

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Writing Numbers in Standard & Expanded Form

## Expanding Numbers

Write each number in expanded form.

examples:  $1,345 = \underline{1,000 + 300 + 40 + 5}$

$3,042 = \underline{3,000 + 40 + 2}$

a.  $4,562 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

b.  $2,319 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

c.  $5,067 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

d.  $1,203 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

e.  $7,080 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

f.  $5,219 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

g.  $4,803 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

Write each number in standard form.

examples:  $1,000 + 300 + 40 + 5 = \underline{1,345}$

$3,000 + 40 + 2 = \underline{3,042}$

h.  $6,000 + 500 + 30 + 6 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

i.  $2,000 + 200 + 4 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

j.  $2,000 + 90 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

k.  $5,000 + 900 + 2 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

l.  $7,000 + 300 + 20 + 3 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

m.  $4,000 + 400 + 40 + 4 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

# Adding 3 - Digit Numbers

Estimate to nearest hundred. Then find each sum.

+	3 2 9	→	
	4 6 8	→	

+	1 4 8	→	
	2 3 1	→	

+	5 5 5	→	
	2 2 2	→	

+	4 7 2	→	
	5 1 5	→	

+	3 9 6	→	
	4 2 8	→	

+	6 4 5	→	
	1 7 9	→	

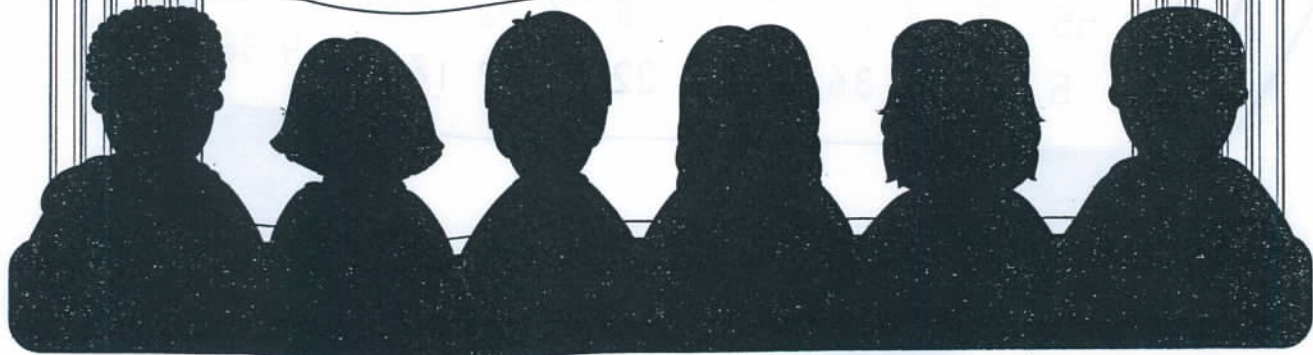
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Multiply to solve the problems in the problem list. Use  $\times$  and  $=$  to find the same problems hidden across and down in the puzzle. Circle each hidden problem.

**Problem List**

- |                      |                      |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| $4 \times 4 =$ _____ | $7 \times 1 =$ _____ | $7 \times 6 =$ _____ | $5 \times 5 =$ _____ |
| $0 \times 7 =$ _____ | $6 \times 7 =$ _____ | $7 \times 7 =$ _____ | $6 \times 6 =$ _____ |
| $7 \times 3 =$ _____ | $2 \times 7 =$ _____ | $4 \times 2 =$ _____ | $4 \times 7 =$ _____ |
| $6 \times 3 =$ _____ | $5 \times 3 =$ _____ | $2 \times 6 =$ _____ | $6 \times 4 =$ _____ |
|                      | $7 \times 5 =$ _____ | $5 \times 6 =$ _____ |                      |

