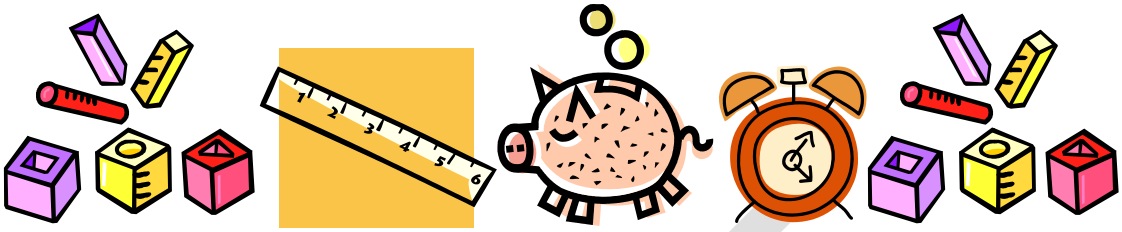
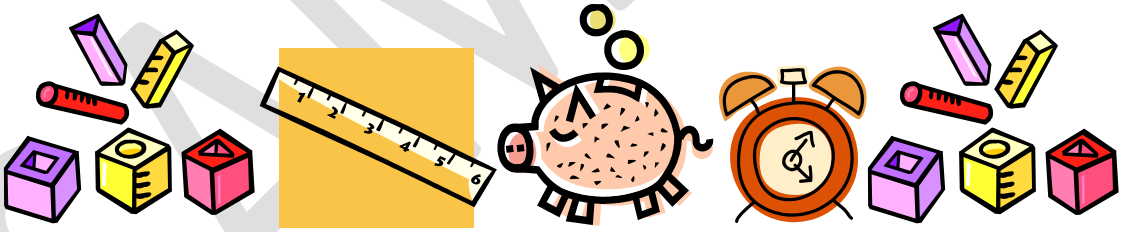


2

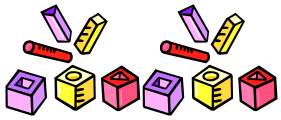
Math Mania



Ginny A. Dowd

SAMPLE

Table of Contents



SAMPLE

Name _____

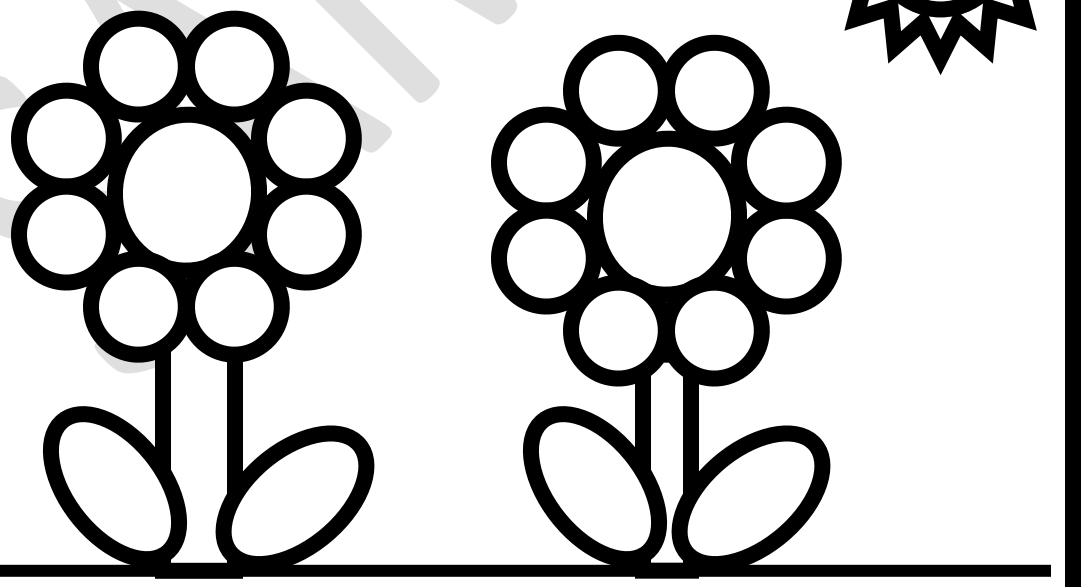
Number Bingo

1. Write FREE in one of the boxes and color it.
2. You will write one number in each of the remaining boxes.
3. Write the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. You will need to write your four favorite numbers twice!
4. I will hold up a number word. Find it on your board and cover it. Don't forget to shout, "Bingo!" if you win!

SAMPLE

Flowers Make a Rainbow

By _____



SAMPLE

1 blue flower
in green grass

2 orange flowers in green grass

Name _____

Number Words

Did I read each number word correctly? If I did, circle yes. If I did NOT, circle no and write the correct number!

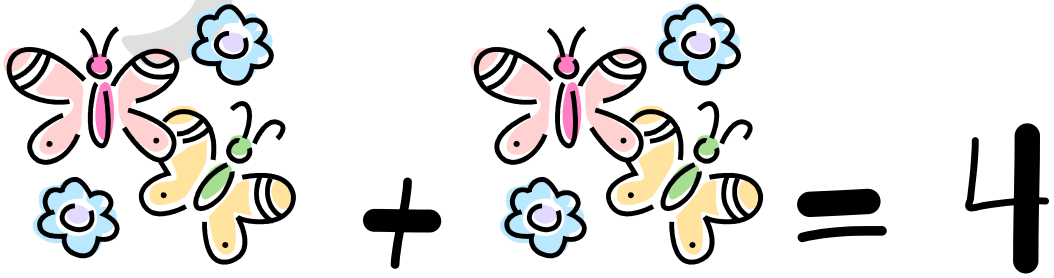
three	I think that says 2.	Yes!	No, it's _____.
seven	I think that says 7.	Yes!	No, it's _____.
five	I think that says 4.	Yes!	No, it's _____.
nine	I think that says 8.	Yes!	No, it's _____.
one	I think that says 1.	Yes!	No, it's _____.
eight	I think that says 5.	Yes!	No, it's _____.
two	I think that says 10.	Yes!	No, it's _____.
zero	I think that says 6.	Yes!	No, it's _____.
four	I think that says 2.	Yes!	No, it's _____.
six	I think that says 7.	Yes!	No, it's _____.
nine	I think that says 9.	Yes!	No, it's _____.
ten	I think that says 3.	Yes!	No, it's _____.

SAMPLE

Addition

In addition: The sum is the answer.
The answer is the sum!

Add it up! Add it up!
Add it up!



SAMPLE

Name _____

When you add one to a number: You find the highest number, then say the next number! Find the number that comes next.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

4, _____	1, _____	7, _____	3, _____
0, _____	5, _____	8, _____	2, _____
10, _____	0, _____	6, _____	9, _____
11, _____	1, _____	9, _____	2, _____
8, _____	3, _____	7, _____	4, _____
5, _____	5, _____	10, _____	2, _____
4, _____	6, _____	8, _____	10, _____
1, _____	3, _____	5, _____	7, _____

Bonus!

40 + 1 = _____	1 + 25 = _____	60 + 1 = _____
23 + 1 = _____	1 + 46 = _____	52 + 1 = _____
17 + 1 = _____	66 + 1 = _____	34 + 1 = _____

SAMPLE

Name _____

Let's add the number of letters in color words to zero!

Remember: When you add zero to a number, the answer isn't zero! It's the other number!

blue	+	0	=	
red	+	0	=	
green	+	0	=	
black	+	0	=	
yellow	+	0	=	
orange	+	0	=	
brown	+	0	=	
white	+	0	=	
purple	+	0	=	

SAMPLE

Addition with  and without Regrouping

Before I introduce addition with regrouping, my class spends a lot of time working on place value. We use ones cubes and tens sticks. All of this is done on The World Famous T - O board (Tens and Ones Board).
Remember: When you are adding or subtracting double-digit numbers - You'd better start with the ones! Start with the ones! Start with the ones or else there will be big TROUBLE!

