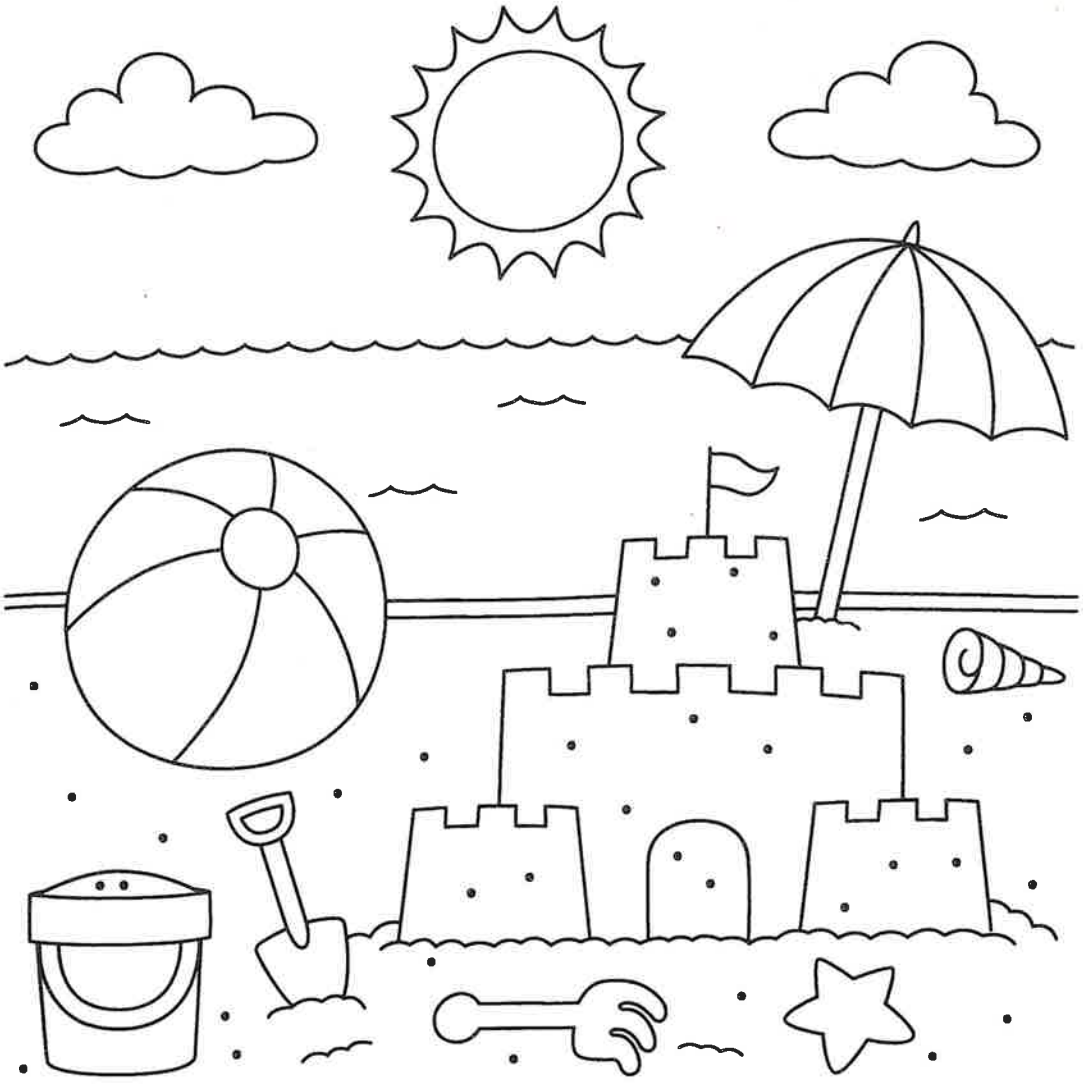
Summer

3rd Grade Math Packet

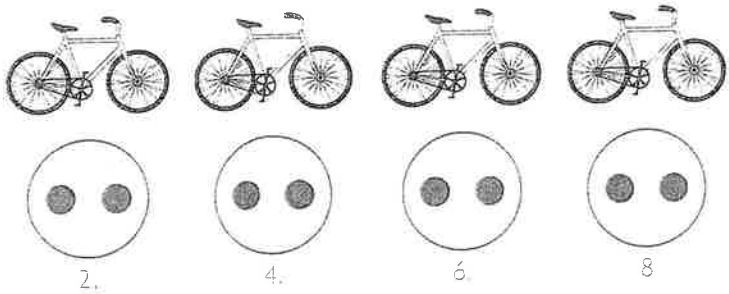


Name:

Name _____

Count Equal Groups

A bicycle has 2 tires. Jessica put new tires onto each of 4 bicycles. How many tires do the 4 bicycles have?



4 groups of 2 is ■?

You can draw a picture to find the answer.

A. Draw a circle below each bicycle. How many circles did you draw? 4

B. Draw counters in each circle to show the number of tires. How many counters did you draw in each circle? 2

C. Count. How many counters are there? 8

D. How many tires do the 4 bicycles have? 8

Show equal groups. Count equal groups to find the total.

1 Each wagon has 4 wheels. There are 3 wagons. How many wheels do the 3 wagons have?

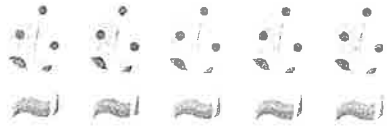
_____

2 Elijah builds 5 scooters. Each scooter has 2 wheels. How many wheels do the 5 scooters have?

_____

Relate Addition and Multiplication

Cara has 5 vases. She places 3 flowers into each vase. How many flowers are in the 5 vases?



$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 15$ flowers

$5 \times 3 = 15$

There are 15 flowers.

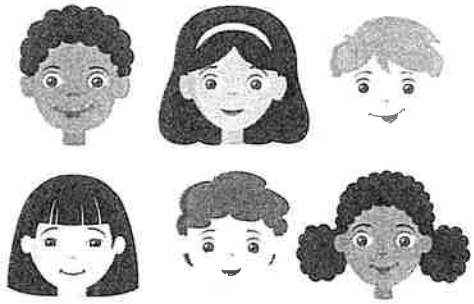
You can add to find how many in all.

5 groups of **3** is **15**.

When the same number is added more than once, you can multiply.

5 times **3** is **15**.

1 Each person has 2 ears. How many ears do the 6 people have?



Add.

2 + 2 + 2 +

2 + 2 + 2 = _____

Multiply.

_____ groups of 2 = _____

_____ × _____ = _____

There are _____ ears.

2 Each bowl has 7 apples. How many apples are in 3 bowls?

Add.

_____ + _____ + _____ = _____

Multiply.

_____ groups of _____ = _____

_____ × _____ = _____

There are _____ apples.

Name _____

Represent Multiplication with Arrays

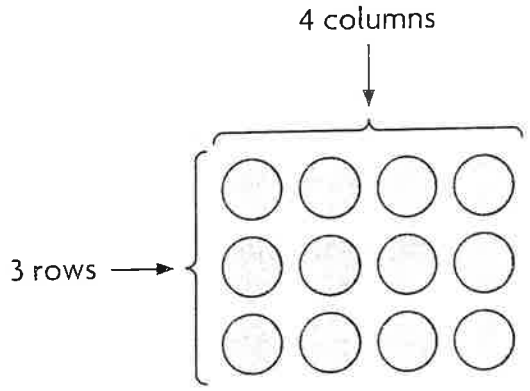
Mr. Brooke's classroom has 3 rows with 4 desks in each row. How many desks are there?

You can make an array to help you find the number of desks.

Count. There are a total of 12 counters. So, 3 rows of 4 equals 12 counters.

You can use an array to help you write an equation to find the number of desks.

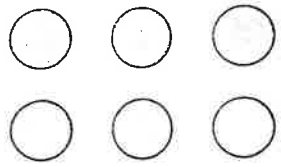
3 rows of 4 = 12, or 3 groups of 4 = 12, or 3 × 4 = 12.



An array shows objects in rows and columns.

Complete.

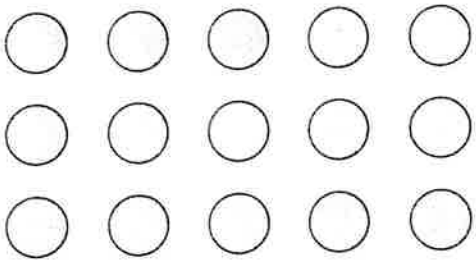
1



2 rows of 3 = _____

2 × 3 = _____

2



_____ rows of _____ = _____

_____ × _____ = _____

3 Jack plants 4 rows with 6 trees in each row. How many trees does Jack plant? Make an array for the problem. Write a multiplication equation.

_____ × _____ = _____

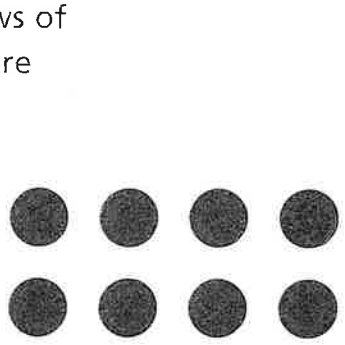
_____ trees

Understand the Commutative Property of Multiplication

The Commutative Property of Multiplication says that changing the order of the factors does not change the product.

