

Grade 5 · Multiplying Multi-Digit Whole Numbers · Quiz

Common Core 5.NBT.B.5 · mathovore.fr

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

Test yourself with 10 multiple-choice questions on multiplying multi-digit whole numbers. Each question has one correct answer, and the explanation points out the common mistake. Work on scratch paper before you choose an answer.

Grade 5 Common Core: 5.NBT.B.5

Questions

Question 1

The area model shows 34×52 . What is the product?

	30	4
50	1,500	200
2	60	8
	Total: ?	

Area model for 34 times 52.

- A. 1,760
- B. 1,768
- C. 1,708
- D. 1,568

Question 2

What is 408×7 ?

- A. 2,806
- B. 2,156
- C. 28,056
- D. 2,856

Question 3

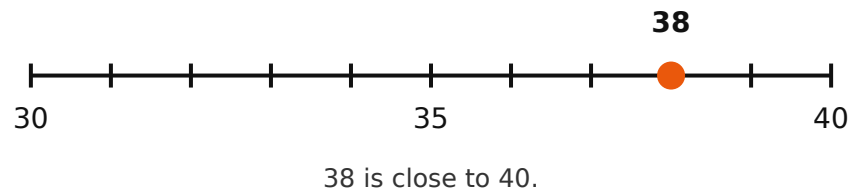
In the standard algorithm for 47×36 , the first row is 282. Which number completes

$$47 \times 36 = 282 + ?$$

- A. 141
- B. 1,692
- C. 1,410
- D. 1,880

Question 4

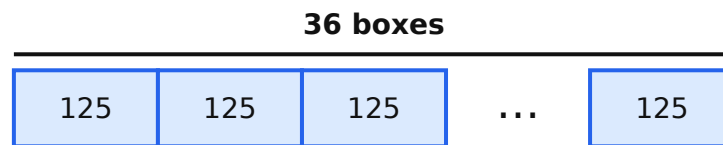
Which is the best estimate for 612×38 ?



- A. 2,400
- B. 24,000
- C. 240,000
- D. 18,000

Question 5

Maya's school orders 36 boxes of markers. Each box has 125 markers. How many markers is that?



36 boxes of 125 markers.

- A. 3,750 markers
- B. 4,250 markers
- C. 4,500 markers
- D. 161 markers

Question 6

What is $1,204 \times 30$?

- A. 3,612
- B. 361,200
- C. 36,012
- D. 36,120

Question 7

Which digit makes $2?6 \times 4 = 1,064$ true?

- A. 6
- B. 4
- C. 7
- D. 9

Question 8

Which expression shows 24×23 split by place value?

- A. $24 \times 20 + 3$
- B. $24 \times 2 + 24 \times 3$
- C. $20 \times 2 + 3 \times 4$
- D. $24 \times 20 + 24 \times 3$

Question 9

Liam found the product of 58 and 27 as shown. What is the correct product?

$$\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ \times 27 \\ \hline 406 \\ 116 \\ \hline 522 \end{array}$$

Liam's work.

- A. 522
- B. 1,566
- C. 1,160
- D. 406

Question 10

What is 234×152 ?

- A. 35,568
- B. 1,872
- C. 35,068
- D. 3,744

Answer key

1. **B** – The cells are 1,500, 200, 60, and 8, which add to 1,768. Leaving out one partial product is the usual mistake.
2. **D** – Seven times 8 is 56, and 7 times 400 is 2,800, so the product is 2,856. Forgetting to carry the 5 gives 2,806.
3. **C** – The 3 in 36 means 30, so the second row is 47 times 30, or 1,410. Forgetting to shift gives 141.
4. **B** – Round to 600 and 40: 600 times 40 is 24,000. Dropping a zero or adding one changes the size by a factor of 10.
5. **C** – 36 times 125 is $3,750 + 750 = 4,500$. Using only 30 boxes gives 3,750, and adding $36 + 125$ gives 161.
6. **D** – 1,204 times 3 is 3,612, and times 30 means one more zero: 36,120.
7. **A** – 266 times 4 is 1,064. A digit of 7 would give 1,104 and a digit of 4 would give 984.
8. **D** – The 23 is $20 + 3$, so both parts must be multiplied by 24. Using 2 instead of 20 loses the place value.
9. **B** – The tens row must be 58 times $20 = 1,160$, not 116. Then $406 + 1,160 = 1,566$.
10. **A** – $468 + 11,700 + 23,400 = 35,568$. Forgetting the placeholder zeros gives a much smaller number.

Remember:

- A partial product multiplies one place-value part of a factor by one part of the other factor.
- In the standard algorithm, a placeholder zero shifts the tens row one place left.
- Round each factor to one nonzero digit to estimate a product quickly.
- A zero inside a factor still holds a place and must be handled in each row.
- The area model and the standard algorithm give the same partial products.