Grade 3



Module 1: Multiply and divide facts within 100

Name: Date:

1. Circle the equations that are true.

$$3 \times 8 = 6 \times 4$$

$$7 \times 6 = 6 \times 7$$

$$3 \times 8 = 6 \times 4$$
 $7 \times 6 = 6 \times 7$ $32 \div 8 = 16 \div 2$

$$5 \times 2 = 10 \times 4$$
 $4 \times 3 = 24 \div 2$ $5 \times 9 = 8 \times 8$

$$4 \times 3 = 24 \div 2$$

$$5 \times 9 = 8 \times 8$$

Answer:

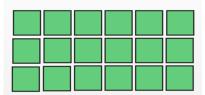
$$32 \div 8 = 16 \div 2$$

$$4 \times 3 = 24 \div 2$$

 $7 \times 6 = 6 \times 7$

$$5 \times 9 = 6 \times 8$$

2. Write one multiplication and one division equation that will match the arrays below. z





Answer:



 $3 \times 6 = 18 \text{ or } 6 \times 3 = 18$

 $18 \div 6 = 3 \text{ or } 18 \div 3 = 6$



 $4 \times 4 = 16$

 $16 \div 4 = 4$

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Module 2: Understand the relationship between multiplication and division

Name: Date:

1. Siena says that she can use multiplication to solve division problems. She says that $15 \div 3 =$ ____ is equivalent to ____ \times 3 = 15. Since she knows that 5 \times 3 = 15, she knows that $15 \div 3 = 5$.

Use Siena's strategy to solve the following division problems.

$$36 \div 4 =$$

$$36 \div 4 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 56 \div 7$$
 $16 \div 8 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$$16 \div 8 =$$

Answer:

$$36 \div 4 = 9$$
 $8 = 56 \div 7$ $16 \div 8 = 2$

$$8 = 56 \div 7$$

$$16 \div 8 = 2$$

2. Complete each sentence.

3 groups of 5 is _____.

_____ groups of 7 is 28.

1 group of _____ is 9.

8 groups of 2 is _____.

_____ groups of 4 is 12. 6 groups of _____ is 12.

Answer:

3 groups of 5 is **15**. **4** groups of 7 is 28.

1 group of **9** is 9. 8 groups of 2 is **16**.

3 groups of 4 is 12. 6 groups of **6** is 36.

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Module 3: Solve problems using multiplication and division within 100

Name:	Date:
1. JiJi has 3 baskets of apples to take to Paco's party. apples will JiJi take to Paco's party?	Each basket contains 7 apples. How many
Answer:	
21 apples	
2. If 48 crayons are to be packaged in 8 markers per made?	box, how many boxes of crayons can be
Answer:	
6 boxes	

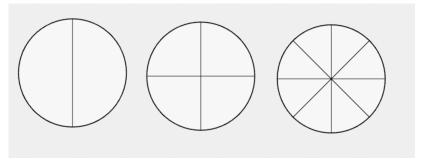
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Module 4: Understand equivalent fractions

Name:	Date:	

1. Shade the circles to show fractions equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$.

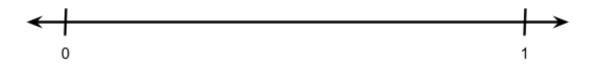


How do you know they are equivalent $\frac{1}{2}$?

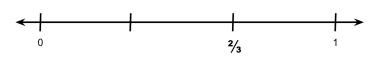
Answer:

Look for student explanations to say that the same amount of the circle is shaded or another way they might explain equivalence.

2. On the number line, show where $\frac{2}{3}$ is located.



Answer:



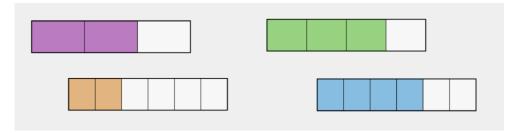
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Module 5: Recognize and generate equivalent fractions

Name:	Date:	

1. Circle the fractions that are equivalent to $\frac{2}{3}$:



Answer:



2. Stephanee says that $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{8}$ are not equivalent fractions. Do you agree with Stephanee? Explain your thinking.

Answer:

Because $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{8}$ are equivalent fractions, students should not agree with Stephanee. They might show that $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{8}$ are both equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$, draw a number line or other visual representation, or explain in another way.