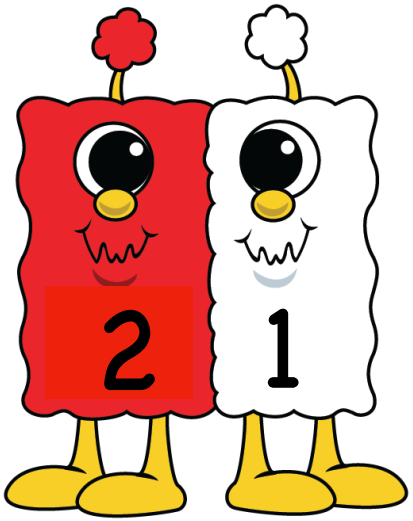
Full Math Mights Packet
1st Grade

Place Value Concentration with the Value Pak

Directions:

1. Work with a partner. Place the Base 10 Concentration cards facedown on the table.
2. Player 1: Turn over one card. Tell your partner what you need to turn over next to have a matching card.
3. Player 1: Turn over a second card. If your two cards match keep them. If the cards do not match turn them facedown again.
4. Player 2: Complete steps 2-3.
5. Keep taking turns until all pairs of cards have been found.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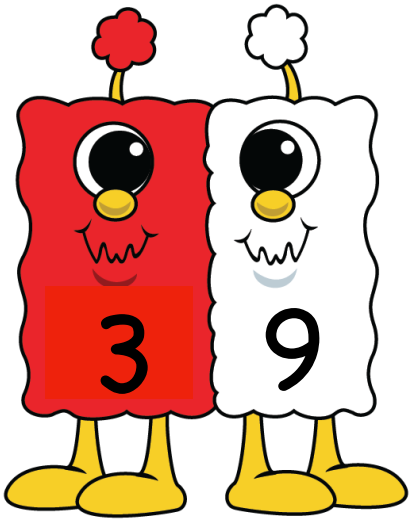
