



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

## Εργασία 19 - Greek Math - (Homework) 19

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



ΧΑΛΚΗ

Dear Scholars,

*This week we will be revising the number's Greek name up to 1000, counting by 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11 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), (Two digit **minus** a single/two digit).*

**TEST will be taken, in class, on Wednesday 4/16/2025.**



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 4/20/2025**.

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.

Thank you,

Mr Elias Papadopoulos





Άσκηση 1: Σκέφτομαι, λύνω σωστά και γράφω τη λύση με **αριθμό** και **λέξη** όπως στο παράδειγμα:

$$\rightarrow (1 \times 2) + (6 \times 1) = 2 + 6 = 8 \text{ οκτώ}$$



$$\rightarrow (8 \times 5) - (4 \times 5) = 40 - 20 = 20 \text{ είκοσι}$$



$$\triangleright (4 \times 11) + (3 \times 10) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\triangleright (5 \times 4) - (1 \times 5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\triangleright (9 \times 5) + (5 \times 4) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\triangleright (6 \times 2) - (2 \times 6) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\triangleright (8 \times 11) + (1 \times 1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\triangleright (7 \times 4) - (4 \times 6) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\triangleright (6 \times 5) + (7 \times 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\triangleright (8 \times 10) - (2 \times 10) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\triangleright (8 \times 9) + (6 \times 1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\triangleright (5 \times 11) - (0 \times 11) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$





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

→  $(0 \times \text{έντεκα}) = 0$



→  $(1 \times \text{επτά}) = 7$



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

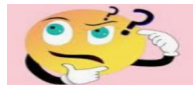




Άσκηση 3: Σκέφτομαι και λύνω σωστά,  
χρησιμοποιώντας την επιμεριστική ιδιότητα:

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

$$\rightarrow 4 \times (5+4) = (4 \times 5) + (4 \times 4) = 20+16 = 36$$



$$\rightarrow 6 \times (4+2) = (6 \times 4) + (6 \times 2) = 24+12 = 36$$



$$\rightarrow 9 \times (6+4) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\rightarrow 8 \times (5+2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\rightarrow 7 \times (5+4) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\rightarrow 6 \times (4+2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\rightarrow 1 \times (4+1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\rightarrow 8 \times (7+0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$





**Άσκηση 4:** Σκέφτομαι και λύνω σωστά,

χρησιμοποιώντας την επιμεριστική ιδιότητα:

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

$$\rightarrow 5 \times (5 - 4) = (5 \times 5) - (5 \times 4) = 25 - 20 = 5$$



$$\rightarrow 8 \times (4 - 2) = (8 \times 4) - (8 \times 2) = 32 - 16 = 16$$



➤  $4 \times (6 - 4) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $6 \times (5 - 2) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $8 \times (5 - 4) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $2 \times (4 - 2) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $1 \times (5 - 4) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $3 \times (4 - 2) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $5 \times (5 - 3) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $7 \times (5 - 1) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $9 \times (4 - 1) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤  $9 \times (9 - 5) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

