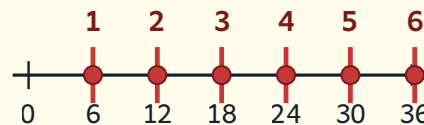


- 1 Read $36 \div 6$ as: how many sixes make 36?
- 2 Count up in sixes on the number line: 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36 — that is 6 jumps.
- 3 So $6 \times 6 = 36$ and $36 \div 6 = 6$.



Ring equal rows of dots on the lattice to build each array and show the division.

A 10x10 grid of dots on a light blue background. The dots are arranged in a regular pattern, with 10 dots per row and 10 dots per column, totaling 100 dots. The dots are small, dark gray circles. The background is a solid, light blue color.

1. Ring 7 rows of 5 dots to show $35 \div 7$
2. Ring 5 rows of 8 dots to show $40 \div 5$
3. Ring 6 rows of 9 dots to show $54 \div 6$

- 1 A shopkeeper shares 42 apples equally into 3 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 baker puts 28 buns into 4 equal trays. How many buns are on each tray?
- 4 A cafe shares 70 sandwiches equally between 7 tables. How many sandwiches does each table get?

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 $c \div a = b$. ☐

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



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