The multiplication equations below are related. The factors in each multiplication equation are 2 and 4. The product in each multiplication equation is 8.

There are 2 rows of 4 counters. There are 8 counters.



$2 \times 4 = 8$

=

$4 \times 2 = 8$

There are 4 rows of 2 counters. There are 8 counters.

Draw an array. Then write an equation.

1 Nicolas is setting up chairs. There are 3 rows. He puts 2 chairs in each row. How many chairs does Nicolas set up?

Multiplication Equation

3 × 2 = _____ _____ chairs

2 Nicolas decides to change the order of the chairs. Now there are 2 rows. He puts 3 chairs in each row. How many chairs does Nicolas set up now?

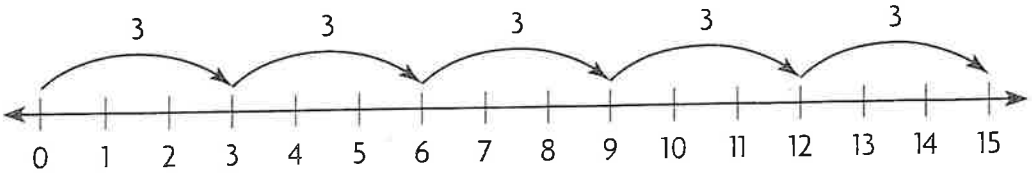
_____ × _____ = _____ _____ chairs

Name _____

Represent Multiplication with Number Lines

Reg uses 5 nails to measure the length of a hammer. Each nail is 3 inches long. How many inches long is the hammer?

You can find the length of the hammer by using a number line to count by the number in each group.

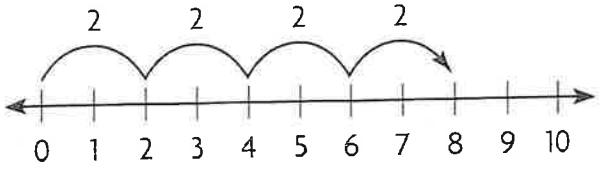


There are 5 equal groups of 3.

- By what number do you count? 3
- How many jumps on the number line do you make? 5 jumps
- Write an equation. 5 × 3 = 15
- How many inches long is the hammer? 15 inches

Show equal groups. Write a multiplication equation. Solve.

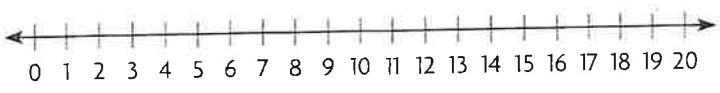
1 Ella uses 4 rolling pins to measure the length of a table. Each rolling pin is 2 feet long. How many feet long is the table?



4 × 2 = _____

The table is _____ feet long.

2 Ethan ran 6 miles each day for 3 days. How many miles did he run in 3 days?



_____ × _____ = _____

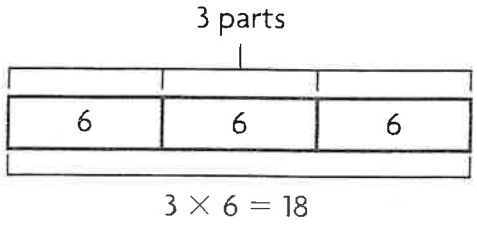
Ethan ran _____ miles.

Represent Multiplication with Bar Models

Monica sees 3 trucks. Each truck has 6 wheels. How many wheels are on 3 trucks?

You can use a bar model to find the product. The whole is made of 3 equal groups, or parts, with 6 wheels in each group.

There are 3 boxes. Each box stands for 1 truck, or 1 group.



There are 6 wheels in each group.

The whole bar model shows how many wheels there are on 3 trucks.

There are 18 wheels on 3 trucks.

Draw a bar model. Write a multiplication equation. Solve.

1 Taylor wants to make 5 bracelets. She needs 9 beads for each bracelet. How many beads does Taylor need?

5 × 9 = _____

Taylor needs _____ beads.

2 A park has 7 picnic tables. There are 4 people sitting at each table. How many people are there at 7 tables?

_____ × _____ = _____

There are _____ people at 7 tables.

Name _____

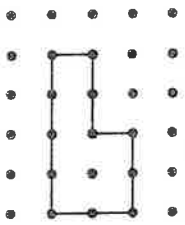
Understand Area by Counting Unit Squares

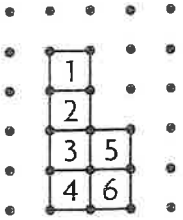
A **unit square** is a square with side lengths of 1 unit. One unit square has an area of 1 square unit. **Area** measures the number of unit squares needed to cover a surface.

Find the area of this figure.

Connect the dots to form unit squares.

Count the number of unit squares inside the figure.

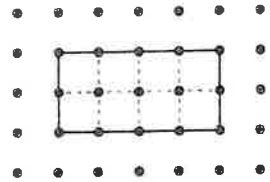




The area of the figure is 6 square units.

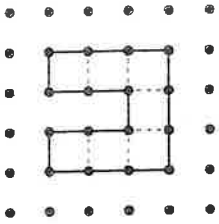
Count to find the area of the figure.

1



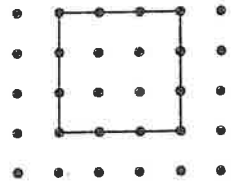
_____ square units

2



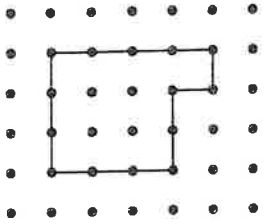
_____ square units

3



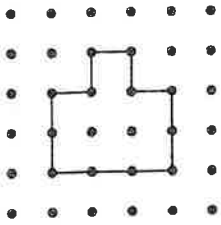
_____ square units

4



_____ square units

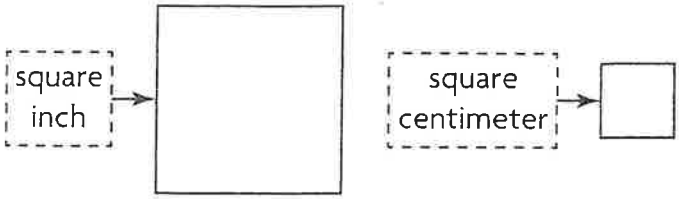
5



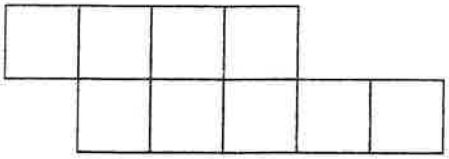
_____ square units

Measure Area by Counting Unit Squares

You can find the area of a figure by counting the number of square inches or square centimeters that cover the shape.

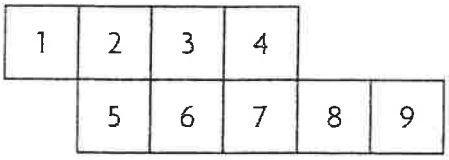


Count to find the area of the figure.



Each unit square is 1 square centimeter.

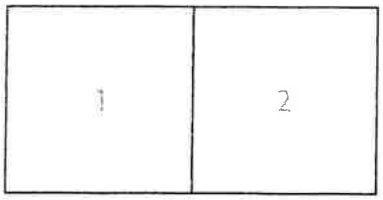
Count the number of square-centimeter units that cover the figure.



The area is 9 square centimeters.

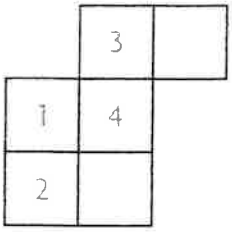
Count to find the area of the figure.

1



Area = _____ square inches

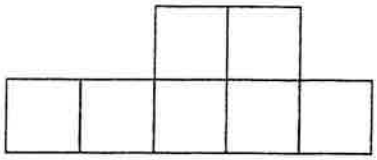
2



Area = _____ square centimeters

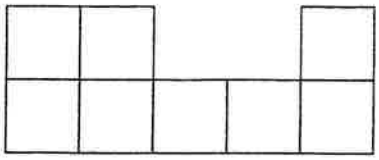
Count to find the area of the figure.

3



Area = _____ square centimeters

4



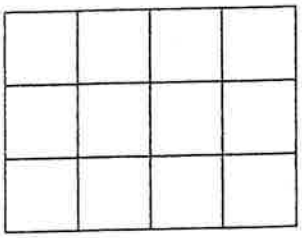
Area = _____ square centimeters

Name _____

Relate Area to Addition and Multiplication

You can use repeated addition or multiplication to find the area of a rectangle.

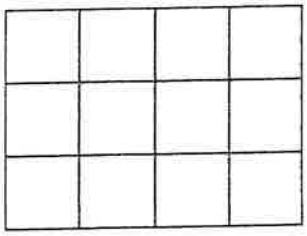
What is the area of the figure?



Each unit square is 1 square inch.

The area is the number of square inches that cover the figure.

Find the number of square inches in each row.



You can add to find the total.

Add the number of square inches in each row.

$4 + 4 + 4 = 12$

You can multiply to find the total.

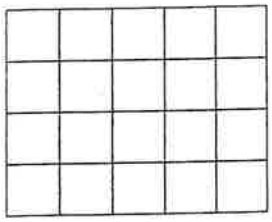
Multiply the number in each row by the number of rows.