1. The first thing we learn is the difference between single and double-digit numbers. We know that 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are all single digit. They only have one part.

2. We also know that the One's Police will come and get us if we ever have any more than nine ones cubes in the ones place.

3. We learn that double-digit numbers have two parts (the tens and the ones). We know that ten sticks can never go in the one's place and one's cubes can never go in the ten's place! It's easy to see how many tens and ones we need. Call out 54. Write that number using the World Famous T – O board (Tens – Ones). It's easy to see that you need 5 ten stick's and 4 one's cubes.

T	O

5 4

4. The class practices making certain numbers with one's cubes and ten's sticks. I will call out 8 and they will put eight ones cubes in the ones box. I will call out 62 and they will have six ten sticks in the ten's box and two one's cubes in the ones box. The T – O board is like a cheater board. It tells you exactly how many ten sticks and one's cubes you need. Once we have built a number, we write it, and say it in extended form.
For example: If we just made 62 with the ten sticks and the one's cubes. We know that 62 is NOT 6 + 2. That would be 8. We write 60 + 2.

5. After we have built numbers and can recognize how the tens and ones work together, we are ready to start adding. We start by adding single digit numbers. (Page 60)
For example: 8 + 1. (Each time we add two numbers up we use. the T - O board.) We show our numbers in two sets. The number we started out with goes at the top half of the board and the number we are adding goes at the bottom of the board. We progress to higher numbers such as 54 + 3 then progress to 69 + 20. None of the computations require trading (regrouping).

6. Once we are proficient with adding ones and tens alone and together, we are ready to learn how to trade ten one's cubes in for one ten stick. I will call out 54 + 7. The class will show me 54 in ten sticks and one's cubes on their world famous T O board, showing 54 up top and the number we are adding (7) at the bottom. The class recognizes we have broken a rule! There are more than nine one's cubes in the one's box! We learn to trade in ten one's cubes for

one ten's stick! It is called going to the bank! We have a ten's stick positioned in the bank. We will go to the bank when we need to trade ten ones for one ten stick.

7. After two days of this type of practice we are ready to learn how to add with regrouping on paper. This requires the magical box. The magical box is always over the tens column. Sometimes we will use it. (If we have to regroup: YES, we use it!) and sometimes we won't. (If we don't have to regroup: NO, we won't use it!)

8. When the kids are adding double digits they START WITH THE ONES and decide whether they need the magical box or not! If they don't they write "NO" in the box!

no	
1	4
+	5
1	9

1	
2	8
+ 2	8
5	6

In the first problem I do not have to use the magical box because I can have 9 in the one's place.

In the second problem I DO have to use the magical box because I cannot have 16 ones cubes in the one's place. I have to write 16 the magical way. Since 16 is one ten and 6 ones, I will put the one ten in the magical box so I can add it to the other numbers in the ten's place. The six ones can stay in the one's place. We always circle EVERYTHING in the ten's place, even the magical box! It reminds us if it has a number in it, we HAVE to add it to the other numbers.

Name _____

Let's add double digits to single digits!
You'd better start with the ones! You'd better start with the ones! You'd better start with the ones OR else there'll be BIG trouble!

T	O
3	3
+	6

T	O
7	8
+	1

T	O
5	2
+	2

T	O
9	5
+	4

T	O
1	2
+	3

T	O
2	6
+	2

T	O
3	4
+	4

T	O
4	5
+	2

T	O
6	2
+	7

T	O
8	1
+	2

T	O
7	1
+	0

T	O
1	5
+	3

SAMPLE

Put your sums in order from lowest to highest!

The Lowest Sum	Is your number odd or even?
	odd even
	odd even
	odd even
	odd even
	odd even
	odd even
	odd even
	odd even
	odd even
	odd even
	odd even

SAMPLE

Name _____

You'd better start with the ones
or else there will be BIG TROUBLE!

T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O
1	2	2	3	3	7	1	5
+ 2	4	+ 3	6	+ 4	2	+ 7	3

T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O
5	2	1	1	7	2	8	6
+ 1	5	+ 1	5	+ 1	4	+ 1	1

T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O
2	4	1	9	1	1	6	0
+ 7	0	+ 8	0	+ 3	3	+ 3	2

SAMPLE

Name _____

You'd better start with the ones
or else there will be BIG TROUBLE!

T	O
5	7
+	4

T	O
4	5
+	9

T	O
2	8
+	6

T	O
3	5
+	7

T	O
1	9
+	5

T	O
6	3
+	6

T	O
9	2
+	4

T	O
8	5
+	5

T	O
7	4
+	8

T	O
4	3
+	5

T	O
3	9
+	7

T	O
8	0
+	8

Name _____

You'd better start with the ones
or else there will be BIG TROUBLE!

T	O
□	
4	3
+ 4	4

T	O
□	
1	8
+ 2	6

T	O
□	
8	2
+ 1	2

T	O
□	
2	7
+ 5	7

T	O
□	
5	8
+ 3	1

T	O
□	
5	4
+ 2	9

T	O
□	
7	8
+ 1	8

T	O
□	
7	5
+ 2	3

T	O
□	
3	2
+ 3	3

T	O
□	
3	5
+ 1	5

T	O
□	
2	6
+ 2	6

T	O
□	
4	9
+ 4	9

Subtraction

The difference!
The difference!
You take it away!

How many more means
subtraction!

Subtraction! Subtraction!
You take it away!

Name _____

Let's subtract one!

Remember: Think of the number that comes right before!
Read the number word. Write that number on the line. Then take away one!

one _____	-	1	=	
two _____	-	1	=	
three _____	-	1	=	
four _____	-	1	=	
five _____	-	1	=	
six _____	-	1	=	
seven _____	-	1	=	
eight _____	-	1	=	
nine _____	-	1	=	
ten _____	-	1	=	

SAMPLE

Name _____

How many more means SUBTRACTION!

I have three red ○.

I have two blue ○.

How many more red circles do I have than blue?

_____ - _____ = _____ more red than blue

I have five green △.

I have two orange △.

How many more green triangles do I have than orange?

_____ - _____ = _____ more green than orange

SAMPLE

Name _____

How many more means SUBTRACTION!

Set 1: Draw three pink .

Draw one purple .

How many more pink flowers do you have than purple?

_____ - _____ = _____

Set 2: Draw five yellow .

Draw two orange .

How many more yellow leaves do you have than orange?

_____ - _____ = _____

Set 3: Draw seven blue .

Draw three red .

How many more blue butterflies do you have than red?

_____ - _____ = _____

Set 4: Draw nine green .

Draw two red .

How many more green mittens do you have than red?

_____ - _____ = _____

SAMPLE

Name _____

How many more means SUBTRACTION!

1. My number is 2. How many more do I need to get to 5? Say 2. Now count from 2 to 5.

How many more do you need? _____

2. My number is 3. How many more do I need to get to 7? Say 3. Now count from 3 to 7.

How many more do you need? _____

3. My number is 4. How many more do I need to get to 10? Say 4. Now count from 4 to 10.

How many more do you need? _____

4. My number is 5. How many more do I need to get to 6? Say 5. Now count from 5 to 6.

How many more do you need? _____

5. My number is 7. How many more do I need to get to 10? Say 7. Now count from 7 to 10.

How many more do you need? _____

6. My number is 8. How many more do I need to get to 8? Say 8. Now count from 8 to 8.

How many more do you need? _____

SAMPLE

Subtraction with Regrouping

Before I introduce subtraction with regrouping my class spends a lot of time reviewing place value, just like we did with addition. We use one's cubes and ten's sticks. All of this is done on the World Famous T - O board (Tens and Ones Board).

Remember: When you are adding or subtracting double-digit numbers: You'd better start with the ones! You'd better start with the ones! You'd better start with the ones or else there will be big TROUBLE!

Next, we practice subtracting single-digit numbers from double-digit numbers and double-digit numbers from double-digit numbers. None of these problems require regrouping.

When it is time to regroup: We know with subtraction problems, sometimes you have to: Knock on the tens door 'cause we need more! (In the ones column that is!)

