

Math 5

UNIT 3 - Operations: Whole Numbers & Decimal

3-2 Multiplying Multi-Digit Whole Numbers

Name:	Date:	

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.5.NBT.B.5

Fluently multiply multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm

CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.5.NBT.B.6

Common Core Standards

Find whole-number quotients of whole numbers with up to four-digit dividends and two-digit divisors, using strategies based on place value, the properties of operations, and/or the relationship between multiplication and division. Illustrate and explain the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models.

3-2 Multiplying Multi-Digit Whole Numbers

Steps in Multiplying Multi-Digit Whole Numbers using the Standard Algorithm

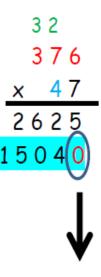
Example 1: Find the product of 376×47 .

Step 1: Align the factors vertically according to their place values.

Step 2: Multiply 7 to each digit of 375 starting with the ones digit. Don't forget to carry over the tens digit every time you multiply 7 to each digit of 375.

Step 3: Multiply 40 to each digit of 376 starting with the ones digit.

Why 40? Remember that in 47, "4" is in the tens place... thus it has a value of "40".



Adding "zero" means that we are multiplying by tens.

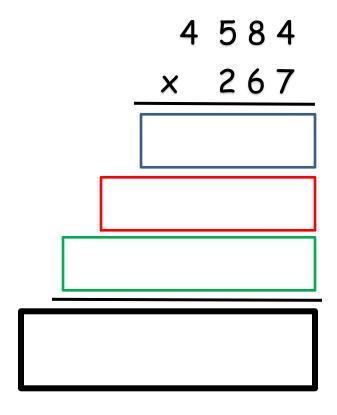
If you are multiplying a value in the hundreds place, then 2 "zeros" are added, because we are multiplying by hundreds.

Step 4: Add the partial products to get the final product.

Therefore, $376 \times 47 = 17672$.

You Complete Me!

Multiply the numbers using the Standard Algorithm. Fill the boxes with the correct values (include zeros).



Task Cards

Perform the indicated operation. Match the pink card with the blue card.

1 435 × 37

a 18 272

571 × 32

124 784

C

1 868 193

4

5 672 x 22

D

330 773

E

16 095

6

12 421 x 212

F

2 633 252

ANSWER KEY

At the Right Place!

32 088

275 040

916 800

1 223 928

Task Cards

1. E

2. A

3. D

4. B

5. C

6. F