

# **ELEMENTARY MATH GUIDE**

Basic Arithmetic for Grades 4-6

Master the fundamentals that every student needs

**Global Sovereign University**

Building a Bridge to Freedom Through Education

# How to Use This Guide

This workbook covers essential math skills for grades 4-6. Each section builds on the previous one, so work through them in order. Practice every problem—repetition builds mastery.

## Study Tips:

- Work without a calculator to build mental math skills
- Show all your work—it helps you find mistakes
- Check answers with the Answer Key at the end
- Review sections where you made errors before moving on

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# Section 1: Place Value

Understanding place value is the foundation of all math. Each digit in a number has a value based on its position.

## The Place Value Chart

| Millions  | Hundred Thousands | Ten Thousands | Thousands | Hundreds | Tens | Ones |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|------|------|
| 1,000,000 | 100,000           | 10,000        | 1,000     | 100      | 10   | 1    |

**Example:** In the number 4,523,867:

- The 4 is in the millions place (value: 4,000,000)
- The 5 is in the hundred thousands place (value: 500,000)
- The 2 is in the ten thousands place (value: 20,000)
- The 3 is in the thousands place (value: 3,000)
- The 8 is in the hundreds place (value: 800)
- The 6 is in the tens place (value: 60)
- The 7 is in the ones place (value: 7)

## Expanded Form

Expanded form shows a number as the sum of each digit's value.

**Example:**  $5,432 = 5,000 + 400 + 30 + 2$

## Comparing Numbers

To compare numbers, start at the leftmost digit and compare place by place.

- $>$  means 'greater than' (5  $>$  3 means 5 is greater than 3)
- $<$  means 'less than' (2  $<$  7 means 2 is less than 7)
- $=$  means 'equal to'

## Rounding Numbers

**Rule:** Look at the digit to the RIGHT of the place you're rounding to.

- If it's 5 or more, round UP

- If it's 4 or less, round DOWN

**Example:** Round 3,847 to the nearest hundred → Look at the tens digit (4). Since  $4 < 5$ , round down: 3,800

### Practice: Place Value

1. In 7,294,518, what digit is in the ten thousands place? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the value of the 6 in 562,403? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Write 8,045 in expanded form: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Compare: 45,678 ■ 45,687 (write  $<$ ,  $>$ , or  $=$ )
5. Round 6,752 to the nearest hundred: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Round 34,567 to the nearest thousand: \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 2: Addition

Addition combines numbers to find a total (sum). When adding multi-digit numbers, line up the place values and add column by column from right to left.

### Adding with Regrouping (Carrying)

When a column adds up to 10 or more, write the ones digit and carry the tens digit to the next column.

**Example:**  $467 + 285$

467

+ 285

-----

Step 1: Ones column:  $7 + 5 = 12 \rightarrow$  Write 2, carry 1

Step 2: Tens column:  $1 + 6 + 8 = 15 \rightarrow$  Write 5, carry 1

Step 3: Hundreds column:  $1 + 4 + 2 = 7$

**Answer:** 752

### Adding Larger Numbers

**Example:**  $4,567 + 2,845$

4,567

+ 2,845

-----

7,412

### Mental Math Strategy: Make Tens

To add quickly, look for numbers that make 10. Example:  $8 + 7 = 8 + 2 + 5 = 10 + 5 = 15$

### Practice: Addition

Solve each problem. Show your work.

$1) 456 + 378 =$

$2) 892 + 567 =$

$3) 1,234 + 5,678 =$

$4) 3,456 + 2,789 =$

$5) 12,345 + 8,765 =$

$6) 45,678 + 23,456 =$

7. A school has 1,245 students. Next year, 387 new students will enroll. How many students will there be? \_\_\_\_\_

8. Maria saved \$2,456. She earned \$1,875 more. How much does she have now? \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 3: Subtraction

Subtraction finds the difference between numbers. When subtracting multi-digit numbers, line up place values and subtract column by column from right to left.