6	4	24	20	25	49	56	6	<b>7 x 3 = 21</b>	32	10		
8	6	7	42	48	7	12	6	14	36	54	17	9
35	2	21	25	64	5	9	36	25	0	19	8	24
72	0	56	16	9	35	8	16	12	36	7	11	<b>4 x 4 = 16</b>
8	2	45	2	0	7	0	18	30	5	5	25	
56	6	49	7	20	15	36	40	17	10	0	3	
30	12	3	14	35	11	5	3	15	4	2	8	72
7	13	54	9	63	6	16	8	21	48	5	10	56
1	4	7	28	0	3	17	2	30	21	64	8	7
7	49	24	1	14	18	32	25	7	6	42	56	7
21	45	5	6	30	16	9	54	72	9	30	2	49

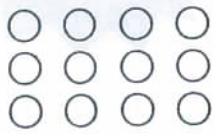


Name \_\_\_\_\_

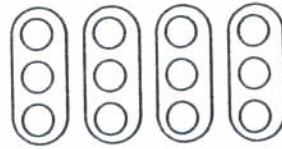
Unit 6

### Connecting multiplication and division—fact families

Multiplication depends on equal groups, so you can use the multiplication basic facts to help you divide. The two are related, like families. They are called fact families. It looks like this:



3 groups of 4  
 $3 \times 4 = 12$



12 divided into 4  
equal groups  
 $12 \div 4 = 3$

Use the missing factor to help you find the quotient.

A.  $2 \times \square = 8$   
 $8 \div 2 = \square$

B.  $3 \times \square = 9$   
 $9 \div 3 = \square$

C.  $4 \times \square = 16$   
 $16 \div 4 = \square$

D.  $8 \times \square = 40$   
 $40 \div 8 = \square$

E.  $5 \times \square = 25$   
 $25 \div 5 = \square$

F.  $6 \times \square = 18$   
 $18 \div 6 = \square$

G.  $4 \times \square = 12$   
 $12 \div 4 = \square$

H.  $7 \times \square = 42$   
 $42 \div 7 = \square$

I.  $3 \times \square = 15$   
 $15 \div 3 = \square$

J.  $9 \times \square = 81$   
 $81 \div 9 = \square$

K.  $2 \times \square = 10$   
 $10 \div 2 = \square$

L.  $2 \times \square = 4$   
 $4 \div 2 = \square$

M.  $5 \times \square = 20$   
 $20 \div 5 = \square$

N.  $3 \times \square = 6$   
 $6 \div 3 = \square$


O.  $6 \times \square = 36$   
 $36 \div 6 = \square$




# Donut Division!


Find the quotient.


  
 $4 \overline{) 16}$


  
 $2 \overline{) 18}$


  
 $9 \overline{) 27}$

  
 $6 \overline{) 54}$

  
 $8 \overline{) 8}$

  
 $3 \overline{) 21}$


  
 $4 \overline{) 20}$

  
 $8 \overline{) 64}$


  
 $2 \overline{) 10}$


  
 $3 \overline{) 12}$

  
 $6 \overline{) 48}$

  
 $7 \overline{) 28}$


  
 $7 \overline{) 49}$


  
 $8 \overline{) 56}$

  
 $6 \overline{) 24}$

  
 $5 \overline{) 25}$

  
 $3 \overline{) 18}$

  
 $9 \overline{) 63}$

  
 $7 \overline{) 70}$

  
 $11 \overline{) 66}$



Patterns - Classwork

1. How many children can go on a field trip if there are 4 adults?

Adults	1	2	3	4
Children	6	12		

---

2. Julie is buying juice for a party. Each package contains 5 bottles of juice. How many packages will she buy if she needs 15 bottles of juice?

Packages	1	2	3	4
Bottles	5			

---

3. Each car on a roller coaster holds 4 people. How many people will 6 roller coaster cars hold? Use a pattern to complete the table and solve.

Cars	1	2	3	4	5	6
Children	4	8				

---

4. 5 pairs of boots are on a rack. How many boots are on 6 racks?

Racks	1	2	3	4	5	6
Pairs of Boots	5	10				

---