

Year 4 Week 10 Lesson 4

Can I use table facts to solve division questions?

Fast Five

1. $27 \times 5 =$

2. $879 + 7654 =$

3. $8 \times 9 =$

4. $6739 - 3654 =$

5. $67 \times 100 =$

Fast Five Answers

1. $27 \times 5 = 135$

2. $879 + 7654 = 8533$

3. $8 \times 9 = 72$

4. $6739 - 3654 = 3085$

5. $67 \times 100 = 6700$

Introduction

Just like with addition and subtraction, multiplication and division facts are connected.

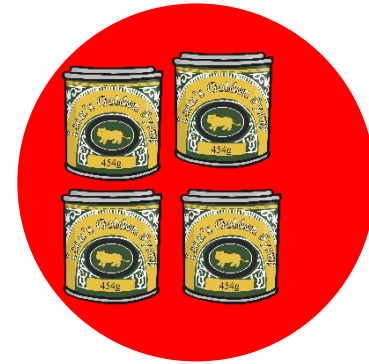
Subtraction is the opposite (or inverse) of addition and multiplication is the opposite (or inverse) of division.

If I have 4 tins and multiply them by 3, I will get 12 tins.



But if I divide my 12 tins by 4, I will have 3 again.

$$12 \div 3 = 4$$



Because division is the inverse of multiplication we can use our times table facts to help us with division.

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

Let's use our times table facts to solve this question:

2 times table	
1	2
2	4
3	6
4	8
5	10
6	12
7	14
8	16
9	18
10	20
11	22
12	24

$$24 \div 2$$

Write down your 2 times table until you get to the number that is being divided.

The biggest multiple of 2 without going over 24 **is 24**.

Because there are no remainders, that is our answer and we can put it down.

$$24 \div 2 = 12$$

3 times table	
1	3
2	6
3	9
4	12
5	15

$$15 \div 3$$

Write down your 3 times table until you get to the number that is being divided.

The biggest multiple of 3 without going over 15 **is 15**.

Because there are no remainders, that is our answer and we can put it down.

$$15 \div 3 = 5$$

5 times table

1	5
2	10
3	15
4	20
5	25
6	30
7	35
8	40
9	45
10	50
11	55
12	60

$$60 \div 5 =$$

Use the skeleton table to help.

5 times table

1	5
2	10
3	15
4	20
5	25
6	30
7	35
8	40
9	45
10	50
11	55
12	60

$$60 \div 5 = 12$$

5 times table	
1	5
2	10
3	15
4	20
5	25
6	30
7	35

$$31 \div 5 =$$

Write down your 5 times table until you reach the number that is being divided.

The biggest multiple of 5 without going over 31 **is 30**. $6 \times 5 = 30$

But there is a remainder.

$$31 - 30 = 1$$

There is 1 left over.

So our answer is

$$31 \div 5 = 6 \text{ r}1 \text{ (remainder 1)}$$

7 times table

1	7
2	14
3	21
4	28
5	35

$$31 \div 7 =$$

Write down your 7 times table until you get to the number that is being divided.

The biggest multiple of 7 without going over 31 **is 28**. $4 \times 7 = 28$

But there are remainders.

$$31 - 28 = 3$$

There are 3 left over.

So our answer is

$$31 \div 7 = 4 \text{ r}3 \text{ (remainder 3)}$$

8 times table

1	8
2	16
3	24
4	32
5	40
6	48
7	56
8	64
9	72
10	80
11	88
12	96

Try this:

$$37 \div 8 =$$

2 times table

1	8
2	16
3	24
4	32
5	40

Try this:

$$37 \div 8 =$$

The biggest multiple of 8 without going over 37 **is 32**. $4 \times 8 = 32$

But there are remainders.

$$37 - 32 = 5$$

There are 5 left over.

So our answer is

$$37 \div 8 = 4 \text{ r}5 \text{ (remainder 5)}$$

8 times table

1	8
2	16
3	24
4	32
5	40
6	48
7	56
8	64
9	72
10	80
11	88
12	96

Try this:

$$50 \div 8 =$$

8 times table

1	8
2	16
3	24
4	32
5	40
6	48
7	56

Try this $50 \div 8 =$

$$6 \times 8 = 48$$

$$50 - 48 = 2$$

So

$$50 \div 8 = 6 \text{ r } 2$$