

A STORY OF UNITS



Mathematics Curriculum



Grade 3 • MODULE 3

Multiplication and Division with Units of 0, 1, 6–9, and Multiples of 10

Homework

Video tutorials: http://embarc.online

Version 3

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Multiplication and Division with Units of 0, 1, 6–9, and Multiples of 10

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Name _____ Date _____

- 1. Complete the charts below.
 - a. A tricycle has 3 wheels.

Number of Tricycles	3		5		7
Total Number of Wheels		12		18	

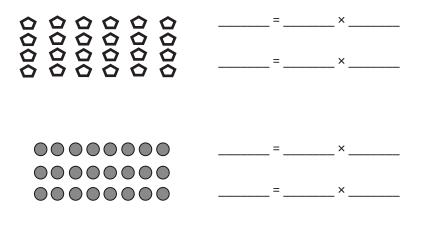
b. A tiger has 4 legs.

Number of Tigers			7	8	9
Total Number of Legs	20	24			

c. A package has 5 erasers.

Number of Packages	6				10
Total Number of Erasers		35	40	45	

2. Write two multiplication facts for each array.





Lesson 1: Study commutativity to find known facts of 6, 7, 8, and 9.

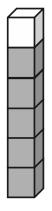
3. Match the expressions.

	3 × 6	7 threes
	3 sevens	2 × 10
	2 eights	9 × 5
	5 × 9	8 × 2
	10 twos	6 x 3
	10 twos	6 × 3
	10 twos	6 × 3
4.	10 twos Complete the equations.	6 × 3
4.	Complete the equations.	
4.	Complete the equations. a. 2 sixes = twos	d. 4 × = × 4
4.	Complete the equations.	
4.	Complete the equations. a. 2 sixes = twos	d. 4 × = × 4
4.	Complete the equations. a. $2 \text{ sixes} = __\ \text{ twos}$ $= _12__$	d. 4 × = × 4 =28
4.	Complete the equations. a. 2 sixes = twos	d. 4 × = × 4
4.	Complete the equations. a. $2 \text{ sixes} = __\ \text{ twos}$ $= _12__$	d. 4 × = × 4 =28
4.	Complete the equations. a. $2 \text{ sixes} = ___ \text{ twos}$ $= _ 12$ b. $__ \times 6 = 6 \text{ threes}$	d. $4 \times \underline{\qquad} = \underline{\qquad} \times 4$ = $\underline{\qquad} 28$ e. $5 \text{ twos} + 2 \text{ twos} = \underline{\qquad} \times \underline{\qquad}$
4.	Complete the equations. a. $2 \text{ sixes} = __\t \text{ twos}$ $= _12$ b. $___ \times 6 = 6 \text{ threes}$ $= ____$	d. $4 \times \underline{\qquad} = \underline{\qquad} \times 4$ = $\underline{\qquad} 28$ e. $5 \text{ twos} + 2 \text{ twos} = \underline{\qquad} \times \underline{\qquad}$
4.	Complete the equations. a. $2 \text{ sixes} = ___ \text{ twos}$ $= _ 12$ b. $__ \times 6 = 6 \text{ threes}$	 d. 4 × = × 4 =28 e. 5 twos + 2 twos = × =
4.	Complete the equations. a. $2 \text{ sixes} = __\t \text{ twos}$ $= _12$ b. $___ \times 6 = 6 \text{ threes}$ $= ____$	 d. 4 × = × 4 =28 e. 5 twos + 2 twos = × =

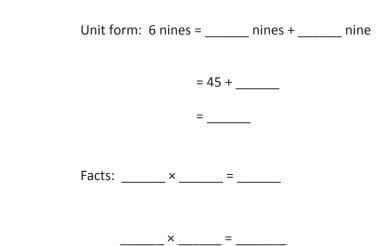


Lesson 1: Study commutativity to find known facts of 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Na	me		Date
1.	Each	has a value of 9.	
			Unit form:
			Facts: 5 × = × 5
			Total =



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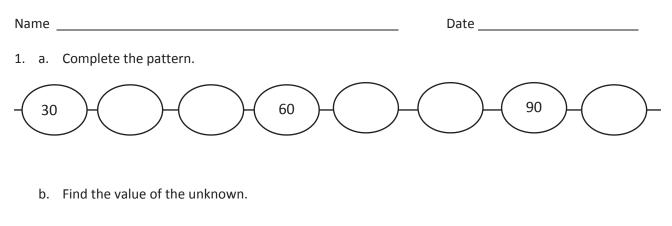
2. There are 6 blades on each windmill. How many total blades are on 7 windmills? Use a fives fact to solve.

3. Juanita organizes her magazines into 3 equal piles. She has a total of 18 magazines. How many magazines are in each pile?

4. Markuo spends \$27 on some plants. Each plant costs \$9. How many plants does he buy?



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10 × 2= d	d = <u>20</u>	10 × 6 = w	w =
3 × 10 = e	e =	10 × 7 = n	n =
f = 4 × 10	f =	g = 8 × 10	g =
p = 5 × 10	p =		

2. Each equation contains a letter representing the unknown. Find the value of the unknown.

8 ÷ 2 = n	n =
3 × a = 12	a =
p × 8 = 40	p =
18 ÷ 6 = c	c =
d × 4= 24	d =
h ÷ 7 = 5	h =
6 × 3 = f	f =
32 ÷ y = 4	y =



Lesson 3:

Multiply and divide with familiar facts using a letter to represent the unknown.