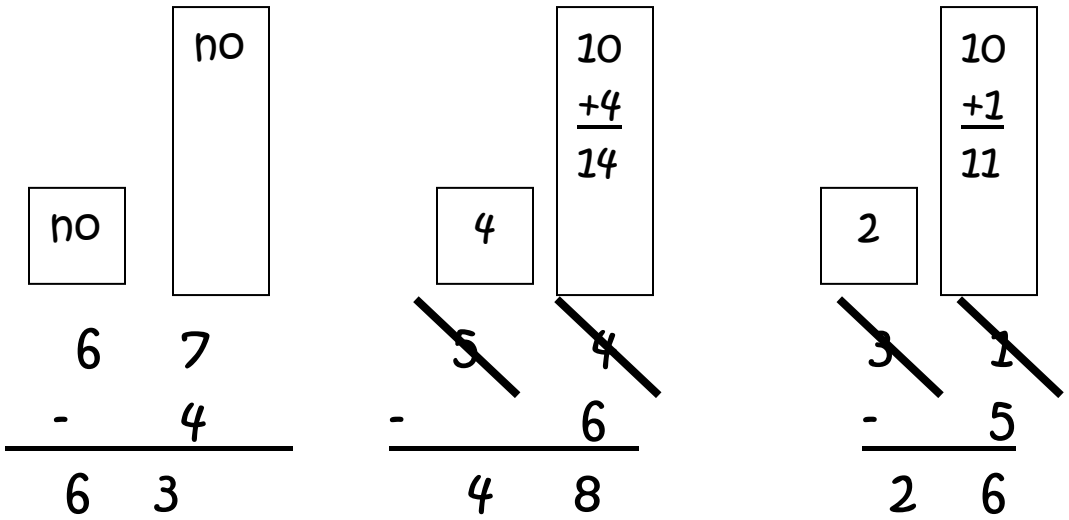
Let's get started!

1. First, we practice making single and double digit numbers with our one's cubes and ten's sticks.
2. We review how the one's police will come and get us if we ever have any more than nine ones cubes in the one's place.

3. Next, the kids take the 10 and write it at the top of the large box in the one's column. They add it to the number that was too small to subtract and write the total under the equal sign. They cross out the baby number on the top from the original problem and subtract with the new sets of numbers.

4. If the first number in the subtraction problem is higher than the second, we don't need any more in the one's column because a problem can be done without any regrouping. We write "NO" in both boxes and start solving the problem!

Examples: Problem 1 doesn't require regrouping.



Name _____

Subtraction the tricky way!

Don't forget to start with the ones, or else there will be big trouble!

T	O
5	5
-	4

T	O
6	4
-	2

T	O
1	2
-	1

T	O
8	6
-	6

T	O
3	7
-	5

T	O
7	9
-	3

T	O
4	5
-	2

T	O
2	8
-	4

T	O
9	7
-	3

SAMPLE

Name _____

Do you need to knock at the

The ten's door because you need more?

I don't need it. | Yes, I can do it!

5 2
- 1 2
4 0

2 tens left | 10 + 0 = 10

~~3~~ ~~0~~
- 2 4
1 6

3 1
- 1 5

2 8
- 1 4

9 5
- 3 7

4 6
- 2 6

6 1
- 4 9

5 0
- 2 8

8 3
- 5 5

Fact Families

Hello, baby!

Hello, Mommy!

Hello, Daddy!

SAMPLE

Name _____

Fact Families

Meet the dad! He's the highest number!
Meet the mom! She's the middle number!
Meet the baby! She's the smallest number!

Let's see what they add up to! Remember: The dad says, "After you mom and after you baby. I have to come last."
Let's see what they can do with subtraction! Remember: The dad says, "Write me first! OR ELSE!"

Hello Fact Family 10 7 3

____ is the baby. ____ is the mommy. ____ is the daddy!

____ + ____ = ____
baby mom dad

____ + ____ = ____
mom baby dad

____ - ____ = ____
dad baby mom

____ - ____ = ____
dad mom baby

Hello Fact Family 2 8 6

____ is the baby. ____ is the mommy. ____ is the daddy!

____ + ____ = ____
baby mom dad

____ + ____ = ____
mom baby dad

____ - ____ = ____
dad baby mom

____ - ____ = ____
dad mom baby

SAMPLE

Name _____

Tricky Fact Family Fun!

Fill in the number that will complete each fact family! You will have to find the baby, the mommy, or the daddy!

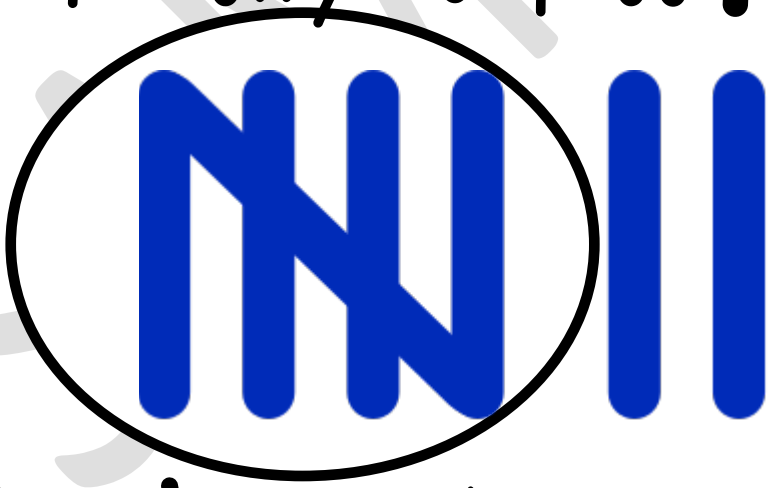
7 d 3 b ___ m ___ + ___ = ___ b m d	6 m 4 b ___ d ___ - ___ = ___ d m b
10 d 2 b ___ m ___ + ___ = ___ m b d	4 d 3 m ___ b ___ - ___ = ___ d b m
15 d 10 m ___ b ___ + ___ = ___ b m d	Fact Family Fun! Do you like it? Yes No 
9 m 5 b ___ d ___ - ___ = ___ d m b	5 d 3 m ___ b ___ + ___ = ___ m b d
7 m 4 b ___ d ___ + ___ = ___ m b d	2 b 4 m ___ d ___ + ___ = ___ b m d

SAMPLE

Graphing

and

Tally Marks



Let's analyze some data!

SAMPLE

Name _____

Down on the farm fun!

Count each farm animal. Write the total.

Circle odd or even!

pig pig pig pig pig

Total _____ odd or even

cow cow cow cow cow cow cow cow cow

Total _____ odd or even

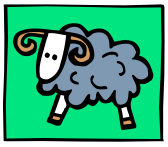
sheep sheep sheep sheep sheep sheep sheep sheep

Total _____ odd or even

hen hen hen

Total _____ odd or even

goat goat goat goat goat goat goat goat goat goat goat goat



Total _____ odd or even

SAMPLE

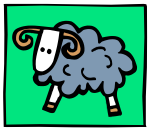
Name _____

Down on the farm fun!
It's time to graph! Be careful!
Your graph does not have any odd numbers!

12					
10					
8					
6					
4					
2					
	pigs	cows	sheep	hens	goats







SAMPLE

Name _____

Fox is REALLY hungry and so are his little ones eight, nine, ten! He needs to feed his family! Let's see what he caught for dinner!!!

Each animal = 2 Total

Poor ducks! Gulp!

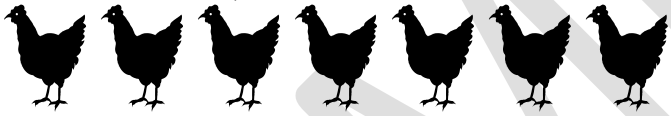
___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Good-bye geese! YUM!

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

___ ___

Grilled Chicken! Delicious!



___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Bunny pie! Scrumptious!

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Chipmunk Casserole! Delectable!