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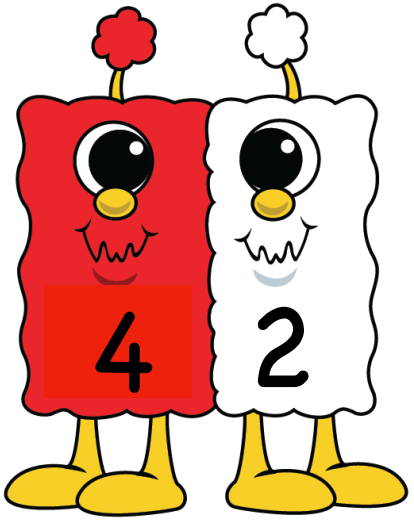
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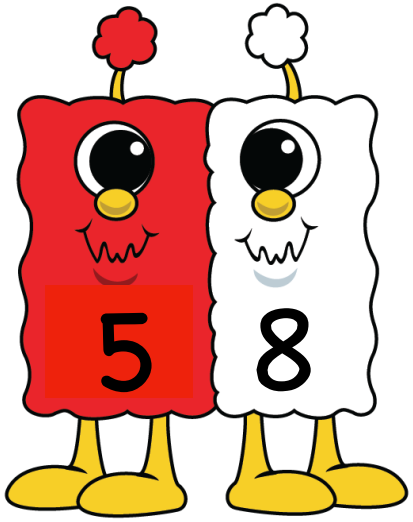
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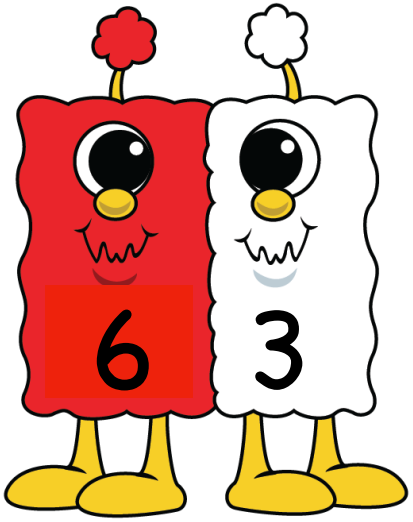
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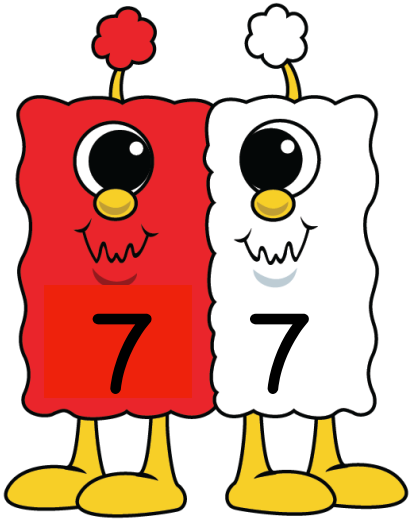
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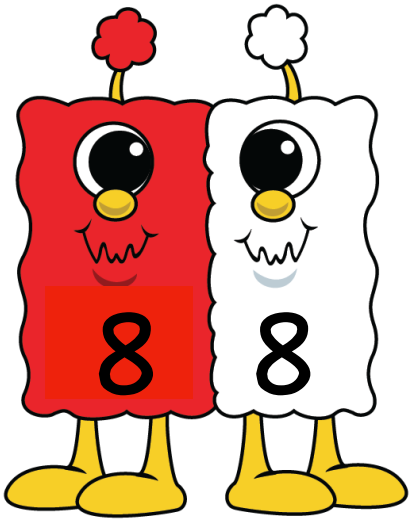
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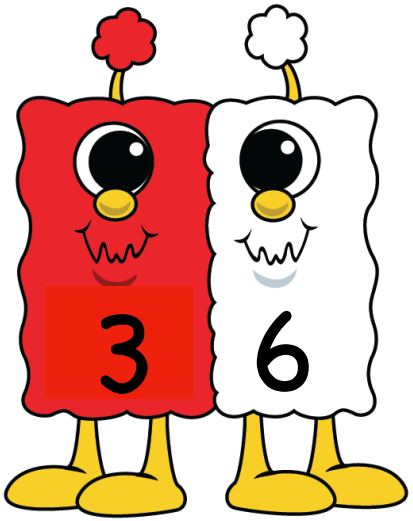
