



Subject: Grade 5 Mathematics

Topic: Whole Numbers: Multiplication

Total: 40 Marks

1. 2 | left

4 marks

Explanation:

Example:

$$35 \times 100 = 3\,500$$

The 3 and 5 both moved two digits to the left.

2. 20

3 marks

Explanation:

$$10\,000 \div 500 = 20$$

3. 14 | 30 | 4 200

6 marks

Explanation:

1. $42 \div 3 = 14$

2. $420 \div 14 = 30$

3. $140 \times 30 = 4\,200$

4. 9

3 marks

Explanation:

$$1 \times 1 = 1$$

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$4 \times 4 = 16$$

$$5 \times 5 = 25$$

$$6 \times 6 = 36$$

$$7 \times 7 = 49$$

$$8 \times 8 = 64$$

$$9 \times 9 = 81$$

5. 64 | 256

4 marks

Explanation:

The numbers are multiplied by 4 to get to the next one.

1. $16 \times 4 = 64$

2. $64 \times 4 = 256$

6. 140 | 280 | 70

6 marks

Explanation:

1. $560 \div 4 = 140$

2. $560 \div 2 = 280$

3. $560 \div 8 = 70$

7. 1 400

3 marks

Explanation:

$R1 = 100c$

$14 \times 100c = 1\,400c$

8. 60

3 marks

Explanation:

$5 \times 12 = 60$

9. C: 54

4 marks

Explanation:

The numbers are multiplied by 3 each time to arrive at the next answer.

$18 \times 3 = 54$

10. A: 24

4 marks

Explanation:

$$9 + 3 \times 5$$

$$= 9 + (3 \times 5) \text{ [order of operations]}$$

$$= 9 + 15$$

$$= 24$$

Total: 40 Marks