Study Guide
Whole Number Operations

Learning Goals

The student will create and solve single-step and multistep practical problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division with and without remainders of whole numbers

Vocabulary

Sum - the answer in an addition equation
Difference - the distance between 2 numbers on a number line; the answer to a subtraction equation
Product – the answer in a multiplication equation
Factor - a number that is multiplied by another to
Quotient – the answer in a division equation
Divisor – the number that divides into another number
Dividend - the number being divided
Regrouping – an equal exchange from one place to the next (the terms trading/borrowing and carrying are also often used when regrouping)
Whole Numbers - a number from the set {0, 1, 2, 3…}
Estimate – Find a value that is *close enough* to the correct answer (key word: *about*)

$$6 \times 4 = 24$$

Factors   Product

$$\text{Divisor}\,)\overline{\text{Dividend}}^{\;\text{Quotient}}$$

Practice at Home

- Continue to practice basic addition and subtraction facts (flashcards). Many mistakes are often made when incorrectly adding or subtracting two digits. A great FREE resource is to download the interactive game *Timez Attack* from http://www.bigbrainz.com/ . This program individualizes for each child based on the facts that he/she already knows!

- Use real life situations to create story problems for your child to solve.

- When **estimating** whole numbers, round to largest place of the smallest number.

2367	→	2400		4972	→	5000
243	→	200		5241	→	5000
+ 1186	→	+ 1200		+ 1082	→	+1000
		3800				11,000

- **Key words** can help students identify a story problem as an addition or subtraction problem. If the words *about* or *closet to* are used, the solution should be an estimate.
  - **Addition key words** – *all together, together, both, combined, in all, sum, total*

  - **Subtraction key words** – *fewer, left, left over, difference, how many more, how much more, comparing words that end in –er (higher, faster, older)*

  - **Multiplication key words –** *each (used when searching for a total)*

  - **Division key words –** *each (used when sharing or grouping), equally; same amount*

1. The farmer's market sold 307 pumpkins last weekend. On Saturday they sold 179. How many did they sell on Sunday?

A   128
B   272
C   486
D   487

2. Susan went shopping with her mom. She spent $32 on jeans, $38 on a sweatshirt and $18 on a t-shirt. Which is the best estimate of how much money she spent?

A   about $80
B   about $90
C   about $100
D   about $110

3. Michael earned $159 by mowing lawns all summer. If he mowed 39 lawns, about how much did he make per lawn?

A $3.00
B $4.00
C $30.00
D $40.00

4. Katie is placing her seashell collection in a special case. There are 5 compartments in the case. She can fit 12 shells in each compartment. She has already put 25 shells in the case. How many more shells can she fit?

A   32
B   35
C   45
D   60

5. Mr. Hodell is buying pencils for his students. He has 98 students in his classes. The pencils come in packages of 7. How many packages of pencils should Mr. Hodell buy?

A   11
B   12
C   13
D   14

6. Forty-five students are attending a play at the Barksdale Theatre. Each ticket costs $26. How much money will it cost for all the students to attend the play?

F $71
G $1,070
H $1,170
J $1,440