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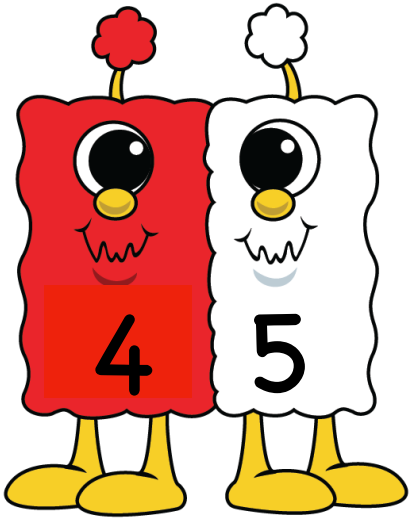
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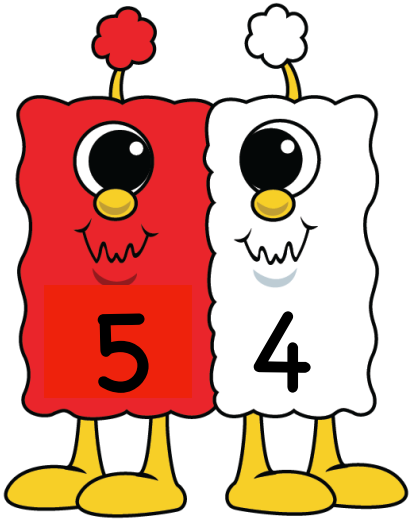
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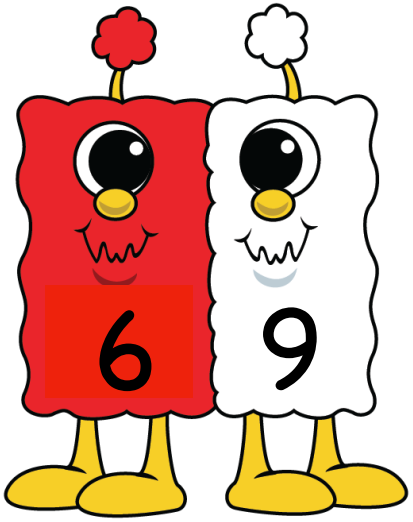
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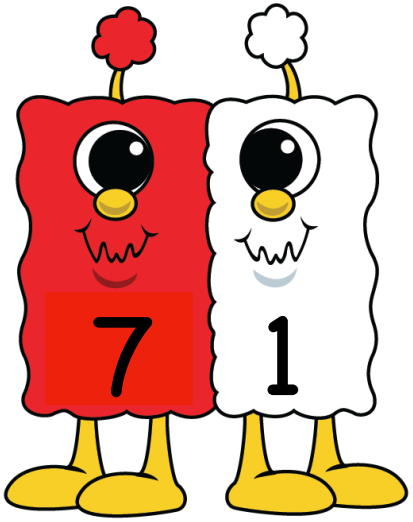
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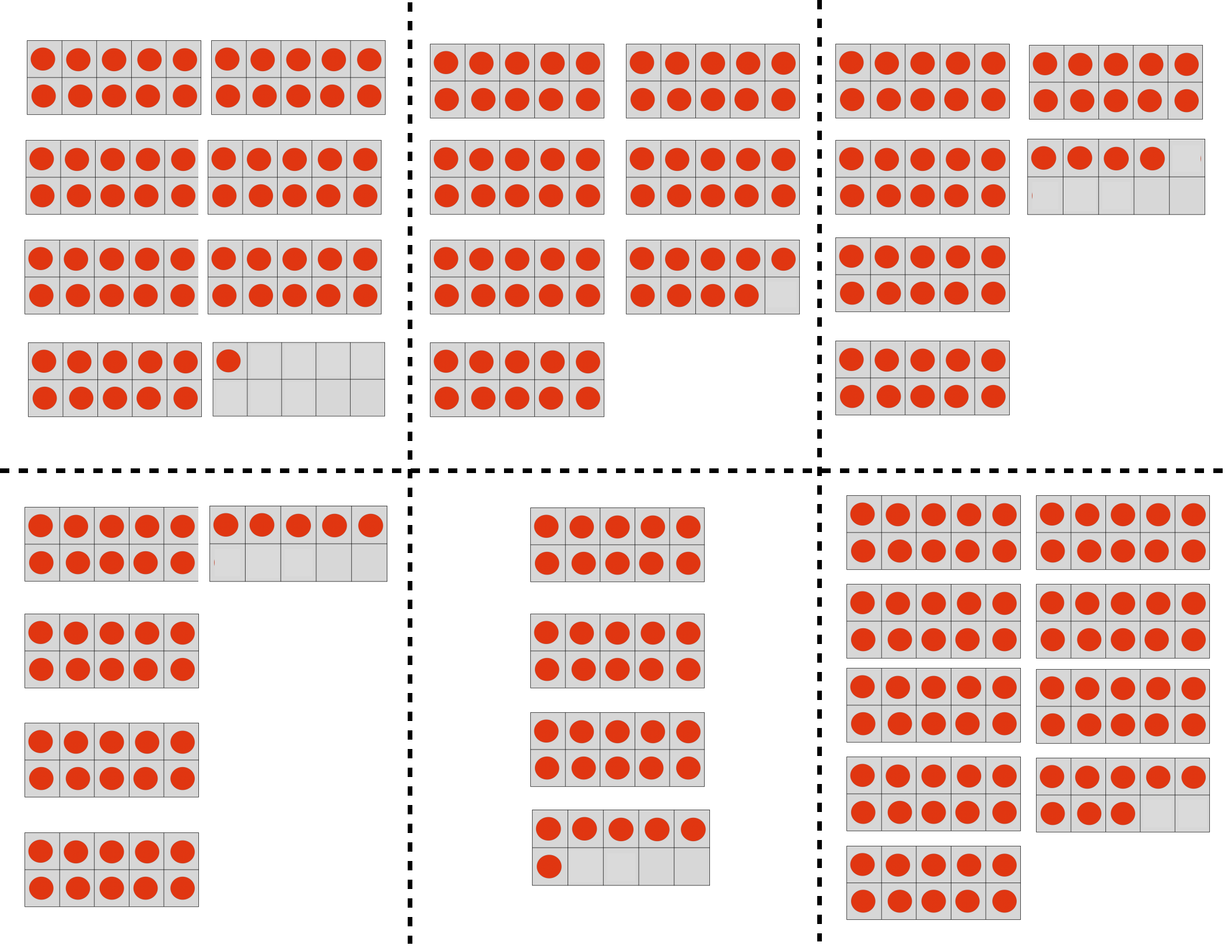
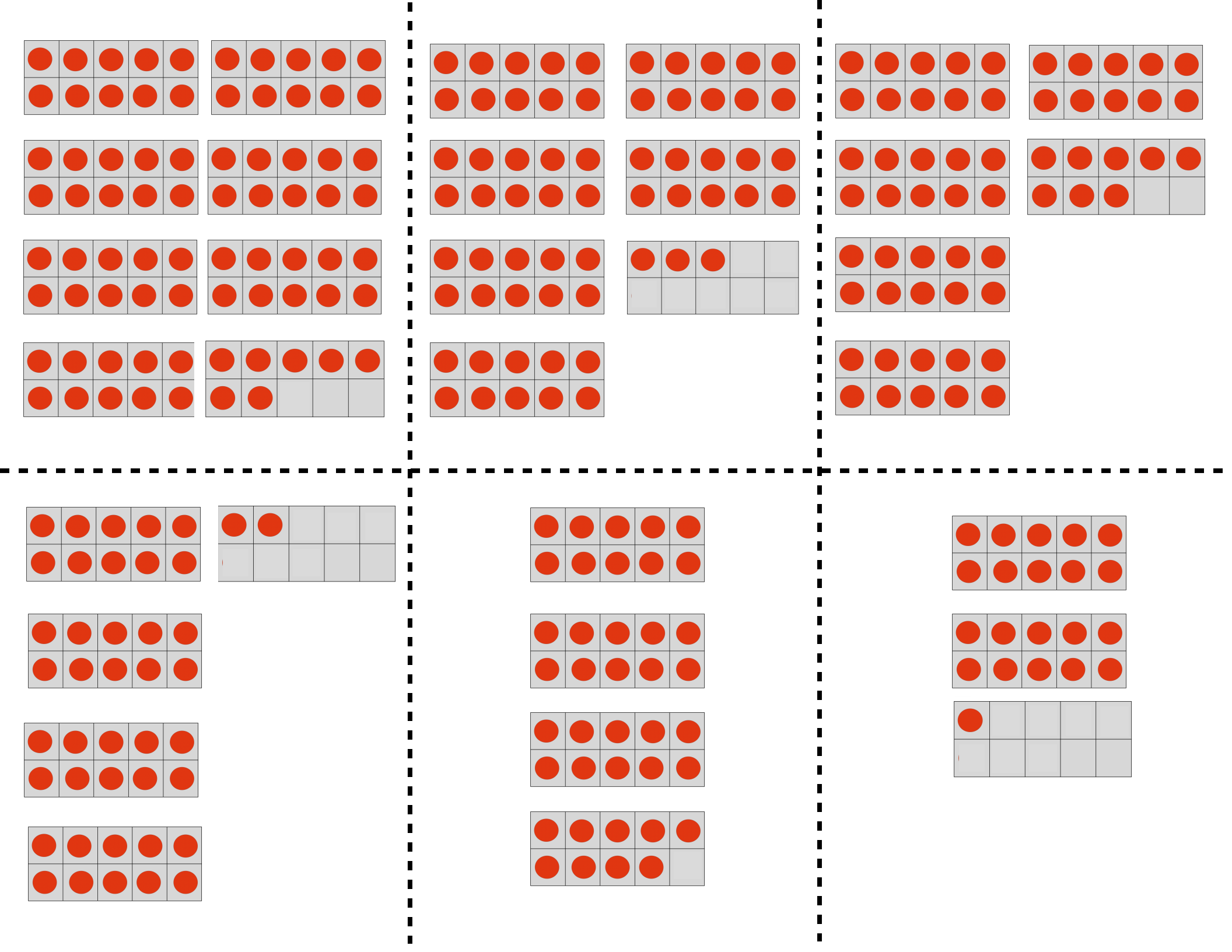
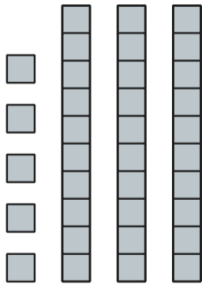