### Subtracting with Regrouping (Borrowing)

When the top digit is smaller than the bottom digit, borrow 1 from the next column to the left.

**Example:** 532 - 287

532

- 287

-----

Step 1: Ones: Can't take 7 from 2. Borrow from tens:  $12 - 7 = 5$

Step 2: Tens: 2 (was 3) - 8? Can't. Borrow from hundreds:  $12 - 8 = 4$

Step 3: Hundreds: 4 (was 5) - 2 = 2

**Answer:** 245

### Subtracting Across Zeros

**Example:** 500 - 267

When you need to borrow from a zero, keep moving left until you find a digit to borrow from.

500 → 4 hundreds, 10 tens → 4 hundreds, 9 tens, 10 ones

Then subtract:  $500 - 267 = 233$

### Checking Your Work

Add your answer to the number you subtracted. It should equal the original number.

Check:  $245 + 287 = 532 \checkmark$

### Practice: Subtraction

1)  $745 - 368 =$

2)  $903 - 456 =$

3)  $1,000 - 573 =$

4)  $5,432 - 2,876 =$

5)  $10,000 - 4,567 =$

6)  $23,456 - 8,789 =$

7. A store had 2,500 items. They sold 1,847 items. How many remain? \_\_\_\_\_

8. Tom has \$5,000. He spends \$2,375. How much does he have left? \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 4: Multiplication

Multiplication is repeated addition. Knowing your times tables (1-12) by heart is essential for math success.

### Multiplication Facts (Times Tables)

You must memorize these. Practice until you can answer any fact in 3 seconds or less.

| <b>x</b> | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12  |
|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1        | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12  |
| 2        | 2  | 4  | 6  | 8  | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18  | 20  | 22  | 24  |
| 3        | 3  | 6  | 9  | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27  | 30  | 33  | 36  |
| 4        | 4  | 8  | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36  | 40  | 44  | 48  |
| 5        | 5  | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45  | 50  | 55  | 60  |
| 6        | 6  | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54  | 60  | 66  | 72  |
| 7        | 7  | 14 | 21 | 28 | 35 | 42 | 49 | 56 | 63  | 70  | 77  | 84  |
| 8        | 8  | 16 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 56 | 64 | 72  | 80  | 88  | 96  |
| 9        | 9  | 18 | 27 | 36 | 45 | 54 | 63 | 72 | 81  | 90  | 99  | 108 |
| 10       | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90  | 100 | 110 | 120 |
| 11       | 11 | 22 | 33 | 44 | 55 | 66 | 77 | 88 | 99  | 110 | 121 | 132 |
| 12       | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | 60 | 72 | 84 | 96 | 108 | 120 | 132 | 144 |

## Multi-Digit Multiplication

**Example:**  $234 \times 6$

234

$\times 6$

-----

Step 1:  $6 \times 4 = 24 \rightarrow$  Write 4, carry 2

Step 2:  $6 \times 3 = 18$ , plus 2 = 20  $\rightarrow$  Write 0, carry 2

Step 3:  $6 \times 2 = 12$ , plus 2 = 14

**Answer:** 1,404

## Multiplying by Two-Digit Numbers

**Example:**  $45 \times 23$

45

$\times 23$

-----

135 ( $45 \times 3$ )

900 ( $45 \times 20$ , shift one place left)

-----

1,035

## Multiplication Tricks

- $\times 10$ : Add a zero ( $35 \times 10 = 350$ )
- $\times 100$ : Add two zeros ( $35 \times 100 = 3,500$ )
- $\times 5$ : Multiply by 10, then divide by 2 ( $48 \times 5 = 480 \div 2 = 240$ )
- $\times 9$ : Multiply by 10, then subtract the original ( $7 \times 9 = 70 - 7 = 63$ )

## Practice: Multiplication

$1) 67 \times 8 =$

$2) 245 \times 6 =$

$3) 378 \times 9 =$

$4) 56 \times 34 =$

$5) 123 \times 45 =$

$6) 456 \times 78 =$

7. A bookstore sells 24 boxes of books. Each box has 36 books. How many books total? \_\_\_\_\_

8. A factory makes 1,250 items per day. How many in 7 days? \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 5: Division

Division splits a number into equal groups. It's the opposite of multiplication.

