# Grade 5:

# Resources for Developing Grade-Level Fluencies

#### **RELEVANT STANDARD:**

5.NBT.B.5 Fluently multiply multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm.

#### **HOW TO USE THESE RESOURCES:**

This document provides a set of short activities extracted from Engage NY, an Open Education Resource, to supplement the fluency practice in *GO Math!*. Although many *GO Math!* lessons include "Fluency Builders," they don't always align to grade-level expectations. Teachers are encouraged to use the activities that do align to the above standard and supplement with the resources in this document.

The activities are designed to support students' progress toward the grade-level fluency articulated in 5.NBT.B.5. They are intentionally short, providing educators the flexibility to use them before or after a lesson or anytime during the school day. Many of the sprints and fluency activities review prerequisite skills that will help students reach the proficiency required by the end of the grade. The fluency activities can be repeated as needed throughout the year using different numbers. The resources can be used from the start of the year, as Chapter 1 of *GO Math!* focuses on 5.NBT.B.5.

#### **GRADE-SPECIFIC NOTES:**

5.NBT.B.5 is introduced in Chapter 1 of the *GO Math!* materials. Practice on this standard should be distributed throughout the year, to ensure fluency is attained and maintained. A few sample fluency activities are provided to reinforce place value concepts and mental computation. In addition, worksheets with computation practice are provided and should be distributed throughout the year.

# ACTIVITIES TO USE TO DEVELOP FLUENCY WITH MULTI-DIGIT MULTIPLICATION USING THE STANDARD ALGORITHM:

## **Selected Fluency Activities:**

#### MULTIPLY BY 10, 100, AND 1,000 (3 minutes)

#### Directions:

T: (Write  $3 \times 10$ .) Say the product.

S: 30.

Repeat the process using the following possible sequence:  $3 \times 100$ ,  $3 \times 1,000$ ,  $5 \times 1,000$ ,  $0.005 \times 1,000$ ,  $50 \times 100$ ,  $0.05 \times 100$ ,  $30 \times 100$ ,  $30 \times 1,000$ ,  $32 \times 1,000$ ,  $0.32 \times 1,000$ ,  $52 \times 100$ ,  $52 \times 100$ ,  $4 \times 10$ ,  $0.4 \times 10$ , 0.4

EngageNY, Module 2, Lesson 1

#### 2. MULTIPLY BY MULTIPLES OF 10 (2 minutes)

Materials: (S) Personal white board

Directions:

T: (Write  $31 \times 10 = .$ ) Say the multiplication sentence.

S:  $31 \times 10 = 310$ .

T: (Write  $310 \times 2$  = beside  $31 \times 10$  = 310.) Say the multiplication sentence.

S:  $310 \times 2 = 620$ .

T: (Write 310  $\times$  20 = below 310  $\times$  2 = 620.) Write 310  $\times$  20 as a three-step multiplication sentence, taking out the ten.

S:  $310 \times 10 \times 2 = 6,200$ .

T: Show your personal white board. (Check for accuracy.)

Direct students to solve using the same method for  $23 \times 40$  and  $32 \times 30$ .

EngageNY, Module 2, Lesson 2

This activity can be repeated using the same routine with the following sequences of problems:

- 21 × 40
- 213 × 30
- 4,213 × 20
- 41 × 10
- 410 x 2
- 32 x 30
- 43 × 30

#### 3. ESTIMATE PRODUCTS (5 minutes)

Materials: (S) Personal white board

#### Directions:

T: (Write  $421 \times 18 \approx$ \_\_\_\_  $\times$ \_\_\_ = \_\_\_.) Round 421 to the nearest hundred.

S: 400.

T: (Write  $421 \times 18 \approx 400 \times ___ = ___$ .) Round 18 to the nearest ten.

S: 20

T: (Write  $421 \times 18 \approx 400 \times 20 = ____.$ ) What's  $400 \times 20$ ?

S: 8,000.

T: (Write  $421 \times 18 \approx 400 \times 20 = 8,000$ .)

T: (Write  $323 \times 21 \approx$ \_\_\_\_  $\times$ \_\_\_ = \_\_\_.) On your personal white board, write the multiplication sentence rounding each factor to arrive at a reasonable estimate of the product.

S: (Write  $323 \times 21 \approx 300 \times 20 = 6,000$ .)

Repeat the process and procedure for  $1,950 \times 42$  and  $2,480 \times 27$ . Ask students to explain the reasoning behind their estimates.