$3 \times 4 = 12$

The area is 12 square inches.

Find the area of the figure. Show repeated addition. Show multiplication.

1 Each unit square is 1 square inch.

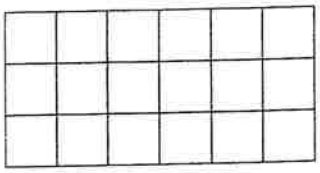


Add. $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20$

Multiply. $4 \times 5 = 20$

Area = _____ square inches

2 Each unit square is 1 square centimeter.



Add. _____

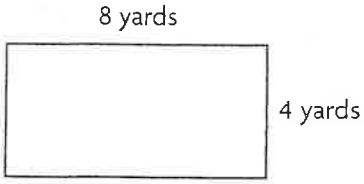
Multiply. _____

Area = _____ square centimeters

Solve Problems with Area

You can use multiplication to find the area of a rectangle.

A garden has the shape of the rectangle shown. What is the area of the garden?



Divide the rectangle into 4 rows. Each row is 1 yard high.

Each row is 8 yards long.

← 8 yards →	1 yard
← 8 yards →	1 yard
← 8 yards →	1 yard
← 8 yards →	1 yard

Use the drawing.

Multiply to find the area.

$4 \times 8 = 32$

Record the area in square units.

Area = 32 square yards

The area of the garden is 32 square yards.

Find the area of the rectangle. Write a multiplication equation.

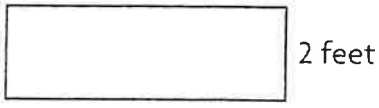
1

9 in.	1 in.
9 in.	1 in.
9 in.	1 in.

Multiply. 3 × 9 = _____

Area = _____ square inches

2



___feet	_____ foot
___feet	_____ foot

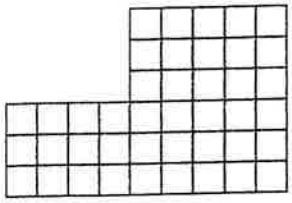
Multiply. _____

Area = _____ square feet

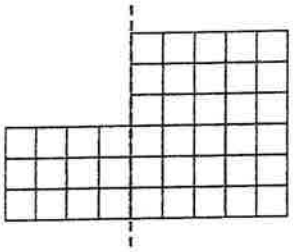
Find the Area of Combined Rectangles

You can break apart a figure made of combined rectangles into smaller rectangles to find the area of the figure.

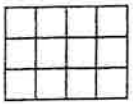
Each unit square is 1 square inch. What is the area of the figure?



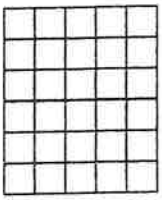
Draw a line to break the figure into two rectangles.



Multiply to find the area of each rectangle.



$3 \times 4 = 12$

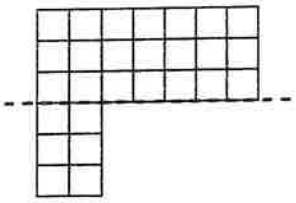


$6 \times 5 = 30$

To find the total area of the figure, add the areas of the two rectangles. $12 + 30 = 42$

The area is 42 square inches.

1 What is the area of the figure? Complete the equations.



1 □ = 1 square meter

Area of top rectangle:

3 × 7 = _____

Area of bottom rectangle:

_____ × _____ = _____

Add the areas:

_____ + _____ = _____

Area = _____ square meters

Multiply with 2 and 4

When you multiply with 2, the product is the same as when you add doubles. When you multiply with 4, you can use a 2s fact and double the product.

Kavita rides her bike 5 miles each day. How many miles does Kavita ride her bike in 4 days?

Find the product 4×5.

Use a 2s fact. $2 \times 5 = 10$

Double the product. $10 + 10 = 20$

$4 \times 5 = 20$

Kavita rides her bike 20 miles in 4 days.

Use a 2s fact and doubling to find the product.

1. $4 \times 3 = \square$

   $2 \times 3 = 6$

   $6 + 6 = \_\_\_\_$

   $4 \times 3 = \_\_\_\_$

2. $4 \times 6 = \square$

   $2 \times 6 = \_\_\_\_$

   $\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_$

   $4 \times 6 = \_\_\_\_$

Find the product.

3. $2 \times 7 = \_\_\_\_$
4. $2 \times 8 = \_\_\_\_$
5. $4 \times 4 = \_\_\_\_$
6. $4 \times 8 = \_\_\_\_$
7. $2 \times 9 = \_\_\_\_$
8. $4 \times 7 = \_\_\_\_$
9. $6 \times 2 = \_\_\_\_$
10. $4 \times 9 = \_\_\_\_$
11. $2 \times 5 = \_\_\_\_$

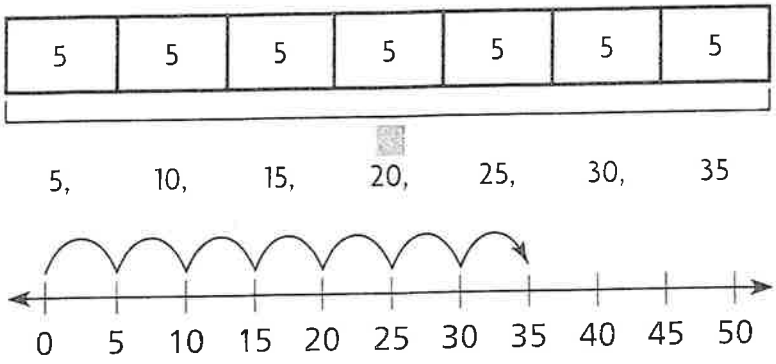
Multiply with 5 and 10

When you multiply with 5 or with 10, you can use a bar model or count on a number line to find the product.

Greg reads 5 pages each day for 7 days. How many pages does Greg read?

Find the product 7×5.

Use a bar model or count by fives on a number line.



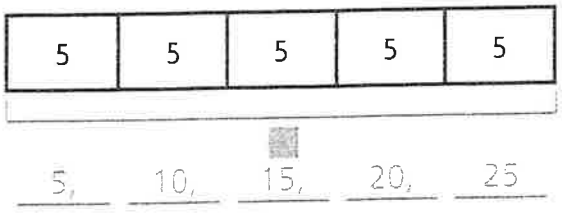
$7 \times 5 = 35$

$7 \times 5 = 35$

Greg reads 35 pages.

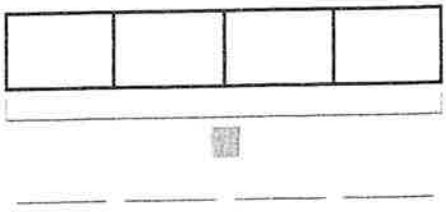
Complete the bar model. Find the product.

1 $5 \times 5 = \square$



$5 \times 5 =$ _____

2 $4 \times 10 = \square$



_____ _____ _____ _____

$4 \times 10 =$ _____

Find the product.

3 $5 \times 6 =$ _____

4 $5 \times 10 =$ _____

5 $9 \times 5 =$ _____

Multiply with 3 and 6

A drawing of equal groups, a bar model, or a number line can help you help multiply with 3 or with 6. You can use a 5s fact and addition or a 3s fact and doubling to help multiply with 6.

There are 9 oranges in each box. How many oranges are in 6 boxes?

Find the product 6×9.

Use a 5s fact and addition.

$6 \times 9 = \underbrace{9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9}_{5 \times 9} + 9$

$= 5 \times 9 + 9$

$= 45 + 9$

$= 54$

Use a 3s fact and doubling.

$6 \times 9 = \underbrace{9 + 9 + 9}_{3 \times 9} + \underbrace{9 + 9 + 9}_{3 \times 9}$

$= 3 \times 9 + 3 \times 9$

$= 27 + 27$

$= 54$

There are 54 oranges.

1 Use a 5s fact and addition to find the product.

$6 \times 8 =$ ▪

$6 \times 8 = 5 \times 8 + 8$

$= 40 + 8$

$6 \times 8 =$ _____

2 Use a 3s fact and doubling to find the product.

$6 \times 7 =$ ▪

$= \_\_\_\_ \times 7 + \_\_\_\_ \times 7$

$= \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_$

$6 \times 7 =$ _____

Find the product.

3 $6 \times 4 =$ _____

4 $7 \times 3 =$ _____

5 $6 \times 3 =$ _____

6 $5 \times 3 =$ _____

7 $6 \times 10 =$ _____

8 $7 \times 6 =$ _____

Name _____

Understand the Identity and Zero Properties of Multiplication

When you multiply a number and 1, the product is that number.

When you multiply a number and 0, the product is 0.

Tia has a box. She puts 5 crayons in the box. How many crayons are in the box?

Use the **Identity Property of Multiplication**.

The product of any number and 1 is that number.

$1 \times 5 = 5$ There are 5 crayons in the box.

Tia puts 0 pencils in the box. How many pencils are in the box?

Use the **Zero Property of Multiplication**.

The product of 0 and any number is 0.

$1 \times 0 = 0$ There are 0 pencils in the box.

Complete to find the product.

