

FIRE JUNGLE

CAPS-aligned mathematics for South African learners



GRADE 3

Mathematics

TEXTBOOK

Definitions • Worked Examples • Exercises • Full Answers



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by Joseph Matthew Mitchell

Fire Jungle Grade 3 Mathematics

A CAPS-aligned study textbook for the FET phase

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How to use this book

Definitions. Each topic opens with the key terms you must know and be able to state in an exam.

Key formulas. The formulas and rules for the topic, gathered in one box for quick revision.

Worked examples. Fully solved problems. The right-hand notes explain the reason for every step.

Exercises. Practice questions. Try them before checking the back of the book.

Answers. Complete answers with working are collected in the Answers section at the end.

Digital edition. Scan the QR code on any page to open the interactive version of this textbook, with animated lessons, narration and unlimited generated practice.

Tip: work through the worked examples with a pen in hand, then attempt the exercises with the book closed. Use the digital edition for extra randomised practice on any topic you find hard.



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CHAPTER 1

Numbers and Place Value

Counting Counting to 1000

Place Place value: hundreds, tens, units

Expanded Expanded form

Numbers Writing numbers in words

Even Even and odd numbers

Roman Roman numerals

Counting to 1000



count to 1000

DEFINITIONS

Counting on Saying the next number when you add one more.

After The number that comes next, one bigger.

KEY FORMULAS

- Next number = number + 1
- The number after 699 is 700
- Counting goes up by 1 each time

WORKED EXAMPLES



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**Example 1: What number comes after 699?**

- To find the next number, add 1.

Counting on.

- $699 + 1 = 700$.

Add one.

- **700.**

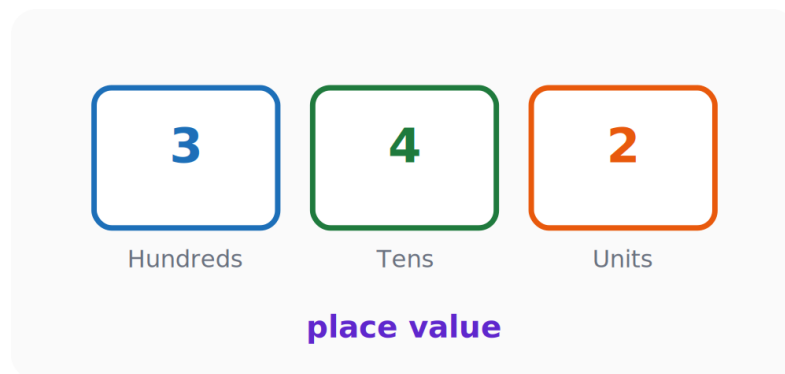
Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. What number comes after 732?
2. What number comes after 539?
3. What number comes after 829?
4. What number comes after 569?
5. What number comes after 830?
6. What number comes after 962?
7. What number comes after 601?
8. What number comes after 702?
9. What number comes after 692?
10. What number comes after 737?

Place value: H, T, U

Place value: hundreds, tens, units

**DEFINITIONS**

Place value	What a digit is worth, based on where it sits.
Hundreds, tens, units	The three positions in a 3-digit number, from left to right.

KEY FORMULAS

- 3-digit number = hundreds, tens, units
- $247 = 2$ hundreds, 4 tens, 7 units
- The first digit is the hundreds

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WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: In 247, what does the hundreds digit show?

- Split 247: 2 hundreds, 4 tens, 7 units.

Place value.

- The hundreds digit is 2.

First digit.

- **2.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. In 677, what does the tens digit show?
2. In 760, what does the units digit show?
3. In 217, what does the tens digit show?
4. In 954, what does the tens digit show?
5. In 425, what does the tens digit show?
6. In 655, what does the tens digit show?
7. In 821, what does the hundreds digit show?
8. In 937, what does the tens digit show?
9. In 144, what does the tens digit show?
10. In 732, what does the hundreds digit show?

Expanded form

$$342 = 300 + 40 + 2$$

expanded form

DEFINITIONS

Expanded form Writing a number as its parts added together: $247 = 200 + 40 + 7$.

KEY FORMULAS

- Break into hundreds + tens + units
- $247 = 200 + 40 + 7$
- Each digit becomes its real value

WORKED EXAMPLES



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**Example 1: Write 247 in expanded form.**

► 2 hundreds = 200.

Hundreds.

► 4 tens = 40, 7 units = 7.

Tens and units.

► Add the parts: $200 + 40 + 7$.

Expanded form.

► **$200 + 40 + 7$.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. Expanded form of 352:
2. Expanded form of 615:
3. Expanded form of 594:
4. Expanded form of 380:
5. Expanded form of 347:
6. Expanded form of 752:
7. Expanded form of 842:
8. Expanded form of 218:
9. Expanded form of 247:
10. Expanded form of 524:

Numbers in words

Writing numbers in words

23 = twenty-three

numbers in words

DEFINITIONS

Number name How we write a number using words instead of digits.

Tens and units A two-digit number is made of tens and units, like $47 =$ forty-seven.

KEY FORMULAS

- **Tens words:** twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety
- **Join with a hyphen:** $47 \rightarrow$ forty-seven
- **Special teens:** eleven, twelve ... nineteen

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WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: Write 47 in words.

- Split into tens and units: 40 and 7.

Place value.

- 40 is 'forty', 7 is 'seven'.

Name each part.

- Join with a hyphen: forty-seven.

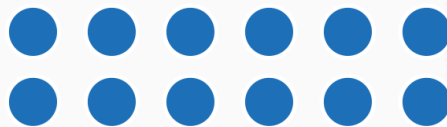
Combine.

- **forty-seven.**

Final answer.

Even and odd

Even and odd numbers



pairs with none left over = EVEN

even & odd

DEFINITIONS

Even number A number you can split into two equal groups. Ends in 0, 2, 4, 6, 8.

Odd number A number that cannot split evenly. Ends in 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

KEY FORMULAS

- **Look at the last digit**
- **0, 2, 4, 6, 8** → even
- **1, 3, 5, 7, 9** → odd

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: Is 34 even or odd?

- Look at the last digit: 4.

Units digit.

- 4 is in the even list (0,2,4,6,8).

Check it.

- **even.**

Final answer.

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**EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)**

1. Is 310 even or odd?
2. Is 61 even or odd?
3. Is 32 even or odd?
4. Is 322 even or odd?
5. Is 288 even or odd?
6. Is 365 even or odd?
7. Is 496 even or odd?
8. Is 448 even or odd?
9. Is 474 even or odd?
10. Is 118 even or odd?

Roman numerals to 50

I=1 V=5 X=10 L=50

Roman numerals

DEFINITIONS**Roman numeral**

An old way of writing numbers using letters: I, V, X, L.

Subtractive pair

A smaller letter before a bigger one means subtract, like IV = 4.

KEY FORMULAS

- **I = 1, V = 5, X = 10, L = 50**
- **IV = 4** (1 before 5 = 5 - 1)
- **IX = 9, XL = 40**

WORKED EXAMPLES**Example 1: Write 4 as a Roman numeral.**

► $4 = 5 - 1$.

Use a subtractive pair.

► 1 is I, 5 is V. Put the smaller (I) before V.

I before V.

► **IV.**

Final answer.

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**EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)**

1. Roman numeral for 4:
2. Roman numeral for 9:
3. Roman numeral for 20:
4. Roman numeral for 19:
5. Roman numeral for 5:
6. Roman numeral for 14:
7. Roman numeral for 50:
8. Roman numeral for 30:
9. Roman numeral for 15:
10. Roman numeral for 25:

End of Chapter 1 — Mixed Exercise

Ten questions across the whole chapter, from easy to difficult.

1. What number comes after 732?
2. In 760, what does the units digit show?
3. Expanded form of 594:
4. Is 322 even or odd?
5. Roman numeral for 5:
6. What number comes after 962?
7. In 821, what does the hundreds digit show?
8. Expanded form of 218:
9. Is 474 even or odd?
10. Roman numeral for 25:

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CHAPTER 2

Comparing and Ordering

Compare Comparing 3-digit numbers

Order Ordering 3-digit numbers

Compare 3-digit numbers

Comparing 3-digit numbers

$$46 > 29$$

compare the numbers

DEFINITIONS

Greater than The bigger number. The open mouth faces the bigger one.
(>)

Less than (<) The smaller number.

KEY FORMULAS

- **Compare from the LEFT** — start with the hundreds
- **First place that differs decides it**
- **Same start? move right** to the next digit

WORKED EXAMPLES



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**Example 1: Compare 452 and 478. Use $<$, $>$, or $=$.**

- Hundreds match (4). Move to tens.

Same start.

- Tens: 5 vs 7 → 7 is bigger.

First difference.

- So $452 < 478$.

Bigger wins.

- **$452 < 478$.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. Compare 253 _ 860
2. Compare 653 _ 562
3. Compare 860 _ 911
4. Compare 876 _ 723
5. Compare 985 _ 411
6. Compare 203 _ 414
7. Compare 183 _ 582
8. Compare 701 _ 968
9. Compare 208 _ 686
10. Compare 696 _ 895

Order 3-digit numbers

Ordering 3-digit numbers

46 **>** **29**

compare the numbers

DEFINITIONS

Order	Put numbers in line from smallest to biggest.
Ascending	Smallest first, going up.