- 3. Pedro buys 4 books at the fair for \$7 each.
 - a. What is the total amount Pedro spends on 4 books? Use the letter *b* to represent the total amount Pedro spends, and then solve the problem.

b. Pedro hands the cashier 3 ten dollar bills. How much change will he receive? Write an equation to solve. Use the letter *c* to represent the unknown.

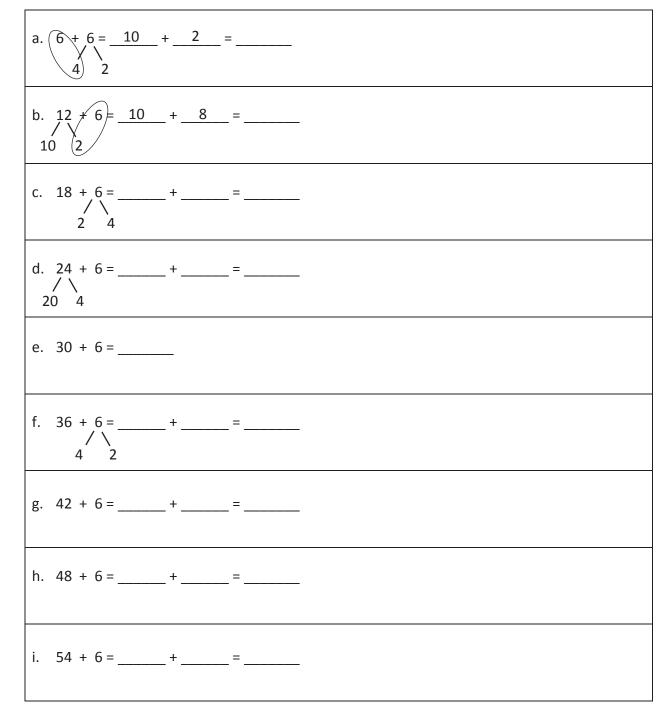
4. On field day, the first-grade dash is 25 meters long. The third-grade dash is twice the distance of the first-grade dash. How long is the third-grade dash? Use a letter to represent the unknown and solve.



Name _____

Date _____

1. Use number bonds to help you skip-count by six by either making a ten or adding to the ones.



Lesson 4:

 Count by units of 6 to multiply and divide using number bonds to decompose.

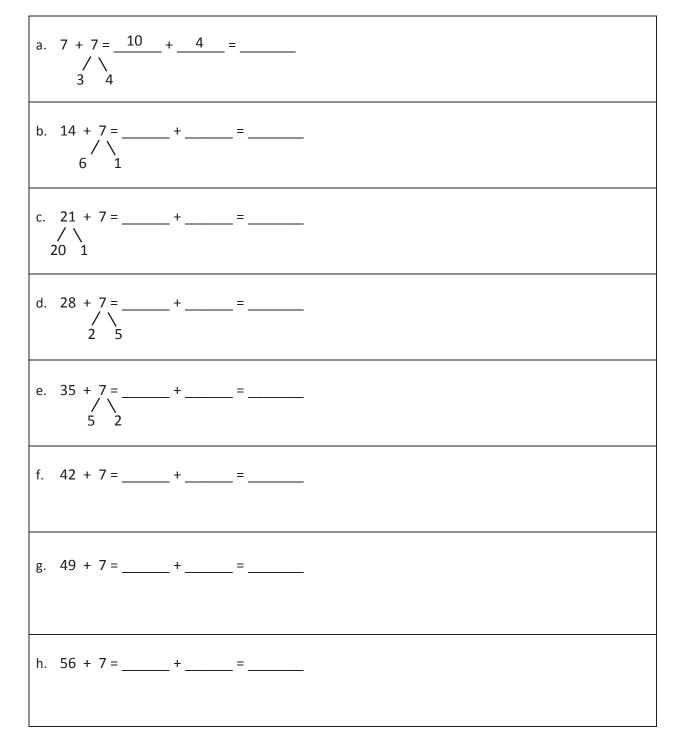
- 2. Count by six to fill in the blanks below. 3. Count by six to fill in the blanks below. 6, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____, 6, _____, ____, ____, ____, Complete the multiplication equation that Complete the multiplication equation that represents the final number in your count-by. represents the final number in your count-by. 6 × _____ = _____ 6 × _____ = ____ Complete the division equation that Complete the division equation that represents your count-by. represents your count-by. _____÷6 = _____ _____÷6 = _____
- 4. Count by six to solve $48 \div 6$. Show your work below.