1 $0 \times 3 =$ ■

0 groups of 3

$0 \times 3 =$ _____

2 $1 \times 8 =$ ■

_____ group of _____

$1 \times 8 =$ _____

Find the product.

3 $2 \times 0 =$ _____

4 $6 \times 1 =$ _____

5 $9 \times 0 =$ _____

6 $1 \times 7 =$ _____

7 $0 \times 8 =$ _____

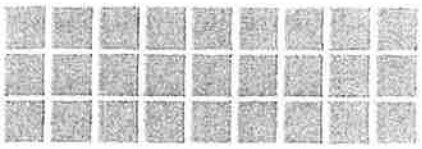
8 $4 \times 1 =$ _____

Understand the Distributive Property

You can use an array to model multiplication. Then you can break apart the array into smaller arrays to model facts you know to help find the product.

Find the product 3 × 9.

Make an array of 3 rows with 9 squares in each row.



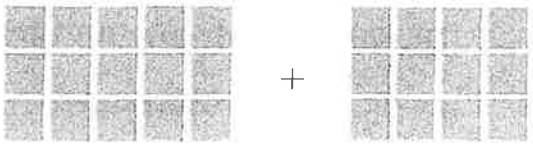
3 × 9

Break apart the array to model 9 as 5 + 4.

$3 \times 9 = (3 \times 5) + (3 \times 4)$

$= 15 + 12$

$= 27$



3 × 5 + 3 × 4

$3 \times 9 =$ 27

Use the array to complete the equations to show the Distributive Property.

1

$3 \times 8 =$ ■

$3 \times 8 = 3 \times (\underline{4} + \underline{4})$

$3 \times 8 = (3 \times \_\_\_\_) + (3 \times \_\_\_\_)$

$3 \times 8 = \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_$

$3 \times 8 = \_\_\_\_$

2

$4 \times 7 =$ ■

$4 \times 7 = 4 \times (\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_)$

$4 \times 7 = (4 \times \_\_\_\_) + (4 \times \_\_\_\_)$

$4 \times 7 = \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_$

$4 \times 7 = \_\_\_\_$

Name _____

Understand the Associative Property of Multiplication

You can change the grouping of the factors to use facts you know or to make it easier to find a product.

When the grouping of factors is changed, the product remains the same. This is called the **Associative Property of Multiplication**.

Each week, Leo hikes 4 miles on each of 2 days. He has gone on the hikes for 3 weeks. How many miles has Leo hiked in 3 weeks?

Find the product $3 \times 2 \times 4$.

A. Find the product $(3 \times 2) \times 4$.

$(3 \times 2) \times 4$

↓

$6 \times 4 = 24$

B. Find the product $3 \times (2 \times 4)$.

$3 \times (2 \times 4)$

↓

$3 \times 8 = 24$

Leo hiked 24 miles.

Complete to find the product.

1 $2 \times (5 \times 3) =$ ■

$(2 \times$ 5 $) \times 3 =$ ■

_____ $\times 3 =$ _____

$2 \times (5 \times 3) =$ _____

2 $(7 \times 4) \times 2 =$ ■

$7 \times (4 \times$ _____ $) =$ ■

$7 \times$ _____ $=$ _____

$(7 \times 4) \times 2 =$ _____

Show another way to group the factors. Then find the product.

3 $(2 \times 4) \times 2$

_____

4 $5 \times (2 \times 7)$

_____

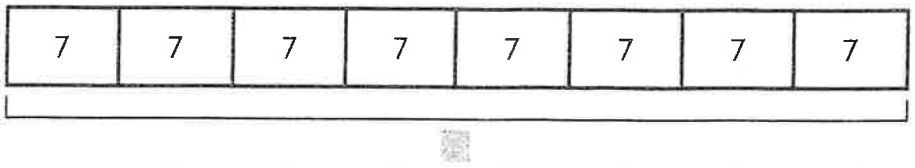
Multiply with 7

You can use a bar model to help you multiply with 7.

Sasha does 7 push-ups each day for 8 days. How many push-ups does Sasha do?

Find the product 8 × 7.

Draw a bar model. Count multiples of 7 eight times.



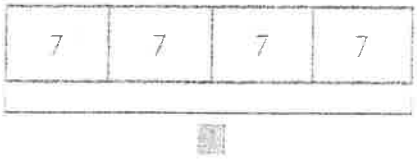
8 × 7 = 56

7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56

Sasha does 56 push-ups.

Draw a bar model to find the product.

1 4 × 7 = ■



4 × 7 = _____

2 7 × 7 = ■

7 × 7 = _____

3 3 × 7 = ■

3 × 7 = _____

4 6 × 7 = ■

6 × 7 = _____

Find the product.

5 2 × 7 = _____

6 7 × 5 = _____

7 7 × 9 = _____

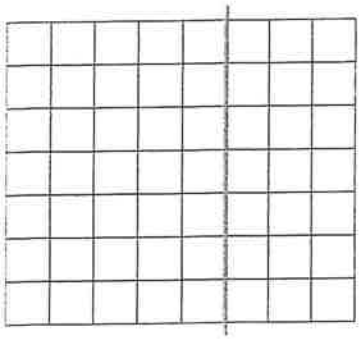
Multiply with 8

You can draw a visual model and use the Distributive Property to help you multiply with 8.

Dora cycles 8 miles each day. How many miles does she cycle in 7 days?

Find the product 7×8.

Draw an area model showing 7 rows with 8 squares in each row. Then use the Distributive Property.



Pick facts you know. Since $8 = 5 + 3$, you can use a 5s fact and a 3s fact.

$7 \times 8 = 7 \times (5 + 3)$

$7 \times 8 = (7 \times 5) + (7 \times 3)$

$7 \times 8 = 35 + 21$

$7 \times 8 = 56$

Dora cycles 56 miles.

Use the Distributive Property to find the product.

1 $4 \times 8 =$ ■

$4 \times 8 = 4 \times (6 + \_\_2\_\_)$

$4 \times 8 = (4 \times 6) + (4 \times \_\_\_\_\_)$

$4 \times 8 = \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_$

$4 \times 8 = \_\_\_\_\_$

2 $9 \times 8 =$ ■

$9 \times 8 = 9 \times (4 + \_\_\_\_\_)$

$9 \times 8 = (9 \times \_\_\_\_\_) + (9 \times \_\_\_\_\_)$

$9 \times 8 = \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_$

$9 \times 8 = \_\_\_\_\_$

Find the product.

3 $6 \times 8 =$ _____ **4** _____ $= 8 \times 5$ **5** $8 \times 8 =$ _____

Multiply with 9

You can combine strategies and use facts you know and properties to multiply with 9.

A bag of trail mix weighs 9 ounces. What is the weight of 9 bags of trail mix?

Find the product 9 × 9.

Use the Distributive Property. Pick facts you know for the second factor.

Since 9 = 5 + 4, you can use a 5s fact and a 4s fact.

$9 \times 9 = 9 \times (5 + 4)$

$9 \times 9 = (9 \times 5) + (9 \times 4)$

$9 \times 9 = 45 + 36$

$9 \times 9 = 81$

The weight of 9 bags is 81 ounces.

Use the Distributive Property to find the product.

1 $8 \times 9 = \square$

$8 \times 9 = 8 \times (3 + 6)$

$8 \times 9 = (8 \times \_\_\_\_) + (8 \times \_\_\_\_)$

$8 \times 9 = \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_$

$8 \times 9 = \_\_\_\_$

2 $9 \times 7 = \square$

$9 \times 7 = 9 \times (5 + \_\_\_\_)$

$9 \times 7 = (9 \times \_\_\_\_) + (9 \times \_\_\_\_)$

$9 \times 7 = \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_$

$9 \times 7 = \_\_\_\_$

Find the product.

3 $9 \times 3 = \_\_\_\_$ **4** $5 \times 9 = \_\_\_\_$ **5** $9 \times 2 = \_\_\_\_$

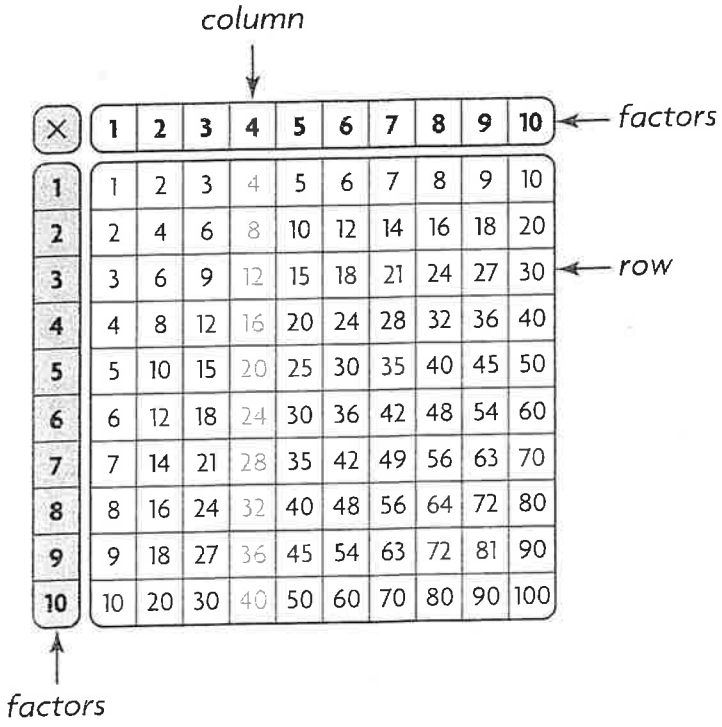
6 $0 \times 9 = \_\_\_\_$ **7** $10 \times 9 = \_\_\_\_$ **8** $9 \times 6 = \_\_\_\_$

Name _____

Identify Number Patterns on the Multiplication Table

You can use a multiplication table to look for patterns.

