

Grade 3 - Understanding Multiplication - Quiz

Common Core 3.OA.A.1, 3.OA.A.3 · maths-pdf.fr/en/

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: ____/____/____

This **multiplication meaning quiz** for 3rd Grade covers understanding multiplication (Common Core 3.OA.A.1, 3.OA.A.3), with a free PDF to print.

Test what you know about the meaning of multiplication (Common Core 3.OA.A.1 and 3.OA.A.3) with this 10-question quiz. Each question has one correct answer. Read the picture, think about equal groups, and pick the best choice.

Grade 3 · Common Core State Standards: **3.OA.A.1, 3.OA.A.3**

Multiplication meaning quiz: 10 questions

Questions

Question 1

What does 9×2 mean?

- A. 9 plus 2 items in all
- B. 9 groups with 9 in each group
- C. 9 groups with 2 in each group
- D. 2 groups with 2 in each group

Question 2

Choose the equation for the picture.



Equal groups.

- A. $4 \times 6 = 24$
- B. $4 + 6 = 10$
- C. $6 \times 6 = 36$
- D. $4 \times 4 = 16$

Question 3

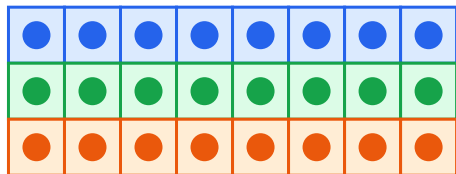
Which sum matches 5×3 ?

- A. $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12$

- B. $(5 + 3 = 8)$
- C. $(3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 18)$
- D. $(3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 15)$

Question 4

How many squares are in the array?



An array.

- A. 11
- B. 32
- C. 21
- D. 24

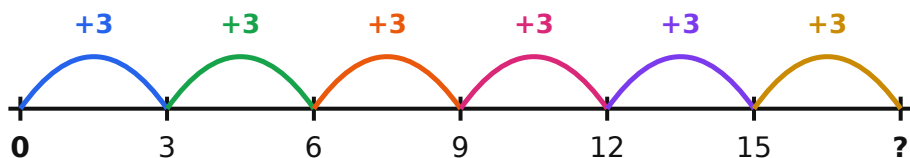
Question 5

Seven jars each hold 4 ounces of honey. How many ounces are in all?

- A. 11 ounces
- B. 28 ounces
- C. 32 ounces
- D. 24 ounces

Question 6

Where does the last jump land?



Jumps of 3.

- A. 18
- B. 9
- C. 15
- D. 21

Question 7

Which story matches (5×6) ?

- A. 5 trays with 6 muffins on each tray

- B. 5 muffins plus 6 more muffins
- C. 5 muffins shared among 6 trays
- D. 11 muffins with 5 eaten

Question 8

Each ticket costs \$9. Noah buys 6 tickets. What is the total cost?

- A. \$15
- B. \$54
- C. \$45
- D. \$63

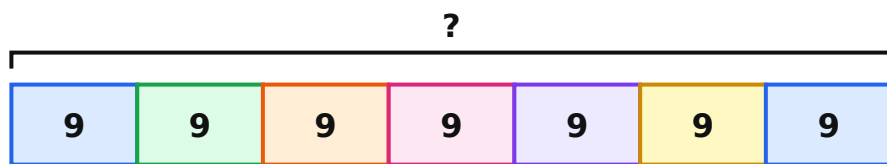
Question 9

Find (n) : $(n = 8 \times 5)$.

- A. $(n = 13)$
- B. $(n = 35)$
- C. $(n = 40)$
- D. $(n = 45)$

Question 10

What is the total?



Seven parts.

- A. 16
- B. 63
- C. 56
- D. 72

Answers

1. **C** - The first factor is the number of groups and the second is the size of each group. A common mistake is to add the factors.
2. **A** - There are 4 boxes with 6 dots in each, so the equation is $4 \times 6 = 24$. Adding the factors gives 10, which is not the total.
3. **D** - 5×3 means five 3s. Using four 3s or six 3s changes the number of groups.
4. **D** - There are 3 rows with 8 in each row, and $3 \times 8 = 24$. Adding $3 + 8$ gives 11, a common mistake.
5. **B** - $7 \times 4 = 28$. Adding the numbers gives 11 ounces, and 32 and 24 are neighbors in the facts for 4.
6. **A** - There are 6 jumps of 3, and $6 \times 3 = 18$. Stopping one jump early gives 15 and adding one more gives 21.
7. **A** - 5×6 is 5 equal groups of 6. The other stories add, share, or subtract.
8. **B** - $6 \times 9 = 54$. Adding $6 + 9$ gives \$15, and \$45 and \$63 come from nearby facts.
9. **C** - 8 groups of 5 is 40. Adding gives 13, and 35 and 45 come from nearby multiples of 5.
10. **B** - 7 groups of 9 is $7 \times 9 = 63$. Adding gives 16, and 56 and 72 are other facts.

Remember

Remember

- A multiplication equation such as $4 \times 6 = 24$ means 4 groups of 6.
- The numbers you multiply are factors, and the answer is the product.
- An array has equal rows, so 4 rows of 6 show 4×6 .
- Repeated addition matches multiplication: $6 + 6 + 6 + 6 = 24$.
- A letter or symbol can stand for the unknown product, as in $5 \times 8 = n$.

How to use this multiplication meaning quiz

Answer each question, read the explanation that appears, and keep track of your score. A score of 8 out of 10 or more means you are ready for the test.

Download the multiplication meaning quiz as a PDF with the button below and keep it with your notes.

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