Name _____

Date _____

1. Use number bonds to help you skip-count by seven by making ten or adding to the ones.

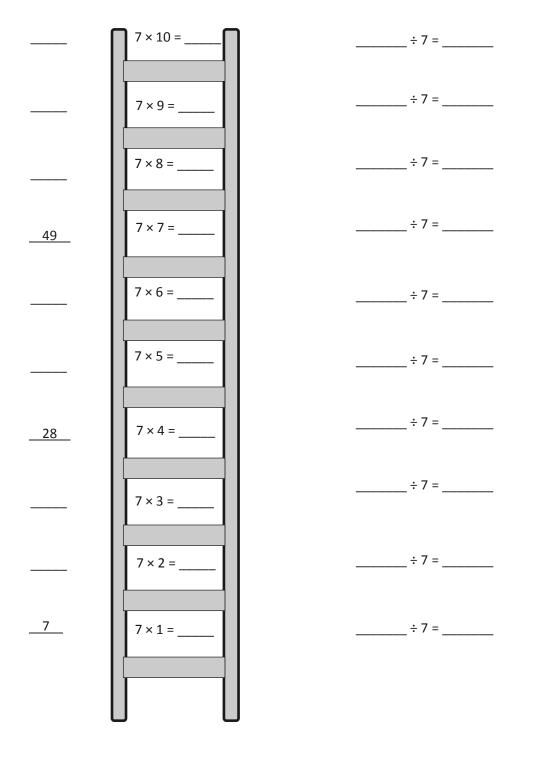




Lesson 5:

Count by units of 7 to multiply and divide using number bonds to decompose.

2. Skip-count by seven to fill in the blanks. Then, fill in the multiplication equation, and use it to write the related division fact directly to the right.



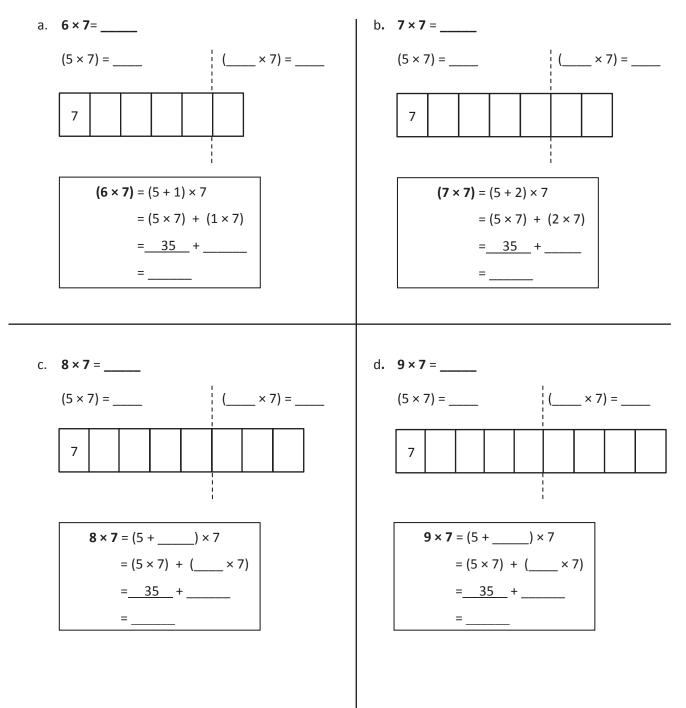


Lesson 5:

Count by units of 7 to multiply and divide using number bonds to decompose.

Name _____ Date _____

1. Label the tape diagrams. Then, fill in the blanks below to make the statements true.

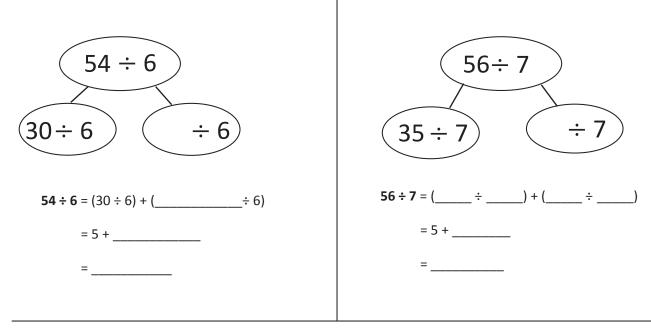




Lesson 6:

6: Use the distributive property as a strategy to multiply and divide using units of 6 and 7. 2. Break apart 54 to solve $54 \div 6$.

3. Break apart 56 to solve 56 ÷ 7



4. Forty-two third grade students sit in 6 equal rows in the auditorium. How many students sit in each row? Show your thinking.

5. Ronaldo solves 7×6 by thinking of it as $(5 \times 7) + 7$. Is he correct? Explain Ronaldo's strategy.

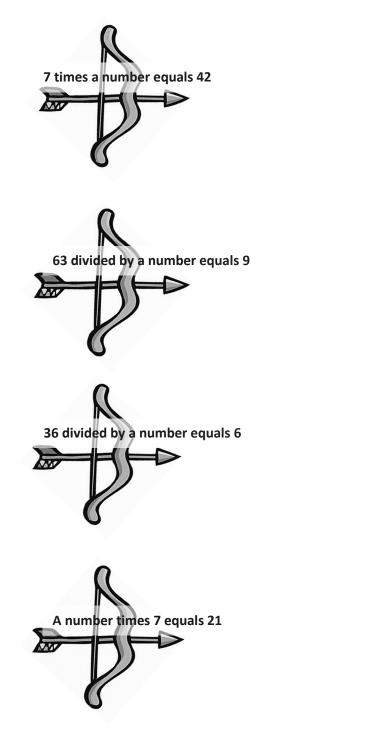


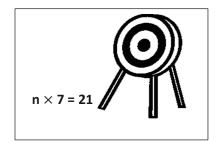
6: Use the distributive property as a strategy to multiply and divide using units of 6 and 7.