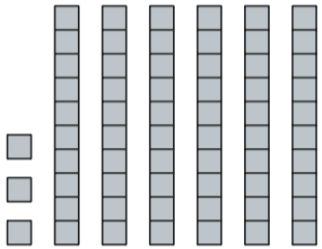
Name: _____

Directions: 1.) Count the blocks 2.) Show how many tens & one 3.) Write in addition sentence 4.) Write in the number



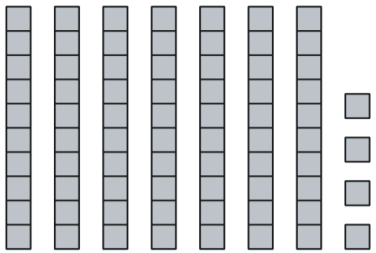
_____ tens and _____ ones _____ + _____ = _____

Number:



_____ tens and _____ ones _____ + _____ = _____

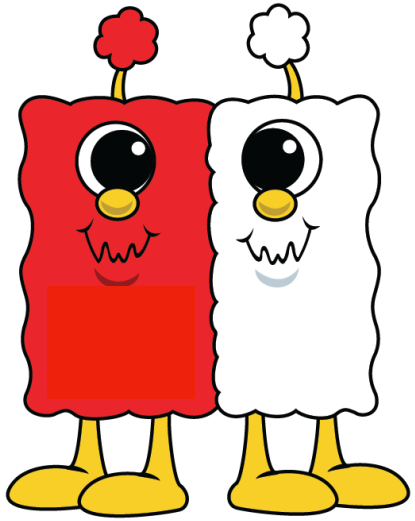
Number:



_____ tens and _____ ones _____ + _____ = _____

Number:

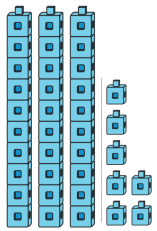
Adding with Value Pak



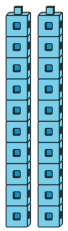
Materials: base ten blocks or snap cubes (or pencil and paper to draw the cubes), equation cards

Directions:

1. Cut out the cards and place them in a pile face down.
2. Work with a partner. Take turns to flip over the top card in the pile.
3. Build each number that is shown on the card with snap cubes or base ten blocks (or do a drawing). Record the equation and compare your answers.
4. Repeat until all the cards have been turned over.



37 + 20 =



$38+50=$	$45+20=$	$41+40=$
$31+20=$	$24+30=$	$16+50=$
$15+30=$	$46+50=$	$32+30=$

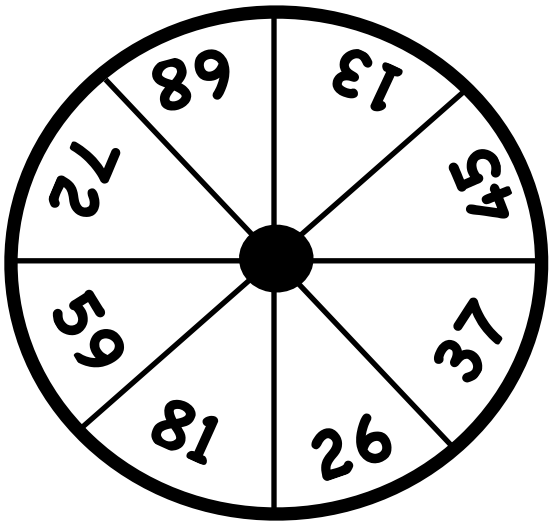
35+20=	27+40=	18+40=
22+20=	19+30=	51+20=
11+60=	29+70=	38+30=

Ten More Ten Less

Directions:

