

# South Carolina SC READY Grade 3 to Grade 4 Math Summer Bridge Workbook

*8-Week Workbook Practice with Answer Keys*

**Dr. A. Nazari**

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# Summer Math Bridge

## Workbook



**This workbook is a bridge: it keeps Grade 3 math strong while making the first month of Grade 4 feel familiar.**

Students revisit the Grade 3 ideas that matter most—place value, operations, multiplication and division, fractions, measurement, data, area, perimeter, and geometry—then preview the Grade 4 language connected to those skills. Each topic has a short review and a fuller workbook practice set, so students get enough written, visual, and problem-solving practice to build fluency.



### For families and teachers

Use one workbook lesson per day, about 20-25 minutes. Let students try first, then use the answer explanations as quick reteaching after mistakes. Friday mixed reviews show which skills are ready and which need another short review.

### For students

Keep your work neat, show your thinking, and fix missed problems. The goal is not to rush through the workbook; the goal is to start Grade 4 ready to build on what you already know.

# How to Use This Bridge Workbook

## The page order is the plan.

Move through the workbook one day at a time. Each week has four workbook practice days and one Friday mixed review, so the routine stays predictable even when summer is busy.



**Practice days** Read the quick review, study the example or model, and complete the 12–14 workbook problems.

**Friday review** Complete the mixed review without rushing. Use it to practice choosing the right method.

**Review answers** Check the answer key, then read the explanation for every missed problem. Correct the work in pencil before moving on.

**Extra support** If a skill is shaky, do one similar problem the next day before starting the new page.

**Keep it steady**

Most workbook lessons should take about 20–25 minutes. Stop before practice turns into frustration.

**Show thinking**

Use equations, quick models, number lines, labels, or scratch work. Organized work is a Grade 4 habit.

**Fix mistakes**

A corrected mistake is useful practice. The answer key is written to reteach, not only to score.

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# BRIDGEWEEK

1

## Place Value and Rounding

Review now. Step into Grade 4 next.

### This Week's Bridge Path

Week 1 Day 1: Place Value: Thousands and Beyond .....	2
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## Day 1 Place Value: Thousands and Beyond

 BRIDGE SKILL

Place value starts with ones, tens, hundreds, and thousands, then continues to ten-thousands and beyond.

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>
3,000	500	20	7

- ✓ A digit's value depends on its place.
- ✓ Expanded form writes each nonzero digit's value.
- ✓ Word form names the same number in words.
- ✓ Compare numbers from left to right, starting with the greatest place.
- ✓ In 42,318, the 4 is worth 40,000.

**Remember:** Zeros are placeholders; they keep other digits in the correct places.

### Read and build larger numbers.

- 1 Use the chart to write the number. \_\_\_\_\_

TTh	Th	H	T	O
1	2	4	0	5

- 2 Write 6,103 in word form. \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 Write the number with 4 ten-thousands, 2 thousands, 3 hundreds, 1 ten, and 8 ones.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 4 Use the table to compare: 3,609 \_\_\_\_\_ 3,690.

Th	H	T	O
3	6	0	9
3	6	9	0

### Values and expanded form.

- 5 What is the value of the underlined digit? 4,328 \_\_\_\_\_

- 6 What is the value of the underlined digit? 72,405 \_\_\_\_\_

- 7 Write 42,318 in expanded form. \_\_\_\_\_

- 8 Use the model to write the number. \_\_\_\_\_



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60,000

4,000

700

2

 **Apply place value.**

9 Which number has 5 ten-thousands, 0 thousands, 9 hundreds, 0 tens, and 6 ones?

**A.** 50,906**B.** 59,006**C.** 50,096**D.** 5,906

10 True or False:  $30,084 = 30,000 + 80 + 4$ .

 True False

11 A stadium section has 18,246 seats. What is the value of the 8? \_\_\_\_\_

12 Write 72,405 in expanded form. \_\_\_\_\_

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**Day 3** Grade 4 Preview: Place Value and Expanded Form

BRIDGE SKILL

Large numbers are read by periods: millions, thousands, and ones. Each period has up to three digits.