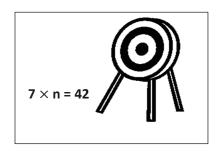
Name _____

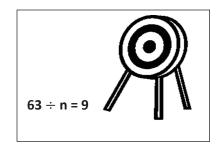
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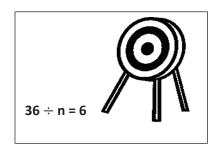
1. Match the words on the arrow to the correct equation on the target.













Lesson 7:

7: Interpret the unknown in multiplication and division to model and solve problems using units of 6 and 7.

- 2. Ari sells 6 boxes of pens at the school store.
 - a. Each box of pens sells for \$7. Draw a tape diagram, and label the total amount of money he makes as *m*. Write an equation, and solve for *m*.

b. Each box contains 6 pens. Draw a tape diagram, and label the total number of pens as *p*. Write an equation, and solve for *p*.

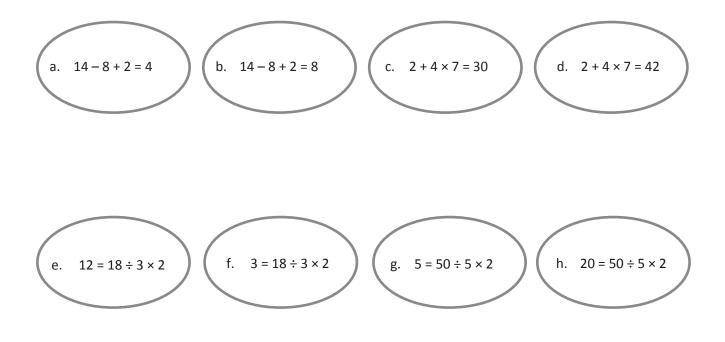
3. Mr. Lucas divides 28 students into 7 equal groups for a project. Draw a tape diagram, and label the number of students in each group as *n*. Write an equation, and solve for *n*.



7: Interpret the unknown in multiplication and division to model and solve problems using units of 6 and 7.

Name	Date
1. Solve.	
a. 9 – (6 + 3) =	b. (9 – 6) + 3 =
c= 14 - (4 + 2)	d = (14 – 4) + 2
e = (4 + 3) × 6	f = 4 + (3 × 6)
g. (18÷3)+6=	h. 18 ÷ (3 + 6) =

2. Use parentheses to make the equations true.





Lesson 8: Understand the function of parentheses and apply to solving problems.

3. Determine if the equation is true or false.

a. (15 – 3) ÷ 2 = 6	<i>Example:</i> True
b. (10 – 7) × 6 = 18	
c. (35 – 7) ÷ 4 = 8	
d. 28 = 4 × (20 – 13)	
e. 35 = (22 - 8) ÷ 5	

4. Jerome finds that $(3 \times 6) \div 2$ and $18 \div 2$ are equal. Explain why this is true.

5. Place parentheses in the equation below so that you solve by finding the difference between 28 and 3. Write the answer.

6. Johnny says that the answer to $2 \times 6 \div 3$ is 4 no matter where he puts the parentheses. Do you agree? Place parentheses around different numbers to help you explain his thinking.



Name	Date
1. Use the array to complete the equation.	
	● ● a. 3 × 16 =
	b. (3 ×) × 8 = × =
	c. 4 × 18 =
	d. $(4 \times _) \times 9$ = × =