What multiplication facts are shown in the column for the factor 4? What even or odd pattern do you see in the products?



×	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

The product is shown in the table where the row and the column meet.

$1 \times 4 = 4$ $5 \times 4 = 20$ $8 \times 4 = 32$

$2 \times 4 = 8$ $6 \times 4 = 24$ $9 \times 4 = 36$

$3 \times 4 = 12$ $7 \times 4 = 28$ $10 \times 4 = 40$

$4 \times 4 = 16$

These products all are even.

Is the product even or odd? Write *even* or *odd*.

1. 9×4 _____
2. 3×6 _____
3. 9×7 _____
4. 2×10 _____
5. 5×7 _____

Use the Distributive Property

The **Distributive Property** states that multiplying a sum by a number is the same as multiplying each addend by the number and then adding the products.

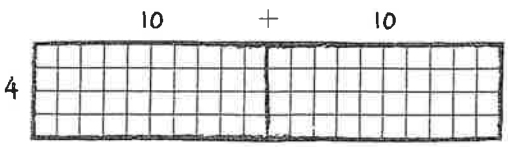
Ben is tiling his hallway. He places 4 rows of tiles with 20 tiles in each row. How many tiles does he use?

Find 4×20. You can break apart 20.

$4 \times 20 = 4 \times (10 + 10)$ ⟵ Break apart.

$= (4 \times 10) + (4 \times 10)$ ⟵ Multiply.

$= 40 + 40 = 80$ ⟵ Add.



Ben uses 80 tiles.

1 Jessica has 2 boxes of books. Each box has 40 books. How many books are in 2 boxes?

$2 \times 40 = 2 \times$ (10 + 10 + 10 + 10)

= (2 × 10) + (2 × 10) + (2 × 10) + (2 × 10)

= _____

= _____ _____ books

Write the product. Write one way to break apart a factor into multiples of 10.

2 $9 \times 20 =$ _____

(_____ × _____) + (_____ × _____)

3 $4 \times 50 =$ _____

(_____ × _____) + (_____ × _____) + (_____ × _____) + (_____ × _____) + (_____ × _____)

Use the Associative Property of Multiplication

The **Associative Property** states that when the grouping of factors is changed, the product remains the same.

Jasmine earns $9 a day for feeding rabbits and chickens. How much money does Jasmine earn in 20 days?
Find 20×9.

20 is a multiple of 10. I can break it apart into 2×10.

$20 \times 9 = (\underline{2} \times \underline{10}) \times 9$ ← Break apart 20 using 10 as a factor.

$= 2 \times (\underline{10 \times 9})$ ← Use the Associative Property to change the grouping of the factors.

$= (10 \times 9) + \underline{(10 \times 9)}$ ← Use the Distributive Property. There are 2 groups of (10×9). Multiply.

$= 90 + \underline{90} = \underline{180}$ ← Add.

Jasmine earns $\underline{\$180}$ in 20 days.

1 Otis plants 50 rows of flowers. He plants 8 flowers in each row. How many flowers does Otis plant in all?

$50 \times 8 = (5 \times 10) \times \underline{8}$

$= \_\_ \times (\_\_ \times \_\_)$

$= (\_\_ \times \_\_) + (\_\_ \times \_\_) + (\_\_ \times \_\_)$

$+ (\_\_ \times \_\_) + (\_\_ \times \_\_)$

$= \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_$

$= \_\_\_\_$ flowers

Show two ways to group the factors.

2 $40 \times 9 = (\_\_ \times \_\_) \times \_\_ = \_\_ \times (\_\_ \times \_\_)$

3 $3 \times 80 = \_\_ \times (\_\_ \times \_\_) = (\_\_ \times \_\_) \times \_\_$

Use Place-Value Strategies to Multiply with Multiples of 10

Ella has 4 sheets of animal stickers. There are 30 stickers on each sheet. How many stickers does Ella have?
Find $4 \times 30 = \blacksquare$.

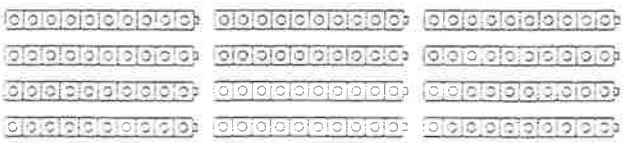
Use what you know about place value.

$4 \times 30 = 4 \times 3$ tens ⟵ Rewrite.

$= 12$ tens ⟵ Multiply.

$= 120$

Use connecting cubes to represent the tens.



Ella has 120 stickers.

Solve.

1 Santosa practices singing 5 days a week. He practices for 20 minutes each day. How many minutes does Santosa practice in a week?

$5 \times 20 = 5 \times$ 2 tens

$=$ 10 tens

$=$ _____ _____ minutes

2 There are 40 batteries in a package. How many batteries are there in 8 packages?

_____

Use place value to find the number of tens. Find the product.

3 $6 \times 30 = 6 \times$ _____ tens

$=$ _____ tens

$=$ _____

4 $80 \times 2 =$ _____ tens $\times 2$

$=$ _____ tens

$=$ _____

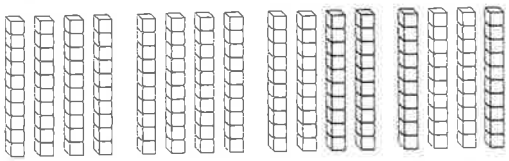
Name _____

Multiply Multiples of 10 by 1-Digit Numbers

There are 4 tables in the lunchroom. There are 40 plates on each table. How many plates are there on 4 tables?
Find $4 \times 40 = \blacksquare$.

A. Use place-value blocks.

Show 4 groups of 4 tens.



B. Find the total number of blocks.

4 tens + 4 tens + 4 tens + 4 tens = 16 tens

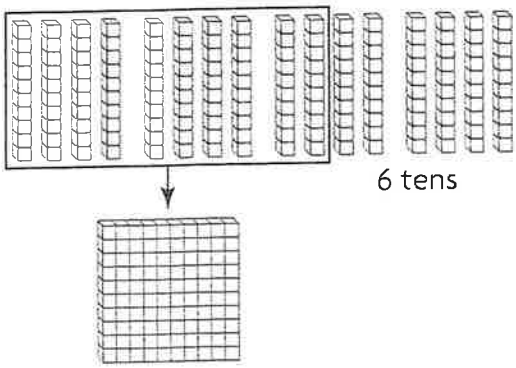
$4 \times 40 = 16$ tens

C. Regroup 16 tens as hundreds and tens.

$4 \times 40 =$ 1 hundred 6 tens.

$= 100 + 60$

$= 160$



There are 160 plates on 4 tables.

1 It took Hiro 3 hours to drive from Miami to Melbourne. He drove 60 miles each hour. How many miles did Hiro drive?

_____

Find the product.

2 $50 \times 2 =$ _____

3 $6 \times 90 =$ _____

4 _____ $= 30 \times 7$

5 $\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ \times\ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$

6 $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ \times\ 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$

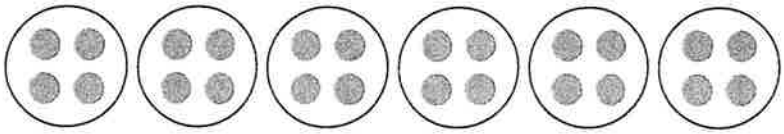
7 $\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Represent Division

Equal groups are groups that have the same number of objects. You can draw a picture to show dividing into equal groups.

Lola has 24 dog biscuits. She puts an equal number of biscuits on each of 6 plates. How many dog biscuits are on each plate?

Draw 6 plates. Draw to separate 24 dog biscuits into an equal number of biscuits on each plate.



24 dog biscuits; 6 groups;
4 dog biscuits in each group

There are 4 dog biscuits on each plate.

1 Lateisha has 24 apples. She puts 8 apples in each bag. How many bags does Lateisha fill?

24 apples; 8 apples in each group

_____ bags

2 Xavier has 35 beads. He puts 7 beads on each bracelet. How many bracelets does Xavier make?

_____ beads; _____ beads in each group

_____ bracelets

3 Sibbi sells 27 raffle tickets. He sells an equal number of tickets on each of 3 days. How many tickets does Sibbi sell each day?

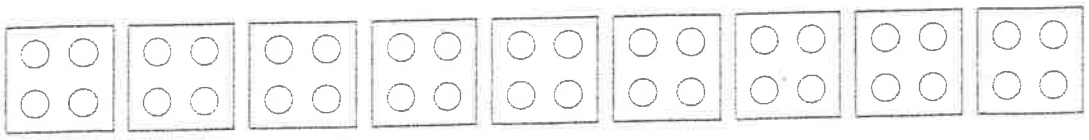
_____ tickets; _____ days

_____ tickets each day

Separate Objects into Equal Groups

Jamal collects 36 seashells. He separates them into 9 equal groups. How many seashells are in each group?