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

SAMPLE

Time for dinner! Let's graph!

40					
38					
36					
34					
32					
30					
28					
26					
24					
22					
20					
18					
16					
14					
12					
10					
8					
6					
4					
2					
	ducks	geese	chickens	rabbits	chipmunks

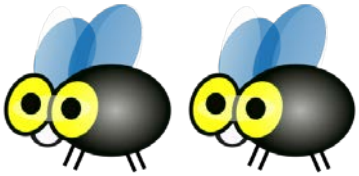
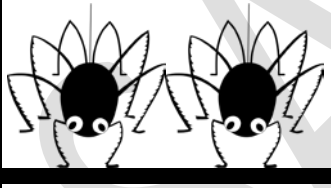
SAMPLE

Name _____

Tally Time!

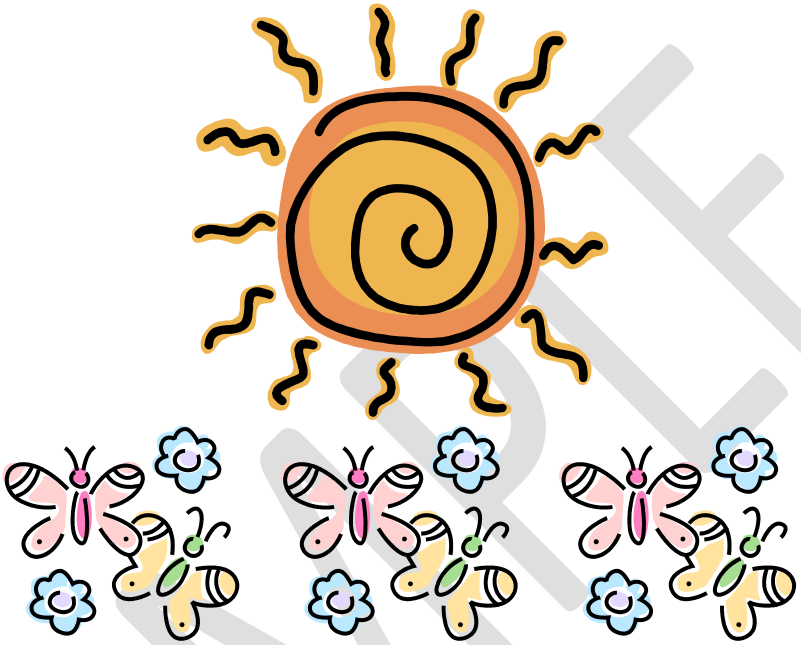
What did that frog eat last week?

Look at the total number and tally!

Food (Gulp!)	Tally Marks	Total
Flies 		11
Juicy Worms 		5
Spiders 		8
Leaves 		14
Butterflies 		15

SAMPLE

Multiplication



I see three sets of butterflies.
There are two butterflies in each set.

I can count by three's two times

OR

I can count by two's three times!

SAMPLE

Name ___________________________________

 Let's have fun counting by fives! 

Flip over a number card. Write the number. Then multiply by 5!

5 x ____ = _____	5 x ____ = _____	5 x ____ = _____
5 x ____ = _____	5 x ____ = _____	5 x ____ = _____
5 x ____ = _____	5 x ____ = _____	5 x ____ = _____
5 x ____ = _____	5 x ____ = _____	5 x ____ = _____
5 x ____ = _____	5 x ____ = _____	5 x ____ = _____
5 x ____ = _____	5 x ____ = _____	5 x ____ = _____
5 x ____ = _____	5 x ____ = _____	5 x ____ = _____
5 x ____ = _____	5 x ____ = _____	5 x ____ = _____
5 x ____ = _____	5 x ____ = _____	5 x ____ = _____

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Cards for the 5 x games on page 212, 214, 215, and 216.

The Great Multiplication Challenge!

1. Roll two number cubes. Write each number on a line.
2. Multiply.
3. Your partner does the same.
4. Write the <, >, or = in between your answers.
5. Whoever has the lowest product colors his or her box.
6. The player with the most boxes colored is the winner!

Name _____ Name _____

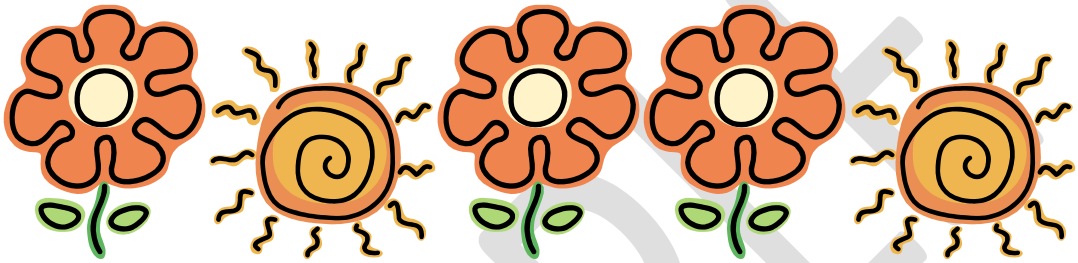
<, >, =

___ x ___ = ___		___ x ___ = ___
___ x ___ = ___		___ x ___ = ___
___ x ___ = ___		___ x ___ = ___
___ x ___ = ___		___ x ___ = ___
___ x ___ = ___		___ x ___ = ___
___ x ___ = ___		___ x ___ = ___
___ x ___ = ___		___ x ___ = ___
___ x ___ = ___		___ x ___ = ___
___ x ___ = ___		___ x ___ = ___

SAMPLE

Fractions

Look at this set!



$\frac{3}{5}$ are flowers!

3 out of 5 are flowers.

$\frac{2}{5}$ are suns!

2 out of 5 are suns.

SAMPLE

Name _____

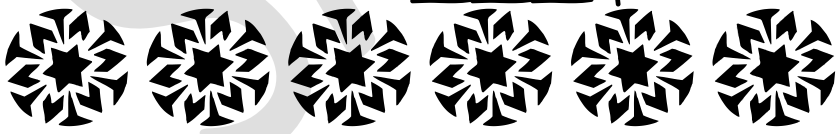
Fill in the blank with the total number. Write the fraction. Use the "out of" line.

1. Color 4 out of _____ blue. = _____

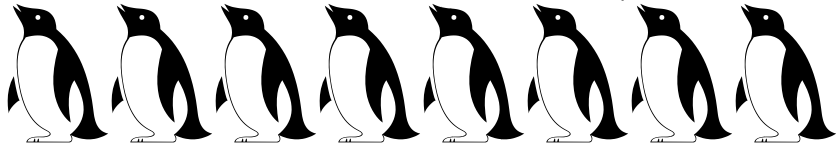
2. Color 2 out of _____ red. = _____

3. Color 1 out of _____ brown. = _____

4. Color 5 out of _____ pink. = _____



5. Color 6 out of _____ yellow. = _____



SAMPLE

Name _____

Fraction fun!

Finding half means finding the middle. Finding the middle means having the same amount of each shape.

1. Draw 2 circles.
   Color half orange and half yellow.

2. Draw 4 squares.
   Color half black and half white.

3. Draw 6 triangles.
   Color half of them pink and half purple.

SAMPLE

Name _____

Habitat Fractions!

bird _____ family _____ hand ____

dog _____ bee _____ flower _____

Box 1: A beehive is a good home for a _____.

Draw five beehives. Color three yellow. Color two orange. Write the fractions.

_____ yellow _____ orange

Box 2: A nest is a good home for a _____.

Draw four nests. Color two brown. Color two yellow. Write the fractions.

_____ brown _____ yellow

Box 3: A house is a good home for a _____.

Draw six houses. Color one brown. Color two blue. Color three red. Write the fractions.

_____ brown _____ blue _____ red

SAMPLE

Habitat Fraction Fun! 