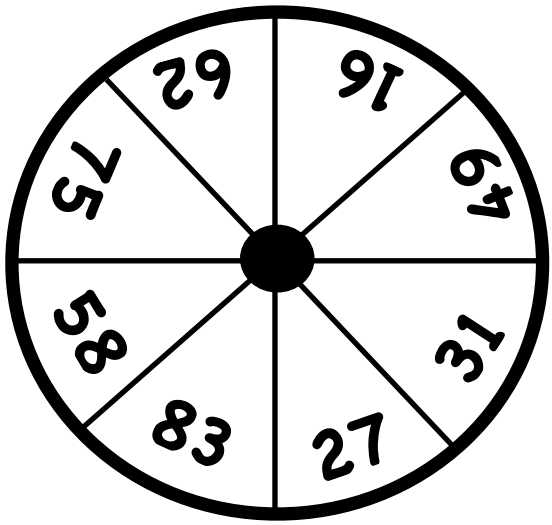
1. Work with a partner.
2. Player 1: Spin the spinner (using a paperclip and pencil) and write the number on the chart in the middle column and shades in that number on their spinner.
3. Player 1: Write what is ten more and ten less.
4. Player 2: Repeat steps 2-3.
5. Keep taking turns until one player has all of their numbers shaded on the spinner.

Player 1



10 Less	Number	10 More

Player 2



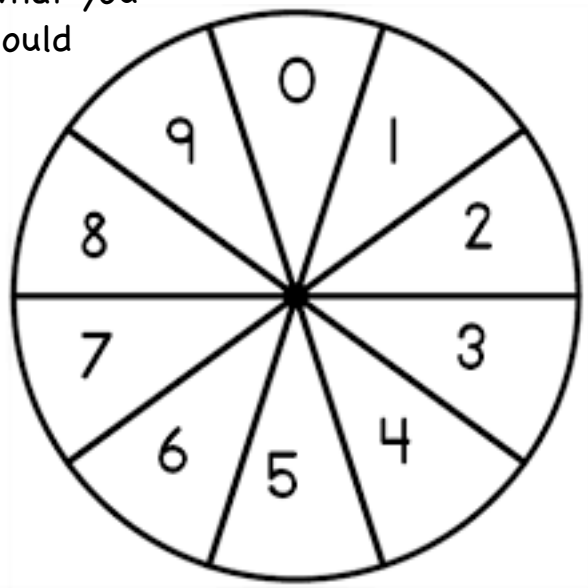
10 Less	Number	10 More

Great Than, Less Than

2-Digit Numbers

Directions:

1. Work with a partner.
2. Player 1: Spin the spinner TWICE (using a paperclip and pencil) and make the largest number possible with the two numbers. Remember what you know about place value! Hint: The bigger number should go in the tens place.
3. Player 1: Record your number on the chart.
4. Player 2: Repeat steps 2-3.
5. Compare the numbers for each round and determine who is the winner of that round. The winner is the player with the largest number.
6. Move on to the next round.



Round	Player 1	Symbol < > =	Player 2	Winner
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

True or False?

>, <, =

Directions:

1. Cut out the boxes at the bottom.
2. Determine if the statement is true or false.
3. Glue each statement in the "True" or "False" column.

TRUE	FALSE

73 < 75	60 < 87	32 > 52
18 > 39	22 = 99	67 > 29
21 < 7	53 > 48	29 = 29
31 = 61	43 > 55	13 < 30

Place Value Riddles

Directions:

1. Read each riddle.
2. Draw and solve!

Mystery Riddle	Draw it!	Number?
I have 4 tens and 25 ones. Who am I?		
I am number 49. If you represent me with 29 ones how many tens do I have?		
I am number 36. If you represent me with only 2 tens how many ones do I have?		
I have 17 tens and 12 ones. What number am I?		
I have 6 tens and 23 ones. What number am I?		

Base Ten Compare

Materials:

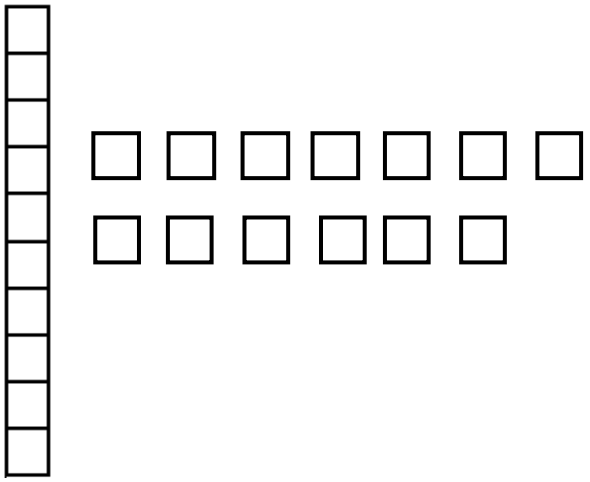
ten frame cards (cut out)