- ✓ Say the number in a period, then say the period name.
- ✓ A digit's value equals the digit times its place value.
- ✓ Expanded form writes a number as the sum of its nonzero place values.
- ✓ Zeros keep places open but are not usually written as addends.
- ✓ The same place-value pattern continues past one million.

**Remember:** When writing a large number, keep each period as a group of three digits after the first period.

### ☰ Read large place values.

- 1 In 704,650, what is the value of the digit 7? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Use the chart. Which digit is in the hundred-thousands place? \_\_\_\_\_

M	HTh	TTh	Th	H	T	O
6	<u>4</u>	1	8	2	0	5

- 3 Write 1,031,200 in words. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What is the value of the 8 in 1,348,206? \_\_\_\_\_

### ☰ Expanded and standard form.

- 5 Write 590,402 in expanded form. \_\_\_\_\_

HTh	TTh	Th	H	T	O
5	9	0	4	0	2

- 6  $4,000,000 + 600,000 + 30,000 + 8,000 + 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Write 2,070,516 in expanded form. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Which expanded form matches 927,400?

A.  $900,000 + 20,000 + 7,000 + 400$

B.  $900,000 + 27,000 + 4$

C.  $90,000 + 20,000 + 7,000 + 400$

D.  $927,000 + 40$



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 **Build and reason.**

9 What number has 9 hundred-thousands, 2 ten-thousands, 7 thousands, and 4 hundreds?  
\_\_\_\_\_

10 True or False: 1,000,000 is ten hundred-thousands.

 True False

11 Compare: 1,348,206 \_\_\_\_\_ 1,384,206

12 A city has 4,638,005 people. Which period is 638 in? \_\_\_\_\_

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7 Which number is smallest?

A. 45,620

B. 45,206

C. 45,602

D. 45,260

8 True or False:  $81,420 > 81,240$ .

True

False

 **Even, odd, and rounding.**

9 Is 63,519 even or odd? \_\_\_\_\_

10 Use the number line. Round 6,749 to the nearest thousand. \_\_\_\_\_



11 Round 845,200 to the nearest hundred-thousand. \_\_\_\_\_

12 Which number rounds to 150,000 to the nearest ten-thousand?

A. 144,999

B. 145,200

C. 154,999

D. 155,000



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# BRIDGEWEEK

8

## Area, Perimeter, Lines, and Shapes

*Review now. Step into Grade 4 next.*

### This Week's Bridge Path

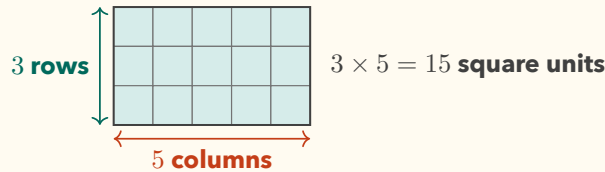
Week 8 Day 1: Area of Rectangles .....	9
Week 8 Day 4: Grade 4 Preview: Classify Shapes .....	11



**Day 1 Area of Rectangles**

**BRIDGE SKILL**

Area measures the space inside a flat shape. For a rectangle, the rows and columns of square units show why area equals length times width.



- ✓ Area counts square units that cover the inside of a shape.
- ✓ Rectangles can be counted as rows times columns.
- ✓ Use  $\text{area} = \text{length} \times \text{width}$  for rectangles.
- ✓ Area units are square units, such as square centimeters or square feet.
- ✓ To find a missing side, divide the area by the known side.

