

Division Basics

(Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication)

Student's Name : _____

class : _____

I will tell you the other way of division.



For example,

$$24 \div 6 = 4$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 6 & + & 6 & + & 6 & + & 6 & = & 24 \\ 1 & & 2 & & 3 & & 4 & & \end{array}$$

Here, we need to add $6+6+6+6$, which equals to 24. That means, 4 times adding 6 gives you 24.

One more example,

$$24 \div 8 = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 8 & + & 8 & + & 8 & = & 24 \\ 1 & & 2 & & 3 & & \end{array}$$

Here, we need to add $8+8+8$, which equals to 24. so, 3 times adding 8 gives you 24.

Now do some practice with these problems:

1. $25 \div 5 =$ _____

$$\underline{5} + \underline{5} + \underline{5} + \underline{5} + \underline{5} = 25$$

2. $36 \div 4 =$ _____

$$\underline{4} + \underline{4} + \underline{4} + \underline{4} + \underline{4} + \underline{4} + \underline{4} + \underline{4} + \underline{4} + \underline{4} = 36$$

3. $18 \div 9 =$ _____

4. $15 \div 5 =$ _____

5. $32 \div 4 =$ _____

6. $28 \div 7 =$ _____

7. $33 \div 11 =$ _____

8. $42 \div 6 =$ _____

9. $56 \div 8 =$ _____

10. $49 \div 7 =$ _____

11. $63 \div 9 =$ _____

12. $39 \div 13 =$ _____

13. $90 \div 18 =$ _____

14. $64 \div 8 =$ _____

15. $70 \div 7 =$ _____

16. $81 \div 9 =$ _____