KEY FORMULAS

- **Compare hundreds first**, then tens, then units
- **Smallest first** for ascending order
- **Line them up** and pick the smallest each time

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**WORKED EXAMPLES****Example 1: Order 300, 150, 220 from smallest first.**

- Find the smallest: 150.

Lowest hundreds.

- Then 220, then 300.

Next smallest.

- Order: 150, 220, 300.

Smallest to biggest.

- **150, 220, 300.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. Order 298, 604, 832 smallest first:
2. Order 220, 938, 785 smallest first:
3. Order 590, 784, 298 smallest first:
4. Order 451, 854, 551 smallest first:
5. Order 796, 553, 389 smallest first:
6. Order 681, 842, 289 smallest first:
7. Order 375, 830, 876 smallest first:
8. Order 193, 326, 890 smallest first:
9. Order 404, 785, 286 smallest first:
10. Order 122, 710, 930 smallest first:

End of Chapter 2 — Mixed Exercise

Ten questions across the whole chapter, from easy to difficult.

1. Compare 253 __ 860
2. Order 220, 938, 785 smallest first:
3. Compare 860 __ 911
4. Order 451, 854, 551 smallest first:
5. Compare 985 __ 411
6. Order 681, 842, 289 smallest first:
7. Compare 183 __ 582
8. Order 193, 326, 890 smallest first:
9. Compare 208 __ 686
10. Order 122, 710, 930 smallest first:

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CHAPTER 3

Addition and Subtraction

- Add** Adding 3-digit numbers
- Add** Adding with regrouping (carrying)
- Add** Adding three numbers
- Subtract** Subtracting 3-digit numbers
- Word** Addition and subtraction word problems

Add 3-digit numbers (no regrouping)

Adding 3-digit numbers



$$3 + 4 = 7$$

DEFINITIONS

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| Column addition | Stacking numbers so matching place values line up, then adding each column. |
|------------------------|---|

KEY FORMULAS

- **Line up units, tens, and hundreds**
- **Add each column from the right**
- **No regrouping** when each column adds to less than 10

WORKED EXAMPLES



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**Example 1: Calculate $234 + 152$.**

► Add units: $4 + 2 = 6$.

Right column.

► Add tens: $3 + 5 = 8$.

Middle column.

► Add hundreds: $2 + 1 = 3$.

Left column.

► **386.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. $434 + 321 = ?$
2. $410 + 313 = ?$
3. $420 + 104 = ?$
4. $334 + 322 = ?$
5. $130 + 433 = ?$
6. $421 + 224 = ?$
7. $310 + 311 = ?$
8. $202 + 422 = ?$
9. $301 + 422 = ?$
10. $202 + 102 = ?$

Add 3-digit numbers (with regrouping)

Adding with regrouping (carrying)


$$\bullet \bullet \bullet + \bullet \bullet \bullet = 7$$

$$3 + 4 = 7$$

DEFINITIONS**Regrouping
(carrying)**

When a column adds to 10 or more, carry the extra to the next column.

KEY FORMULAS

- **Add each column from the right**
- **Carry** when a column reaches 10 or more
- **The carried 1 goes to the next column left**

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WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: Calculate $256 + 178$.

► Units: $6 + 8 = 14$. Write 4, carry 1.

Over 10 — carry.

► Tens: $5 + 7 + 1 = 13$. Write 3, carry 1.

Carry again.

► Hundreds: $2 + 1 + 1 = 4$.

Add the carry.

► **434.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. $447 + 413 = ?$
2. $384 + 172 = ?$
3. $221 + 171 = ?$
4. $430 + 296 = ?$
5. $244 + 257 = ?$
6. $251 + 299 = ?$
7. $170 + 191 = ?$
8. $171 + 328 = ?$
9. $367 + 187 = ?$
10. $449 + 365 = ?$

Add 3 numbers

Adding three numbers


$$3 + 4 = 7$$

$$3 + 4 = 7$$

DEFINITIONS

Add in steps

Add two numbers first, then add the third to the answer.

KEY FORMULAS

- **Add the first two numbers**
- **Then add the third** to that answer
- **Order does not matter** when adding

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WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: Calculate $30 + 40 + 20$.

► First two: $30 + 40 = 70$.

Add a pair.

► Then: $70 + 20 = 90$.

Add the third.

► **90.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. $72 + 43 + 41 = ?$
2. $34 + 39 + 40 = ?$
3. $72 + 35 + 47 = ?$
4. $27 + 58 + 62 = ?$
5. $44 + 61 + 44 = ?$
6. $47 + 75 + 74 = ?$
7. $24 + 36 + 44 = ?$
8. $38 + 27 + 56 = ?$
9. $39 + 70 + 31 = ?$
10. $32 + 69 + 77 = ?$

Subtract 3-digit numbers

Subtracting 3-digit numbers



$$8 - 3 = 5$$

DEFINITIONS

Borrowing

When the top digit is too small, take 10 from the next column on the left.

KEY FORMULAS

- **Line up by place value**
- **Subtract each column from the right**
- **Borrow** when the top digit is smaller than the bottom digit

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WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: Calculate $645 - 123$.

► Units: $5 - 3 = 2$.

Right column.

► Tens: $4 - 2 = 2$.

Middle column.

► Hundreds: $6 - 1 = 5$.

Left column.

► **522.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. $556 - 157 = ?$
2. $981 - 266 = ?$
3. $574 - 390 = ?$
4. $537 - 249 = ?$
5. $646 - 145 = ?$
6. $547 - 215 = ?$
7. $588 - 267 = ?$
8. $664 - 142 = ?$
9. $611 - 101 = ?$
10. $808 - 292 = ?$

Word problems: addition and subtraction

Addition and subtraction word problems

$$\bullet \bullet \bullet + \bullet \bullet = 5$$

$$3 + 2 = 5$$

DEFINITIONS

Word problem A maths question written as a short story.

Sold / gave away Words that mean subtract — the amount goes down.

KEY FORMULAS

- **Read carefully** to find what is taken away
- **Sold, left, gave away** → subtract
- **Got more, joined** → add

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WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: A shop has 300 books. 120 are sold. How many are left?

► Sold means subtract.

Books go down.

► $300 - 120 = 180$.

Subtract.

► **180.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. A shop has 247 books. 156 are sold. How many left?
2. A shop has 328 books. 145 are sold. How many left?
3. A shop has 386 books. 70 are sold. How many left?
4. A shop has 230 books. 148 are sold. How many left?
5. A shop has 236 books. 141 are sold. How many left?
6. A shop has 339 books. 76 are sold. How many left?
7. A shop has 215 books. 71 are sold. How many left?
8. A shop has 110 books. 92 are sold. How many left?
9. A shop has 186 books. 193 are sold. How many left?
10. A shop has 363 books. 141 are sold. How many left?

End of Chapter 3 — Mixed Exercise

Ten questions across the whole chapter, from easy to difficult.

1. $434 + 321 = ?$
2. $384 + 172 = ?$
3. $72 + 35 + 47 = ?$
4. $537 - 249 = ?$
5. A shop has 236 books. 141 are sold. How many left?
6. $421 + 224 = ?$
7. $170 + 191 = ?$
8. $38 + 27 + 56 = ?$
9. $611 - 101 = ?$
10. A shop has 363 books. 141 are sold. How many left?



**CHAPTER 4**

Multiplication

Times The 2 times table

Times The 3 times table

Times The 4 times table

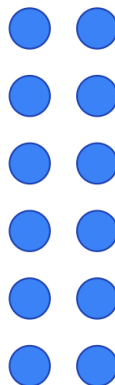
Times The 5 times table

Times The 10 times table

Multiply Multiplying 2-digit by 1-digit

Times tables: 2

The 2 times table



$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

6 rows of 2

DEFINITIONS

Multiply Adding the same number many times. 4×2 means two 4s.

Doubling Multiplying by 2 is the same as doubling (adding a number to itself).



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KEY FORMULAS

- $a \times 2 = a + a$ (double it)
- **Example:** $6 \times 2 = 6 + 6 = 12$

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: What is 6×2 ?

► $\times 2$ means double, so $6 + 6$.

Doubling.

► $6 + 6 = 12$.

Add.

► **12.**

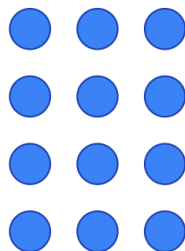
Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. $3 \times 2 = ?$
2. $5 \times 2 = ?$
3. $12 \times 2 = ?$
4. $8 \times 2 = ?$
5. $6 \times 2 = ?$
6. $2 \times 2 = ?$
7. $7 \times 2 = ?$
8. $11 \times 2 = ?$
9. $1 \times 2 = ?$
10. $9 \times 2 = ?$

Times tables: 3

The 3 times table



$$4 \times 3 = 12$$

4 rows of 3

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DEFINITIONS

3 times table Counting in threes: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15...

KEY FORMULAS

- **Count in threes:** 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18...
- **$a \times 3 = a + a + a$**

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: What is 4×3 ?