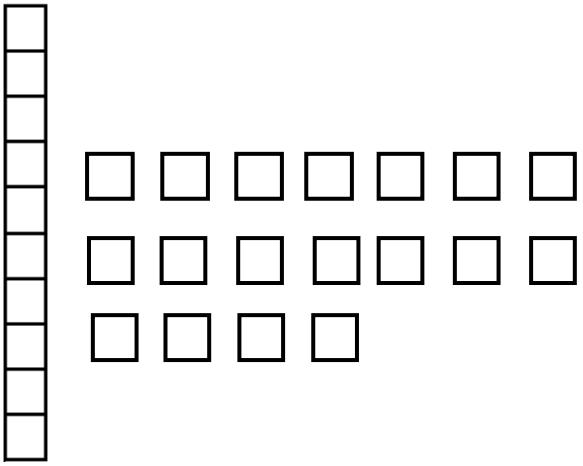
Directions:

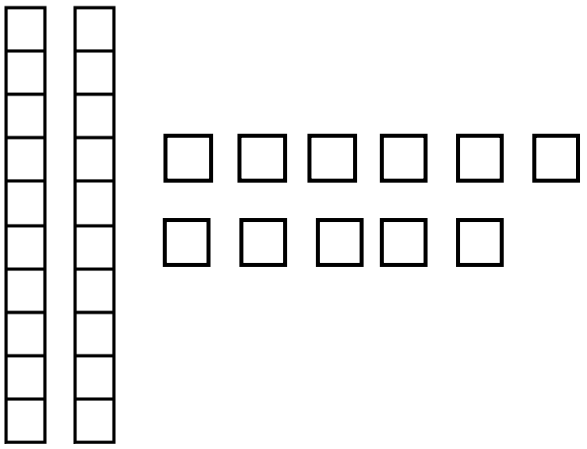
1. Work with a partner. Deal 8 cards to each player.
2. Both players turn over the top card in their stack. Players compare cards. The player with the greater number takes both cards and puts them on the bottom of their stack. If the cards are of equal value players turn over another card each and compare the new cards.
3. Both players record the result of the comparison on the chart below using the symbols <, >.
4. The game continues until one player has all of the cards.

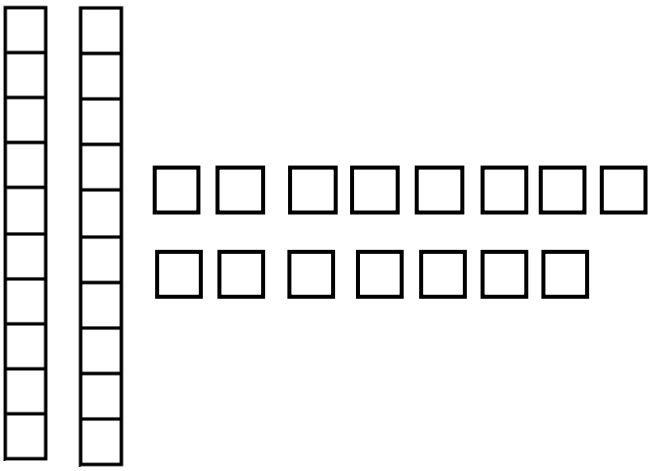
Player 1's Number	<, >	Player 2's Number

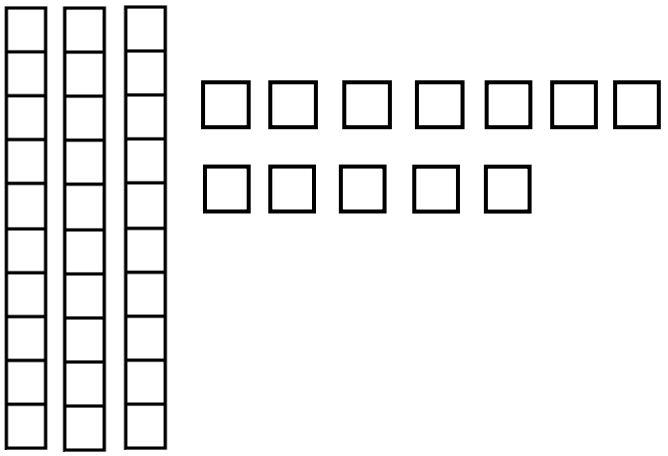
Player 1's Number	<, >	Player 2's Number