_

2. Place parentheses in the equations to simplify and solve.

$$12 \times 4 = (6 \times 2) \times 4$$

$$= 6 \times (2 \times 4)$$

$$= 6 \times \underline{8}$$

$$a. \quad 3 \times 14 = 3 \times (2 \times 7)$$

$$= 3 \times 2 \times 7$$

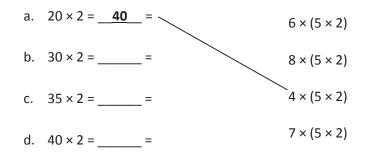
$$= \underline{-} \times 7$$

$$b. \quad 3 \times 12 = 3 \times (3 \times 4)$$

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

$$= \underline{-} \times 4$$

3. Solve. Then, match the related facts.



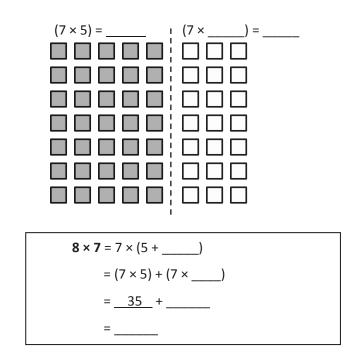


Name _____

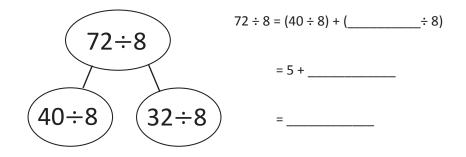
Date _____

1. Label the array. Then, fill in the blanks to make the statements true.

8 × 7 = 7 × 8 =____

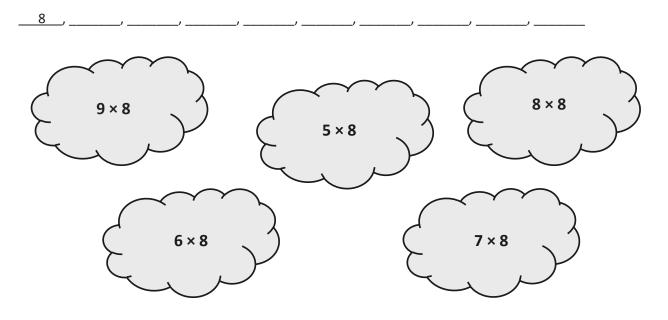


2. Break apart and distribute to solve $72 \div 8$.

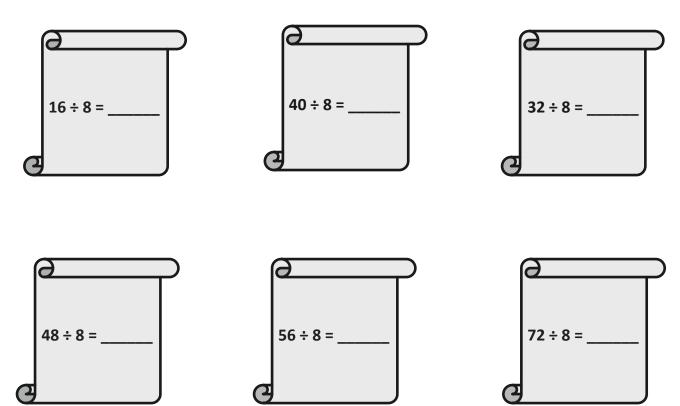




3. Count by 8. Then, match each multiplication problem with its value.



4. Divide.





Lesson 10: Use the distributive property as a strategy to multiply and divide.

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Name

Date _____

1. Jenny bakes 10 cookies. She puts 7 chocolate chips on each cookie. Draw a tape diagram, and label the total amount of chocolate chips as *c*. Write an equation, and solve for *c*.

2. Mr. Lopez arranges 48 dry erase markers into 8 equal groups for his math stations. Draw a tape diagram, and label the number of dry erase markers in each group as *v*. Write an equation, and solve for *v*.

3. There are 35 computers in the lab. Five students each turn off an equal number of computers. How many computers does each student turn off? Label the unknown as *m*, and then solve.

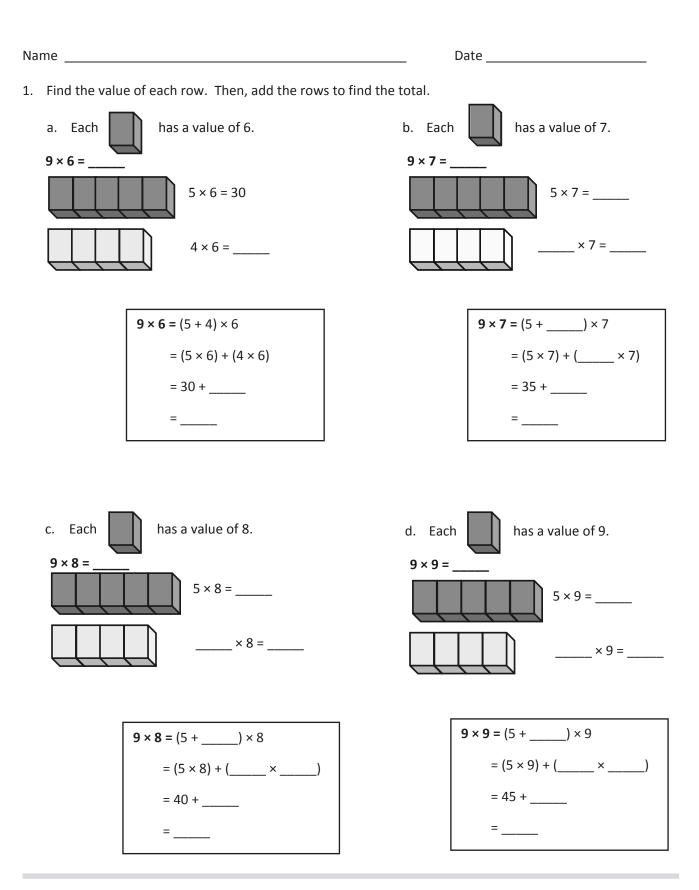


4. There are 9 bins of books. Each bin has 6 comic books. How many comic books are there altogether?

5. There are 8 trail mix bags in one box. Clarissa buys 5 boxes. She gives an equal number of bags of trail mix to 4 friends. How many bags of trail mix does each friend receive?

6. Leo earns \$8 each week for doing chores. After 7 weeks, he buys a gift and has \$38 left. How much money does he spend on the gift?

