



ONOMA (NAME): \_\_\_\_\_

## Εργασία 20 - Greek Math - (Homework) 20

(2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E)



ΚΑΡΤΑΘΟΣ

Dear Scholars,

This week we will be revising the number's Greek name up to 1000, counting by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 100, introducing Multiplication. We will analyze the value of a number (hundreds, tens, ones) and learn to identify (greater/smaller/equal/half/double) 3/2/1 digit numbers, using symbols ( + , - , ( ) , = , > , < ) and properties in addition - subtraction problems. Mental Maths: (Completion of a **multiple of 10**), (Three/two digit **plus** a single/two digit integer), (Two digit **minus** a single/two digit integer).



Dear Parents,

Your children have been practicing similar exercises in class. Along with the example given the beginning of each exercise, they are able to complete the task.

Please, remind them to submit the packet **on Archie**, on **Sunday 2/4/2024**.

Please, encourage your child to complete the assigned homework.

If you have any questions or concerns, please, contact me through email at:  
[ilias.papadopoulos@archimedean.org](mailto:ilias.papadopoulos@archimedean.org).

Thank you,

Mr Elias Papadopoulos





Άσκηση 1: Βρες το **γινόμενο** των αριθμών, όπως στο παράδειγμα:

→  $(0 \times \text{τρία}) =$  **0 μηδέν**



→  $(1 \times \text{τρία}) =$  **3 τρία**



➤  $(2 \times \text{τρία}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $(3 \times \text{τρία}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $(4 \times \text{τρία}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $(5 \times \text{τρία}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $(6 \times \text{τρία}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $(7 \times \text{τρία}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $(8 \times \text{τρία}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $(9 \times \text{τρία}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $(10 \times \text{τρία}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $(11 \times \text{τρία}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_





Άσκηση 2: Βρες το **γινόμενο** των αριθμών, όπως στο παράδειγμα:

→  $(0 \times \text{έξι}) =$  **0 μηδέν**

→  $(1 \times \text{έξι}) =$  **6 έξι**



➤  $(2 \times \text{έξι}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $(3 \times \text{έξι}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $(4 \times \text{έξι}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $(5 \times \text{έξι}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $(6 \times \text{έξι}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $(7 \times \text{έξι}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $(8 \times \text{έξι}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $(9 \times \text{έξι}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $(10 \times \text{έξι}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $(11 \times \text{έξι}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_





Άσκηση 3: Βρες το **γινόμενο** των αριθμών, όπως στο παράδειγμα:

→  $(0 \times \text{τέσσερα}) =$  **0 μηδέν**



→  $(1 \times \text{τέσσερα}) =$  **4 τέσσερα**



➤  $(2 \times \text{τέσσερα}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $(3 \times \text{τέσσερα}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $(4 \times \text{τέσσερα}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $(5 \times \text{τέσσερα}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $(6 \times \text{τέσσερα}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $(7 \times \text{τέσσερα}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $(8 \times \text{τέσσερα}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $(9 \times \text{τέσσερα}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $(10 \times \text{τέσσερα}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $(11 \times \text{τέσσερα}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_





Άσκηση 4: Βρες το **γινόμενο** των αριθμών, όπως στο παράδειγμα:

→  $(0 \times \text{επτά}) = 0 \text{ μηδέν}$



➔  $(1 \times \text{επτά}) = 7 \text{ επτά}$



➤  $(2 \times \text{επτά}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

➤  $(3 \times \text{επτά}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

➤  $(4 \times \text{επτά}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

➤  $(5 \times \text{επτά}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

➤  $(6 \times \text{επτά}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

➤  $(7 \times \text{επτά}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

➤  $(8 \times \text{επτά}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

➤  $(9 \times \text{επτά}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

➤  $(10 \times \text{επτά}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

➤  $(11 \times \text{επτά}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

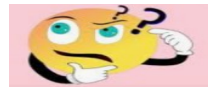




Άσκηση 5: Σκέφτομαι και λύνω σωστά,  
χρησιμοποιώντας την επιμεριστική ιδιότητα:

$a \times (b+c) = (a \times b) + (a \times c)$  όπως στο παράδειγμα:

$$\rightarrow 2 \times (5+4) = (2 \times 5) + (2 \times 4) = 10+8 = 18$$



$$\rightarrow 3 \times (4+2) = (3 \times 4) + (3 \times 2) = 12+6 = 18$$



➤  $2 \times (6+4) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $4 \times (5+2) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $3 \times (5+4) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $4 \times (4+2) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $7 \times (5+4) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $5 \times (4+2) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $6 \times (5+3) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $7 \times (5+5) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $6 \times (4+1) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $5 \times (7+0) =$  \_\_\_\_\_





Άσκηση 6: Σκέφτομαι και λύνω σωστά,

χρησιμοποιώντας την επιμεριστική ιδιότητα:

$a \times (b - c) = (a \times b) - (a \times c)$  όπως στο παράδειγμα:

$$\rightarrow 2 \times (5 - 4) = (2 \times 5) - (2 \times 4) = 10 - 8 = 2$$



$$\rightarrow 3 \times (4 - 2) = (3 \times 4) - (3 \times 2) = 12 - 6 = 6$$



➤  $2 \times (6 - 4) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $3 \times (5 - 2) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $4 \times (5 - 4) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $4 \times (4 - 2) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $5 \times (5 - 4) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $7 \times (4 - 2) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $6 \times (5 - 3) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $7 \times (5 - 1) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $5 \times (4 - 1) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $6 \times (3 - 1) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

