

Grade 3 · Understanding Multiplication · Quiz

Common Core 3.OA.A.1, 3.OA.A.3 · mathovore.fr

Name: _____ Date: ____/____/____ Score: _____

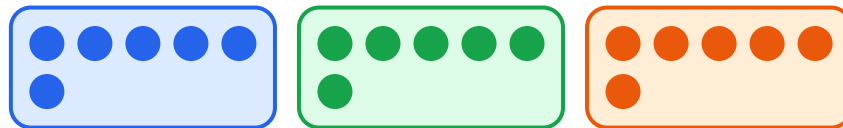
Try these 10 multiple-choice questions on the meaning of multiplication. Each question has one correct answer. Use the pictures to count groups and rows, then read the explanation to check your thinking.

Grade 3 Common Core: 3.OA.A.1 · 3.OA.A.3

Questions

Question 1

Which multiplication sentence matches the picture?



3 groups of 6

3 groups of 6 dots.

- A. $3 \times 6 = 18$
- B. $3 + 6 = 9$
- C. $6 + 6 = 12$
- D. $3 \times 9 = 27$

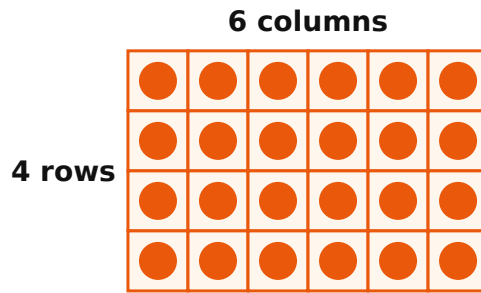
Question 2

What does 7×4 mean?

- A. 7 more than 4
- B. 4 groups of 4
- C. 7 groups of 4
- D. 7 groups of 7

Question 3

How many dots are in the array?



An array with 4 rows and 6 columns.

- A. 10 dots
- B. 24 dots
- C. 20 dots
- D. 28 dots

Question 4

Which multiplication sentence matches $5+5+5+5$?

- A. 5×5
- B. 4×5
- C. $4 + 5$
- D. 5×1

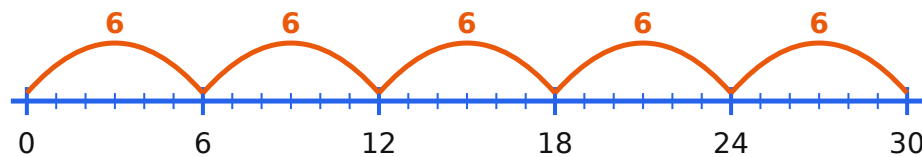
Question 5

Each bag has 3 apples. A grocer has 9 bags. How many apples are in the bags?

- A. 12 apples
- B. 18 apples
- C. 27 apples
- D. 24 apples

Question 6

Which multiplication sentence matches the jumps?



5 jumps of 6 on a number line.

- A. $5 + 6 = 11$
- B. $6 \times 6 = 36$
- C. $5 \times 6 = 30$

D. $5 \times 5 = 25$

Question 7

A rope is 7 feet long. Maya has 4 ropes of that length. What is the total length?

- A. 11 feet
- B. 21 feet
- C. 35 feet
- D. 28 feet

Question 8

What is the value of n in $8 \times 3 = n$?

- A. $n = 24$
- B. $n = 11$
- C. $n = 21$
- D. $n = 32$

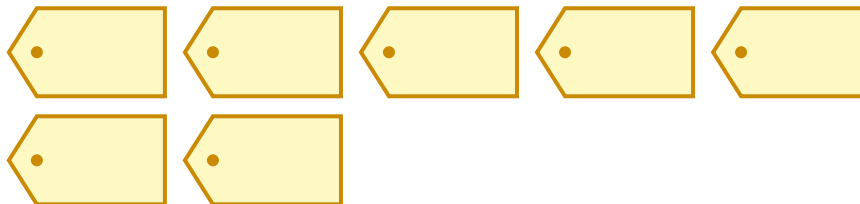
Question 9

Which story matches 6×4 ?

- A. 6 baskets with 4 peaches in each basket
- B. 6 peaches and 4 more peaches
- C. 4 baskets with 5 peaches in each basket
- D. 6 baskets with 6 peaches in each basket

Question 10

Tickets cost each. Ethan buys 7 tickets. What is the total cost?



7 price tags of 5 dollars.

- A. \$12
- B. \$30
- C. \$42
- D. \$35

Answer key

1. **A** – There are 3 groups with 6 dots in each group, so the sentence is 3 times 6 equals 18. Adding 3 and 6 ignores the equal groups.
2. **C** – The first factor is the number of groups, so 7 times 4 means 7 groups of 4. It does not mean adding 7 and 4.
3. **B** – There are 4 rows with 6 dots in each row, and 4 times 6 is 24. Adding 4 and 6 gives only 10.
4. **B** – The number 5 is added 4 times, so there are 4 groups of 5.
5. **C** – 9 groups of 3 give 9 times 3, which is 27. Adding 9 and 3 gives 12, a common mistake.
6. **C** – There are 5 jumps and each jump is 6 long, ending on 30.
7. **D** – 4 groups of 7 feet is 4 times 7, which is 28 feet. Adding gives 11, which does not use equal groups.
8. **A** – 8 groups of 3 is 24. Skip count by 3: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24.
9. **A** – The first factor, 6, is the number of baskets, and the second factor, 4, is the number of peaches in each basket.
10. **D** – 7 groups of is 7 times 5, which is 35. Adding 7 and 5 gives 12, which is wrong.

Remember:

- A product is the total number in equal groups.
- In 5×7 , 5 is the number of groups and 7 is the size of each group.
- An array shows multiplication with equal rows and columns.
- Equal measurements, like 4 ropes that are each 3 feet long, can be multiplied too.
- A letter such as n can stand for the unknown number in an equation.