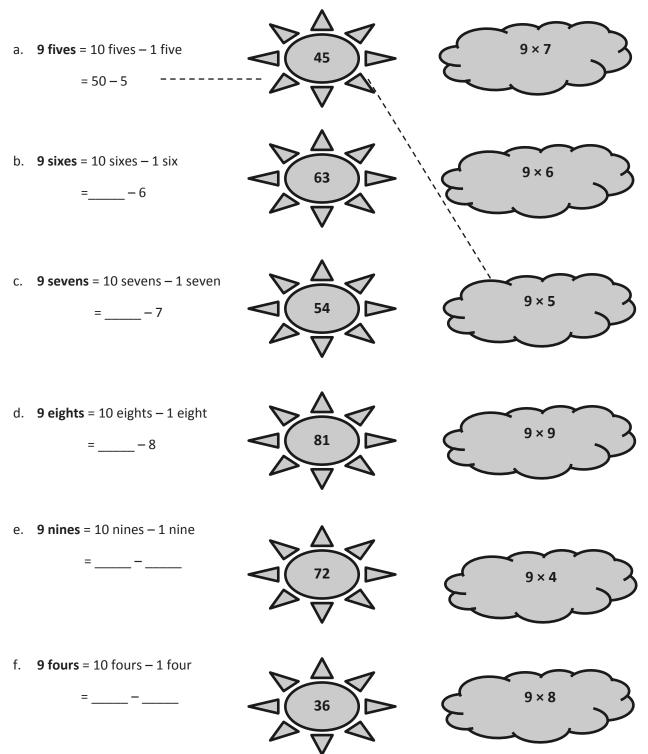






Lesson 12: Apply the distributive property and the fact 9 = 10 – 1 as a strategy to multiply.

2. Match.



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Lesson 12:

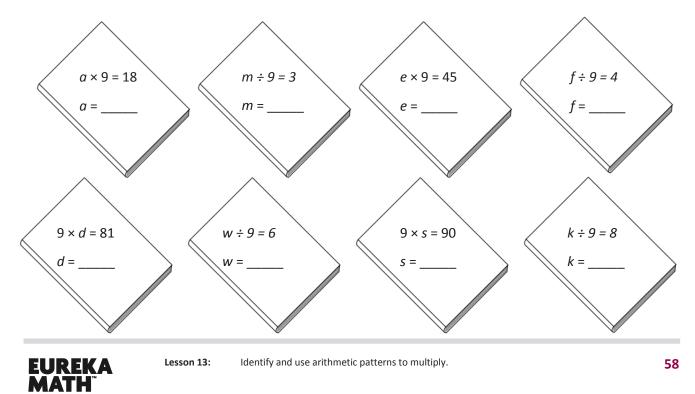
12: Apply the distributive property and the fact 9 = 10 - 1 as a strategy to multiply.

Na	me	Date
1.	a.	Skip-count by nines down from 90.
		,,,

b. Look at the *tens* place in the count-by. What is the pattern?

c. Look at the ones place in the count-by. What is the pattern?

2. Each equation contains a letter representing the unknown. Find the value of each unknown.



3. Solve.

	 b. What is 10 more than 9? What is 1 less? 2 × 9 = 	
	e. What is 10 more than 36? What is 1 less? 5 × 9 =	What is 1 less?
	h. What is 10 more than 63? What is 1 less? 8 × 9 =	What is 1 less?
 j. What is 10 more than 81? What is 1 less? 10 × 9 = 	_	

4. Explain the pattern in Problem 3, and use the pattern to solve the next 3 facts.

11 × 9 = ____ 12 × 9 = ____ 13 × 9 = ____



Name _____

Date _____

1. a. Multiply. Then, add the digits in each product.

10 × 9 = 90	9 + 0 = 9
9 × 9 = 81	<u>8</u> + <u>1</u> = <u>9</u>
8 × 9 =	+=
7 × 9 =	+ =
6 × 9 =	+ =
5 × 9 =	+ =
4 × 9 =	+=
3 × 9 =	+=
2 × 9 =	+=
1 × 9 =	+=

b. What pattern did you notice in Problem 1(a)? How can this strategy help you check your work with nines facts?



2. Thomas calculates 9×7 by thinking about it as 70 - 7 = 63. Explain Thomas' strategy.

3. Alexia figures out the answer to 6 × 9 by lowering the thumb on her right hand (shown). What is the answer? Explain Alexia's strategy.



4. Travis writes 72 = 9 × 8. Is he correct? Explain at least 2 strategies Travis can use to check his work.



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Name

Date _____

1. The store clerk equally divides 36 apples among 9 baskets. Draw a tape diagram, and label the number of apples in each basket as *a*. Write an equation, and solve for *a*.

2. Elijah gives each of his friends a pack of 9 almonds. He gives away a total of 45 almonds. How many packs of almonds did he give away? Model using a letter to represent the unknown, and then solve.

3. Denice buys 7 movies. Each movie costs \$9. What is the total cost of 7 movies? Use a letter to represent the unknown. Solve.

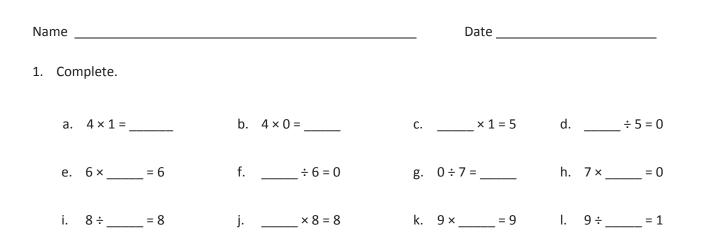


4. Mr. Doyle shares 1 roll of bulletin board paper equally with 8 teachers. The total length of the roll is 72 meters. How much bulletin board paper does each teacher get?

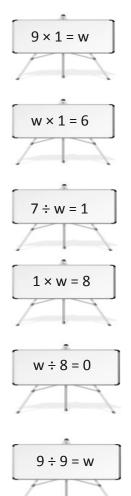
5. There are 9 pens in a pack. Ms. Ochoa buys 9 packs. After giving her students some pens, she has 27 pens left. How many pens did she give away?

