A STORY OF UNITS

Lesson 4 Homework 4+3

Name ___________________________  Date ___________________________

Example:

\[ 5 \times 10 = \underline{50} \]

5 ones \times 10 = \underline{5 \text{ tens}}

Draw place value disks and arrows as shown to represent each product.

1.  7 \times 100 = \underline{700}

\[ 7 \times 10 \times 10 = \underline{700} \]

7 ones \times 100 = \underline{7 \text{ thousands}}

2.  7 \times 1,000 = \underline{7,000}

\[ 7 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = \underline{7,000} \]

7 ones \times 1,000 = \underline{7 \text{ thousands}}

3.  Fill in the blanks in the following equations.

a.  8 \times 10 = \underline{80}  

b.  \underline{100} \times 8 = 800

c.  8,000 = \underline{_____} \times 1,000

d.  10 \times 3 = \underline{30}  

e.  3 \times \underline{_____} = 3,000

f.  \underline{_____} \times 3 = 300

g.  1,000 \times 4 = \underline{4000}  

h.  \underline{_____} = 10 \times 4

i.  400 = \underline{4} \times 100

EUREKA MATH

© 2014 Common Core, Inc. All rights reserved. commonscore.org

Lesson 4: Interpret and represent patterns when multiplying by 10, 100, and 1,000 in arrays and numerically.
Draw place value disks and arrows to represent each product.

4. \(15 \times 10 = \) 
   
   (1 ten 5 ones) \(\times 10 = \) 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. \(17 \times 100 = \) 

\(17 \times 10 \times 10 = \) 

(1 ten 7 ones) \(\times 100 = \) 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. \(36 \times 1,000 = \) 
\(36 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = \) 

(3 tens 6 ones) \(\times 1,000 = \) 36 thousands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Decompose each multiple of 10, 100, or 1000 before multiplying.

7. \(2 \times 80 = 2 \times 8 \times \) 
   \(= 16 \times \) 
   \(= \) 

8. \(2 \times 400 = 2 \times \) 
   \(= \) 
   \(= \) 

9. \(5 \times 5,000 = \) 
\(= 25 \times 1,000 \) 
\(= 25,000 \) 

10. \(7 \times 6,000 = \) 
     \(= \) 
     \(= \)