► 4×3 means three 4s: $4 + 4 + 4$.

Repeated addition.

► $= 12$.

Add.

► **12.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. $1 \times 3 = ?$
2. $8 \times 3 = ?$
3. $3 \times 3 = ?$
4. $5 \times 3 = ?$
5. $7 \times 3 = ?$
6. $10 \times 3 = ?$
7. $9 \times 3 = ?$
8. $4 \times 3 = ?$
9. $11 \times 3 = ?$
10. $6 \times 3 = ?$



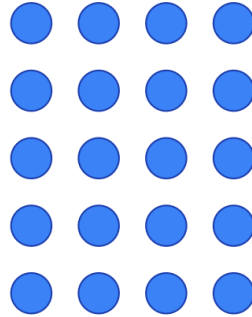
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Times tables: 4

The 4 times table



$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

5 rows of 4

DEFINITIONS

4 times table Counting in fours: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20...

Double-double $\times 4$ is the same as doubling twice.

KEY FORMULAS

- **Count in fours:** 4, 8, 12, 16, 20...
- **$\times 4$ = double, then double again**

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: What is 5×4 ?

► Double 5 $\rightarrow$ 10, double again $\rightarrow$ 20.

Double-double.

► **20.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY $\rightarrow$ DIFFICULT)

1. $9 \times 4 = ?$
2. $11 \times 4 = ?$
3. $1 \times 4 = ?$
4. $5 \times 4 = ?$
5. $8 \times 4 = ?$
6. $6 \times 4 = ?$
7. $2 \times 4 = ?$
8. $12 \times 4 = ?$
9. $10 \times 4 = ?$



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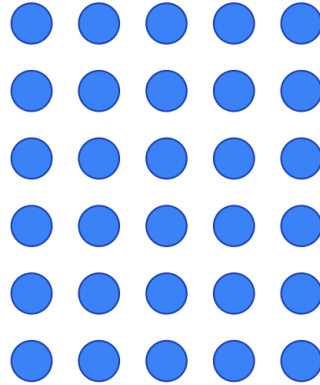
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10. $3 \times 4 = ?$

Times tables: 5

The 5 times table



$$6 \times 5 = 30$$

6 rows of 5

DEFINITIONS

5 times table Counting in fives: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25...

KEY FORMULAS

- **Count in fives:** 5, 10, 15, 20, 25...
- **Answers always end in 0 or 5**

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: What is 6×5 ?

► Count in fives six times: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30.

Counting.

► **30.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. $9 \times 5 = ?$
2. $1 \times 5 = ?$
3. $3 \times 5 = ?$
4. $6 \times 5 = ?$
5. $10 \times 5 = ?$
6. $4 \times 5 = ?$
7. $7 \times 5 = ?$
8. $11 \times 5 = ?$



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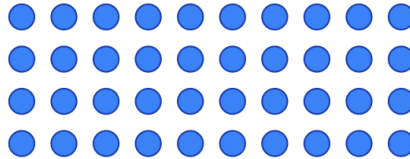


9. $8 \times 5 = ?$

10. $12 \times 5 = ?$

Times tables: 10

The 10 times table



$$4 \times 10 = 40$$

4 rows of 10

DEFINITIONS

10 times table Multiplying by 10 just adds a zero.

KEY FORMULAS

- $\times 10 \rightarrow$ add a 0
- **Example:** $7 \times 10 = 70$

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: What is 7×10 ?

► $\times 10$ means add a zero.

The trick.

► $7 \rightarrow 70$.

Add a zero.

► **70.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY $\rightarrow$ DIFFICULT)

1. $12 \times 10 = ?$

2. $3 \times 10 = ?$

3. $7 \times 10 = ?$

4. $10 \times 10 = ?$

5. $2 \times 10 = ?$



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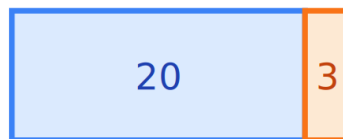
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6. $11 \times 10 = ?$
7. $8 \times 10 = ?$
8. $1 \times 10 = ?$
9. $5 \times 10 = ?$
10. $4 \times 10 = ?$

Multiply 2-digit by 1-digit

Multiplying 2-digit by 1-digit



$$(20 \times 3) + (3 \times 3)$$

$$60 + 9 = 69$$

break 23 into tens and units
multiply each part, then add

DEFINITIONS

Break apart Split a number into tens and units to multiply each part.

KEY FORMULAS

- Break the 2-digit number into tens + units
- Multiply each part, then add
- Example: $23 \times 3 = (20 \times 3) + (3 \times 3) = 60 + 9 = 69$

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: Calculate 23×3 .

- Break 23 into $20 + 3$.

Tens and units.

- $20 \times 3 = 60$; $3 \times 3 = 9$.

Each part.

- Add: $60 + 9 = 69$.

Combine.

- **69.**

Final answer.



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**EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)**

1. $17 \times 5 = ?$
2. $24 \times 3 = ?$
3. $11 \times 3 = ?$
4. $28 \times 4 = ?$
5. $27 \times 3 = ?$
6. $30 \times 5 = ?$
7. $25 \times 2 = ?$
8. $20 \times 2 = ?$
9. $24 \times 2 = ?$
10. $14 \times 5 = ?$

End of Chapter 4 — Mixed Exercise

Ten questions across the whole chapter, from easy to difficult.

1. $3 \times 2 = ?$
2. $8 \times 3 = ?$
3. $1 \times 4 = ?$
4. $6 \times 5 = ?$
5. $2 \times 10 = ?$
6. $30 \times 5 = ?$
7. $7 \times 2 = ?$
8. $4 \times 3 = ?$
9. $10 \times 4 = ?$
10. $12 \times 5 = ?$



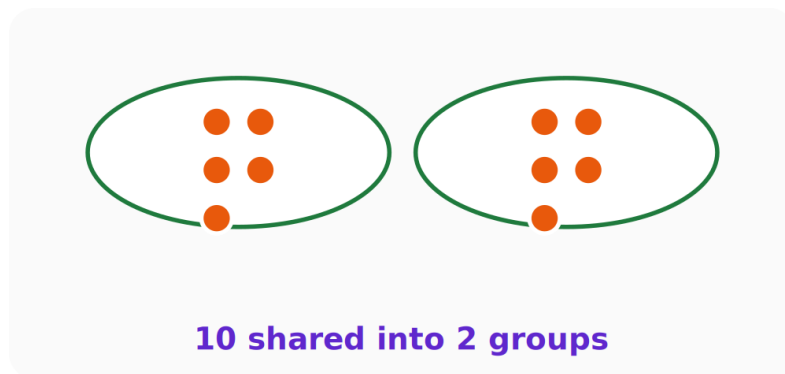
CHAPTER 5

Division

- Divide** Dividing by 2
- Divide** Dividing by 3
- Divide** Dividing by 5
- Divide** Division with remainders
- Divisibility** Divisibility rules

Divide by 2

Dividing by 2



DEFINITIONS

- Divide** Sharing a number into equal groups.
- Halving** Dividing by 2 is the same as splitting into two equal halves.

KEY FORMULAS

- $\div 2$ means split into 2 equal groups (half)
- **Example:** $10 \div 2 = 5$

WORKED EXAMPLES



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**Example 1: What is $10 \div 2$?**

- Split 10 into 2 equal groups.

Halving.

- Each group has 5.

Half of 10.

- 5.

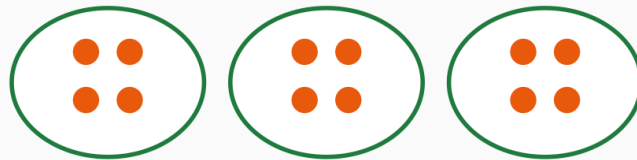
Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. $14 \div 2 = ?$
2. $16 \div 2 = ?$
3. $12 \div 2 = ?$
4. $6 \div 2 = ?$
5. $20 \div 2 = ?$
6. $8 \div 2 = ?$
7. $26 \div 2 = ?$
8. $10 \div 2 = ?$
9. $24 \div 2 = ?$
10. $30 \div 2 = ?$

Divide by 3

Dividing by 3



12 shared into 3 groups

DEFINITIONS

Divide by 3 Sharing into 3 equal groups.

Opposite of $\times$ 3 Division undoes multiplication: $12 \div 3 = 4$ because $3 \times 4 = 12$.

KEY FORMULAS

- **Ask:** 3 times what gives the number?
- **Example:** $12 \div 3 = 4$ because $3 \times 4 = 12$

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WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: What is $12 \div 3$?

► Ask: 3 times what gives 12?

Use the 3 table.

► $3 \times 4 = 12$.

Find it.

► **4.**

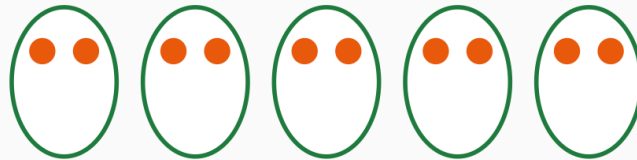
Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. $12 \div 3 = ?$
2. $9 \div 3 = ?$
3. $6 \div 3 = ?$
4. $15 \div 3 = ?$
5. $30 \div 3 = ?$
6. $36 \div 3 = ?$
7. $27 \div 3 = ?$
8. $21 \div 3 = ?$
9. $24 \div 3 = ?$
10. $33 \div 3 = ?$

Divide by 5

Dividing by 5



12 shared into 5 groups

DEFINITIONS

Divide by 5 Sharing into 5 equal groups.