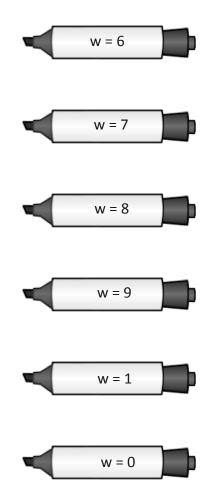
6. Allen buys 9 packs of trading cards. There are 10 cards in each pack. He can trade 30 cards for a comic book. How many comic books can he get if he trades all of his cards?





2. Match each equation with its solution.







Lesson 16:

6: Reason about and explain arithmetic patterns using units of 0 and 1 as they relate to multiplication and division.

a. <i>c</i> × 0 = 8	False
b. 0 × <i>c</i> = 0	
c. <i>c</i> × 1 = 8	
d. 1×c=8	
e. 0 ÷ <i>c</i> = 8	
f. 8 ÷ <i>c</i> = 1	
g. $0 \div c = 0$	
h. <i>c</i> ÷ 0 = 8	

3. Let *c* = 8. Determine whether the equations are true or false. The first one has been done for you.

- 4. Rajan says that any number multiplied by 1 equals that number.
 - a. Write a multiplication equation using *n* to represent Rajan's statement.

b. Using your equation from Part (a), let *n* = 5, and draw a picture to show that the new equation is true.



Name_____

Date _____

1. a. Write the products into the chart as fast as you can.

×	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								

- b. Color the rows and columns with even factors yellow.
- c. What do you notice about the factors and products that are left unshaded?

d. Complete the chart by filling in each blank and writing an example for each rule.

Rule	Example
odd times odd equals	
even times even equals	
even times odd equals	

e. Explain how $7 \times 6 = (5 \times 6) + (2 \times 6)$ is shown in the table.

- f. Use what you know to find the product of 4 × 16 or 8 fours + 8 fours.
- 2. Today in class, we found that $n \times n$ is the sum of the first n odd numbers. Use this pattern to find the value of n for each equation below. The first is done for you.
 - a. $1 + 3 + 5 = n \times n$
 - 9 = 3 × 3
 - b. $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 = n \times n$



c. $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 = n \times n$

d. $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 = n \times n$

e. $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17 + 19 = n \times n$



Lesson 17:

n 17: Identify patterns in multiplication and division facts using the multiplication table.

Name

Date _____

Use the RDW process for each problem. Explain why your answer is reasonable.

1. Mrs. Portillo's cat weighs 6 kilograms. Her dog weighs 22 kilograms more than her cat. What is the total weight of her cat and dog?

2. Darren spends 39 minutes studying for his science test. He then does 6 chores. Each chore takes him 3 minutes. How many minutes does Darren spend studying and doing chores?

3. Mr. Abbot buys 8 boxes of granola bars for a party. Each box has 9 granola bars. After the party, there are 39 bars left. How many bars were eaten during the party?



4. Leslie weighs her marbles in a jar, and the scale reads 474 grams. The empty jar weighs 439 grams. Each marble weighs 5 grams. How many marbles are in the jar?

5. Sharon uses 72 centimeters of ribbon to wrap gifts. She uses 24 centimeters of her total ribbon to wrap a big gift. She uses the remaining ribbon for 6 small gifts. How much ribbon will she use for each small gift if she uses the same amount on each?

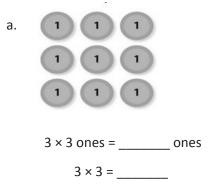
6. Six friends equally share the cost of a gift. They pay \$90 and receive \$42 in change. How much does each friend pay?

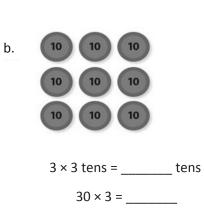


18: Solve two-step word problems involving all four operations and assess the reasonableness of solutions.