### Division Vocabulary

- **Dividend:** The number being divided (the total)
- **Divisor:** The number you divide by (group size)
- **Quotient:** The answer (number of groups)
- **Remainder:** What's left over

Example:  $17 \div 5 = 3 \text{ R}2$  (17 is dividend, 5 is divisor, 3 is quotient, 2 is remainder)

### Long Division Steps: DMSB

Divide → Multiply → Subtract → Bring down → Repeat

**Example:**  $847 \div 3$

Step 1:  $8 \div 3 = 2$  (write 2 above the 8)

Step 2:  $2 \times 3 = 6$  (write below 8)

Step 3:  $8 - 6 = 2$

Step 4: Bring down 4 → 24

Step 5:  $24 \div 3 = 8$  (write 8)

Step 6:  $8 \times 3 = 24$ ,  $24 - 24 = 0$

Step 7: Bring down 7 → 7

Step 8:  $7 \div 3 = 2 \text{ R}1$

**Answer:** 282 R1 (Check:  $282 \times 3 + 1 = 847 \checkmark$ )

### Division with Larger Divisors

**Example:**  $1,596 \div 12$

- $15 \div 12 = 1 \text{ R}3$
- Bring down 9 → 39  $\div 12 = 3 \text{ R}3$

- Bring down 6 →  $36 \div 12 = 3$  R0

**Answer: 133**

## Checking Division

Quotient × Divisor + Remainder = Dividend

## Practice: Division

1)  $456 \div 8 =$

2)  $729 \div 9 =$

3)  $1,024 \div 4 =$

4)  $2,345 \div 5 =$

5)  $1,872 \div 12 =$

6)  $3,654 \div 18 =$

7. 1,440 students are divided into 32 classrooms. How many per class? \_\_\_\_\_

8. 5,000 items are packed into boxes of 25. How many boxes? \_\_\_\_\_

# Section 6: Order of Operations

When a problem has multiple operations, you must solve them in the correct order. Use PEMDAS.

## PEMDAS

**P** - Parentheses first

**E** - Exponents (powers)

**M/D** - Multiplication and Division (left to right)

**A/S** - Addition and Subtraction (left to right)

*Memory trick: "Please Excuse My Dear Aunt Sally"*

## Examples

**Example 1:**  $3 + 4 \times 2$

Multiply first:  $4 \times 2 = 8$

Then add:  $3 + 8 = 11$

**Example 2:**  $(3 + 4) \times 2$

Parentheses first:  $3 + 4 = 7$

Then multiply:  $7 \times 2 = 14$

**Example 3:**  $20 - 12 \div 4 + 3$

Division first:  $12 \div 4 = 3$

Then left to right:  $20 - 3 + 3 = 20$

**Example 4:**  $2 \times (8 - 3) + 4^2$

Parentheses:  $8 - 3 = 5$

Exponent:  $4^2 = 16$

Multiply:  $2 \times 5 = 10$

Add:  $10 + 16 = 26$

## Practice: Order of Operations

$1) 5 + 3 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$2) (5 + 3) \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$3) 18 \div 6 + 2 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$4) 24 - 8 \div 2 + 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$5) 3 \times (12 - 4) \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6) (15 + 5) \div (8 - 4) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$7) 2^3 + 4 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$8) 100 - 5^2 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

# Section 7: Factors and Multiples

## Factors

Factors are numbers that divide evenly into another number (no remainder).