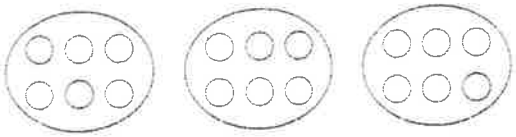
Show how the 36 seashells can be separated into 9 equal groups.



Jamal can make 9 equal groups with 4 seashells in each group.

Separate into equal groups to solve.

1. Chyou has 18 pieces of sea glass. She separates them into 3 equal piles. How many pieces of sea glass are in each pile?



_____ pieces of sea glass

2. Adeline has 35 toy cars. She puts an equal number of cars on each of 5 shelves. How many cars are on each shelf?

_____ cars

3. Jakub buys a box of 24 juice pouches. He puts an equal number of pouches on each of 3 tables. How many juice pouches are on each table?

_____ juice pouches

Find the Number of Equal Groups

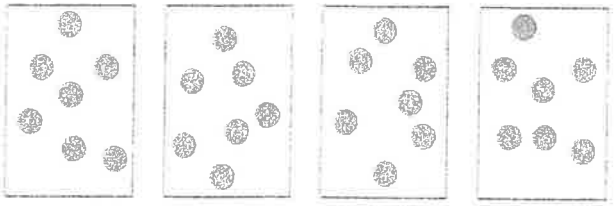
Lili has 21 coins. She puts 3 coins in each envelope. How many envelopes does Lili fill?

Draw to show the coins separated into equal groups of 3.

21 in all; 3 in each group

Lili fills 7 envelopes.

1 Keng has 28 flowers. He puts 7 flowers into each vase. How many vases does Keng fill?



_____ vases

2 Tali has 32 stickers. She decorates each notebook with 4 stickers. How many notebooks does Tali decorate?

_____ notebooks

3 Greg buys 30 pencils. He puts 5 pencils in each pencil case. How many pencil cases does Greg fill?

_____ pencil cases

4 Ani has 14 seeds. She plants 2 seeds in each pot. How many pots does Ani fill?

_____ pots

Name _____

Relate Subtraction and Division

Liam has 12 cups of soup in a bowl. Each serving of soup is 2 cups. How many servings does Liam have?

You can use repeated subtraction to solve.

Keep subtracting 2 until you get to zero. Count how many times 2 is subtracted.

$12 - 2 = 10 \rightarrow 10 - 2 = 8 \rightarrow 8 - 2 = 6 \rightarrow$
$6 - 2 = 4 \rightarrow 4 - 2 = 2 \rightarrow 2 - 2 = 0$

2 can be subtracted 6 times from 12.

Liam has 6 servings of soup.

Write a division equation to model the problem.

$12 \div 2 =$ 6

12 is the **dividend**. 2 is the **divisor**. 6 is the **quotient**.

Use repeated subtraction to solve. Then write a division equation to model the problem.

1 Gina puts 20 bagels on display in the shop. She has 4 of each flavor. How many flavors of bagels are there?

Repeated subtraction: $20 -$ 4 $= 16 \rightarrow 16 -$ 4 $= 12 \rightarrow$
$12 - 4 = 8 \rightarrow 8 - 4 = 4 \rightarrow 4 - 4 = 0$

Division: $20 \div 4 = 5$

There are _____ flavors of bagels.

2 Mr. Romero has 24 crayons. He puts 8 crayons on each table. On how many tables does he put crayons?

Repeated subtraction: _____

_____

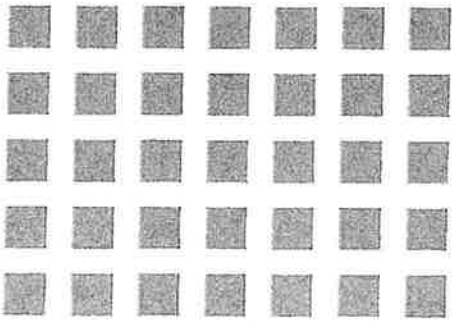
Division: _____

Mr. Romero puts crayons on _____ tables.

Represent Division with Arrays

An **array** shows objects arranged in equal rows and columns. You can use arrays to represent division.

Paavo pins 35 photos to a corkboard. He arranges them in 5 equal rows. How many photos are in each row? Make an array to show equal groups.



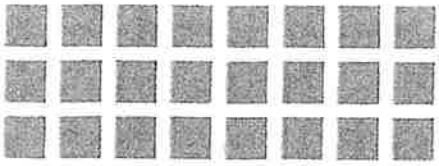
35 photos; 5 equal rows; 7 in each row

The array shows $35 \div 5 = 7$.

There are 7 photos in each row.

Make an array. Write a division equation.

1. Fahima places 24 plates on a table. She arranges them in rows with 8 plates in each row. How many rows of plates does Fahima make?



_____

_____ rows of plates

2. J.P. plants 36 seeds in the garden. He arranges them in 4 equal rows. How many seeds does he plant in each row?

_____

_____ seeds in each row

Name _____

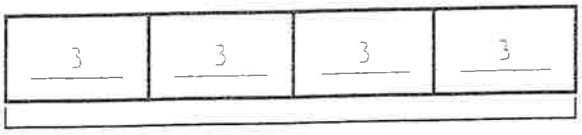
Represent Division with Bar Models

Karen has 12 feet of rope. She cuts the rope into 4 equal pieces. How can you use a bar model to find the length of each piece of rope?

A. Draw 4 equal boxes to represent the 4 equal pieces and the total length.

B. Write a number in each box to show the length of each piece of rope.

Think: ▢ + ▢ + ▢ + ▢ = 12

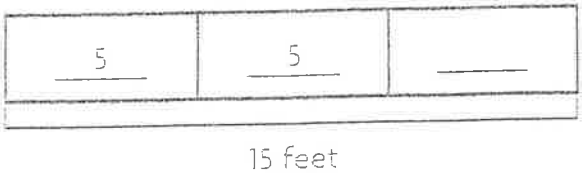


C. Write a division equation to model the problem.

$12 \div 4 = \underline{3}$

Each piece of rope is ___3___ feet long.

1 Cedric has a roll of wrapping paper that is 15 feet long. He cuts the paper into 3 equal pieces. How long is each piece of paper? Complete the bar model. Solve.



Each piece of paper is _____ feet long.

2 Diana cuts a 28-inch piece of ribbon into 4 equal pieces. How long is each piece of ribbon?

Each piece of ribbon is _____ inches long.

Apply Division Rules for 1 and 0

Traig has 7 pieces of pita bread and 7 napkins. He puts an equal number of pieces of pita bread on each napkin. How many pieces of pita bread are on each napkin?

$7 \div 7 =$ 1

There is 1 piece of pita bread on each napkin.

Any number (except 0) divided by itself equals 1. Any number divided by 1 equals that number.

Shannon divides 0 cheese slices equally onto 7 pieces of pita bread. How many cheese slices are on each piece of pita bread?

$0 \div 7 =$ 0

There are 0 cheese slices on each piece of pita bread.

Zero divided by any number (except 0) equals 0. You cannot divide by 0.

Divide. Find the quotient.

1. $6 \div 1 =$ _____
2. $0 \div 10 =$ _____
3. $0 \div 6 =$ _____
4. $9 \div 9 =$ _____
5. $8 \div 1 =$ _____
6. $10 \div 10 =$ _____

7. Molly makes 5 sandwiches. She puts an equal number of sandwiches on each of 5 plates. How many sandwiches does Molly put on each plate?

   Write a division equation. Solve.

   _____ _____ sandwich

Name _____

Fluency Maintenance
Addition

Add.

1. $5 + 6 =$ _____
2. $8 + 7 =$ _____
3. $10 + 4 =$ _____

4. $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ +\ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$
5. $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ +\ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$
6. $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ +\ 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$
7. $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ +\ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$
8. $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ +\ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$

9. $8 + 8 =$ _____
10. $10 + 5 =$ _____
11. $3 + 9 =$ _____

12. $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ +\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$
13. $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ +\ 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$
14. $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ +\ 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$
15. $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ +\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$
16. $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ +\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$

17. $10 + 3 =$ _____
18. $7 + 7 =$ _____
19. $4 + 8 =$ _____

20. $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ +\ 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$
21. $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ +\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$
22. $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ +\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$
23. $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ +\ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$
24. $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ +\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Name _____

Fluency Maintenance
Subtraction

Subtract.

1. $12 - 7 =$ _____
2. $18 - 9 =$ _____
3. $14 - 9 =$ _____

4. $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ -\ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$
5. $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ -\ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$
6. $\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ -\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$
7. $\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ -\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$
8. $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ -\ 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$

9. $14 - 5 =$ _____
10. $11 - 4 =$ _____
11. $13 - 9 =$ _____

12. $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ -\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$
13. $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ -\ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$
14. $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ -\ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$
15. $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ -\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$
16. $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ -\ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$

17. $19 - 10 =$ _____
18. $15 - 6 =$ _____
19. $16 - 7 =$ _____

20. $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ -\ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$
21. $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ -\ 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$
22. $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ -\ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$
23. $\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ -\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$
24. $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ -\ 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Name _____

Fluency Maintenance
Addition and Subtraction

Add or subtract.