KEY FORMULAS

- **Ask: 5 times what gives the number?**
- **Example:** $20 \div 5 = 4$ because $5 \times 4 = 20$

WORKED EXAMPLES

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**Example 1: What is $20 \div 5$?**

► Ask: 5 times what gives 20?

Use the 5 table.

► $5 \times 4 = 20$.

Find it.

► **4.**

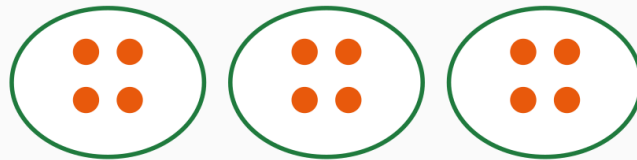
Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. $20 \div 5 = ?$
2. $30 \div 5 = ?$
3. $55 \div 5 = ?$
4. $10 \div 5 = ?$
5. $25 \div 5 = ?$
6. $60 \div 5 = ?$
7. $45 \div 5 = ?$
8. $40 \div 5 = ?$
9. $35 \div 5 = ?$
10. $15 \div 5 = ?$

Divide with remainder

Division with remainders



12 shared into 3 groups

DEFINITIONS**Remainder**

What is left over when a number does not divide evenly.

KEY FORMULAS

- **Divide as far as you can**, then the bit left over is the remainder
- **Remainder is smaller than the divisor**
- **Write it as:** answer R remainder

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WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: Calculate $17 \div 5$.

- How many 5s fit in 17? 3 fit ($5 \times 3 = 15$).

Largest multiple.

- Left over: $17 - 15 = 2$.

The remainder.

- **3 R 2.**

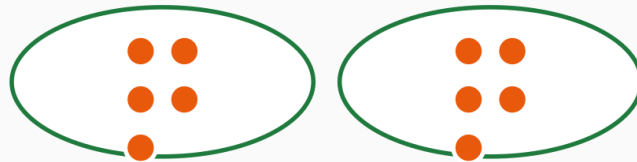
Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. $14 \div 3 = ?$ remainder ?
2. $10 \div 3 = ?$ remainder ?
3. $29 \div 7 = ?$ remainder ?
4. $19 \div 8 = ?$ remainder ?
5. $20 \div 3 = ?$ remainder ?
6. $33 \div 4 = ?$ remainder ?
7. $22 \div 3 = ?$ remainder ?
8. $66 \div 9 = ?$ remainder ?
9. $40 \div 7 = ?$ remainder ?
10. $37 \div 4 = ?$ remainder ?

Divisibility by 2, 5, 10

Divisibility rules



10 shared into 2 groups

DEFINITIONS

Divisible	Divides exactly, with no remainder.
Last digit	The units digit tells you about dividing by 2, 5, and 10.

KEY FORMULAS

- **$\div 2$:** last digit is even (0, 2, 4, 6, 8)
- **$\div 5$:** last digit is 0 or 5
- **$\div 10$:** last digit is 0



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WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: Is 30 divisible by 5?

- Look at the last digit: 0.

Units digit.

- $\div 5$ needs last digit 0 or 5. It's 0.

Rule met.

- **Yes.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. Is 23 divisible by 2? (yes/no)
2. Is 57 divisible by 5? (yes/no)
3. Is 86 divisible by 2? (yes/no)
4. Is 30 divisible by 2? (yes/no)
5. Is 60 divisible by 5? (yes/no)
6. Is 18 divisible by 2? (yes/no)
7. Is 95 divisible by 5? (yes/no)
8. Is 43 divisible by 5? (yes/no)
9. Is 51 divisible by 2? (yes/no)
10. Is 74 divisible by 10? (yes/no)

End of Chapter 5 — Mixed Exercise

Ten questions across the whole chapter, from easy to difficult.

1. $14 \div 2 = ?$
2. $9 \div 3 = ?$
3. $55 \div 5 = ?$
4. $19 \div 8 = ?$ remainder ?
5. Is 60 divisible by 5? (yes/no)
6. $8 \div 2 = ?$
7. $27 \div 3 = ?$
8. $40 \div 5 = ?$
9. $40 \div 7 = ?$ remainder ?
10. Is 74 divisible by 10? (yes/no)

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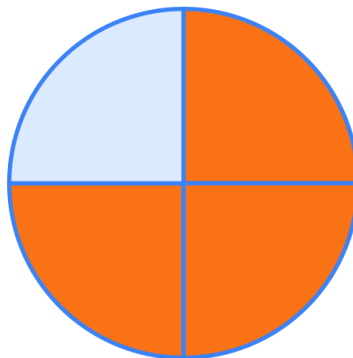
CHAPTER 6

Fractions

- Identify** Identifying fractions
- Equivalent** Equivalent fractions
- Compare** Comparing fractions
- Fraction** Finding a fraction of a number

Identify fractions

Identifying fractions



$\frac{3}{4}$ shaded

3 orange of 4 equal parts
top = shaded, bottom = total

DEFINITIONS

- Fraction** A part of a whole, written top over bottom.
- Numerator** The TOP number — how many parts are shaded.



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KEY FORMULAS

- **Fraction = shaded parts ÷ total parts**
- **Top = parts shaded**
- **Bottom = total equal parts**

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: 3 parts are shaded out of 4. What fraction is shaded?

- Top = parts shaded = 3.

Numerator.

- Bottom = total parts = 4.

Denominator.

- Fraction = $\frac{3}{4}$.

Top over bottom.

- **$\frac{3}{4}$.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. Fraction with 3 parts shaded out of 8:
2. Fraction with 1 parts shaded out of 8:
3. Fraction with 4 parts shaded out of 6:
4. Fraction with 2 parts shaded out of 7:
5. Fraction with 1 parts shaded out of 6:
6. Fraction with 4 parts shaded out of 5:
7. Fraction with 1 parts shaded out of 7:
8. Fraction with 2 parts shaded out of 3:
9. Fraction with 1 parts shaded out of 4:
10. Fraction with 1 parts shaded out of 5:

Equivalent fractions



$\frac{3}{4}$

DEFINITIONS

Equivalent fractions

Fractions that show the same amount, like $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$.



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KEY FORMULAS

- **Multiply the top AND bottom by the same number**
- **Example:** $1/2 = 2/4$ (both $\times 2$) = $3/6$ (both $\times 3$)

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: Fill in: $1/2 = ?/6$.

- ▶ The bottom went $2 \rightarrow 6$, so it was multiplied by 3.
 $6 \div 2 = 3$.
- ▶ Multiply the top by 3 too: $1 \times 3 = 3$.
Same factor.
- ▶ **3.**
Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY $\rightarrow$ DIFFICULT)

1. $1/2 = ?/4$
2. $1/2 = ?/8$
3. $1/2 = ?/6$

Compare fractions (same denominator)

Comparing fractions

46 **>** **29**

compare the numbers

DEFINITIONS

Same denominator

When the bottom numbers are equal, just compare the tops.

KEY FORMULAS

- **Same bottom?** the bigger top is the bigger fraction
- **Example:** $3/5 > 2/5$

WORKED EXAMPLES

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**Example 1: Compare $\frac{2}{6}$ and $\frac{5}{6}$.**

- Bottoms are the same (6).

Just compare tops.

- Tops: 2 vs 5 → 5 is bigger.

Bigger top wins.

- $\frac{2}{6} < \frac{5}{6}$.

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. Compare $\frac{1}{6}$ $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ $\frac{1}{6}$
2. Compare $\frac{2}{4}$ $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
3. Compare $\frac{1}{6}$ $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ $\frac{4}{6}$
4. Compare $\frac{2}{6}$ $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ $\frac{3}{6}$
5. Compare $\frac{3}{5}$ $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ $\frac{3}{5}$
6. Compare $\frac{1}{6}$ $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ $\frac{2}{6}$
7. Compare $\frac{2}{5}$ $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ $\frac{4}{5}$
8. Compare $\frac{2}{4}$ $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
9. Compare $\frac{4}{5}$ $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ $\frac{2}{5}$
10. Compare $\frac{3}{7}$ $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ $\frac{1}{7}$

Fraction of a number

Finding a fraction of a number



$\frac{3}{4}$

DEFINITIONS**Fraction of a number**

How much one part is, when you split a number into equal parts.

KEY FORMULAS

- $\frac{1}{4}$ of a number = number $\div$ 4
- The bottom number tells you how many to share into
- **Example:** $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12 = $12 \div 4 = 3$

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**WORKED EXAMPLES****Example 1: What is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12?**

- ▶ $\frac{1}{4}$ means split into 4 equal parts.

Divide by 4.

- ▶ $12 \div 4 = 3$.

Each part.

- ▶ **3.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. What is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 8?
2. What is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 4?
3. What is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 20?
4. What is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12?
5. What is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 16?

End of Chapter 6 — Mixed Exercise

Ten questions across the whole chapter, from easy to difficult.