Box 1	Box 2
Box 3	Box 4
Box 5	Box 6

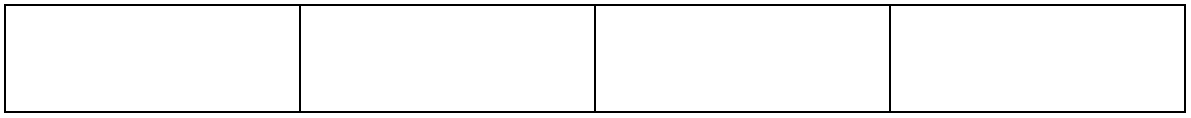
SAMPLE

Name _____

Look at the fractions for each set of rectangles. Which is larger? Circle the fraction that has the most color.

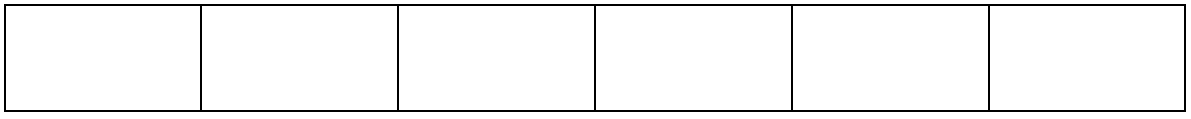
1. 2/3

2/4

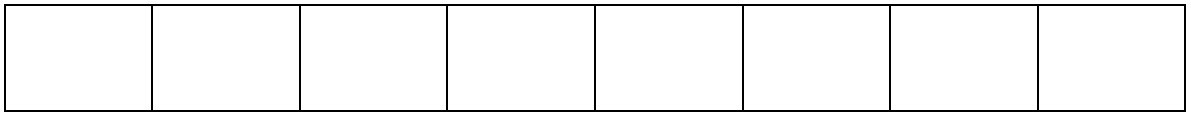


2. 1/7

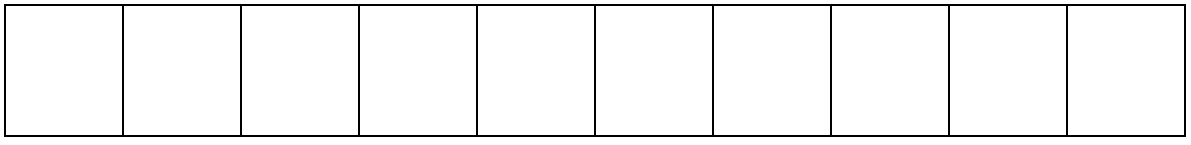
1/6



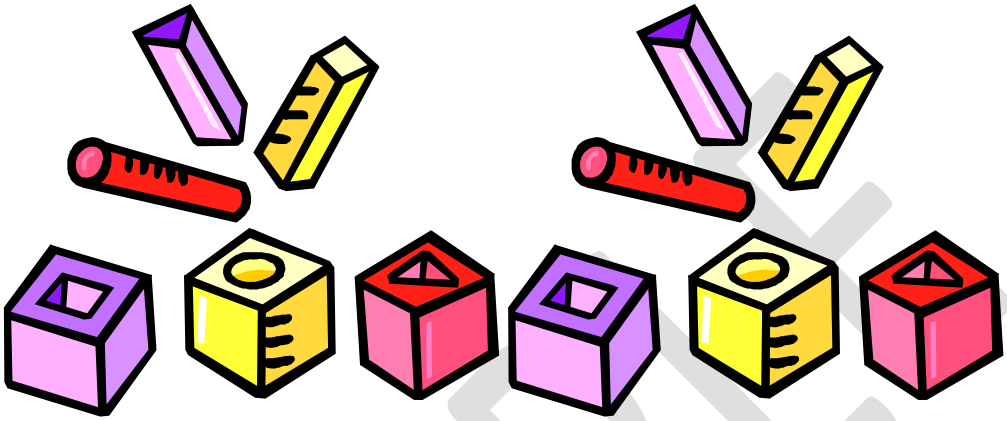
3. 5/8

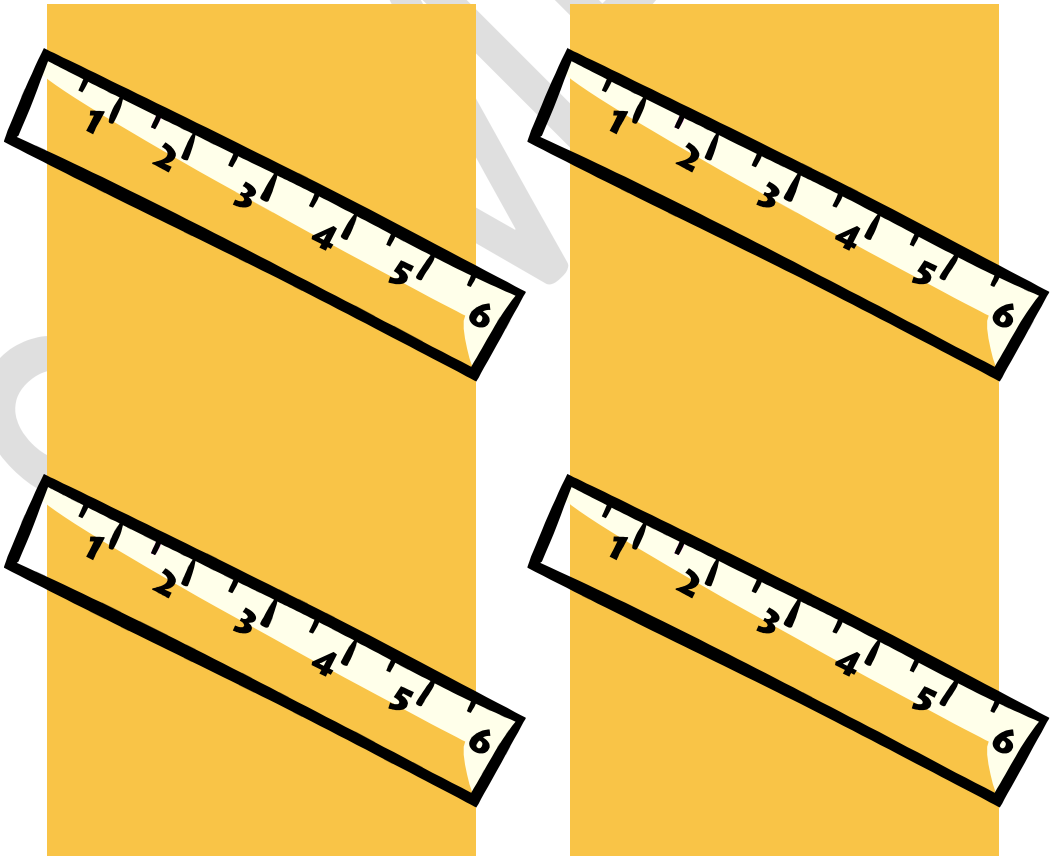


4/10



Measurement





Name _____

Now let's make paths using the centimeter side of our ruler!

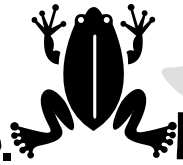
Divide a large piece of construction paper into four sections. Fold the paper hamburger style. In each box create your path.

1.  Ladybug wants to get to her log. This is her path: 5 cm. and 10 cm.

_____ + _____ = _____ cm.

2.  Bear wants to get to his cave. This is his path: 9 cm. and 12 cm.

_____ + _____ = _____ cm.

3.  Frog wants to get to his pond. This is his path: 7 cm., 8 cm., and 11 cm.

_____ + _____ + _____ = _____ cm.

SAMPLE

Name_____

Let's design a perimeter bear head! Don't forget to label each line! Cross out any lines you don't use.

The Bear's Head

Use your ruler. You will need four lines. Find the perimeter.

_____ + _____ + _____ + _____ = _____

The Right Eye

Use your ruler. You will need four lines. Find the perimeter.

_____ + _____ + _____ + _____ = _____

The Left Eye

Use your ruler. You will need four lines. Find the perimeter.