1 $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ +\ 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$	2 $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ -\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	3 $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ -\ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$	4 $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ +\ 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$	5 $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ +\ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$

6 $10 - 9 =$ _____ 7 $11 - 3 =$ _____ 8 $7 + 9 =$ _____

9 $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ -\ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$	10 $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ +\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	11 $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ -\ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	12 $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ +\ 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$	13 $\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ -\ 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$

14 $13 - 7 =$ _____ 15 $8 + 4 =$ _____ 16 $10 - 3 =$ _____

17 $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ +\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$	18 $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ +\ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$	19 $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ -\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	20 $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ +\ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$	21 $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ -\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$

22 $12 - 5 =$ _____ 23 $6 + 7 =$ _____ 24 $16 - 8 =$ _____

Name _____

Fluency Builder
Multiplication with 2 and 5

Multiply.

1 4×2	2 3×5	3 7×2	4 5×2	5 0×5

6 $8 \times 2 =$ _____ 7 $7 \times 5 =$ _____ 8 $4 \times 5 =$ _____

9 9×2	10 1×5	11 2×2	12 7×5	13 6×2

14 $1 \times 2 =$ _____ 15 $10 \times 5 =$ _____ 16 $10 \times 2 =$ _____

17 8×2	18 10×2	19 9×5	20 3×2	21 5×5

22 $2 \times 1 =$ _____ 23 $8 \times 5 =$ _____ 24 $5 \times 10 =$ _____

Name _____

Fluency Builder
Multiplication with 9 and 10

Multiply.

1 2×9	2 1×10	3 3×10	4 5×9	5 10×4

6 $8 \times 10 =$ _____ 7 $3 \times 9 =$ _____ 8 $10 \times 7 =$ _____

9 8×9	10 1×9	11 6×10	12 10×2	13 10×1

14 $9 \times 10 =$ _____ 15 $10 \times 10 =$ _____ 16 $7 \times 10 =$ _____

17 4×10	18 7×9	19 9×10	20 8×10	21 6×9

22 $9 \times 4 =$ _____ 23 $3 \times 10 =$ _____ 24 $9 \times 9 =$ _____

Name _____

Fluency Builder
Multiplication with 3 and 4

Multiply.

1. 3×3
2. 2×3
3. 5×4
4. 3×4
5. 6×3

6. $3 \times 5 =$ _____
7. $2 \times 4 =$ _____
8. $4 \times 7 =$ _____

9. 8×4
10. 4×3
11. 4×6
12. 1×3
13. 3×7

14. $9 \times 3 =$ _____
15. $8 \times 3 =$ _____
16. $4 \times 4 =$ _____

17. 8×3
18. 7×3
19. 3×6
20. 10×4
21. 2×4

22. $7 \times 4 =$ _____
23. $3 \times 9 =$ _____
24. $10 \times 3 =$ _____

Name _____

Fluency Builder
Multiplication with 1 and 0

Multiply.

1 2×1	2 3×0	3 4×1	4 1×7	5 0×6
6 $5 \times 1 =$ _____	7 $0 \times 7 =$ _____	8 $1 \times 3 =$ _____		
9 1×1	10 8×0	11 1×9	12 2×0	13 6×1
14 $0 \times 6 =$ _____	15 $6 \times 1 =$ _____	16 $0 \times 3 =$ _____		
17 0×8	18 8×1	19 0×0	20 0×1	21 9×0
22 $0 \times 5 =$ _____	23 $4 \times 1 =$ _____	24 $0 \times 4 =$ _____		

Name _____

Fluency Builder
Multiplication with 6, 7, and 8

Multiply.

1. 2×6
2. 2×7
3. 4×8
4. 7×3
5. 1×8

6. $3 \times 8 =$ _____
7. $6 \times 8 =$ _____
8. $5 \times 6 =$ _____

9. 6×7
10. 1×7
11. 6×8
12. 8×4
13. 9×7

14. $6 \times 5 =$ _____
15. $7 \times 7 =$ _____
16. $8 \times 9 =$ _____

17. 7×8
18. 4×7
19. 6×4
20. 6×6
21. 8×1

22. $10 \times 6 =$ _____
23. $8 \times 8 =$ _____
24. $7 \times 8 =$ _____

Name _____

Fluency Builder
Multiplication Level 1

Multiply.

1 $1 \times 9 =$ _____

2 $2 \times 8 =$ _____

3 $5 \times 4 =$ _____

4 3×7

5 3×3

6 7×6

7 6×8

8 5×9

9 $1 \times 5 =$ _____

10 $9 \times 2 =$ _____

11 $6 \times 4 =$ _____

12 8×8

13 7×4

14 7×8

15 5×5

16 1×0

17 $7 \times 10 =$ _____

18 $6 \times 9 =$ _____

19 $8 \times 5 =$ _____

20 6×6

21 5×3

22 4×9

23 0×4

24 10×8

Name _____

Fluency Builder
Multiplication Level 2

Multiply.

1. $7 \times \_\_\_\_ = 35$
2. $6 \times \_\_\_\_ = 18$
3. $5 \times \_\_\_\_ = 40$
4. $\_\_\_\_ \times 4 = 32$
5. $\_\_\_\_ \times 6 = 12$
6. $7 \times \_\_\_\_ = 56$
7. $\_\_\_\_ \times 8 = 48$
8. $7 \times \_\_\_\_ = 0$
9. $9 \times \_\_\_\_ = 54$
10. $\_\_\_\_ \times 4 = 40$
11. $\_\_\_\_ \times 2 = 14$
12. $\_\_\_\_ \times 5 = 10$
13. $8 \times \_\_\_\_ = 24$
14. $4 \times \_\_\_\_ = 36$
15. $\_\_\_\_ \times 6 = 6$
16. $\_\_\_\_ \times 9 = 81$
17. $9 \times \_\_\_\_ = 63$
18. $\_\_\_\_ \times 9 = 45$
19. $9 \times \_\_\_\_ = 72$
20. $\_\_\_\_ \times 8 = 80$
21. $7 \times \_\_\_\_ = 49$
22. $4 \times \_\_\_\_ = 16$
23. $8 \times \_\_\_\_ = 16$
24. $\_\_\_\_ \times 10 = 50$

Name _____

Divide.

1. $14 \div 2 =$ _____
2. $25 \div 5 =$ _____
3. $35 \div 5 =$ _____
4. $20 \div 5 =$ _____
5. $18 \div 2 =$ _____
6. $45 \div 5 =$ _____
7. $50 \div 5 =$ _____
8. $10 \div 2 =$ _____
9. $4 \div 2 =$ _____
10. $30 \div 5 =$ _____
11. $15 \div 5 =$ _____
12. $5 \div 5 =$ _____
13. $12 \div 2 =$ _____
14. $8 \div 2 =$ _____
15. $2 \div 2 =$ _____
16. $2\overline{)6}$
17. $5\overline{)45}$
18. $2\overline{)14}$
19. $2\overline{)20}$
20. $5\overline{)35}$
21. $2\overline{)6}$
22. $5\overline{)20}$
23. $2\overline{)16}$
24. $5\overline{)25}$
25. $5\overline{)40}$

Name _____

Fluency Builder
Division with 9 and 10

Divide.

1. $20 \div 10 =$ _____
2. $9 \div 9 =$ _____
3. $30 \div 10 =$ _____
4. $40 \div 10 =$ _____
5. $54 \div 9 =$ _____
6. $70 \div 10 =$ _____
7. $80 \div 10 =$ _____
8. $63 \div 9 =$ _____
9. $72 \div 9 =$ _____
10. $50 \div 10 =$ _____
11. $27 \div 9 =$ _____
12. $90 \div 9 =$ _____
13. $90 \div 10 =$ _____
14. $81 \div 9 =$ _____
15. $100 \div 10 =$ _____
16. $10\overline{)10}$
17. $9\overline{)27}$
18. $10\overline{)60}$
19. $9\overline{)18}$
20. $9\overline{)45}$
21. $9\overline{)36}$
22. $10\overline{)50}$
23. $9\overline{)81}$
24. $10\overline{)30}$
25. $10\overline{)80}$

Name _____

Fluency Builder
Division with 3 and 4

Divide.

1. $12 \div 3 =$ _____
2. $8 \div 4 =$ _____
3. $24 \div 3 =$ _____
4. $3 \div 3 =$ _____
5. $6 \div 3 =$ _____
6. $18 \div 3 =$ _____
7. $27 \div 3 =$ _____
8. $40 \div 4 =$ _____
9. $9 \div 3 =$ _____
10. $12 \div 4 =$ _____
11. $21 \div 3 =$ _____
12. $4 \div 4 =$ _____
13. $28 \div 4 =$ _____
14. $20 \div 4 =$ _____
15. $32 \div 4 =$ _____
16. $3\overline{)27}$
17. $4\overline{)8}$
18. $3\overline{)30}$
19. $4\overline{)36}$
20. $4\overline{)16}$
21. $3\overline{)21}$
22. $4\overline{)20}$
23. $3\overline{)9}$
24. $3\overline{)15}$
25. $4\overline{)24}$

Name _____

Fluency Builder
Division with 0 and 1

Divide.

