

▶ DIVISION ◀

1. Repeated subtraction of the same number is called _____.
2. The symbol for division is _____.
3. The number being divided is called _____.
4. The result in a division problem is called _____.
5. The number left undivided is called _____.
6. The number that divides is called _____.
7. Zero divided by any number equals to _____.
8. The result of the division is called _____.
9. $28 \div 4 =$ _____.
10. $15 \div 3 = 5$. Here 5 is called _____.
11. $35 \div 5 = 7$. Here 35 is called _____.
12. $56 \div 7 = 8$. Divisor is _____.
13. _____ is repeated subtraction of the same number.
14. Dividing a number by itself gives _____.
15. Dividing a number by 1 gives _____.
16. In $12 \div 4 = 3$, 4 is called _____.
17. In $16 \div 2 = 8$. Quotient is _____.
18. In $72 \div 9 = 8$. Dividend is _____.
19. In division, the remainder is always _____ than the divisor.

20. $32 \div 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
21. $21 \div 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
22. $0 \div 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
23. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \div 5 = 7$.
24. $18 \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 6$.
25. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \div 10 = 5$.
26. $45 \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 5$.
27. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \div 6 = 4$.
28. $7 \div 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
29. $30 \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 5$.
30. $9 \div 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
31. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \div 38 = 0$.
32. $26 \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 1$.
33. $18 \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 18$.
34. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \div 7 = 12$.
35. $81 \div 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
36. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \div 20 = 5$.
37. $36 \div 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
38. $55 \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 5$.
39. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \div 8 = 8$.
40. $200 \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 10$.