_____ + _____ + _____ + _____ = _____

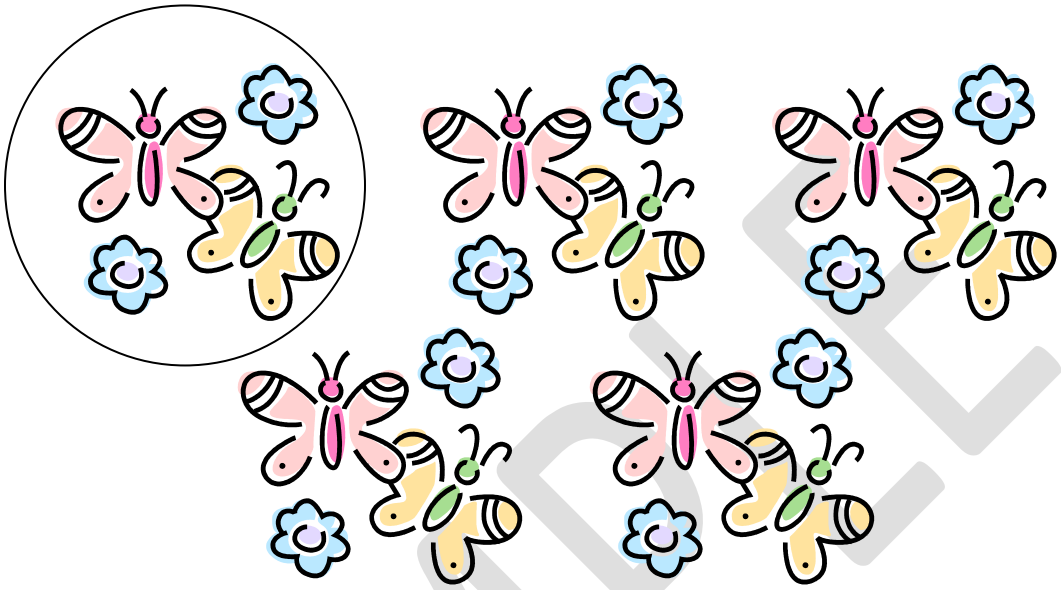
The Nose

Use your ruler. You will need three lines. Find the perimeter.

_____ + _____ + _____ = _____

SAMPLE

Division



When we divide, we start by circling a certain amount of groups in a set!

$$10 \div 2 = 5$$

SAMPLE

Name _____


Habitat Division!
Read, infer, and divide!

A cookie jar is a good home for
stars flowers cookies apples

a – 1: Draw six cookies. Divide them into groups of two. How many groups do you have?

6 ÷ 2 = _____

A garden is a good home for
stars flowers cookies hats

a – 2: Draw ten flowers. Divide them into groups of two. How many groups do you have?

10 ÷ 2 = _____

3. The sky is a good home for
stars flowers cookies apples

a – 3: Draw eight stars. Divide them into groups of two. How many groups do you have?

8 ÷ 2 = _____

A pond is a good home for
flowers frogs turkeys cows

b – 1: Draw four frogs. Divide them into groups of two. How many groups do you have?

4 ÷ 2 = _____

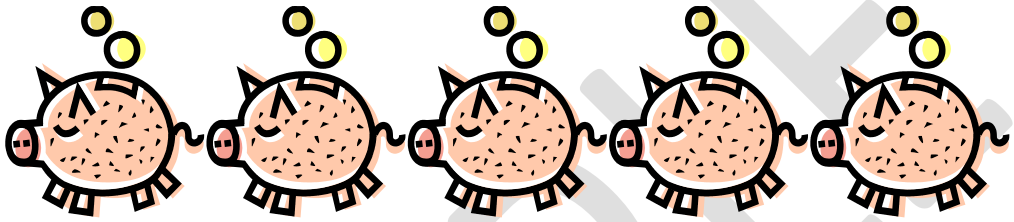
SAMPLE

Habitats are home sweet homes!

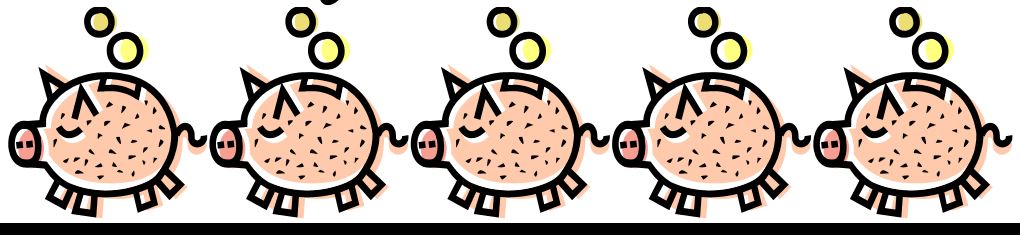
3		
2		
1		
a	b	c

SAMPLE

Money! Money! Money!



You need money to buy goods
at the store!
Money, money, money!
You always need more!
A dime is worth 10¢.
A nickel's worth 5.
A penny is worth 1¢.
A quarter is 25!



SAMPLE

There are two ways to skip count by tens when you are counting money!

1. You can skip count by tens the regular way!

10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100

OR

2. You can skip count by tens the funky way! That's when you start with five instead of zero!

5, 15, 25, 35, 45, 55, 65, 75, 85, 95, 105

SAMPLE

Name _____

Can you skip count by 10's from these numbers?
Are you skip counting the regular way or the funky way?

10, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____

25, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____

50, ____, ____

75, ____, ____

40, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____

15, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____

5, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____

35, ____, ____, ____, _____

65, ____, ____, ____, ____

15, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____, _____

SAMPLE

The Great FDR - Abe Lincoln Challenge!

1. Roll your number cubes. Make the highest amount you can. How many dimes and pennies do you need to make that amount? Write it in the box.
2. Your partner does the same.
3. Fill in the <, >, or = sign.
4. Whoever has the highest amount gets to color his or her box!

Name	<, >, =	Name
dimes pennies ____ + ____ = ______		dimes pennies ____ + ____ = ______
dimes pennies ____ + ____ = ______		dimes pennies ____ + ____ = ______
dimes pennies ____ + ____ = ______		dimes pennies ____ + ____ = ______
dimes pennies ____ + ____ = ______		dimes pennies ____ + ____ = ______
dimes pennies ____ + ____ = ______		dimes pennies ____ + ____ = ______
dimes pennies ____ + ____ = ______		dimes pennies ____ + ____ = ______
dimes pennies ____ + ____ = ______		dimes pennies ____ + ____ = ______

SAMPLE

Name _____

Let's count money!

Put the coins in front of you. Count them.
Write their sum.


Hello, FDR! Hello, Abe!


1. Show me 1 dime and 5 pennies. _____
2. Show me 4 dimes and 10 pennies. _____
3. Show me 7 dimes and 6 pennies. _____
4. Show me 5 dimes and 5 pennies. _____
5. Show me 3 dimes and 7 pennies. _____
6. Show me 2 dimes and 4 pennies. _____
7. Show me 9 dimes and 9 pennies. _____


Hello, Tom! Hello, Abe!


1. Show me 1 nickel and 5 pennies. _____
2. Show me 4 nickels and 10 pennies. _____
3. Show me 7 nickels and 6 pennies. _____
4. Show me 5 nickels and 5 pennies. _____
5. Show me 3 nickels and 7 pennies. _____
6. Show me 2 nickels and 4 pennies. _____
7. Show me 9 nickels and 9 pennies. _____

SAMPLE

Name _____

Hello George! Hello Abe!
Let's count quarters and pennies!

1. Show me 1 quarter and 5 pennies. _____
2. Show me 2 quarters and 10 pennies. _____
3. Show me 3 quarters and 6 pennies. _____
4. Show me 2 quarters and 8 pennies. _____
5. Show me 3 quarters and 7 pennies. _____
6. Show me 2 quarters and 4 pennies. _____
7. Show me 1 quarter and 9 pennies. _____
8. Show me 4 quarters and 10 pennies. _____
9. Show me 2 quarters and 1 penny. _____
10. Show me 3 quarters and 7 pennies. _____
11. Show me 8 quarters. _____

SAMPLE

Name _____

Money Fun!