**Remember:** Area covers the inside. Perimeter goes around the outside.

**Count or multiply square units.**

1 A rectangle has 4 rows of 6 unit squares. What is its area?



2 Find the area of the rectangle.



3 A square has side length 5 inches. What is its area? \_\_\_\_\_

4 Which expression finds the area of a 7 by 2 rectangle?

A.  $7 + 2$                       B.  $7 - 2$

C.  $7 \times 2$                       D.  $7 \div 2$

5 True or False: Area is measured in square units.  True  False

6 A tile floor has 6 rows of 7 tiles. How many tiles are there? \_\_\_\_\_



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### Find missing sides.

7 Area = 24 sq cm, length = 6 cm. Width = \_\_\_\_\_

side = \_\_\_\_\_

8 Area = 35 sq ft, width = 5 ft. Length = \_\_\_\_\_

9 Area = 48 sq in, one side = 8 in. Other

10 Which rectangle has area 24 square units?

A. 4 by 6

B. 5 by 6

C. 8 by 4

D. 3 by 9

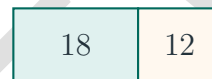
### Area in situations.

11 A garden is 9 feet long and 4 feet wide.  
What is the area?



12 A garden is split into two rectangles with areas 18 square feet and 12 square feet.

What is the total area?



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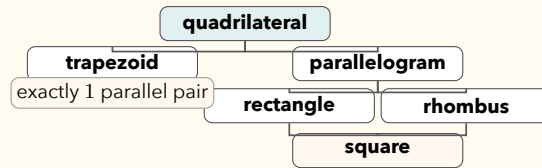
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**Day 4** Grade 4 Preview: Classify Shapes

BRIDGE SKILL

Classify figures by attributes and shape families. In this modified lesson, a trapezoid has exactly one pair of parallel sides.



- ✓ A polygon is closed and made only of straight sides.
- ✓ A trapezoid has exactly 1 pair of parallel sides in this book.
- ✓ A parallelogram has 2 pairs of parallel sides.
- ✓ A rectangle has 4 right angles, and a rhombus has 4 equal sides.
- ✓ A square belongs to both the rectangle family and the rhombus family.

**Remember:** The phrase “exactly one pair” matters: it separates trapezoids from parallelograms.

Name polygons.

- 1 How many sides does a decagon have?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 How many sides does an octagon have?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 A polygon has 6 sides. What is it called?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 True or False: A circle is a polygon.  
 True  False

Classify quadrilaterals.

- 5 A quadrilateral has exactly 1 pair of parallel sides. What is the most specific name?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 True or False: Every square is also a rhombus.  
 True  False
- 7 True or False: Every rhombus is also a square.  
 True  False
- 8 A shape has 4 sides, 2 pairs of parallel sides, and 4 right angles, but not all sides are equal. What is it? \_\_\_\_\_

Use angle and side attributes.



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- 9 A triangle has angles  $42^\circ$ ,  $48^\circ$ , and  $90^\circ$ .  
What type of triangle is it? \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 Which shape has four equal sides but does not have to have right angles?
- A. rhombus      B. circle  
C. triangle      D. pentagon
- 11 Which statement is always true?
- A. Every square is a rectangle      B. Every rectangle is a square  
C. Every trapezoid has two parallel pairs      D. Every circle is a polygon
- 12 A quadrilateral has 2 pairs of parallel sides and no right angles. Which name could fit?
- A. parallelogram      B. trapezoid  
C. circle      D. line segment

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# Answers with Explanations

Check your answers, then use the explanations to understand any missed problem.

## How to use this section

### First

Complete the lesson practice or Friday quiz before looking at this section.

### Record

Write your answers clearly on the page so you can compare them later.

### Check

Use the answer key to mark each problem correct or incorrect.

### Explain

For any problem you missed, guessed on, or found confusing, read the explanation and add a quick note beside your work.