**Example:** Factors of 12: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12

(because  $12 \div 1 = 12$ ,  $12 \div 2 = 6$ ,  $12 \div 3 = 4$ ,  $12 \div 4 = 3$ ,  $12 \div 6 = 2$ ,  $12 \div 12 = 1$ )

## Greatest Common Factor (GCF)

The GCF is the largest factor two numbers share.

**Example:** Find GCF of 18 and 24

Factors of 18: 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18

Factors of 24: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24

Common factors: 1, 2, 3, 6

**GCF = 6**

## Multiples

Multiples are what you get when you multiply a number by 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.

**Example:** Multiples of 5: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30...

## Least Common Multiple (LCM)

The LCM is the smallest multiple two numbers share.

**Example:** Find LCM of 4 and 6

Multiples of 4: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24...

Multiples of 6: 6, 12, 18, 24, 30...

**LCM = 12** (first number in both lists)

## Prime and Composite Numbers

- **Prime:** Has exactly 2 factors (1 and itself). Examples: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13

- **Composite:** Has more than 2 factors. Examples: 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12

- **Note:** 1 is neither prime nor composite

### Practice: Factors and Multiples

1. List all factors of 36: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Find the GCF of 20 and 30: \_\_\_\_\_
3. List the first 5 multiples of 7: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Find the LCM of 8 and 12: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Is 29 prime or composite? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Find the GCF of 42 and 56: \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 8: Introduction to Decimals

Decimals are another way to write fractions with denominators of 10, 100, 1000, etc.

### Decimal Place Values

| Ones | . | Tenths | Hundredths | Thousands |
|------|---|--------|------------|-----------|
| 1    | . | 0.1    | 0.01       | 0.001     |
|      |   | 1/10   | 1/100      | 1/1000    |

**Example:** In 3.456:

- 3 is in the ones place
- 4 is in the tenths place (4/10)
- 5 is in the hundredths place (5/100)
- 6 is in the thousandths place (6/1000)

### Reading Decimals

Read the decimal point as 'and', then read the number with its place value.

- 3.4 = 'three and four tenths'
- 5.67 = 'five and sixty-seven hundredths'
- 2.345 = 'two and three hundred forty-five thousandths'

### Comparing Decimals

Line up decimal points and compare place by place from left to right.

**Example:** Compare 0.45 and 0.6

Write with same places: 0.45 vs 0.60

Compare: 4 < 6 in tenths place, so  $0.45 < 0.6$

### Rounding Decimals

Same rules as whole numbers: look at the digit to the right.

**Example:** Round 3.847 to the nearest tenth

Look at hundredths (4). Since  $4 < 5$ , round down: 3.8

## Adding and Subtracting Decimals

**Key rule:** Line up the decimal points!

3.45

+ 2.30

-----

5.75

## Practice: Decimals

1. What is the value of 7 in 4.237? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Write 0.35 as a fraction: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Compare:  $0.7 \blacksquare 0.65$  (write  $<$ ,  $>$ , or  $=$ )
4. Round 5.678 to the nearest hundredth: \_\_\_\_\_
5.  $4.56 + 2.3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
6.  $8.5 - 3.27 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

# Section 9: Perimeter and Area

## Perimeter

Perimeter is the distance around a shape—the total of all sides.

**Rectangle:**  $P = 2 \times \text{length} + 2 \times \text{width}$ , or  $P = 2(l + w)$

**Square:**  $P = 4 \times \text{side}$

**Triangle:**  $P = \text{side} + \text{side} + \text{side}$

**Example:** Find perimeter of a rectangle 8 ft by 5 ft

$$P = 2(8) + 2(5) = 16 + 10 = 26 \text{ feet}$$

## Area

Area is the space inside a shape—measured in square units (sq ft, sq m, etc.)