What do you know about denominations?

How many quarters and how many dimes do I need to make 35¢?

Quarters	Dimes	Nickels	Pennies

What's another way I can make 35¢?

Quarters	Dimes	Nickels	Pennies

How many quarters and how many dimes do I need to make 80¢?

Quarters	Dimes	Nickels	Pennies

What's another way I can make 80¢?

Quarters	Dimes	Nickels	Pennies

SAMPLE

Surveys

My opinion is how I feel!

Yes, it is! Yes, it is!
Yes, it is!

SAMPLE

Name _____

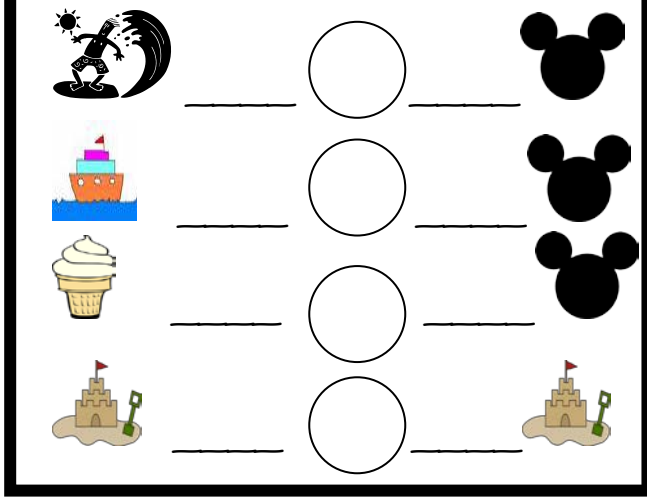
Good-bye summer!

Let's take a survey to find out what summer activity we like to do best!

1. Let's survey and see what our opinions are.

Activity	Tally Marks	Total
Eat ice cream 		
Take a cruise 		
Make a sandcastle 		
Go to Disneyland 		
Go surfing 		

2. Is it <, >, or =? Fill in the blank.



SAMPLE

3. Graph your results.

What do you want to do in the summer?

Favorite Summer Activities

10					
9					
8					
7					
6					
5					
4					
3					
2					
1					
	Eat ice cream 	Take a cruise 	Make a sandcastle 	Go to Disneyland 	Go surfing 

SAMPLE

4. Add. Fill in the blanks with the number of votes each choice had. Don't forget to circle the baby number when you find it!

 _____ + 1 = _____

 _____ + 2 = _____

 _____ + 5 = _____

 _____ + 4 = _____

 _____ + 5 = _____

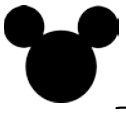
 _____ + 5 = _____

 _____ + 4 = _____

 _____ + 3 = _____

 _____ + 2 = _____

 _____ + 1 = _____

 _____ + 0 = _____

 _____ + 2 = _____

 _____ + 3 = _____

 _____ + 4 = _____

 _____ + 0 = _____

 _____ + 5 = _____

 _____ + 6 = _____

 _____ + 3 = _____

 _____ + 5 = _____

 _____ + 7 = _____

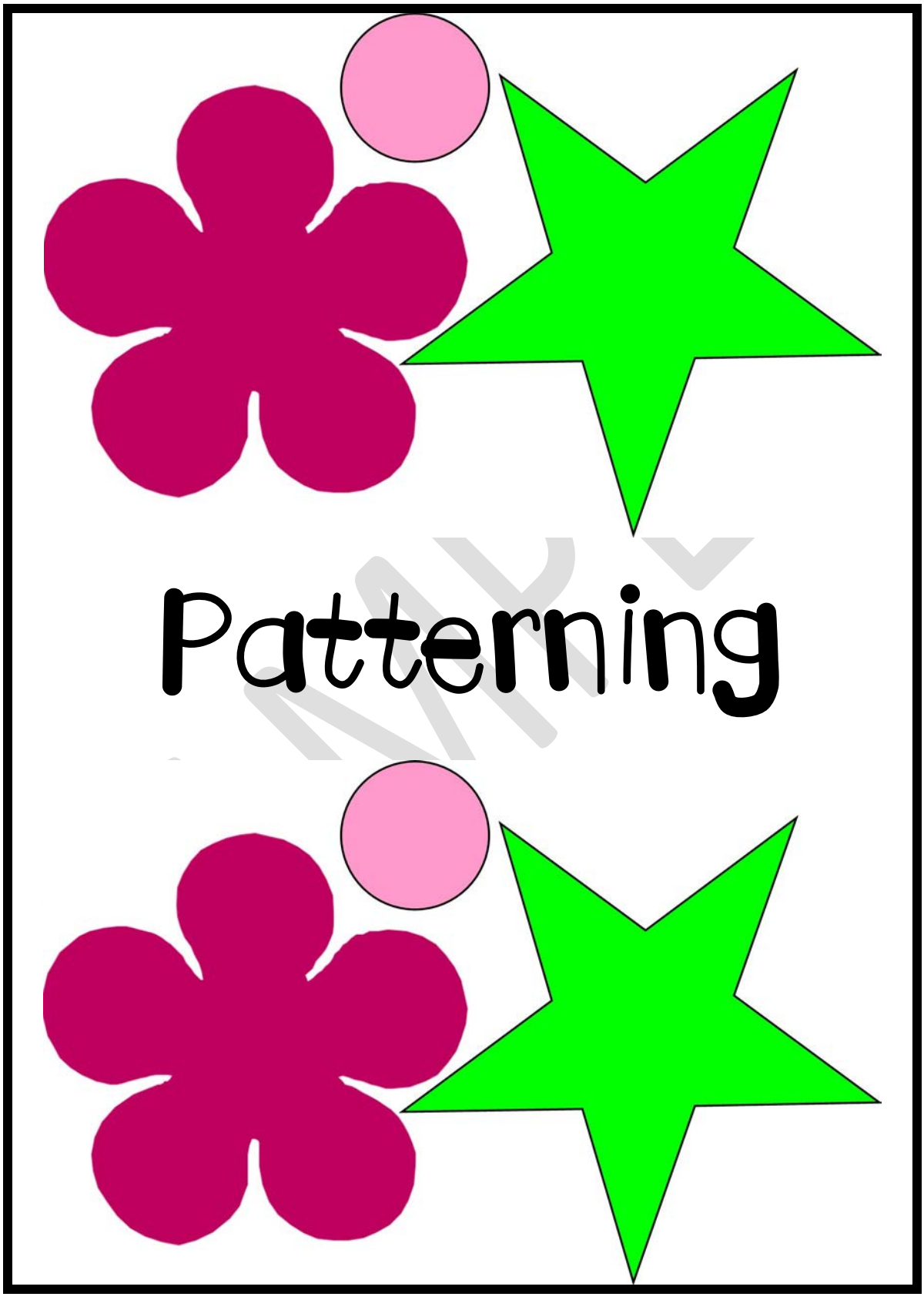
 _____ + 3 = _____

 _____ + 6 = _____

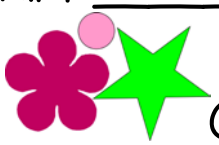
 _____ + 3 = _____

 _____ + 6 = _____

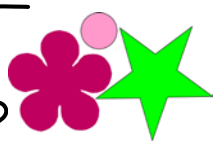
SAMPLE


Patterning

Name _____

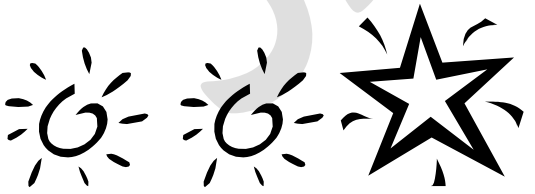


Can you finish these patterns?