1. Fraction with 3 parts shaded out of 8:
2. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{?}{8}$
3. Compare $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{4}{6}$
4. What is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12?
5. Fraction with 1 parts shaded out of 6:
6. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{?}{6}$
7. Compare $\frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{4}{5}$
8. What is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 16?
9. Fraction with 1 parts shaded out of 4:
10. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{?}{4}$

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CHAPTER 7

Geometry

2D 2D shapes: sides

3D 3D shapes

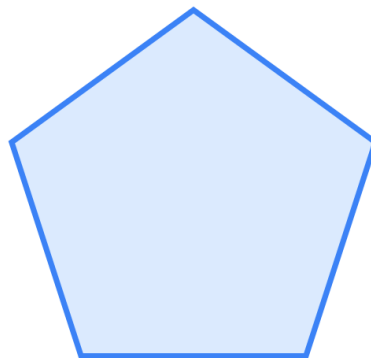
Lines: Vertical and horizontal lines

Symmetry Lines of symmetry

Right Right angles

2D shapes — sides and corners

2D shapes: sides



5 sides

pentagon

DEFINITIONS

2D shape A flat shape, like a triangle or square.

Side One straight edge of a shape.



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KEY FORMULAS

- **Triangle:** 3 sides. **Quadrilateral:** 4 sides.
- **Pentagon:** 5. **Hexagon:** 6. **Octagon:** 8.
- **Number of corners = number of sides**

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: How many sides does a pentagon have?

- 'Penta' means five.

Name clue.

- A pentagon has 5 sides.

Count.

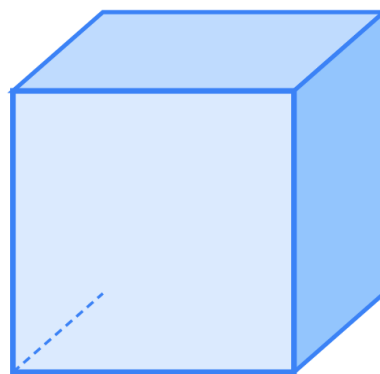
- **5.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. A pentagon has how many sides?
2. A quadrilateral has how many sides?
3. A octagon has how many sides?
4. A triangle has how many sides?
5. A hexagon has how many sides?

3D shapes



cube

6 faces, 12 edges, 8 vertices

DEFINITIONS

3D shape A solid shape you can hold, like a cube or ball.

Face A flat surface of a 3D shape.



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KEY FORMULAS

- **Cube:** 6 faces. **Cuboid:** 6 faces.
- **Triangular pyramid:** 4 faces

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: How many faces does a cube have?

- ▶ A cube is box-shaped with flat square sides.

Picture it.

- ▶ Count: top, bottom, and 4 around = 6.

Count faces.

- ▶ **6.**

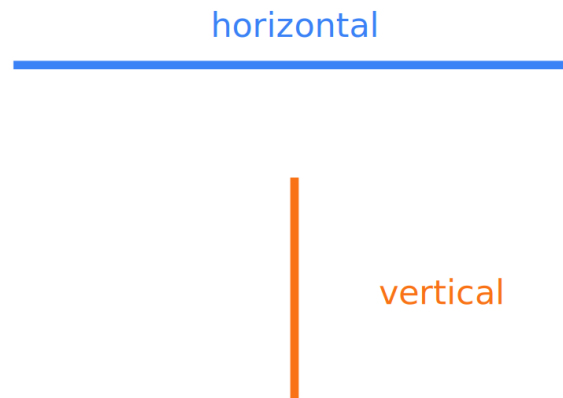
Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. How many faces does a triangular pyramid have?
2. How many faces does a cuboid have?
3. How many faces does a cube have?

Lines: vertical, horizontal

Vertical and horizontal lines



flat = horizontal, up/down = vertical

DEFINITIONS

Horizontal	A line that goes left to right, flat like the horizon.
Vertical	A line that goes straight up and down.



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**KEY FORMULAS**

- **Horizontal** = flat, left to right
- **Vertical** = up and down
- **The horizon is horizontal**

WORKED EXAMPLES**Example 1: The horizon line is which type?**

- The horizon goes left to right, flat.

Picture the sea.

- That is horizontal.

Flat line.

- **horizontal.**

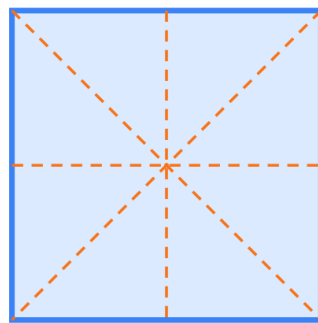
Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. The horizon line is:

Symmetry

Lines of symmetry



4 lines of symmetry

2 diagonal, 1 across, 1 down

DEFINITIONS**Line of symmetry**

A line that splits a shape into two matching halves.

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KEY FORMULAS

- A square has 4 lines of symmetry
- 2 diagonal, 1 across, 1 down

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: How many lines of symmetry does a square have?

- Fold a square in different ways to match halves.

Test folds.

- 1 across, 1 down, and 2 diagonal = 4.

Count them.

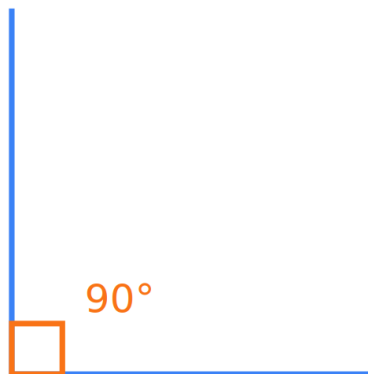
- 4.

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. How many lines of symmetry does a square have?

Right angles



a right angle is a square corner (90°)

DEFINITIONS

Right angle	A square corner, exactly 90 degrees.
Degree ($^\circ$)	A unit for measuring how open an angle is.

KEY FORMULAS

- A right angle = 90°
- It looks like the corner of a square or book



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**WORKED EXAMPLES****Example 1: How many degrees in a right angle?**

- A right angle is a square corner.

Picture a book corner.

- It measures 90° .

Always 90.

- **90.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. How many degrees in a right angle?

End of Chapter 7 — Mixed Exercise

Ten questions across the whole chapter, from easy to difficult.

1. A pentagon has how many sides?
2. How many faces does a cuboid have?
3. The horizon line is:
4. How many lines of symmetry does a square have?
5. How many degrees in a right angle?
6. A hexagon has how many sides?
7. How many faces does a cube have?
8. The horizon line is:
9. How many lines of symmetry does a square have?
10. How many degrees in a right angle?

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CHAPTER 8

Measurement

Length: Length: cm and m

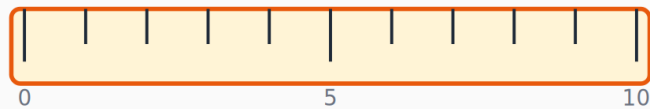
Mass: Mass: g and kg

Capacity: Capacity: ml and L

Perimeter Perimeter of a rectangle

Area Area of a rectangle

Length: cm and m



DEFINITIONS

Length How long something is.

Metre / centimetre Units of length. $1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$.

KEY FORMULAS

- $1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$
- $\text{m} \rightarrow \text{cm}$: multiply by 100
- $\text{cm} \rightarrow \text{m}$: divide by 100

WORKED EXAMPLES



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**Example 1: How many cm are in 3 m?**

► $1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$.

Conversion fact.

► $3 \times 100 = 300$.

Multiply.

► **300 cm.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. $8 \text{ m} = ? \text{ cm}$
2. $7 \text{ m} = ? \text{ cm}$
3. $6 \text{ m} = ? \text{ cm}$
4. $2 \text{ m} = ? \text{ cm}$
5. $5 \text{ m} = ? \text{ cm}$
6. $4 \text{ m} = ? \text{ cm}$
7. $1 \text{ m} = ? \text{ cm}$
8. $3 \text{ m} = ? \text{ cm}$

Mass: g and kg

heavier / lighter

DEFINITIONS

Mass	How heavy something is.
Kilogram / gram	Units of mass. $1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ g}$.

KEY FORMULAS

- **$1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ g}$**
- **kg → g:** multiply by 1000
- **g → kg:** divide by 1000

WORKED EXAMPLES**DIGITAL TEXTBOOK**

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**Example 1: How many grams are in 4 kg?**

► $1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ g}$.

Conversion fact.

► $4 \times 1000 = 4000$.

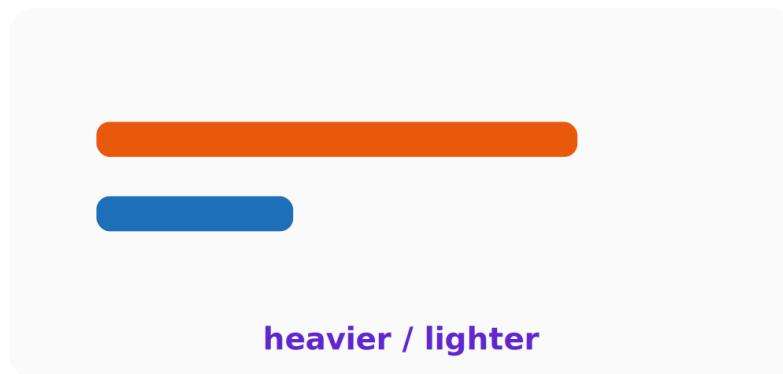
Multiply.