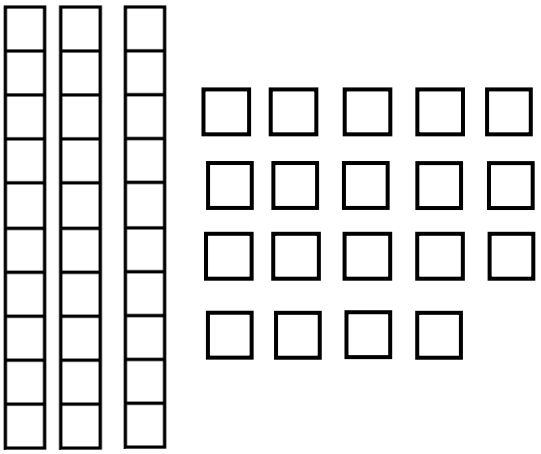


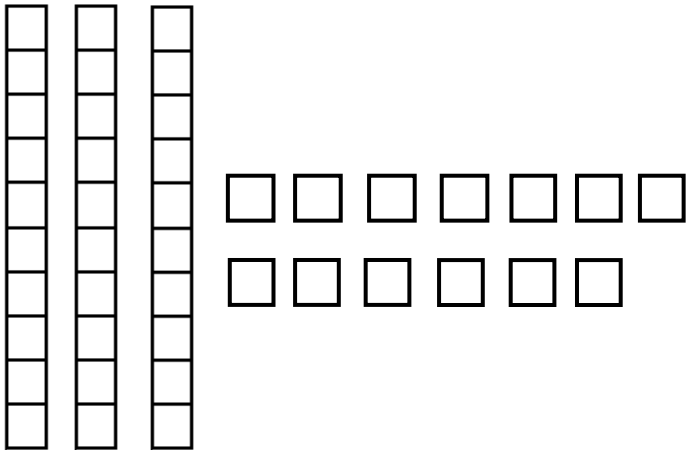


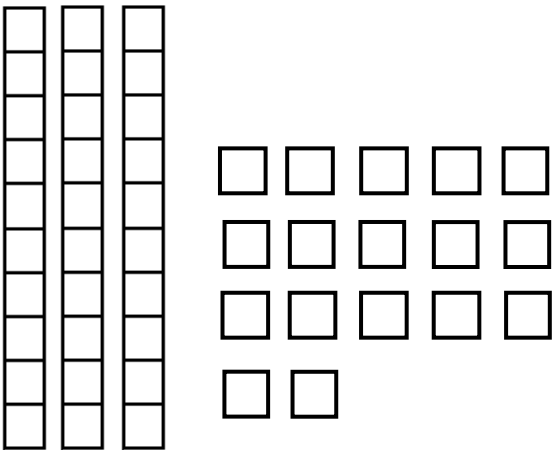


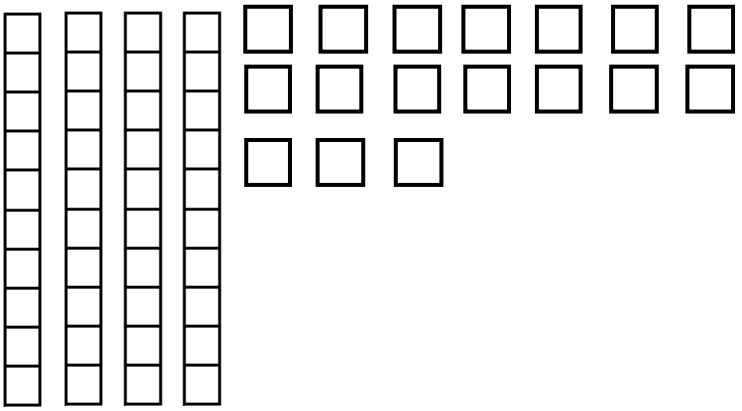


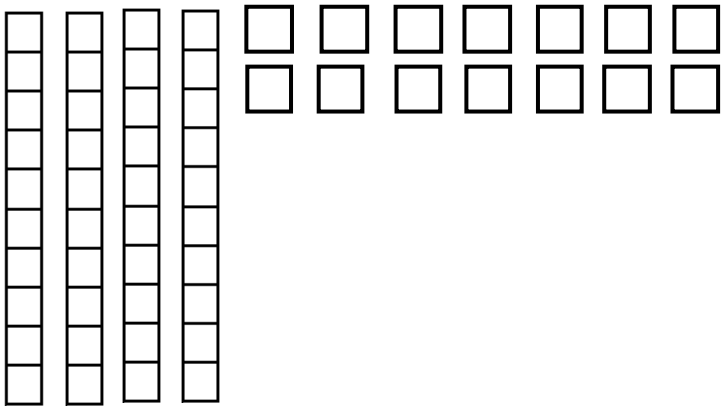


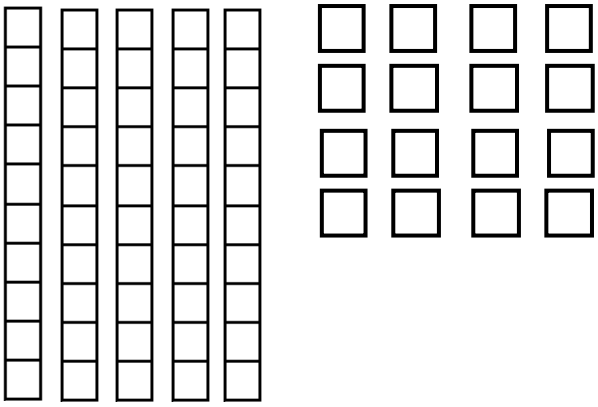


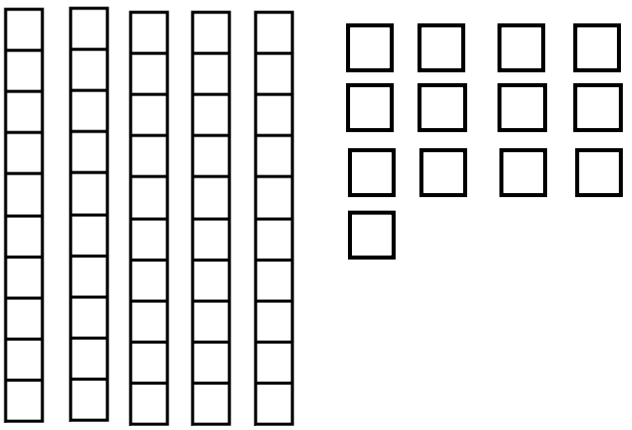


