


## THIS SUMMER

## PACKET

## BELONGS TO:




# KEEP TRACK OF YOUR SUMMER WORK 

As you complete each activity, color a sun!



## How Top lay rock PAPER AND SClissors.

This game is lalso known as Roshambol. It is a fun and easy way to start a game.
Players say "Rock, paper, scissors." Each player throws a rock, paper or scissors.

- Rock beats scissors,
- scissors beat paper,
- paper beats rock.

scissors

rock

rock

paper

scissors


## Multiplication Tic Tac Toe

## Multiply by 11

| $11 \times 4$ | $11 \times 5$ | $11 \times 7$ | $11 \times 8$ | $11 \times 9$ | $11 \times 6$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11×8 | $11 \times 9$ | $11 \times 3$ | $11 \times 1$ | $11 \times 10$ | $11 \times 2$ |
| $11 \times 2$ | $11 \times 10$ | $11 \times 6$ | $11 \times 3$ | $11 \times 4$ | $11 \times 7$ |
| 11×3 | $11 \times 6$ | $11 \times 2$ | 11×9 | 11×2 | $11 \times 5$ |
| 11×4 | 11×1 | 11×7 | $11 \times 6$ | $11 \times 7$ | $11 \times 8$ |
| $11 \times 5$ | $11 \times 9$ | $11 \times 8$ | $11 \times 3$ | $11 \times 10$ | $11 \times 4$ |

Instructions: Play rock, paper, scissors to see who starts. Then take turns answering a problem on the mat. Whoever gets 3 in a row first wins.

MULTIPLICATION BOARD GAME Instructions: Roll the dice. Move and solve the problem. Whoever reaches the end first wins!


## VISUALIZING REMAINDERS

Jamal had II marbles. He put 2 in a box. How many boxes did he use? How many did he have left over?


ANSWER:

The bakery made I6 cookies. They put 5 in a box. How many boxes did they use? Did they have any left over?


ANSWER:

They put 4 in a box. How many boxes did they use? Did they have any left over?


## COLOR AND COMPARE

USE THE MODELS TO VISUALIZE AND SOLVE THE PROBLEMS.


## VISUALIZING MULTIPLYING

USE THE MODELS TO VISUALIZE AND SOLVE THE PROBLEMS.


## Multiplication Tic Tac Toe

 Multiply by 12| 12×1 | $12 \times 3$ | $12 \times 4$ | 12×5 | $12 \times 6$ | $12 \times 3$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $12 \times 5$ | 12×2 | $12 \times 9$ | 12×8 | $12 \times 1$ | $12 \times 7$ |
| $12 \times 6$ | 12×8 | 12×7 | $12 \times 2$ | $12 \times 10$ | $12 \times 4$ |
| 12×3 | 12×9 | 12×1 | 12×4 | 12×7 | $12 \times 5$ |
| 12×4 | $12 \times 10$ | 12×2 | $12 \times 2$ | $12 \times 4$ | $12 \times 3$ |
| $12 \times 7$ | 12×6 | $12 \times 5$ | $12 \times 10$ | $12 \times 1$ | $12 \times 9$ |

Instructions: Play rock, paper, scissors to see who starts. Then take turns answering a problem on the mat. Whoever gets 3 in a row first wins.

## MULTIPLICATION BOARD GAME

Instructions: Roll the dice. Move and solve the problem. Whoever reaches the end first wins!


## VISUALIZING REMAINDERS

Hong had 9 marbles. He put 7 in a box. How many boxes did he use?How many marbles did he have left over?
P
P

 ? ?



## ANSWER:

The bakery made 17 cookies. They put 8 in a box. How many boxes did they use? Did they have any cookies left over?


ANSWER:

Maribel had 16 rings. She put 6 in a box. How many boxes did she use? How many did she have left over?












 (1)


## ANSWER:

The bakery made 28 cookies. They put 9 in a box. How many boxes did they use? Did they have any cookies left over?


## COLOR AND COMPARE

USE THE MODELS TO VISUALIZE AND SOLVE THE PROBLEMS.


## VISUALIZING MULTIPLYING

USE THE MODELS TO VISUALIZE AND SOLVE THE PROBLEMS.


# SUMMER MATH SURVEY! 

QI: What was your favorite math activity in this packet?

Q2: What was kind of tricky? What strategies did you use to help you?

Q3: What do you need to continue to practice?

Q4: How do you feel about math?


## ANSWER



## WEEK I \& 2 (Multiplication and Division Answers)



## Multiplication

| X | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 |
| 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 33 | 36 |
| 4 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 |
| 5 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 |
| 6 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 | 66 | 72 |
| 7 | 0 | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | 35 | 42 | 49 | 56 | 63 | 70 | 77 | 84 |
| 8 | 0 | 8 | 16 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 56 | 64 | 72 | 80 | 88 | 96 |
| 9 | 0 | 9 | 18 | 27 | 36 | 45 | 54 | 63 | 72 | 81 | 90 | 99 | 108 |
| 10 | 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | 108 |
| 11 | 0 | 11 | 22 | 33 | 44 | 55 | 66 | 77 | 88 | 99 | 110 | 121 | 132 |
| 12 | 0 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | 60 | 72 | 84 | 96 | 108 | 120 | 132 | 144 |

# DIVISION TABLES 

## FDIVIDING By I

$$
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& 1 \div I=1 \\
& 2 \div I=2 \\
& 3 \div I=3 \\
& 4 \div I=4 \\
& 5 \div I=5 \\
& 1 \\
& 2
\end{aligned}\right.
$$

$\because 6 \div 1=6$
$7 \div I=7$
$8 \div 1=8$
$9 \div I=9$
$10 \div 1=10$
3
OfO


DIVIDING BY 3

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \div 3=1 \\
& 6 \div 3=2 \\
& 9 \div 3=3 \\
& 12 \div 3=4 \\
& 15 \div 3=5 \\
& 18 \div 3=6 \\
& 18 \div 3 \\
& 21 \div 3=7 \\
& 24 \div 3=8 \\
& 27 \div 3=9 \\
& 30 \div 3=10
\end{aligned}
$$

DIVIDING BY 5
$5 \div 5=1$
$10 \div 5=2$
$15 \div 5=3$
$20 \div 5=4$
$25 \div 5=5$
$30 \div 5=6$
$35 \div 5=7$
$40 \div 5=8$
$45 \div 5=9$
$50 \div 5=10$
5

# DIVISION TABLES 



## COLOR AND COMPARE

USE THE MODELS TO VISUALIZE AND SOLVE THE PROBLEMS.
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## VISUALIZING MULTIPLYING

use the models to visualize and solve the problems.


## COLOR AND COMPARE <br> USE THE MODELS TO VISUALIZE AND SOLVE THE PROBLEMS.



## VISUALIZING MULTIPLYING

USE THE MODELS TO VISUALIZE AND SOLVE THE PROBLEMS.