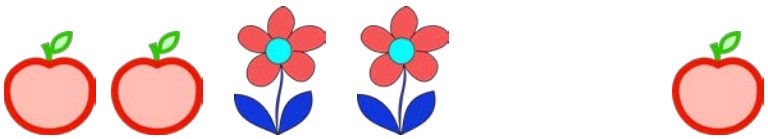


1 2 3	1 2 3	1 ____ ____	1 ____ ____
1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5	1 ____ ____ 2 3 ____ ____ 4 5		
A B B C	A ____ ____ C	____ B B C	
AAABCDE	AAABCDE	A ____ ____ B ____ D E	
me you you you	me _____ you _____		
1 a 2 b 3 c	1 ____ _____ b ____ c		

_____ _____

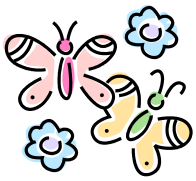


_____ _____

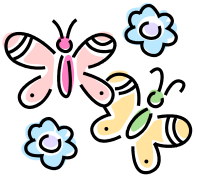


_____ _____ _____

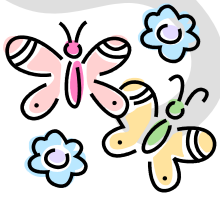
SAMPLE



Odd and Even Numbers



1 sun is odd.



2 butterflies are even.

SAMPLE

Name _____

Is it odd or is it even?

Cut the numbers out and place them in the correct box.

Odd	Even

2	1	5	4	10
8	3	7	6	0
9	12	11	13	14

SAMPLE

Estimation

An estimate is a good guess!

My estimate is 20 flowers!

SAMPLE

Name _____

Let's estimate!

When you make an estimate it means you are making a good guess. I will show you a group of objects for 3 seconds. Then I will cover them up. You will need to make your best estimate. When you do, color over it in yellow.

	Your Estimate	The Actual Number
Estimate 1	12 5 20	
Estimate 2	3 15 8	
Estimate 3	0 4 16	
Estimate 4	32 1 100	
Estimate 5	You decide. _____	
Estimate 6	You decide. _____	
Estimate 5	You decide. _____	

Look at this group. Is 100 a good estimate? Let's talk about it.

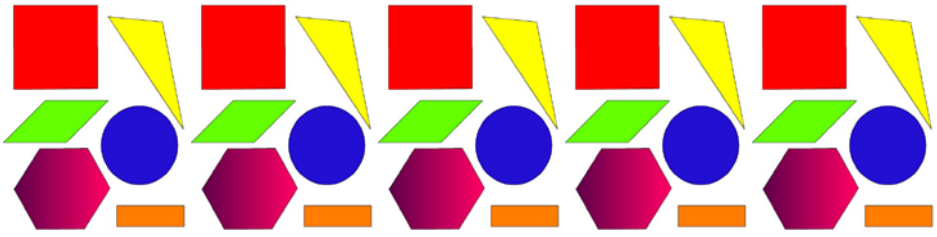
SAMPLE

Solid Figures

are...
top to bottom,
side to side and
front to back!

Plane Shapes

are only...
top to bottom and
side to side.



SAMPLE

Name _____

When you trace a solid figure it makes a plane shape!

1. What solid figure makes a triangle?

cube	rectangular prism	sphere	pyramid	cone

2. What solid figure makes a square?

cube	rectangular prism	sphere	cylinder	pyramid

3. What solid figure makes a rectangle?

cube	rectangular prism	sphere	pyramid	cone

4. What solid figure makes a circle?

cube	rectangular prism	pyramid	cylinder	cone

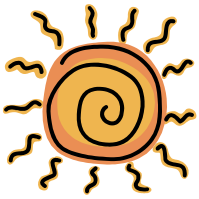
Let's work with plane shapes! Use your pattern blocks! Circle each vertex. Number the sides.

5. Trace a square.

How many sides does it have? _____ How many vertices? _____

6. Trace three more shapes that have 4 sides and 4 vertices.

SAMPLE



Place Value

Don't forget your World Famous T – O Board!
(Tens and Ones)

And your World Famous H – T – O Board
(Hundreds, Tens and Ones)

SAMPLE

Name _____

Place Value Math

Add up the numbers. How many tens and how many ones does each number have?

50 + 7 = ____ ____ tens ____ ones	10 + 5 = ____ ____ tens ____ ones	20 + 6 = ____ ____ tens ____ ones
30 + 8 = ____ ____ tens ____ ones	40 + 9 = ____ ____ tens ____ ones	50 + 1 = ____ ____ tens ____ ones
60 + 2 = ____ ____ tens ____ ones	70 + 3 = ____ ____ tens ____ ones	80 + 4 = ____ ____ tens ____ ones
90 + 5 = ____ ____ tens ____ ones	10 + 6 = ____ ____ tens ____ ones	20 + 3 = ____ ____ tens ____ ones
30 + 5 = ____ ____ tens ____ ones	40 + 4 = ____ ____ tens ____ ones	50 + 5 = ____ ____ tens ____ ones
30 + 5 = ____ ____ tens ____ ones	40 + 4 = ____ ____ tens ____ ones	50 + 5 = ____ ____ tens ____ ones

SAMPLE

Name _____

245 = 200 + 40 + 5 and 130 = 100 + 30 + 0

What numbers in the hundreds, tens and ones would you add up to make these numbers?

H T O

1 3 2 =____ +____ + ___ = ___ hundreds ___ tens ___ ones	
2 4 6 =____ +____ + ___ = ___ hundreds ___ tens ___ ones	
3 7 9 =____ +____ + ___ = ___ hundreds ___ tens ___ ones	
4 2 8 =____ +____ + ___ = ___ hundreds ___ tens ___ ones	
5 8 0 =____ +____ + ___ = ___ hundreds ___ tens ___ ones	
6 0 1 =____ +____ + ___ = ___ hundreds ___ tens ___ ones	
7 1 4 =____ +____ + ___ = ___ hundreds ___ tens ___ ones	
8 6 3 =____ +____ + ___ = ___ hundreds ___ tens ___ ones	
1 5 8 =____ +____ + ___ = ___ hundreds ___ tens ___ ones	
2 2 2 =____ +____ + ___ = ___ hundreds ___ tens ___ ones	
3 0 7= ____ +____ + ___ = ___ hundreds ___ tens ___ ones	

SAMPLE

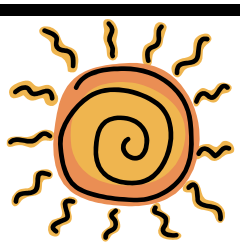
The Great Triple Digit Math Challenge!

1. Roll three number cubes. Make the highest number you can. Write the number.
2. Your partner does the same.
3. Fill in the <, >, or = sign.
4. Whoever has the highest number gets the point and colors in his or her box.

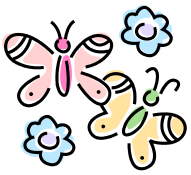
Name Name

<, >, or =

SAMPLE

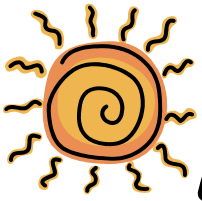


Rounding Numbers



There are 11 flowers.
11 is in between 10 and 20.
It is only one away from ten!
It's nine away from twenty.
The answer has to be 10!

SAMPLE



Algebra

What is that missing number?

SAMPLE

Name _____

Let's do algebra with addition!

A = 6	B = 9	C = 12	D = 15	E = 18

Answer the sums with a letter value not a number value.

4 + 5 = ____	8 + 7 = ____	5 + 1 = ____
9 + 9 = ____	6 + 6 = ____	11 + 8 = ____
5 + 7 = ____	10 + 8 = ____	9 + 0 = ____
6 + 9 = ____	6 + 12 = ____	10 + 5 = ____
3 + 3 = ____	3 + 3 = ____	4 + 8 = ____

12 + 3 + 3 = ____	3 + 3 + 3 = ____
2 + 6 + 4 = ____	3 + 3 + 0 = ____
9 + 3 + 3 = ____	5 + 5 + 8 = ____
2 + 3 + 4 + 3 = ____	7 + 2 + 4 + 5 = ____

2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 4 + 4 = ____

SAMPLE