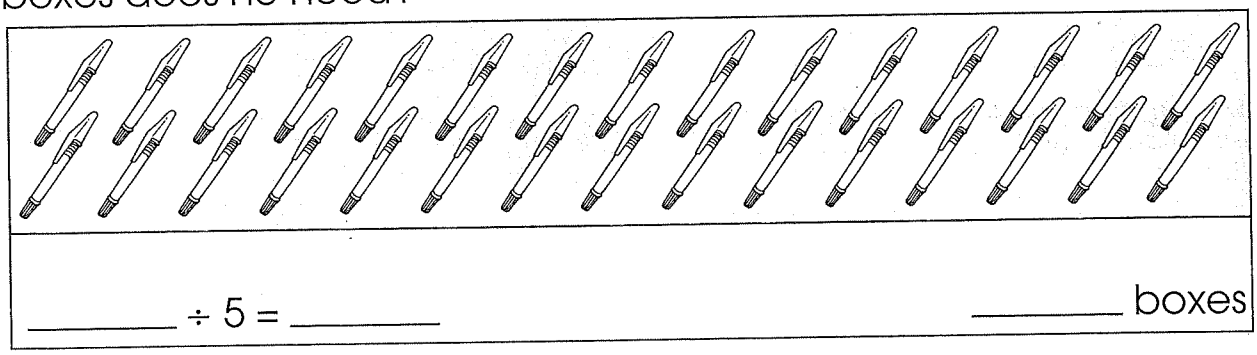
24 ÷ 6 = _____ _____ boxes

⑬ Raymond has 28 crayons. He puts 4 crayons into each box. How many boxes does he need?



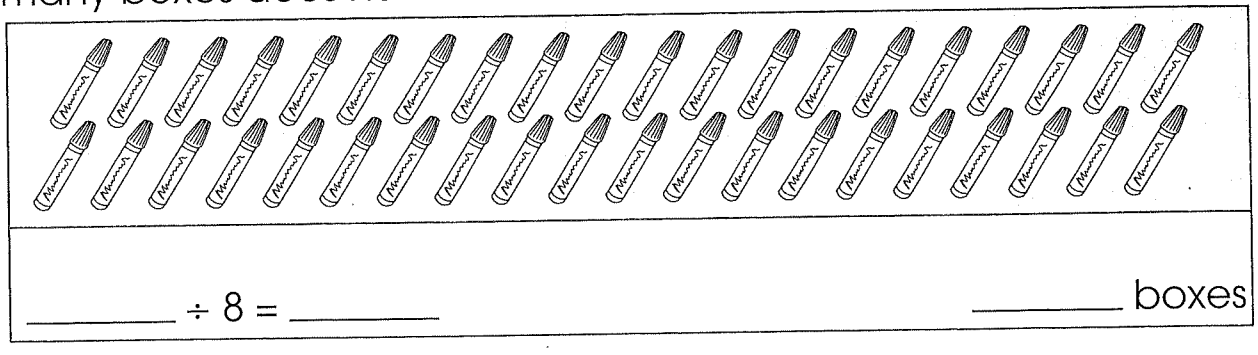
_____ ÷ 4 = _____ _____ boxes

⑭ Raymond has 30 pens. He puts 5 pens into each box. How many boxes does he need?



_____ ÷ 5 = _____ _____ boxes

⑮ Raymond has 40 markers. He puts 8 markers into each box. How many boxes does he need?



_____ ÷ 8 = _____ _____ boxes