

Grade 5 - Multiplying Multi-Digit Whole Numbers - Quiz

Common Core 5.NBT.B.5 · maths-pdf.fr/en/

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

Answer these 10 multiple-choice questions about multiplying multi-digit whole numbers. Choose the one best answer. Some questions show a vertical multiplication or an area model. Read each explanation to learn what to check next time.

Grade 5 · Common Core State Standards: **5.NBT.B.5**

Questions

Question 1

What is 54×7 ?

- A. 378
- B. 358
- C. 3,528
- D. 288

Question 2

Which is the best estimate for 58×31 ?

- A. 180
- B. 1,800
- C. 18,000
- D. 900

Question 3

What is 23×45 ?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 23 \\
 \times 45 \\
 \hline
 115 \\
 920 \\
 \hline
 1035
 \end{array}$$

Partial products.

- A. 1,035
- B. 207
- C. 1,015
- D. 1,125

Question 4

The partial products of 36×24 are 144 and 720. What is the product?

- A. 216
- B. 874
- C. 864
- D. 8,640

Question 5

What is 407×6 ?

- A. 2,402
- B. 2,442
- C. 2,422
- D. 242

Question 6

An auditorium has 32 rows with 45 seats in each row. How many seats are there?

- A. 1,340
- B. 1,440
- C. 14,400
- D. 77

Question 7

What is 24×13 ? Use the area model.

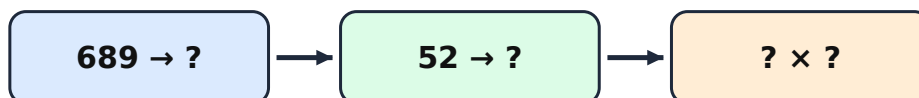
	20	4
10	200	40
3	60	12

Four partial products.

- A. 312
- B. 252
- C. 272
- D. 3,120

Question 8

Which expression is the best estimate for 689×52 ?



Round, then multiply.

- A. 600×50
- B. 700×5
- C. 700×50
- D. 700×500

Question 9

What is 250×36 ?

- A. 900
- B. 90,000
- C. 1,500
- D. 9,000

Question 10

A truck driver drives 62 miles each hour for 14 hours. How many miles is that?

- A. 748
- B. 76
- C. 8,680
- D. 868

Answers

1. **A** - $4 \times 7 = 28$: write 8 and carry 2. $5 \times 7 = 35$, plus 2 is 37. The product is 378. Forgetting the carry gives 358.
2. **B** - 58 rounds to 60 and 31 rounds to 30. $60 \times 30 = 1,800$.
3. **A** - $23 \times 5 = 115$ and $23 \times 40 = 920$. Their sum is 1,035. Leaving out the placeholder zero gives $115 + 92 = 207$.
4. **C** - $144 + 720 = 864$. If the zero in 720 is missing, you add $144 + 72 = 216$.
5. **B** - $400 \times 6 = 2,400$ and $7 \times 6 = 42$. $2,400 + 42 = 2,442$.
6. **B** - 32×45 : $32 \times 5 = 160$ and $32 \times 40 = 1,280$. $160 + 1,280 = 1,440$.
7. **A** - $200 + 40 + 60 + 12 = 312$. Leaving out the 60 gives 252.
8. **C** - 689 rounds to 700 and 52 rounds to 50, so the estimate is $700 \times 50 = 35,000$.
9. **D** - $25 \times 36 = 900$. Since 250 is 25 tens, multiply by 10 more: 9,000.
10. **D** - $62 \times 4 = 248$ and $62 \times 10 = 620$. $248 + 620 = 868$.

Remember

- A partial product comes from multiplying by one digit of the bottom number.
- Write a placeholder zero when you multiply by tens, hundreds and so on.
- Add all partial products to get the final product.
- Estimate by rounding each factor to its greatest place before you multiply.
- An area model splits each factor by place value and shows the same partial products.