

# HOLY FAMILY BILINGUAL SCHOOL

## MATH STUDY GUIDE – 3RD GRADE

Student's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### 1. EVEN AND ODD NUMBERS

Even numbers end in 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8. Odd numbers end in 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

Examples: 4, 8, and 12 are even. 3, 7, and 15 are odd.

**Practice:**

Write E for even or O for odd.

6 \_\_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. THE COMMUTATIVE PROPERTY OF ADDITION

The commutative property means that you can change the order of the numbers you add and get the same sum.

Example:  $3 + 5 = 8$  and  $5 + 3 = 8$ .

**Practice:**

Complete each number sentence.

$$4 + 6 = \underline{\quad\quad} \quad \text{So} \quad 6 + 4 = \underline{\quad\quad}$$

$$2 + 7 = \underline{\quad\quad} \quad \text{So} \quad 7 + 2 = \underline{\quad\quad}$$

$$10 + 5 = \underline{\quad\quad} \quad \text{So} \quad 5 + 10 = \underline{\quad\quad}$$

### 3. ROUNDING NUMBERS

To round to the nearest ten, look at the ones digit. If it is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4, round down. If it is 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9, round up.

Example: 453 rounds to 450 because the ones digit is 3.

To round to the nearest hundred, look at the tens digit. If it is 0–4, round down. If it is 5–9, round up.

Example: 671 rounds to 700 because the tens digit is 7.

**Practice:**

Round to the nearest ten.

326 → \_\_\_\_\_ 584 → \_\_\_\_\_ 741 → \_\_\_\_\_

Round to the nearest hundred.

241 → \_\_\_\_\_

671 → \_\_\_\_\_

850 → \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4. ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION

Line up the digits by place value. H = Hundreds, T = Tens, O = Ones. Start with the ones column and remember to regroup when needed.

Practice A: Solve.

|   | H | T | O |
|---|---|---|---|
|   | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| + | 4 | 1 | 5 |

|   | H | T | O |
|---|---|---|---|
|   | 8 | 0 | 2 |
| - | 1 | 4 | 6 |

|   | H | T | O |
|---|---|---|---|
|   | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| + | 2 | 4 | 5 |

|   | H | T | O |
|---|---|---|---|
|   | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| - | 1 | 5 | 0 |

|   | H | T | O |
|---|---|---|---|
|   | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| + | 2 | 9 | 9 |

|   | H | T | O |
|---|---|---|---|
|   | 8 | 0 | 2 |
| - | 1 | 4 | 6 |

#### 5. MULTIPLICATION

Multiplication means adding equal groups. The answer to a multiplication problem is called the product.

Example:  $5 \times 7 = 35$ . The product is 35.

Practice: Solve each multiplication sentence, you can use the number line, equal groups, arrays or the multiplication table to solve them.

$3 \times 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$5 \times 7 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$2 \times 6 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$4 \times 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

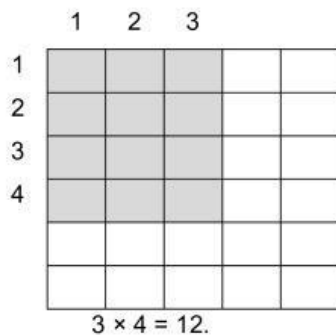
$3 \times 3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$2 \times 8 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

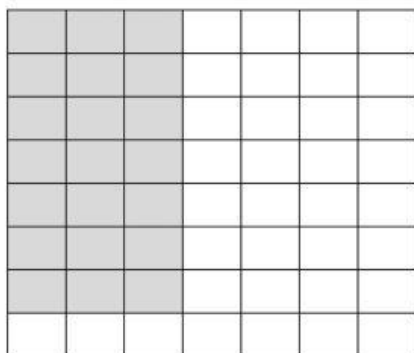
## 6. ARRAYS

An array is a group of objects arranged in equal rows and columns. Count the rows and the objects in each row to write a multiplication sentence.

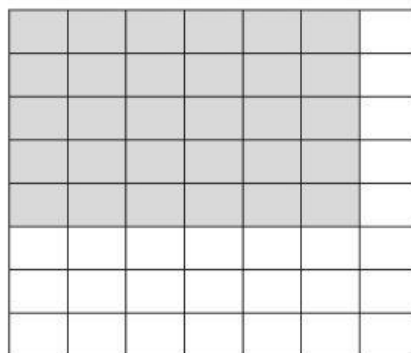
Example:



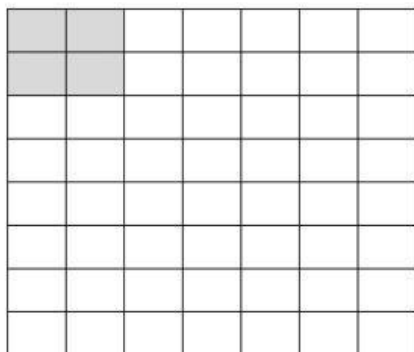
**Practice: Write a multiplication sentence for each array model.**



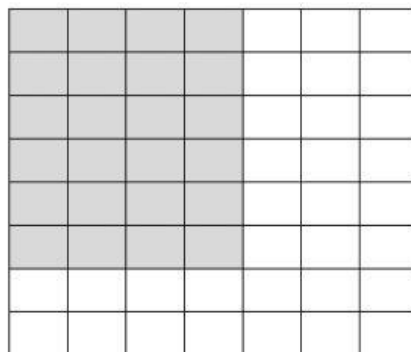
\_\_\_\_\_  $\times$  \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_  $\times$  \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_  $\times$  \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_  $\times$  \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_