 **Week 1 Day 1: Place Value: Thousands and Beyond**
 **Answers**

1 12,405

2 Six thousand, one hundred three

3 42,318

4 &lt;

5 4,000

6 70,000

7  $40,000 + 2,000 + 300 + 10 + 8$ 

8 64,702

9 A

10 True

11 8,000

12  $70,000 + 2,000 + 400 + 5$ 
 **Explanations**

1 Write the digits in order from ten-thousands to ones. The 0 tens is written so the 5 stays in the ones place.

2 Read the thousands first, then the rest of the number. The 0 tens is not named in word form.

3 Place each digit in the named place from left to right. This gives 42,318.

4 The thousands and hundreds digits match. The tens place decides because 0 tens is less than 9 tens.

5 The underlined 4 is in the thousands place. It represents 4 groups of 1,000.

6 The underlined 7 is in the ten-thousands place. Seven ten-thousands equals 70,000.

7 Write each digit's value as an addend. The digits mean 40,000, 2,000, 300, 10, and 8.

8 Each part goes in its place value. There are 6 ten-thousands, 4 thousands, 7 hundreds, 0 tens, and 2 ones.

9 Put each digit in its named place. The number is 50,906, choice A.

10 Expanded form uses the nonzero place values. The 3 ten-thousands is 30,000, the 8 tens is 80, and the 4 is 4.



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11 The 8 is in the thousands place. It represents 8 groups of 1,000.

12 Use only the nonzero values. The 0 tens holds a place but adds no value.

### 📅 Week 1 Day 3: Grade 4 Preview: Place Value and Expanded Form

#### ✓ Answers

1 700,000

2 4

3 One million, thirty-one thousand, two hundred

4 8,000

5  $500,000 + 90,000 + 400 + 2$

6 4,638,005

7  $2,000,000 + 70,000 + 500 + 10 + 6$

8 A

9 927,400

10 True

11 <

12 Thousands period

#### 💡 Explanations

1 The 7 is in the hundred-thousands place. Its value is  $7 \times 100,000 = 700,000$ .

2 The hundred-thousands place is the first digit in the thousands period. In 6,418,205, that digit is 4.

3 Read by periods from left to right. The periods are 1 million, 031 thousand, and 200 ones.

4 The 8 is in the thousands place. It represents 8 groups of 1,000.

5 Expanded form names each nonzero digit's value. The zeros hold places but do not add value.

6 Place each addend in the correct period. The millions period is 4, the thousands period is 638, and the ones period is 005.

7 Use the nonzero digits only. The zero hundred-thousands and zero thousands places are place-holders.

8 Read each digit by place value. 927,400 has 9 hundred-thousands, 2 ten-thousands, 7 thousands, and 4 hundreds.



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- 9 Put each digit in the named place and fill the tens and ones with zeros. The number is 927,400.
- 10 One hundred-thousand is 100,000. Ten of them make 1,000,000.
- 11 The millions digit matches, so compare the thousands period. 348 thousand is less than 384 thousand.
- 12 Numbers are grouped by periods of three digits. In 4,638,005, the 638 group is the thousands period.

### 📅 Week 1 Day 5: Week 1 Place Value and Rounding Mixed Review

#### ✓ Answers

1  $40,000 + 2,000 + 10 + 8$

2 100

3 72,059

4 A

5 >

6 103,018, 103,108, 103,180

7 B

8 True

9 Odd

10 7,000

11 800,000

12 B

#### 💡 Explanations

- 1 Expanded form writes only the nonzero place values. The 0 hundreds is a placeholder.
- 2 The underlined 1 is in the hundreds place. It represents one group of 100.
- 3 Write the digits in place-value order. The zero hundreds must be included.
- 4 The addends give 7 hundred-thousands, 4 thousands, and 9 ones. Missing places use zeros, so the number is 704,009.
- 5 The first three place values match. The tens place decides because 5 tens is greater than 0 tens.
- 6 The larger places match, so compare hundreds and tens. 103,018 is least, and 103,180 has more tens than 103,108.