1. $0 \div 4 =$ _____
2. $9 \div 1 =$ _____
3. $5 \div 5 =$ _____
4. $7 \div 1 =$ _____
5. $0 \div 3 =$ _____
6. $6 \div 6 =$ _____
7. $5 \div 1 =$ _____
8. $0 \div 7 =$ _____
9. $0 \div 5 =$ _____
10. $2 \div 1 =$ _____
11. $0 \div 6 =$ _____
12. $8 \div 1 =$ _____
13. $4 \div 4 =$ _____
14. $6 \div 1 =$ _____
15. $0 \div 1 =$ _____
16. $1\overline{)3}$
17. $1\overline{)1}$
18. $2\overline{)0}$
19. $10\overline{)10}$
20. $9\overline{)0}$
21. $1\overline{)10}$
22. $3\overline{)3}$
23. $7\overline{)7}$
24. $1\overline{)4}$
25. $8\overline{)8}$

Name _____

Fluency Builder
Division with 6, 7, and 8

Divide.

1. $12 \div 6 =$ _____
2. $21 \div 7 =$ _____
3. $24 \div 8 =$ _____
4. $64 \div 8 =$ _____
5. $18 \div 6 =$ _____
6. $40 \div 8 =$ _____
7. $6 \div 6 =$ _____
8. $63 \div 7 =$ _____
9. $56 \div 8 =$ _____
10. $36 \div 6 =$ _____
11. $70 \div 7 =$ _____
12. $48 \div 6 =$ _____
13. $24 \div 6 =$ _____
14. $32 \div 8 =$ _____
15. $7 \div 7 =$ _____
16. $7\overline{)28}$
17. $8\overline{)80}$
18. $7\overline{)56}$
19. $8\overline{)48}$
20. $6\overline{)30}$
21. $7\overline{)35}$
22. $8\overline{)8}$
23. $7\overline{)42}$
24. $8\overline{)72}$
25. $6\overline{)60}$

Name _____

Fluency Builder
Division Level 1

Divide.

1. $18 \div 2 =$ _____
2. $24 \div 6 =$ _____
3. $28 \div 7 =$ _____
4. $16 \div 4 =$ _____
5. $56 \div 8 =$ _____
6. $36 \div 9 =$ _____
7. $35 \div 7 =$ _____
8. $9 \div 1 =$ _____
9. $42 \div 6 =$ _____
10. $40 \div 10 =$ _____
11. $0 \div 6 =$ _____
12. $40 \div 8 =$ _____
13. $5\overline{)45}$
14. $3\overline{)24}$
15. $7\overline{)42}$
16. $4\overline{)24}$
17. $9\overline{)63}$
18. $6\overline{)30}$
19. $2\overline{)12}$
20. $3\overline{)30}$
21. $8\overline{)24}$
22. $7\overline{)49}$
23. $9\overline{)72}$
24. $9\overline{)9}$
25. $4\overline{)28}$
26. $8\overline{)48}$
27. $10\overline{)100}$

Name _____

Multiply or divide.

1. $5 \times 2 =$ _____
2. $6 \div 3 =$ _____
3. $4 \div 2 =$ _____
4. 6×3
5. $5\overline{)30}$
6. 9×1
7. $4\overline{)40}$
8. 3×4
9. $10 \div 5 =$ _____
10. $2 \times 7 =$ _____
11. $7 \times 1 =$ _____
12. $9 \times 10 =$ _____
13. $7\overline{)28}$
14. 2×6
15. $3\overline{)12}$
16. $18 \div 6 =$ _____
17. 0×8
18. 10×3
19. 6×9
20. 3×5
21. $9\overline{)72}$
22. 10×6
23. $8\overline{)80}$
24. 6×7

Name _____

Fluency Builder
Addition Level 1

Add.

1 314 + 282	2 253 + 115	3 406 + 52	4 147 + 350	5 295 + 403
6 711 + 222	7 415 + 360	8 158 + 421	9 103 + 282	10 254 + 244
11 224 + 518	12 856 + 104	13 329 + 468	14 734 + 37	15 682 + 108
16 331 + 49	17 542 + 439	18 526 + 246	19 116 + 535	20 475 + 217
21 363 + 327	22 65 + 319	23 740 + 140	24 219 + 780	25 219 + 319

Name _____

Fluency Builder
Addition Level 2

Add.

1 434 + 517	2 605 + 205	3 327 + 248	4 742 + 129	5 924 + 28
6 793 + 111	7 444 + 282	8 562 + 55	9 334 + 284	10 698 + 240
11 286 + 147	12 173 + 567	13 638 + 169	14 835 + 96	15 304 + 99
16 575 + 248	17 69 + 734	18 359 + 269	19 727 + 186	20 117 + 685
21 356 + 519	22 582 + 151	23 795 + 39	24 264 + 291	25 221 + 679

Name _____

Subtract.

1 428 − 316	2 537 − 204	3 890 − 370	4 607 − 401	5 788 − 361
6 558 − 142	7 936 − 713	8 769 − 45	9 451 − 130	10 234 − 123
11 972 − 647	12 760 − 248	13 826 − 417	14 858 − 239	15 635 − 116
16 935 − 443	17 846 − 372	18 824 − 132	19 577 − 285	20 139 − 64
21 370 − 151	22 749 − 123	23 637 − 552	24 784 − 64	25 973 − 237

Name _____

Fluency Builder
Subtraction Level 2

Subtract.

1 561 − 313	2 692 − 219	3 473 − 265	4 864 − 236	5 152 − 28
6 923 − 761	7 872 − 690	8 728 − 445	9 607 − 63	10 459 − 185
11 313 − 268	12 804 − 567	13 350 − 162	14 416 − 279	15 613 − 369
16 811 − 204	17 655 − 374	18 313 − 187	19 808 − 775	20 964 − 689
21 467 − 275	22 572 − 364	23 394 − 27	24 940 − 451	25 473 − 396

Name _____

Add.

1. 321 + 847 = _____

2. 1,348 + 332 = _____

3. 871 + 142 = _____

4. 513 + 487 = _____

5. 364 + 757

6. 192 + 839

7. 1,176 + 449

8. 647 + 453

9. 576 + 715 = _____

10. 1,226 + 757 = _____

11. 445 + 609 = _____

12. 815 + 366 = _____

13. 947 + 544

14. 432 + 992

15. 1,000 + 264

16. 875 + 432

17. 861 + 897

18. 698 + 509

19. 289 + 884

20. 598 + 787

Name _____

Fluency Starter
Subtraction

Subtract.

1. 1,962 − 953 = _____

2. 872 − 656 = _____

3. 647 − 348 = _____

4. 1,243 − 600 = _____

5. 414
   − 189

6. 1,828
   − 744

7. 1,784
   − 686

8. 1,105
   − 103

9. 1,637 − 489 = _____

10. 930 − 812 = _____

11. 1,474 − 335 = _____

12. 726 − 487 = _____

13. 1,371
    − 800

14. 1,569
    − 639

15. 1,474
    − 300

16. 881
    − 596

17. 1,697
    − 599

18. 1,745
    − 493

19. 1,987
    − 983

20. 1,188
    − 100

Name _____

Multiply.

1. $2 \times 14 =$ _____
2. $3 \times 32 =$ _____
3. $4 \times 20 =$ _____
4. $11 \times 5 =$ _____
5. $34 \times 2 =$ _____
6. $10 \times 6 =$ _____
7. $\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ \times\ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$
8. $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times\ 89 \\ \hline \end{array}$
9. $\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$
10. $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times\ 21 \\ \hline \end{array}$
11. $\begin{array}{r} 97 \\ \times\ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$
12. $4 \times 111 =$ _____
13. $103 \times 3 =$ _____
14. $589 \times 0 =$ _____
15. $100 \times 5 =$ _____
16. $0 \times 924 =$ _____
17. $6 \times 100 =$ _____
18. $\begin{array}{r} 798 \\ \times\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$
19. $\begin{array}{r} 321 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$
20. $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times\ 431 \\ \hline \end{array}$
21. $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ \times\ 869 \\ \hline \end{array}$
22. $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ \times\ 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$
23. $\begin{array}{r} 212 \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$
24. $\begin{array}{r} 156 \\ \times\ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$
25. $\begin{array}{r} 675 \\ \times\ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$
26. $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ \times\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$
27. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times\ 111 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Name _____

Fluency Starter
Division

Divide.

1. $28 \div 2 =$ _____
2. $11 \div 1 =$ _____
3. $90 \div 3 =$ _____
4. $12 \div 1 =$ _____
5. $66 \div 6 =$ _____
6. $77 \div 7 =$ _____
7. $4\overline{)48}$
8. $3\overline{)33}$
9. $5\overline{)55}$
10. $1\overline{)88}$
11. $9\overline{)99}$
12. $171 \div 1 =$ _____
13. $120 \div 6 =$ _____
14. $240 \div 1 =$ _____
15. $257 \div 1 =$ _____
16. $916 \div 1 =$ _____
17. $72 \div 6 =$ _____
18. $1\overline{)987}$
19. $2\overline{)38}$
20. $4\overline{)52}$
21. $3\overline{)54}$
22. $1\overline{)672}$
23. $5\overline{)85}$
24. $1\overline{)896}$
25. $7\overline{)70}$
26. $4\overline{)64}$
27. $1\overline{)999}$