Long Division

A. Choose the correct answer:

1. What is 48 ÷ 6?

a) 6   b) 8

c) 9   d) 7

2. In long division, the number we divide is called the

a) Quotient   b) Remainder

c) Divisor   d) Dividend

3. If 36 ÷ 4 = 9, then in long division, the quotient is

a) 36   b) 4

c) 9   d) 0

4. What is the quotient when 63 is divided by 7?

a) 9   b) 8

c) 7   d) 6
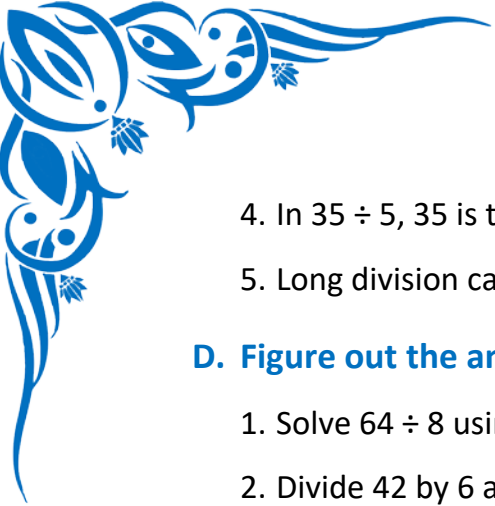
5. Which of the following has no remainder?

a) 35 ÷ 6   b) 50 ÷ 7

c) 40 ÷ 8   d) 49 ÷ 6

B. Write the Missing Terms to Complete the Sentences:

1. 72 ÷ 8 = _____

2. The answer we get in division is called the _____

3. In 56 ÷ 7, the divisor is _____

4. 81 ÷ _____ = 9

5. In 24 ÷ 6, 24 is the _____

C. Mark each sentence with a True (✔) or False (✗):

1. In long division, the quotient is written below the dividend   _____

2. 48 ÷ 6 = 8 means 6 × 8 = 48   _____

3. Remainder is always bigger than the divisor   _____

4. In 35 ÷ 5, 35 is the divisor ____

5. Long division can be used for both small and large numbers ____

D. Figure out the answers to these questions:

1. Solve 64 ÷ 8 using the long division method and label each part.

2. Divide 42 by 6 and show the steps using long division.

3. Find the quotient and remainder of 27 ÷ 3 using long division.

4. Use long division to divide 36 by 6 and check your answer by multiplication.

5. Choose any 2-digit number that can be divided without remainder and show its long division steps.

E. Challenge yourself with these questions:

1. Solve 84 ÷ 7 using long division.

2. Show long division steps for 96 ÷ 8.

3. A total of 60 balloons are to be divided equally among 6 children. Use long division to find how many each child gets.

4. Use long division to divide 54 by 6 and label all parts: dividend, divisor, quotient, remainder.

5. Create a word problem for 45 ÷ 5 and solve it using long division method.