► **4000 g.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. $5 \text{ kg} = ? \text{ g}$
2. $1 \text{ kg} = ? \text{ g}$
3. $4 \text{ kg} = ? \text{ g}$
4. $2 \text{ kg} = ? \text{ g}$
5. $3 \text{ kg} = ? \text{ g}$

Capacity: ml and l**DEFINITIONS**

Capacity How much liquid a container holds.

Litre / millilitre Units of capacity. $1 \text{ L} = 1000 \text{ ml}$.

KEY FORMULAS

- **$1 \text{ L} = 1000 \text{ ml}$**
- **$\text{L} \rightarrow \text{ml}$: multiply by 1000**
- **$\text{ml} \rightarrow \text{L}$: divide by 1000**

WORKED EXAMPLES**Example 1: How many ml are in 3 L?**

► $1 \text{ L} = 1000 \text{ ml}$.

Conversion fact.

► $3 \times 1000 = 3000$.

Multiply.

► **3000 ml.**

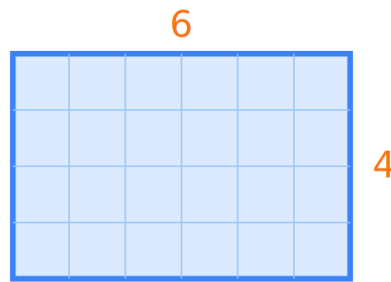
Final answer.

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**EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)**

1. 3 L = ? ml
2. 2 L = ? ml
3. 1 L = ? ml
4. 4 L = ? ml
5. 5 L = ? ml

Perimeter of a rectangle

$$P = 2 \times (6 + 4) = 20$$

Perimeter = distance around

DEFINITIONS**Perimeter**

The distance all the way around a shape.

KEY FORMULAS

- **Perimeter = $2 \times (\text{length} + \text{width})$**
- **Or add up all four sides**

WORKED EXAMPLES**Example 1: Find the perimeter of a rectangle 6 long and 4 wide.**

- Add length and width: $6 + 4 = 10$.

One long + one short side.

- Double it: $2 \times 10 = 20$.

Two of each.

- **20.**

Final answer.

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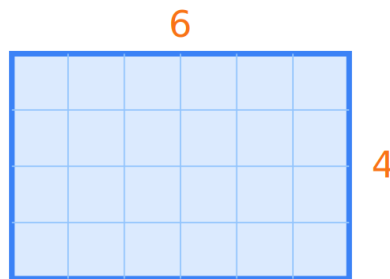
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**EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)**

1. Perimeter of a rectangle 5×3 :
2. Perimeter of a rectangle 9×3 :
3. Perimeter of a rectangle 5×4 :
4. Perimeter of a rectangle 7×7 :
5. Perimeter of a rectangle 10×6 :
6. Perimeter of a rectangle 8×8 :
7. Perimeter of a rectangle 7×4 :
8. Perimeter of a rectangle 11×5 :
9. Perimeter of a rectangle 8×6 :
10. Perimeter of a rectangle 3×8 :

Area by counting squares

Area of a rectangle



$$A = l \times w = 24$$

Area = squares inside

DEFINITIONS**Area**

The space inside a flat shape, counted in squares.

KEY FORMULAS

- **Area = length $\times$ width**
- **Counted in square units**

WORKED EXAMPLES**DIGITAL TEXTBOOK**

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**Example 1: Find the area of a rectangle 6 long and 4 wide.**

► Area = length $\times$ width.

Rectangle formula.

► $= 6 \times 4 = 24$.

Multiply.

► **24.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY $\rightarrow$ DIFFICULT)

1. Area of rectangle 8×6 :
2. Area of rectangle 7×6 :
3. Area of rectangle 9×2 :
4. Area of rectangle 4×5 :
5. Area of rectangle 7×4 :
6. Area of rectangle 4×4 :
7. Area of rectangle 3×4 :
8. Area of rectangle 5×2 :
9. Area of rectangle 3×7 :
10. Area of rectangle 5×3 :

End of Chapter 8 — Mixed Exercise

Ten questions across the whole chapter, from easy to difficult.

1. $8 \text{ m} = ? \text{ cm}$
2. $1 \text{ kg} = ? \text{ g}$
3. $1 \text{ L} = ? \text{ ml}$
4. Perimeter of a rectangle 7×7 :
5. Area of rectangle 7×4 :
6. $4 \text{ m} = ? \text{ cm}$
7. $3 \text{ kg} = ? \text{ g}$
8. $5 \text{ L} = ? \text{ ml}$
9. Perimeter of a rectangle 8×6 :
10. Area of rectangle 5×3 :



CHAPTER 9

Time

Read Reading clocks

Elapsed Elapsed time

Days, Days, weeks, and months

Read clocks: 5-minute intervals

Reading clocks



3:30

short hand = hour, long hand = minutes

DEFINITIONS

Minute hand The LONG hand. Each number it points to is 5 minutes.

Hour hand The SHORT hand. It points to the hour.

KEY FORMULAS

- Each clock number = 5 minutes
- Minutes = (number the long hand points to) $\times$ 5
- Write time as hour:minutes



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WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: The hour is 3 and the minute hand points to 6. What time is it?

- ▶ Each number = 5 minutes.

Minute rule.

- ▶ $6 \times 5 = 30$ minutes.

Work out minutes.

- ▶ Time = 3:30.

hour:minutes.

- ▶ **3:30.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. Hour 11, minute hand on 5. Time?
2. Hour 1, minute hand on 6. Time?
3. Hour 9, minute hand on 10. Time?
4. Hour 1, minute hand on 4. Time?
5. Hour 8, minute hand on 2. Time?
6. Hour 11, minute hand on 10. Time?
7. Hour 12, minute hand on 4. Time?
8. Hour 8, minute hand on 8. Time?
9. Hour 6, minute hand on 1. Time?
10. Hour 12, minute hand on 1. Time?

Elapsed time



tell the time

DEFINITIONS

Elapsed time How much time has passed from a start time.

KEY FORMULAS

- **End time = start time + how long it lasts**
- **Add the hours to the start hour**



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WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: A movie starts at 3:00 and lasts 2 hours. When does it end?

- Add the hours: $3 + 2 = 5$.

Start plus length.

- End time = 5:00.

On the hour.

- **5:00.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. A movie starts at 3:00 and lasts 1 hours. End time?
2. A movie starts at 7:00 and lasts 2 hours. End time?
3. A movie starts at 6:00 and lasts 3 hours. End time?
4. A movie starts at 6:00 and lasts 1 hours. End time?
5. A movie starts at 7:00 and lasts 1 hours. End time?
6. A movie starts at 3:00 and lasts 4 hours. End time?
7. A movie starts at 5:00 and lasts 3 hours. End time?
8. A movie starts at 8:00 and lasts 3 hours. End time?
9. A movie starts at 4:00 and lasts 1 hours. End time?
10. A movie starts at 7:00 and lasts 3 hours. End time?

Days, weeks, months

Days, weeks, and months



calendar

DEFINITIONS

Week	7 days.
Year	About 52 weeks, or 12 months.

KEY FORMULAS

- **1 week = 7 days**
- **1 year $\approx$ 52 weeks** ($52 \times 7 = 364$)
- **1 year = 12 months**



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WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: About how many weeks are in a year?

- ▶ A year has about 365 days.

Days in a year.

- ▶ $365 \div 7 \approx 52$ weeks.

Days $\div$ 7.

- ▶ **52.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. How many weeks in a year (about)?

End of Chapter 9 — Mixed Exercise

Ten questions across the whole chapter, from easy to difficult.

1. Hour 11, minute hand on 5. Time?
2. A movie starts at 7:00 and lasts 2 hours. End time?
3. How many weeks in a year (about)?
4. Hour 1, minute hand on 4. Time?
5. A movie starts at 7:00 and lasts 1 hours. End time?
6. How many weeks in a year (about)?
7. Hour 12, minute hand on 4. Time?
8. A movie starts at 8:00 and lasts 3 hours. End time?
9. How many weeks in a year (about)?
10. Hour 12, minute hand on 1. Time?

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CHAPTER 10

Money

Add Adding money

Subtract Subtracting money

Money Money word problems

Add money

Adding money


$$3 + 4 = 7$$

$$3 + 4 = 7$$

DEFINITIONS

Rand (R) South African money. We write amounts like R30.

KEY FORMULAS

- **Add money like normal numbers**
- **Keep the R sign** in the answer

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: Calculate R20 + R15.

- Add the numbers: $20 + 15 = 35$.

Like normal numbers.

- Keep the R sign.

It is money.

- **R35.**

Final answer.



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**EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)**

1. R30 + R27 = ?
2. R50 + R19 = ?
3. R25 + R6 = ?
4. R41 + R18 = ?
5. R42 + R37 = ?
6. R31 + R15 = ?
7. R32 + R15 = ?
8. R38 + R26 = ?
9. R47 + R17 = ?
10. R46 + R19 = ?