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- 7 All choices have 45 thousand. Compare hundreds next; 45,206 has the fewest hundreds and is smallest.
- 8 The ten-thousands and thousands digits match. The hundreds place decides because 4 hundreds is greater than 2 hundreds.
- 9 Check the ones digit. The number ends in 9, so it is odd.
- 10 The number is greater than the halfway point 6,500. It rounds up to 7,000.
- 11 Check the ten-thousands digit. It is 4, so round down to 800,000.
- 12 Numbers from 145,000 through 154,999 round to 150,000. Choice B is in that range.

### 📅 Week 8 Day 1: Area of Rectangles

#### ✓ Answers

1 24 square units

2 24 square cm

3 25 square inches

4 C

5 True

6 42 tiles

7 4 cm

8 7 ft

9 6 in

10 A

11 36 square feet

12 30 square feet

#### 💡 Explanations

- 1 Area counts the unit squares inside the rectangle. With 4 rows of 6, multiply  $4 \times 6 = 24$  square units.
- 2 Use length times width for a rectangle.  $8 \times 3 = 24$ , so the area is 24 square centimeters.
- 3 A square with side length 5 is a 5 by 5 rectangle. Multiply  $5 \times 5 = 25$  square inches.
- 4 Area of a rectangle is found by multiplying the side lengths. The matching expression is  $7 \times 2$ .



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- 5 Area counts square units that cover the inside of a shape, so the label must use square units.
- 6 Rows and columns form an array. Multiply  $6 \times 7 = 42$ , so the floor has 42 tiles.
- 7 Divide the area by the known side.  $24 \div 6 = 4$ , so the width is 4 cm.
- 8 The missing side times 5 must equal 35. Use  $35 \div 5 = 7$ , so the length is 7 ft.
- 9 A rectangle's side lengths multiply to the area. Divide  $48 \div 8 = 6$  to find the missing side.
- 10 Check each product.  $4 \times 6 = 24$ , so a 4 by 6 rectangle has area 24 square units.
- 11 The garden is rectangular, so multiply length by width.  $9 \times 4 = 36$  square feet.
- 12 Add the non-overlapping areas.  $18 + 12 = 30$  square feet.

### 📅 Week 8 Day 4: Grade 4 Preview: Classify Shapes

#### ✔ Answers

1 10 sides

2 8 sides

3 hexagon

4 False

5 trapezoid

6 True

7 False

8 rectangle

9 right triangle

10 A

11 A

12 A

#### 💡 Explanations

1 The prefix dec- means 10. A decagon has 10 sides and 10 vertices.

2 The prefix oct- means 8. An octagon is a polygon with 8 straight sides.

3 A hexagon is a polygon with 6 sides. The prefix hex- means six.



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- 4 A polygon must have straight sides. A circle has a curved edge, so it is not a polygon.
- 5 In this book, a trapezoid has exactly one pair of parallel sides. The word exactly rules out parallelograms.
- 6 A rhombus has all four sides equal. A square has all four sides equal, so every square fits the rhombus family.
- 7 A square must have four right angles. A rhombus can have slanted angles, so not every rhombus is a square.
- 8 The shape is a parallelogram because it has 2 pairs of parallel sides. Four right angles make it a rectangle, and unequal sides mean it is not a square.
- 9 A triangle with one  $90^\circ$  angle is a right triangle. This triangle has exactly one right angle.
- 10 A rhombus is a quadrilateral with four equal sides. It may have right angles, but it does not have to.
- 11 A square has four right angles, so it is a rectangle. The other statements do not always match the attributes.
- 12 Two pairs of parallel sides identify a parallelogram. A trapezoid in this book has exactly one pair of parallel sides.