EngageNY, Module 2, Lesson 3

This activity can be repeated using the same routine with the following sequences of problems:

 $igoplus 409 \times 21 \\ igoplus 287 \times 64 \\ igoplus 3,875 \times 92 \\ igoplus 6,130 \times 37 \\ igoplus 412 \times 231 \\ igoplus 523 \times 298 \\ igoplus 684 \times 347 \\ igoplus 908 \times 297 \\ igoplus 421 \times 18 \\ igoplus 323 \times 21 \\ igoplus 1,950 \times 42 \\ igoplus 2,480 \times 27 \\ igoplus 2$ 

#### **4. ESTIMATE PRODUCTS** (4 minutes)

Materials: (S) Estimate Products Pattern Sheet

**Note:** This fluency activity helps bolster students' understanding of and automaticity with the estimation of products.

#### Directions:

Distribute the Estimate Products pattern sheet, and give students two minutes to do as many problems as they can. Probe the room, correcting misunderstandings and encouraging students to use mental math strategies. When estimating, allow students flexibility when approximating factors. For example, when estimating the product of  $23 \times 42$ , a student may find that  $25 \times 40$  or  $20 \times 40$  are both logical approximations.

EngageNY, Module 2, Lesson 5

#### **5. MULTIPLY BY MULTIPLES OF 100** (4 minutes)

Materials: (S) Personal white board

**Note:** This review fluency activity helps preserve skills students learned and mastered in Module 1 and lays the groundwork for future concepts.

#### Directions:

T: (Write  $31 \times 100 =$ \_\_\_\_.) Say the multiplication sentence with the answer.

S:  $31 \times 100 = 3,100$ .

T: (Write  $3{,}100 \times 2 =$  \_\_\_\_ below  $31 \times 100 = 3{,}100$ .) Say the multiplication sentence.

S:  $3,100 \times 2 = 6,200$ .

T: (Write  $31 \times 200 = \_\_\_$  below  $3,100 \times 2 = 6,200$ .) Say  $31 \times 200$  as a three-step multiplication sentence, taking out the hundred.

S:  $31 \times 100 \times 2 = 6,200$ .

T: (Write  $31 \times 200 = 6.200$ .)

Direct students to solve using the same method for  $24 \times 300$  and  $34 \times 200$ .

#### EngageNY, Module 2, Lesson 5

This activity can be repeated using the same routine with the following sequence of problems:

- 21 × 400
- 312 × 300,
- 2.314 × 200

#### **6. MULTIPLY** (4 minutes)

Materials: (S) Personal white boards

Note: This fluency activity reviews year-long fluency standards.

#### Directions:

T: Solve 34x 21 using the standard algorithm.

S: (Solve 34 ×21 using the standard algorithm. The product is 714.)

Continue the process for 234 ×21, 46 ×32, 146 32, and 537 ×35.

#### EngageNY, Module 6, Lesson 4

This activity can be repeated using the same routine with the following sequences of problems:

● 45 × 25	● 49 × 43	● 68 × 43
● 345 × 25	● 249 × 43	● 368 × 43
• 59 × 23	● 67 × 32	● 76 × 54
● 149 × 23	● 867 × 32	● 876 × 54
• 756 × 43	● 938 × 27	● 978 × 86
•		
● 34 × 24	• 5/ × 3/	● 97 × 64
● 134 × 24	● 457 × 37	● 897 × 64
● 46 × 42	● 68 × 43	● 89 × 67
● 346 × 42	● 568 × 43	● 789 × 67
• 768 × 37	● 749 × 72	● 698 × 86
	<ul> <li>345 x 25</li> <li>59 x 23</li> <li>149 x 23</li> <li>756 x 43</li> <li>34 x 24</li> <li>134 x 24</li> <li>46 x 42</li> <li>346 x 42</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>345 x 25</li> <li>249 x 43</li> <li>59 x 23</li> <li>67 x 32</li> <li>149 x 23</li> <li>867 x 32</li> <li>756 x 43</li> <li>938 x 27</li> <li>34 x 24</li> <li>134 x 24</li> <li>457 x 37</li> <li>46 x 42</li> <li>346 x 42</li> <li>568 x 43</li> </ul>

#### **SPRINTS:**

All 5th grade sprints related to 5.NBT.B.5 can be found in Appendix A

#### **Directions for Administration of Sprints**

A Sprint has two parts, A and B, with closely related problems on each. Each part is organized into four quadrants that move from simple to complex. This builds a challenge into each Sprint for every learner. Before the lesson, print Sprint A and Sprint B on two separate sheets of paper. Students complete the two parts of the Sprint in quick succession with the goal of improving for the second part, even if only by one more. With practice, the following routine takes about 9 minutes.

#### **SPRINT A**

Place Sprint A face down on student desks, and instruct students not to look at the problems until a signal is given.