Subtract money*Subtracting money*

$$8 - 3 = 5$$

DEFINITIONS**Change**

The money you get back: what you paid minus the price.

KEY FORMULAS

- Subtract money like normal numbers
- Keep the R sign
- Change = paid – price

WORKED EXAMPLES**Example 1: Calculate R80 – R30.**

- Subtract: $80 - 30 = 50$.

Like normal numbers.

- Keep the R sign.

Money.

- **R50.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. R50 – R13 = ?
2. R64 – R20 = ?
3. R66 – R19 = ?

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4. $R54 - R21 = ?$
5. $R58 - R28 = ?$
6. $R93 - R18 = ?$
7. $R70 - R26 = ?$
8. $R61 - R15 = ?$
9. $R54 - R39 = ?$
10. $R72 - R18 = ?$

Money word problems



$$7 - 3 = 4$$

DEFINITIONS

Total cost

Number of items $\times$ price of each item.

KEY FORMULAS

- **Total = number of items $\times$ price each**
- **Example:** 3 books at R20 = $3 \times R20 = R60$

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: 3 books cost R20 each. What is the total?

► Total = number $\times$ price each.

The rule.

► $= 3 \times R20 = R60$.

Multiply.

► **R60.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY $\rightarrow$ DIFFICULT)

1. 4 books at R11 each. Total cost?
2. 4 books at R28 each. Total cost?
3. 3 books at R25 each. Total cost?
4. 2 books at R25 each. Total cost?
5. 2 books at R21 each. Total cost?
6. 3 books at R30 each. Total cost?
7. 3 books at R21 each. Total cost?
8. 2 books at R28 each. Total cost?
9. 3 books at R23 each. Total cost?

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10. 3 books at R29 each. Total cost?

End of Chapter 10 — Mixed Exercise

Ten questions across the whole chapter, from easy to difficult.

1. $R30 + R27 = ?$
2. $R64 - R20 = ?$
3. 3 books at R25 each. Total cost?
4. $R41 + R18 = ?$
5. $R58 - R28 = ?$
6. 3 books at R30 each. Total cost?
7. $R32 + R15 = ?$
8. $R61 - R15 = ?$
9. 3 books at R23 each. Total cost?
10. $R46 + R19 = ?$





CHAPTER 11

Data Handling

Read Reading pictographs

Read Reading bar graphs

Mode Mode (most common value)

Read pictographs

Reading pictographs



each ★ = 5

$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

4 pictures, each worth 5

DEFINITIONS

Pictograph A graph that uses pictures to show numbers.

Key Tells you how much one picture stands for.

KEY FORMULAS

- **Total = number of pictures × value of each picture**
- **Example:** 4 pictures, each = 5 → $4 \times 5 = 20$



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WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: Each picture stands for 5. There are 4 pictures. How many in total?

► Each picture = 5.

The key.

► Multiply: $4 \times 5 = 20$.

Pictures $\times$ value.

► **20.**

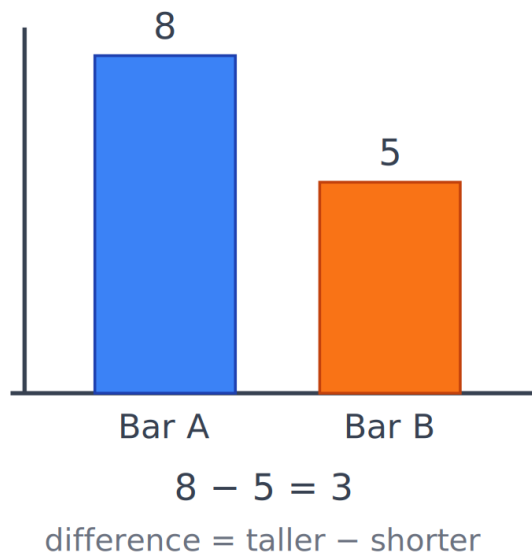
Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY $\rightarrow$ DIFFICULT)

1. Each picture = 2. 4 pictures = ?
2. Each picture = 10. 5 pictures = ?
3. Each picture = 2. 5 pictures = ?
4. Each picture = 5. 4 pictures = ?
5. Each picture = 10. 4 pictures = ?
6. Each picture = 2. 2 pictures = ?
7. Each picture = 5. 5 pictures = ?
8. Each picture = 10. 2 pictures = ?
9. Each picture = 5. 2 pictures = ?
10. Each picture = 5. 3 pictures = ?

Read bar graphs

Reading bar graphs



DEFINITIONS

Bar graph A graph that uses bars of different heights to show numbers.

Difference How much bigger one bar is than another (subtract).



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KEY FORMULAS

- Read the height of each bar
- Difference = bigger bar – smaller bar

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: Bar A = 8 and Bar B = 5. What is the difference?

- Read the bars: A = 8, B = 5.

Heights.

- Subtract: $8 - 5 = 3$.

Bigger minus smaller.

- **3.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. Bar A = 3, Bar B = 2. Difference?
2. Bar A = 5, Bar B = 3. Difference?
3. Bar A = 10, Bar B = 10. Difference?
4. Bar A = 3, Bar B = 7. Difference?
5. Bar A = 3, Bar B = 10. Difference?
6. Bar A = 2, Bar B = 9. Difference?
7. Bar A = 6, Bar B = 5. Difference?
8. Bar A = 10, Bar B = 7. Difference?
9. Bar A = 8, Bar B = 4. Difference?
10. Bar A = 8, Bar B = 2. Difference?

Mode (most common)

Mode (most common value)



DEFINITIONS

Mode

The value that appears most often in a list.

KEY FORMULAS

- Mode = the value that appears most
- Count how often each number shows up



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**WORKED EXAMPLES****Example 1: In 3, 5, 5, 7, 5, which number appears most?**

- Count each: 3 once, 7 once, 5 three times.

Tally them.

- 5 appears most.

Most common.

- **5.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. In 3, 5, 5, 7, 5: which number appears most?

End of Chapter 11 — Mixed Exercise

Ten questions across the whole chapter, from easy to difficult.

1. Each picture = 2. 4 pictures = ?
2. Bar A = 5, Bar B = 3. Difference?
3. In 3, 5, 5, 7, 5: which number appears most?
4. Each picture = 5. 4 pictures = ?
5. Bar A = 3, Bar B = 10. Difference?
6. In 3, 5, 5, 7, 5: which number appears most?
7. Each picture = 5. 5 pictures = ?
8. Bar A = 10, Bar B = 7. Difference?
9. In 3, 5, 5, 7, 5: which number appears most?
10. Each picture = 5. 3 pictures = ?

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CHAPTER 12

Patterns

Number Number patterns

Multiplication Multiplication patterns

Number patterns



what comes next?

DEFINITIONS

Pattern A list of numbers that follows a rule.

Common difference The same amount added each time to get the next number.

KEY FORMULAS

- **Find the difference between numbers**
- **Add the difference** to get the next number
- **Example:** 2, 5, 8, ... rule +3, next is 11

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: Find the next number: 2, 5, 8, __

- Find the difference: $5 - 2 = 3$.

Same each time.

- Add it to the last term: $8 + 3 = 11$.

Apply the rule.

- **11.**

Final answer.



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**EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)**

1. 2, 6, 10, __
2. 9, 14, 19, __
3. 8, 13, 18, __
4. 9, 13, 17, __
5. 2, 9, 16, __
6. 9, 12, 15, __
7. 1, 4, 7, __
8. 7, 9, 11, __
9. 4, 7, 10, __
10. 8, 11, 14, __

Multiplication patterns

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

DEFINITIONS

Multiplication pattern A pattern made by multiplying — like a times table.

KEY FORMULAS

- Each term is the number $\times$ 1, 2, 3, 4, ...
- The next term adds one more group
- **Example:** 3, 6, 9, 12, ... next is $3 \times 5 = 15$

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1: Find the next number: 3, 6, 9, 12, __

- These are 3×1 , 3×2 , 3×3 , 3×4 .

Multiples of 3.

- Next is $3 \times 5 = 15$.

One more group.

- **15.**

Final answer.

EXERCISES (EASY → DIFFICULT)

1. 2, 4, 6, 8, __
2. 5, 10, 15, 20, __
3. 3, 6, 9, 12, __

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4. 4, 8, 12, 16, __

End of Chapter 12 — Mixed Exercise

Ten questions across the whole chapter, from easy to difficult.

1. 2, 6, 10, __
2. 5, 10, 15, 20, __
3. 8, 13, 18, __
4. 4, 8, 12, 16, __
5. 2, 9, 16, __
6. 2, 4, 6, 8, __
7. 1, 4, 7, __
8. 3, 6, 9, 12, __
9. 4, 7, 10, __
10. 3, 6, 9, 12, __





ANSWERS

Worked solutions to all exercises

Each answer gives the final result first, followed by the key working steps. For fully animated, step-by-step solutions, open the digital edition with the QR code on any page.

