

Division and Multiplication

You get both a **multiplication fact** and a **division fact** from the same picture:

Three **groups of 4** is 12.

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$



12 divided into **groups of 4** is three groups. $12 \div 4 = 3$

1. Fill in the blanks.

a. Two **groups of 6** is 12. $2 \times 6 = 12$



12 divided into **groups of 6** is two groups. $12 \div 6 = 2$

b. Five **groups of 2** is __. $_ \times 2 = _$



__ divided into **groups of 2** is __ groups. $_ \div 2 = _$

c. One **group of 4** is 4. $_ \times 4 = _$



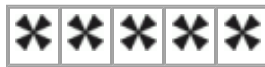
4 divided into **groups of 4** is one group. $_ \div 4 = _$

d. __ **groups of** __ is __. $_ \times _ = _$



__ divided into **groups of** __ is __ groups. $_ \div _ = _$

e. Five **groups of 1** is 5. $_ \times 1 = _$



5 divided into **groups of 1** is __ groups. $_ \div 1 = _$

f. __ **groups of** __ is __. $_ \times _ = _$



__ divided into **groups of** __ is __ groups. $_ \div _ = _$

Multiplication and division are very closely related. They are the opposite operations. You could say division is "backwards" multiplication.