**Rectangle:**  $A = \text{length} \times \text{width}$

**Square:**  $A = \text{side} \times \text{side} = \text{side}^2$

**Triangle:**  $A = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$

**Example:** Find area of a rectangle 8 ft by 5 ft

$$A = 8 \times 5 = 40 \text{ square feet}$$

## Key Formulas

| Shape     | Perimeter       | Area                                |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Rectangle | $P = 2l + 2w$   | $A = l \times w$                    |
| Square    | $P = 4s$        | $A = s^2$                           |
| Triangle  | $P = a + b + c$ | $A = \frac{1}{2} \times b \times h$ |

## Practice: Perimeter and Area

1. Find the perimeter of a rectangle 12 m by 7 m: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Find the area of a rectangle 12 m by 7 m: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Find the perimeter of a square with sides of 9 inches: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Find the area of a square with sides of 9 inches: \_\_\_\_\_
5. A triangle has sides of 5 cm, 7 cm, and 10 cm. Find its perimeter: \_\_\_\_\_
6. A triangle has base 8 ft and height 6 ft. Find its area: \_\_\_\_\_
7. A rectangular garden is 15 ft by 20 ft. How much fencing is needed? \_\_\_\_\_
8. How many square feet of grass seed covers that same garden? \_\_\_\_\_

# Section 10: Word Problems

Word problems test whether you understand when to use each operation. Follow these steps:

1. **Read** the problem carefully—twice!
2. **Identify** what you need to find
3. **Decide** which operation(s) to use
4. **Solve** the problem
5. **Check** if your answer makes sense

## Operation Clue Words

| Addition             | Subtraction         | Multiplication   | Division       |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|
| sum, total, in all   | difference, left    | product, times   | quotient, each |
| altogether, combined | remain, fewer       | of, per, every   | split, shared  |
| increase, more than  | decrease, less than | doubled, tripled | average, ratio |

## Practice: Word Problems

Solve each problem. Show your work.

1. A library has 4,567 books. They receive 1,234 new books and remove 890 damaged ones. How many books do they have now?

---

2. A store sells 145 items per day for 28 days. How many items were sold in total?

---

3. 2,400 students are divided equally into 30 classes. How many students are in each class?

---

4. Maria earns \$12 per hour. She works 35 hours per week. How much does she earn in 4 weeks?

---

5. A rectangular pool is 25 meters long and 10 meters wide. What is its perimeter? What is its area?

---

6. Tom has \$500. He spends \$125 on books and \$78 on supplies. Then he earns \$65 helping a neighbor. How much does he have now?

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# Answer Key

## Section 1: Place Value

- 1) 9 2) 60,000 3) 8,000 + 0 + 40 + 5 4)  $< 5$  5) 6,800 6) 35,000

## Section 2: Addition

- 1) 834 2) 1,459 3) 6,912 4) 6,245 5) 21,110 6) 69,134 7) 1,632 8) \$4,331

## Section 3: Subtraction

- 1) 377 2) 447 3) 427 4) 2,556 5) 5,433 6) 14,667 7) 653 8) \$2,625

## Section 4: Multiplication

- 1) 536 2) 1,470 3) 3,402 4) 1,904 5) 5,535 6) 35,568 7) 864 8) 8,750

## Section 5: Division

- 1) 57 2) 81 3) 256 4) 469 5) 156 6) 203 7) 45 8) 200

## Section 6: Order of Operations

- 1) 17 2) 32 3) 13 4) 26 5) 12 6) 5 7) 20 8) 50

## Section 7: Factors and Multiples

- 1) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36 2) 10 3) 7, 14, 21, 28, 35 4) 24 5) Prime 6) 14

## Section 8: Decimals

- 1) 7 thousandths or 0.007 2) 35/100 or 7/20 3)  $> 4$  4) 5.68 5) 6.86 6) 5.23

## Section 9: Perimeter and Area

- 1) 38 m 2) 84 sq m 3) 36 inches 4) 81 sq inches 5) 22 cm 6) 24 sq ft 7) 70 ft 8) 300 sq ft

## Section 10: Word Problems

- 1) 4,911 books 2) 4,060 items 3) 80 students 4) \$1,680 5)  $P = 70$  m,  $A = 250$  sq m 6) \$362

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