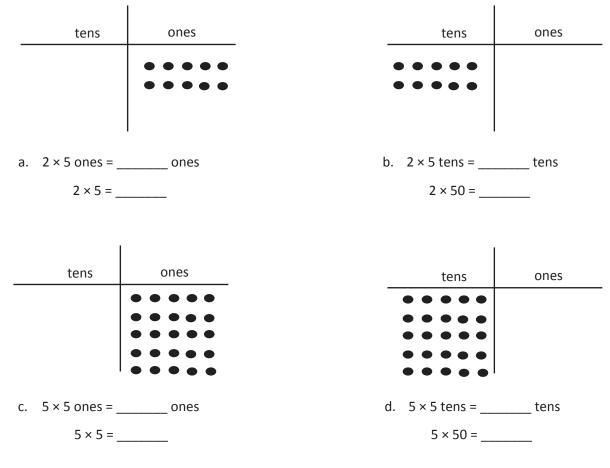
Name	Date

1. Use the disks to complete the blanks in the equations.

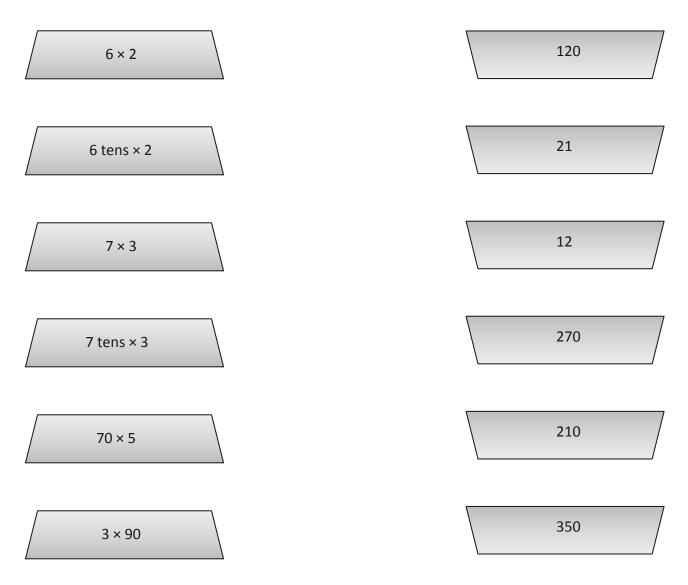




2. Use the chart to complete the blanks in the equations.



3. Match.



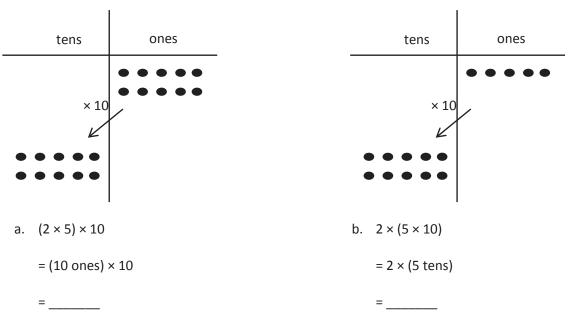
4. Each classroom has 30 desks. What is the total number of desks in 8 classrooms? Model with a tape diagram.

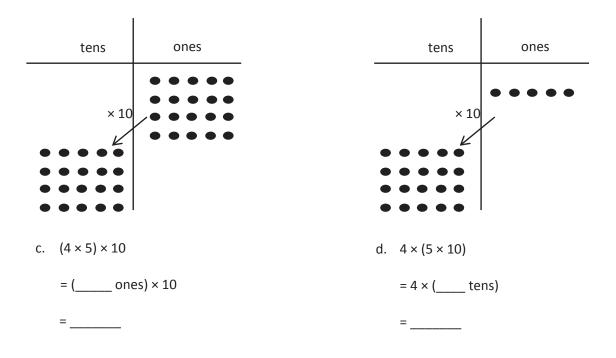


Name _____

Date _____

1. Use the chart to complete the equations. Then, solve.

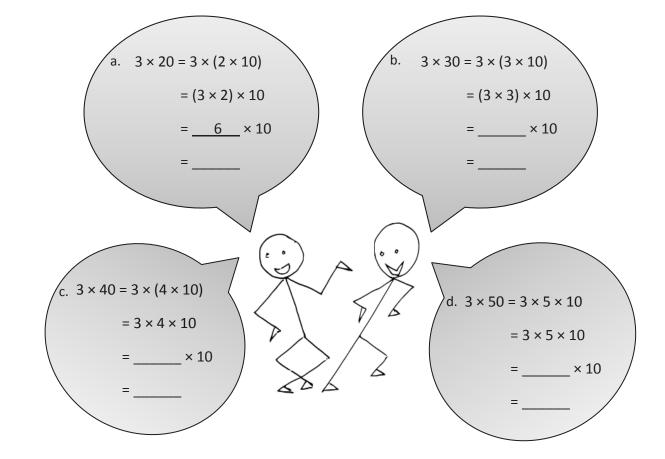






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Lesson 20:Use place value strategies and the associative property
 $n \times (m \times 10) = (n \times m) \times 10$ (where n and m are less than 10) to
multiply by multiples of 10.This work is derived from Eureka Math T and licensed by Great Minds. ©2015 Great Minds. eureka-math.org



2. Solve. Place parentheses in (c) and (d) as needed to find the related fact.

3. Danny solves 5×20 by thinking about 10×10 . Explain his strategy.



Name _____

Date _____

Use the RDW process for each problem. Use a letter to represent the unknown.

1. There are 60 minutes in 1 hour. Use a tape diagram to find the total number of minutes in 6 hours and 15 minutes.

2. Ms. Lemus buys 7 boxes of snacks. Each box has 12 packets of fruit snacks and 18 packets of cashews. How many snack packets does she buy altogether?

3. Tamara wants to buy a tablet that costs \$437. She saves \$50 a month for 9 months. Does she have enough money to buy the tablet? Explain why or why not.



4. Mr. Ramirez receives 4 sets of books. Each set has 16 fiction books and 14 nonfiction books. He puts 97 books in his library and donates the rest. How many books does he donate?

5. Celia sells calendars for a fundraiser. Each calendar costs \$9. She sells 16 calendars to her family members and 14 calendars to the people in her neighborhood. Her goal is to earn \$300. Does Celia reach her goal? Explain your answer.

6. The video store sells science and history movies for \$5 each. How much money does the video store make if it sells 33 science movies and 57 history movies?



Lesson 21:

21: Solve two-step word problems involving multiplying single-digit factors and multiples of 10.







Video tutorials: http://embarc.online



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