

Key Mental Math Strategies for Grade 7

N1: Develop and apply divisibility rules for 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10.

A number is divisible by:

2 if it is even

3 if the sum of the digits is divisible by 3

4 if the number formed by the last 2 digits is divisible by 4

5 if the number ends in 0 or 5

6 if the number is even and divisible by 3

8 if the number is divisible by 4 and the resulting quotient is even;
or if the number formed by the last 3 digits is divisible by 8

9 if the sum of the digits is divisible by 9

10 if the number ends in 0.

N2: Demonstrate an understanding of the addition, subtraction, multiplication & division of decimals to solve problems.

Front end strategy: When adding decimals, students should be encouraged to add the digits in each place value from left to right.

Ex.: $4.2 + 0.23 = 4.43$

Estimation: students should develop a common sense estimate to get a sense of size of the answer.

Ex. $324.4 \div 0.97$ (since 0.97 is close to 1 whole, the answer is close to 324).

12.3×3.2 (the answer is close to 36 because $12 \times 3 = 36$)

Special Number: To mentally divide a decimal by 5, double both the dividend and divisor.

Ex.: $324.4 \div 5 = 648.8 \div 10 = 64.88$

Distributive: Multiply each place value by the other, then add the answers together. Ex.: 2.1×4.7 ; $2 \times 4 = 8$, $2 \times 7 = 1.4$, $0.1 \times 4 = 0.4$, $0.1 \times 0.7 = 0.07$, then use front-end strategy to add: $8 + 1.4 + 0.4 + 0.07 = 9.87$

N3: Solve problems involving percents from 1% to 100%

Students should make immediate mental connections between common percents and their fraction and decimals equivalents.

$$50\% = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5 \quad 33 \frac{1}{3}\% = \frac{1}{3} = 0.3333\ldots \quad 25\% = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$$

$$20\% = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2 \quad 10\% = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1 \quad 75\% = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75 \quad 66 \frac{2}{3}\% = \frac{2}{3} = 0.6666\ldots$$

*Students should mentally calculate 5%, 15%, 20%, 30% etc. by first determining 10% of a number. Remember "of" means multiply and when multiplying it doesn't matter which number comes first.

Ex.: If $10\% \times 120 = 12$, then 5% of 120 would be 6 and $20\% \times 120$ would be 24

N6: Demonstrate an understanding of addition & subtraction of integers

Front End: $(-46) + (-38) \rightarrow (-40) + (-30) = (-70)$; then $(-6) + (-8) = -14$;

$$\text{so } (-46) + (-38) = (-84)$$

Compensate: $(-46) + (-38) \rightarrow (-46) + (-40) = (-86)$, then $(-86) + 2 = (-84)$

Remember the reason you add 2 back on is because the integers are negative (-38 is bigger than -40; you took 2 too many off so you add it back on).

Compatible Numbers: $(-28) + 63 + 37 + 33 + (-72)$

$$[(-28) + (-72)] + [(63) + 37] + 33 = (-100) + 100 + 33 = 33$$

Other strategies learned in previous years should still be practiced:

Double/half - $86 \times 50 = 43 \times 100 = 4300$

Distribution: $12 \times 28 = (10 \times 28) + (2 \times 28) = 280 + 56 = 200 + 130 + 6 = 336$

$$2824 \div 4 = (2800 \div 4) + (24 \div 4) = 700 + 6 = 706$$

Associative: $5 \times 8 \times 7 \times 20 = (5 \times 20) \times (8 \times 7) = 100 \times 56 = 5600$

Compensate: $500 - 297 = 500 - 300 + 3 = 203$

Balancing: $621 - 203 = 618 - 200 = 418$

Counting on: $700 - 247 \rightarrow 247 + 3 = 250$ & $250 + 50 = 300$ & $300 + 400 = 700$,

$$\text{so } 700 - 247 = 3 + 50 + 400 = 453$$

Sample Questions for Grade 7

Question	Response (Score 1)	Strategy Used (Score 2)
$\$6.10 + \2.03	$\$8.13$	Front End
$400 - 197$	203	Compensate: $400 - 200 = 200$, then add 3 back on.
$2 \times 20 \times 5 \times 5$	1000	Compatible Numbers: $20 \times 5 = 100$ $2 \times 5 = 10$, $100 \times 10 = 1000$
20 % of 140	28	10% of 140 = 14, so 20% would be 28
$(-23) + (-61)$	(-84)	Front End: $(-20) + (-60) = (-80)$ $(-3) + (-1) = (-4)$
$84 \div 1000$	0.084	Move decimal 3 places to left
80×20	1600	Basic fact $8 \times 2 = 16$, then tack on trailing zeros
184×5	920	Double/Half \rightarrow doubled 5 to make 10 and halved 184 92×10
$2824 \div 4$	706	Divisibility by 4 \rightarrow [2800 $\div 4 = 700$] + [$24 \div 4 = 6$]
3.6×2.5	9	Distributive: $(3 \times 2) + (3$ $\times 0.5) + (0.6 \times 2) + (0.6 \times$ $0.5) = 6 + 1.5 + 1.2 + 0.3$