T: You will have 60 seconds to do as many problems as you can. I do not expect you to finish all of them, just as many as you can, trying for your personal best.

T: Take your mark! Get set! THINK!

Students turn papers over and work furiously to finish as many problems as they can in 60 seconds. Time precisely.

T: Stop! Circle the last problem you completed. I will read just the answers. If you got the answer right, call out "Yes!" If you made a mistake, circle it. Ready?

Repeat to the end of Sprint A or until no student has a correct answer.

T: Now, at the top of the page, write the number of problems you got correct. This is your personal goal for Sprint B.

T: How many of you got one right? (All hands should go up.)

T: Keep your hand up until I say a number that is one more than the number you got right. So, if you got 14 right, when I say 15, your hand goes down. Ready?

T: (Continue quickly.) How many got two right? Three? Four? Five? (Continue until all hands are down.)

If the class needs more practice with Sprint A, continue with the optional routine presented below.

T: Take one minute to do more problems on this half of the Sprint.

As students work, the student who scored highest on Sprint A might pass out Sprint B.

T: Stop! I will read just the answers. If you got it right, call out "Yes!" If you made a mistake, circle it. Ready? Read the answers to the first half again as students stand.

Movement: To keep the energy and fun going, do a stretch or a movement game in between Sprints.

#### **SPRINT B**

Place Sprint B face down on student desks, and instruct students not to look at the problems until a signal is given. Repeat the procedure for Sprint A up through the show of hands for how many correct answers.

T: Stand up if you got more correct on the second Sprint than on the first.

S: (Stand.)

T: Keep standing until I say the number that tells how many more you got right on Sprint B. If you got three more right on Sprint B than on Sprint A, when I say three, you sit down. Ready?

Call out numbers, starting with one. Students sit as the number by which they improved is called. Students may take Sprints home.

#### **COMPUTATION PRACTICE:**

- Multiply a three-digit by a two-digit number
- Multiply a three-digit by a three-digit number
- Multiply a four-digit by a two-digit number
- Multiply a four-digit by a three-digit number

# Appendix A

Α

Multiply.

# Correct \_\_\_\_\_

	ічинріу.			
1	12 x 10 =	23	34 x 10 =	
2	14 x 10 =	24	134 x 10 =	
3	15 x 10 =	25	234 x 10 =	
4	17 x 10 =	26	334 x 10 =	
5	81 x 10 =	27	834 x 10 =	
6	10 x 81 =	28	10 x 834 =	
7	21 x 10 =	29	45 x 10 =	
8	22 x 10 =	30	145 x 10 =	
9	23 x 10 =	31	245 x 10 =	
10	29 x 10 =	32	345 x 10 =	
11	92 x 10 =	33	945 x 10 =	
12	10 x 92 =	34	56 x 10 =	
13	18 x 10 =	35	456 x 10 =	
14	19 x 10 =	36	556 x 10 =	
15	20 x 10 =	37	950 x 10 =	
16	30 x 10 =	38	10 x 950 =	
17	40 x 10 =	39	16 x 10 =	
18	80 x 10 =	40	10 x 60 =	
19	10 x 80 =	41	493 x 10 =	
20	10 x 50 =	42	10 x 84 =	
21	10 x 90 =	43	96 x 10 =	
22	10 x 70 =	44	10 x 580 =	



Lesson 1:

Date:

Reason concretely and pictorially using place value understanding to relate adjacent base ten units from millions to thousandths. 10/21/14

1.A.10

В	Multiply.	Improvement	#	Correct
1	13 x 10 =	23	43 x 10 =	
2	14 x 10 =	24	143 x 10 =	
3	15 x 10 =	25	243 x 10 =	
4	19 x 10 =	26	343 x 10 =	
5	91 x 10 =	27	743 x 10 =	
6	10 x 91 =	28	10 x 743 =	
7	31 x 10 =	29	54 x 10 =	
8	32 x 10 =	30	154 x 10 =	
9	33 x 10 =	31	254 x 10 =	
10	38 x 10 =	32	354 x 10 =	
11	83 x 10 =	33	854 x 10 =	
12	10 x 83 =	34	65 x 10 =	
13	28 x 10 =	35	465 x 10 =	
14	29 x 10 =	36	565 x 10 =	
15	30 x 10 =	37	960 x 10 =	
16	40 x 10 =	38	10 x 960 =	
17	50 x 10 =	39	17 x 10 =	
18	90 x 10 =	40	10 x 70 =	
19	10 x 90 =	41	582 x 10 =	
20	10 x 20 =	42	10 x 73 =	
21	10 x 60 =	43	98 x 10 =	
22	10 x 80 =	44	10 x 470 =	



