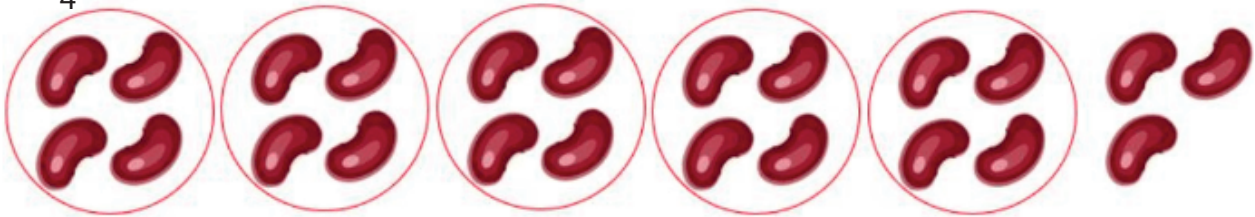1. Suppose magic beans come in packets of four. If you have 23 beans you can make $5\frac{3}{4}$ packets of beans.

How many packets of four beans can you make with:
a. 9 beans
b. 13 beans
c. 22 beans
d. 101 beans

2. Suppose magic beans come in bigger packets of five. If you have 23 beans you can make $4\frac{3}{5}$ packets of beans.

How many packets of five beans can you make with:
a. 51 beans
b. 22 beans
c. 38 beans
d. 105 beans

3. If you have 31 beans and make $7\frac{3}{4}$ packets, then the packets must contain four beans each.

a. If you have 31 beans and make $6\frac{1}{5}$ packets, then how many beans are in each packet?
b. If you have 31 beans and make $10\frac{1}{3}$ packets, then how many beans are in each packet?
c. If you have 31 beans and make $4\frac{3}{7}$ packets, then how many beans are in each packet?

nzmaths.

4. Suppose you have 19 beans.

   a. To use all the beans and make $9\frac{1}{2}$ packets, how many beans do you put in each packet?

   b. To use all the beans and make $2\frac{3}{8}$ packets, how many beans do you put in each packet?

   c. To use all the beans and make $6\frac{2}{3}$ packets, how many beans do you put in each packet?

   d. To use all the beans and make $3\frac{4}{5}$ packets, how many beans do you put in each packet?

5. Suppose you have a collection of beans.
You can make $4\frac{1}{2}$ equal packets, or 9 equal packets, or $2\frac{7}{10}$ equal packets.
How many beans are in your collection?

6. Suppose you have a different collection of beans.
You can make $2\frac{3}{5}$ equal packets, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ equal packets, or $4\frac{1}{3}$ equal packets.
How many beans are in your collection?

nzmaths.