

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. $28 \div 4 = \square$
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. $32 \div 8 = \square$
21. $21 \div 7 = \square$
22. $0 \div 4 = \square$

23. $\square \div 5 = 7$

24. $18 \div \square = 6$

25. $\square \div 10 = 5$

26. $45 \div \square = 5$

27. $\square \div 6 = 4$

28. $7 \div 7 = \square$

29. $30 \div \square = 5$

30. $9 \div 1 = \square$

31. $\square \div 38 = 0$

32. $26 \div \square = 1$

33. $18 \div \square = 18$

34. $\square \div 7 = 12$

35. $81 \div 9 = \square$

36. $\square \div 20 = 5$

37. $36 \div 6 = \square$

38. $55 \div \square = 5$

39. $\square \div 8 = 8$

40. $200 \div \square = 10$

41. Dividend = Quotient x + remainder

42. $18 \div \square = 18$

43. Each multiplication fact has..... division facts.

44. $64 = 12 \times 5 + \square$

45. $9 \div 1 = \square$

46. $\square = 9 \times 8 + 5$

47. If $8 \times 9 = 72$ then $72 \div 8 = \square$ and $72 \div \square = 8$