Lesson 1:

Date:

Reason concretely and pictorially using place value understanding to relate adjacent base ten units from millions to thousandths. 10/21/14



1.A.11

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Number Correct: \_\_\_\_\_

## Multiply by 10, 100, and 1,000

1.	9 × 10 =	
2.	9 × 100 =	
3.	9 × 1,000 =	
4.	8 × 10 =	
5.	80 × 10 =	
6.	80 × 100 =	
7.	80 × 1,000 =	
8.	7 × 10 =	
9.	70 × 10 =	
10.	700 × 10 =	
11.	700 × 100 =	
12.	700 × 1,000 =	
13.	2 × 10 =	
14.	30 × 10 =	
15.	32 × 10 =	
16.	4 × 10 =	
17.	50 × 10 =	
18.	54 × 10 =	
19.	37 × 10 =	
20.	84 × 10 =	
21.	84 × 100 =	
22.	84 × 1,000 =	

23.	73 × 1,000 =	
24.	60 × 10 =	
25.	600 × 10 =	
26.	600 × 100 =	
27.	65 × 100 =	
28.	652 × 100 =	
29.	342 × 100 =	
30.	800 × 100 =	
31.	800 × 1,000 =	
32.	860 × 1,000 =	
33.	867 × 1,000 =	
34.	492 × 1,000 =	
35.	34 × 10 =	
36.	629 × 10 =	
37.	94 × 100 =	
38.	238 × 100 =	
39.	47 × 1,000 =	
40.	294 × 1,000 =	
41.	174 × 100 =	
42.	285 × 1,000 =	
43.	951 × 100 =	
44.	129 × 1,000 =	



Lesson 2:

Estimate multi-digit products by rounding factors to a basic fact and using place value patterns.



Multiply by 10, 100, and 1,000

Number Correct:	
Improvement:	

1.	8 × 10 =
2.	8 × 100 =
3.	8 × 1,000 =
4.	7 × 10 =
5.	70 × 10 =
6.	70 × 100 =
7.	70 × 1,000 =
8.	6 × 10 =
9.	60 × 10 =
10.	600 × 10 =
11.	600 × 100 =
12.	600 × 1,000 =
13.	3 × 10 =
14.	20 × 10 =
15.	23 × 10 =
16.	5 × 10 =
17.	40 × 10 =
18.	45 × 10 =
19.	73 × 10 =
20.	48 × 10 =
21.	48 × 100 =
22.	48 × 1,000 =

23.	37 × 1,000 =	
24.	50 × 10 =	
25.	500 × 10 =	
26.	500 × 100 =	
27.	56 × 100 =	
28.	562 × 100 =	
29.	432 × 100 =	
30.	700 × 100 =	
31.	700 × 1,000 =	
32.	760 × 1,000 =	
33.	765 × 1,000 =	
34.	942 × 1,000 =	
35.	74 × 10 =	
36.	269 × 10 =	
37.	49 × 100 =	
38.	328 × 100 =	
39.	37 × 1,000 =	
40.	924 × 1,000 =	
41.	147 × 100 =	
42.	825 × 1,000 =	
43.	651 × 100 =	
44.	192 × 1,000 =	



Lesson 2:

Estimate multi-digit products by rounding factors to a basic fact and using place value patterns.



Number Correct: \_\_\_\_\_

# Multiply by Multiples of 10 and 100

1.	2 × 10 =	
2.	12 × 10 =	
3.	12 × 100 =	
4.	4 × 10 =	
5.	34 × 10 =	
6.	34 × 100 =	
7.	7 × 10 =	
8.	27 × 10 =	
9.	27 × 100 =	
10.	3 × 10 =	
11.	3 × 2 =	
12.	3 × 20 =	
13.	13 × 10 =	
14.	13 × 2 =	
15.	13 × 20 =	
16.	13 × 100 =	
17.	13 × 200 =	
18.	2 × 4 =	
19.	22 × 4 =	
20.	22 × 40 =	
21.	22 × 400 =	
22.	33 × 2 =	

23.	33 × 20 =	
24.	33 × 200 =	
25.	24 × 10 =	
26.	24 × 20 =	
27.	24 × 100 =	
28.	24 × 200 =	
29.	23 × 30 =	
30.	23 × 300 =	
31.	71 × 2 =	
32.	71 × 20 =	
33.	14 × 2=	
34.	14 × 3 =	
35.	14 × 30 =	
36.	14 × 300 =	
37.	82 × 20 =	
38.	15 × 300 =	
39.	71 × 600 =	
40.	18 × 40 =	
41.	75 × 30 =	
42.	84 × 300 =	
43.	87 × 60 =	
44.	79 × 800 =	



Lesson 7:

Connect area models and the distributive property to partial products of the standard algorithm with renaming.