CHAPTER 1 — Numbers and Place Value

Counting to 1000

1. 733
2. 540
3. 830
4. 570
5. 831
6. 963
7. 602
8. 703
9. 693
10. 738

Place value: H, T, U

1. 6
2. 7
3. 2
4. 9
5. 4
6. 6
7. 8
8. 9
9. 1
10. 7

Expanded form

1. $300+50+2$
2. $600+10+5$
3. $500+90+4$
4. $300+80+0$
5. $300+40+7$
6. $700+50+2$
7. $800+40+2$
8. $200+10+8$
9. $200+40+7$
10. $500+20+4$



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**Even and odd**

1. even
2. odd
3. even
4. even
5. even
6. odd
7. even
8. even
9. even
10. even

Roman numerals to 50

1. IV
2. IX
3. XX
4. XIX
5. V
6. XIV
7. L
8. XXX
9. XV
10. XXV

End of Chapter 1 — Mixed Exercise

1. 733
2. 7
3. $500+90+4$
4. even
5. V
6. 963
7. 8
8. $200+10+8$
9. even
10. XXV

CHAPTER 2 — Comparing and Ordering**Compare 3-digit numbers**

1. $<$
2. $>$
3. $<$
4. $>$
5. $>$
6. $<$
7. $<$
8. $<$
9. $<$
10. $<$



**Order 3-digit numbers**

1. 298,604,832
2. 220,785,938
3. 298,590,784
4. 451,551,854
5. 389,553,796
6. 289,681,842
7. 375,830,876
8. 193,326,890
9. 286,404,785
10. 122,710,930

End of Chapter 2 — Mixed Exercise

1. <
2. 220,785,938
3. <
4. 451,551,854
5. >
6. 289,681,842
7. <
8. 193,326,890
9. <
10. 122,710,930

CHAPTER 3 — Addition and Subtraction

Add 3-digit numbers (no regrouping)

1. 755
2. 723
3. 524
4. 656
5. 563
6. 645
7. 621
8. 624
9. 723
10. 304

Add 3-digit numbers (with regrouping)

1. 860
2. 556
3. 392
4. 726
5. 501
6. 550
7. 361
8. 499
9. 554
10. 814



**Add 3 numbers**

1. 156
2. 113
3. 154
4. 147
5. 149
6. 196
7. 104
8. 121
9. 140
10. 178

Subtract 3-digit numbers

1. 399
2. 715
3. 184
4. 288
5. 501
6. 332
7. 321
8. 522
9. 510
10. 516

Word problems: addition and subtraction

1. 91
2. 183
3. 316
4. 82
5. 95
6. 263
7. 144
8. 18
9. -7
10. 222

End of Chapter 3 — Mixed Exercise

1. 755
2. 556
3. 154
4. 288
5. 95
6. 645
7. 361
8. 121
9. 510
10. 222





CHAPTER 4 — Multiplication

Times tables: 2

1. 6
2. 10
3. 24
4. 16
5. 12
6. 4
7. 14
8. 22
9. 2
10. 18

Times tables: 3

1. 3
2. 24
3. 9
4. 15
5. 21
6. 30
7. 27
8. 12
9. 33
10. 18

Times tables: 4

1. 36
2. 44
3. 4
4. 20
5. 32
6. 24
7. 8
8. 48
9. 40
10. 12

Times tables: 5

1. 45
2. 5
3. 15
4. 30
5. 50
6. 20
7. 35
8. 55
9. 40
10. 60



**Times tables: 10**

1. 120
2. 30
3. 70
4. 100
5. 20
6. 110
7. 80
8. 10
9. 50
10. 40

Multiply 2-digit by 1-digit

1. 85
2. 72
3. 33
4. 112
5. 81
6. 150
7. 50
8. 40
9. 48
10. 70

End of Chapter 4 — Mixed Exercise

1. 6
2. 24
3. 4
4. 30
5. 20
6. 150
7. 14
8. 12
9. 40
10. 60

CHAPTER 5 — Division**Divide by 2**

1. 7
2. 8
3. 6
4. 3
5. 10
6. 4
7. 13
8. 5
9. 12
10. 15



**Divide by 3**

1. 4
2. 3
3. 2
4. 5
5. 10
6. 12
7. 9
8. 7
9. 8
10. 11

Divide by 5

1. 4
2. 6
3. 11
4. 2
5. 5
6. 12
7. 9
8. 8
9. 7
10. 3

Divide with remainder

1. 4 R 2
2. 3 R 1
3. 4 R 1
4. 2 R 3
5. 6 R 2
6. 8 R 1
7. 7 R 1
8. 7 R 3
9. 5 R 5
10. 9 R 1

Divisibility by 2, 5, 10

1. no
2. no
3. yes
4. yes
5. yes
6. yes
7. yes
8. no
9. no
10. no

End of Chapter 5 — Mixed Exercise

1. 7
2. 3
3. 11
4. 2 R 3
5. yes
6. 4





7. 9
8. 8
9. 5 R 5
10. no

CHAPTER 6 — Fractions

Identify fractions

1. $\frac{3}{8}$
2. $\frac{1}{8}$
3. $\frac{4}{6}$
4. $\frac{2}{7}$
5. $\frac{1}{6}$
6. $\frac{4}{5}$
7. $\frac{1}{7}$
8. $\frac{2}{3}$
9. $\frac{1}{4}$
10. $\frac{1}{5}$

Equivalent fractions

1. 2
2. 4
3. 3

Compare fractions (same denominator)

1. =
2. >
3. <
4. <
5. =
6. <
7. <
8. <
9. >
10. >

Fraction of a number

1. 2
2. 1
3. 5
4. 3
5. 4

End of Chapter 6 — Mixed Exercise

1. $\frac{3}{8}$
2. 4
3. <
4. 3
5. $\frac{1}{6}$
6. 3
7. <
8. 4
9. $\frac{1}{4}$
10. 2





CHAPTER 7 — Geometry

2D shapes — sides and corners

1. 5
2. 4
3. 8
4. 3
5. 6

3D shapes

1. 4
2. 6
3. 6

Lines: vertical, horizontal

1. horizontal

Symmetry

1. 4

Right angles

1. 90

End of Chapter 7 — Mixed Exercise

1. 5
2. 6
3. horizontal
4. 4
5. 90
6. 6
7. 6
8. horizontal
9. 4
10. 90

CHAPTER 8 — Measurement

Length: cm and m

1. 800
2. 700
3. 600
4. 200
5. 500
6. 400
7. 100
8. 300

Mass: g and kg

1. 5000
2. 1000
3. 4000
4. 2000
5. 3000



**Capacity: ml and l**

1. 3000
2. 2000
3. 1000
4. 4000
5. 5000

Perimeter of a rectangle

1. 16
2. 24
3. 18
4. 28
5. 32
6. 32
7. 22
8. 32
9. 28
10. 22

Area by counting squares

1. 48
2. 42
3. 18
4. 20
5. 28
6. 16
7. 12
8. 10
9. 21
10. 15

End of Chapter 8 — Mixed Exercise

1. 800
2. 1000
3. 1000
4. 28
5. 28
6. 400
7. 3000
8. 5000
9. 28
10. 15

CHAPTER 9 — Time**Read clocks: 5-minute intervals**

1. 11:25
2. 1:30
3. 9:50
4. 1:20
5. 8:10
6. 11:50
7. 12:20
8. 8:40
9. 6:05





10. 12:05

Elapsed time

1. 4:00
2. 9:00
3. 9:00
4. 7:00
5. 8:00
6. 7:00
7. 8:00
8. 11:00
9. 5:00
10. 10:00

Days, weeks, months

1. 52

End of Chapter 9 — Mixed Exercise

1. 11:25
2. 9:00
3. 52
4. 1:20
5. 8:00
6. 52
7. 12:20
8. 11:00
9. 52
10. 12:05

CHAPTER 10 — Money

Add money

1. 57
2. 69
3. 31
4. 59
5. 79
6. 46
7. 47
8. 64
9. 64
10. 65

Subtract money

1. 37
2. 44
3. 47
4. 33
5. 30
6. 75
7. 44
8. 46
9. 15
10. 54



**Money word problems**

1. 44
2. 112
3. 75
4. 50
5. 42
6. 90
7. 63
8. 56
9. 69
10. 87

End of Chapter 10 — Mixed Exercise

1. 57
2. 44
3. 75
4. 59
5. 30
6. 90
7. 47
8. 46
9. 69
10. 65

CHAPTER 11 — Data Handling

Read pictographs

1. 8
2. 50
3. 10
4. 20
5. 40
6. 4
7. 25
8. 20
9. 10
10. 15

Read bar graphs

1. 1
2. 2
3. 0
4. 4
5. 7
6. 7
7. 1
8. 3
9. 4
10. 6



**Mode (most common)**

1. 5

End of Chapter 11 — Mixed Exercise

1. 8
2. 2
3. 5
4. 20
5. 7
6. 5
7. 25
8. 3
9. 5
10. 15

CHAPTER 12 — Patterns

Number patterns

1. 14
2. 24
3. 23
4. 21
5. 23
6. 18
7. 10
8. 13
9. 13
10. 17

Multiplication patterns

1. 10
2. 25
3. 15
4. 20

End of Chapter 12 — Mixed Exercise

1. 14
2. 25
3. 23
4. 20
5. 23
6. 10
7. 10
8. 15
9. 13
10. 15





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