



Times tables for division

Knowing the times tables can also help with division problems.
Look at these examples.

$3 \times 6 = 18$ which means that $18 \div 3 = 6$ and that $18 \div 6 = 3$

$4 \times 5 = 20$ which means that $20 \div 4 = 5$ and that $20 \div 5 = 4$

$9 \times 3 = 27$ which means that $27 \div 3 = 9$ and that $27 \div 9 = 3$

Use your knowledge of the times tables to work these division problems.

$3 \times 8 = 24$ which means that $24 \div 3 = \square$ and that $24 \div 8 = \square$

$4 \times 7 = 28$ which means that $28 \div 4 = \square$ and that $28 \div 7 = \square$

$3 \times 5 = 15$ which means that $15 \div 3 = \square$ and that $15 \div 5 = \square$

$4 \times 3 = 12$ which means that $12 \div 3 = \square$ and that $12 \div 4 = \square$

$3 \times 10 = 30$ which means that $30 \div 3 = \square$ and that $30 \div 10 = \square$

$4 \times 8 = 32$ which means that $32 \div 4 = \square$ and that $32 \div 8 = \square$

$3 \times 9 = 27$ which means that $27 \div 3 = \square$ and that $27 \div 9 = \square$

$4 \times 10 = 40$ which means that $40 \div 4 = \square$ and that $40 \div 10 = \square$

These division problems help practice the 3 and 4 times tables.

$20 \div 4 = \square$

$15 \div 3 = \square$

$16 \div 4 = \square$

$24 \div 4 = \square$

$27 \div 3 = \square$

$30 \div 3 = \square$

$12 \div 3 = \square$

$18 \div 3 = \square$

$28 \div 4 = \square$

$24 \div 3 = \square$

$32 \div 4 = \square$

$21 \div 3 = \square$

How many fours in 36?

Divide 27 by three.

Divide 28 by 4.

How many threes in 21?

How many fives in 35?

Divide 40 by 5.

Divide 15 by 3.

How many eights in 48?