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Multiply by Multiples of 10 and 100

Number Correct:	
Improvement:	

1.	3 × 10 =
2.	13 × 10 =
3.	13 × 100 =
4.	5 × 10 =
5.	35 × 10 =
6.	35 × 100 =
7.	8 × 10 =
8.	28 × 10 =
9.	28 × 100 =
10.	4 × 10 =
11.	4 × 2 =
12.	4 × 20 =
13.	14 × 10 =
14.	14 × 2 =
15.	14 × 20 =
16.	14 × 100 =
17.	14 × 200 =
18.	2 × 3 =
19.	22 × 3 =
20.	22 × 30 =
21.	22 × 300 =
22.	44 × 2 =
	,

23.	44 × 20 =
24.	44 × 200 =
25.	42 × 10 =
26.	42 × 20 =
27.	42 × 100 =
28.	42 × 200 =
29.	32 × 30 =
30.	32 × 300 =
31.	81 × 2 =
32.	81 × 20 =
33.	13 × 3 =
34.	13 × 4 =
35.	13 × 40 =
36.	13 × 400 =
37.	72 × 30 =
38.	15 × 300 =
39.	81 × 600 =
40.	16 × 40 =
41.	65 × 30 =
42.	48 × 300 =
43.	89 × 60 =
44.	76 × 800 =



Lesson 7:



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Number Correct: \_\_\_\_\_

# Multiply by Multiples of 10 and 100

1.	2 × 10 =	
2.	12 × 10 =	
3.	12 × 100 =	
4.	4 × 10 =	
5.	34 × 10 =	
6.	34 × 100 =	
7.	7 × 10 =	
8.	27 × 10 =	
9.	27 × 100 =	
10.	3 × 10 =	
11.	3 × 2 =	
12.	3 × 20 =	
13.	13 × 10 =	
14.	13 × 2 =	
15.	13 × 20 =	
16.	13 × 100 =	
17.	13 × 200 =	
18.	2 × 4 =	
19.	22 × 4 =	
20.	22 × 40 =	
21.	22 × 400 =	
22.	33 × 2 =	

23.	33 × 20 =
24.	33 × 200 =
25.	24 × 10 =
26.	24 × 20 =
27.	24 × 100 =
28.	24 × 200 =
29.	23 × 30 =
30.	23 × 300 =
31.	71 × 2 =
32.	71 × 20 =
33.	14 × 2=
34.	14 × 3 =
35.	14 × 30 =
36.	14 × 300 =
37.	82 × 20 =
38.	15 × 300 =
39.	71 × 600 =
40.	18 × 40 =
41.	75 × 30 =
42.	84 × 300 =
43.	87 × 60 =
44.	79 × 800 =



Lesson 19:

Draw kites and squares to clarify their attributes, and define kites and squares based on those attributes.

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Multiply by Multiples of 10 and 100

Number Correct: \_\_\_\_\_ Improvement: \_\_\_\_\_

	<del>_</del>
1.	3 × 10 =
2.	13 × 10 =
3.	13 × 100 =
4.	5 × 10 =
5.	35 × 10 =
6.	35 × 100 =
7.	8 × 10 =
8.	28 × 10 =
9.	28 × 100 =
10.	4 × 10 =
11.	4 × 2 =
12.	4 × 20 =
13.	14 × 10 =
14.	14 × 2 =
15.	14 × 20 =
16.	14 × 100 =
17.	14 × 200 =
18.	2 × 3 =
19.	22 × 3 =
20.	22 × 30 =
21.	22 × 300 =
22.	44 × 2 =

	1	
23.	44 × 20 =	
24.	44 × 200 =	
25.	42 × 10 =	
26.	42 × 20 =	
27.	42 × 100 =	
28.	42 × 200 =	
29.	32 × 30 =	
30.	32 × 300 =	
31.	81 × 2 =	
32.	81 × 20 =	
33.	13 × 3 =	
34.	13 × 4 =	
35.	13 × 40 =	
36.	13 × 400 =	
37.	72 × 30 =	
38.	15 × 300 =	
39.	81 × 600 =	
40.	16 × 40 =	
41.	65 × 30 =	
42.	48 × 300 =	
43.	89 × 60 =	
44.	76 × 800 =	
	L.	



Lesson 19:

Draw kites and squares to clarify their attributes, and define kites and squares based on those attributes.

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