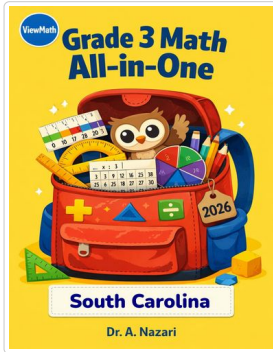


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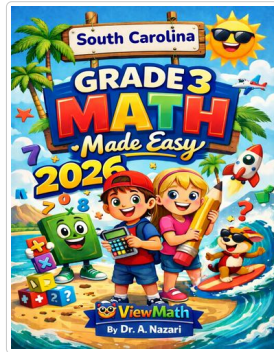
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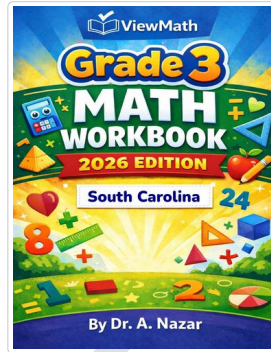
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Study Guide



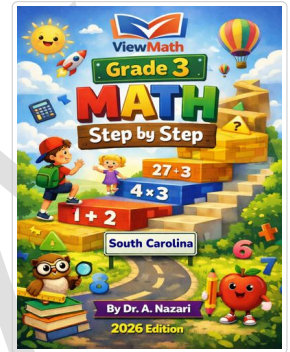
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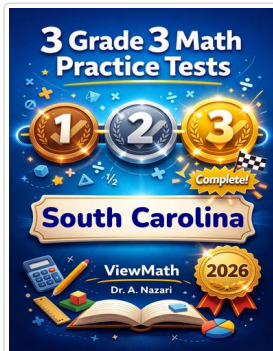
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Step-by-Step



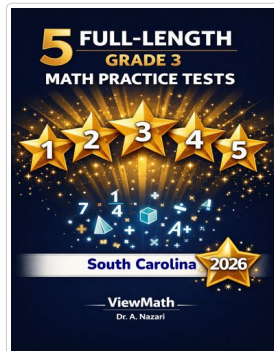
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3 Practice Tests



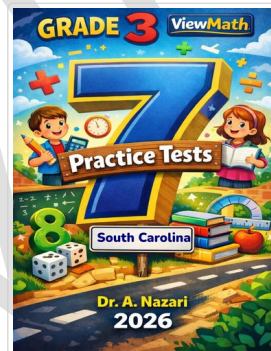
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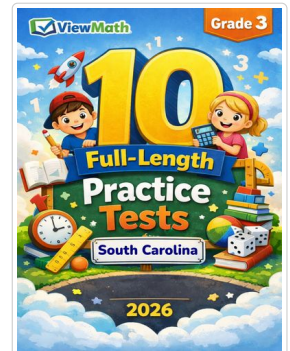
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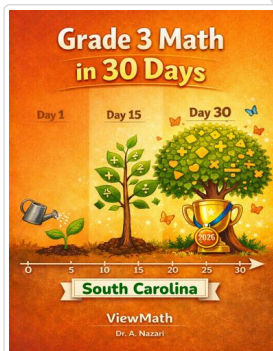
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10 Practice Tests



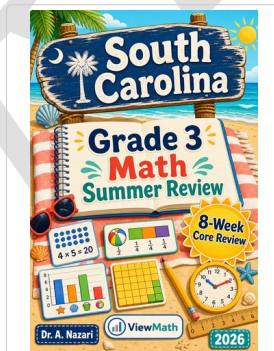
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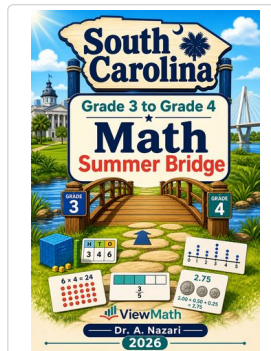
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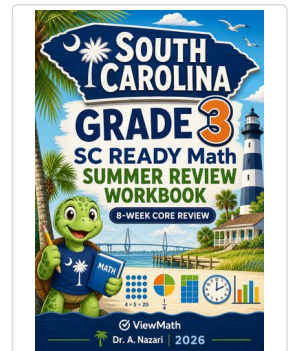
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