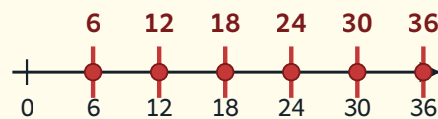


WORKING OUT $36 \div 6$

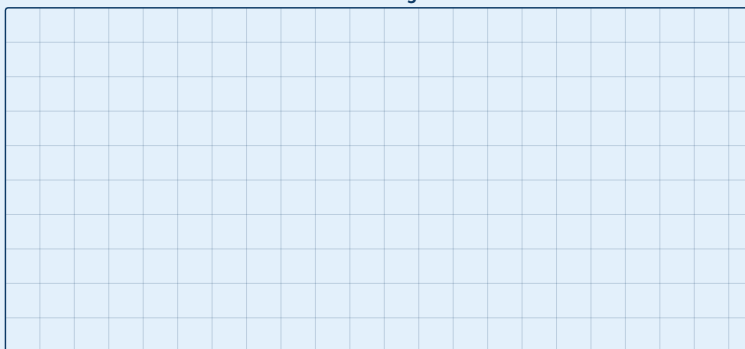
- 1 Read $36 \div 6$ as: how many sixes make 36?
- 2 Count up in sixes on the number line: 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36 — that is 6 jumps.
- 3 So $6 \times 6 = 36$ and $36 \div 6 = 6$.



WARM-UP

Use the squared space to set out and work each division as equal groups.

Working



1. Draw 36 counters shared into 6 equal boxes and write 36 divided by $6 = \underline{\quad}$.
2. Draw 28 counters shared into 4 equal boxes and write 28 divided by $4 = \underline{\quad}$.
3. Draw 54 counters put into groups of 6 and write 54 divided by $6 = \underline{\quad}$ groups.

PRACTICE

- 1 A shopkeeper shares 36 apples equally into 6 fruit boxes. How many apples go in each box?
- 2 Mia splits 18 grapes fairly between 2 lunchboxes. How many grapes are in each lunchbox?
- 3 A cafe shares 40 sandwiches equally between 5 tables. How many sandwiches does each table get?

? ALWAYS, SOMETIMES, NEVER

Always true, sometimes true, or never true? Write A, S or N.

- a. Division undoes multiplication. ☐
- b. Sharing and grouping give the same answer. ☐
- c. You can only divide even numbers. ☐
- d. If $a \times b = c$, then $c \div a = b$. ☐

IRISH FACT

Fifteen on a GAA team

A Gaelic football or hurling team fields 15 players. So 60 players make exactly 4 full teams, because $4 \times 15 = 60$.

GAA playing rules



REFLECT

Did sharing into equal groups or making groups of a size help you more — and why?