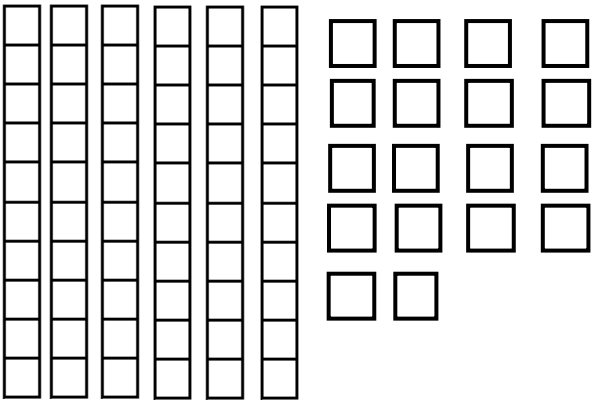


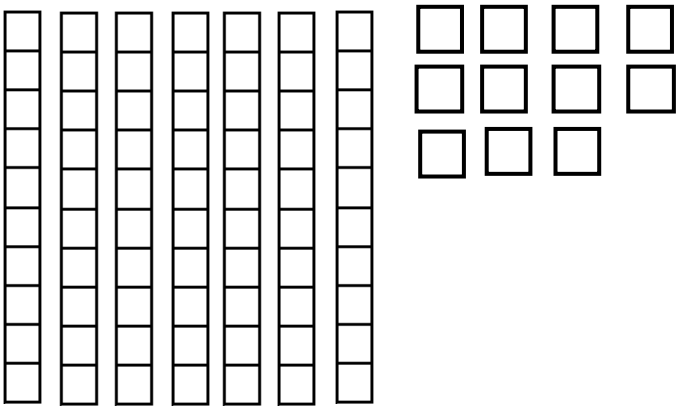


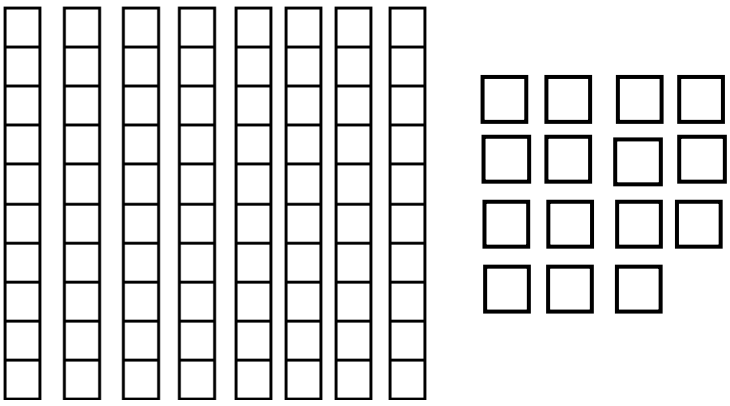


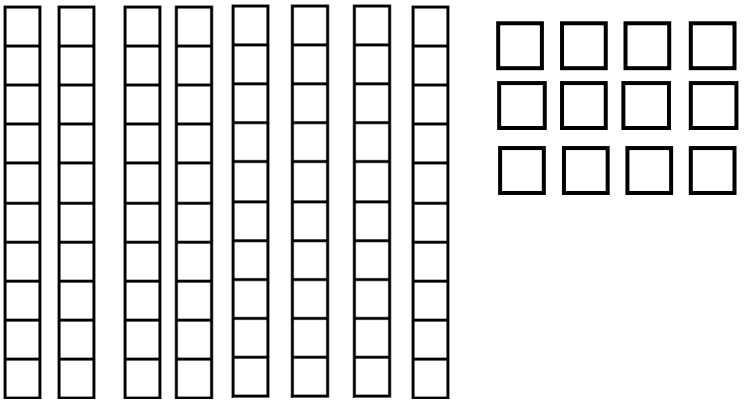






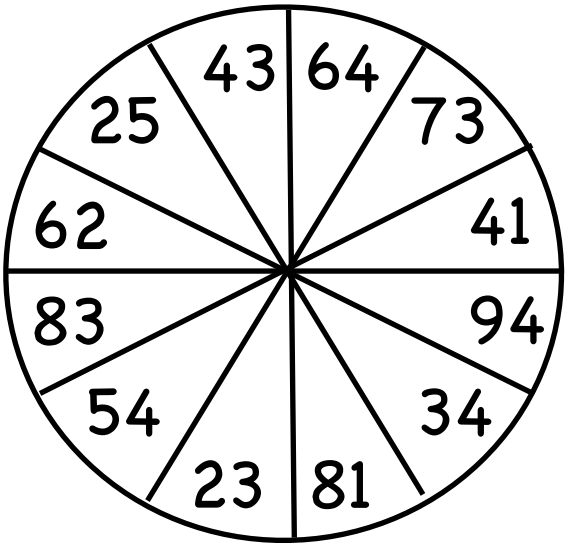






What Did I Add?

Materials: numeral cards (cut out), create a spinner with a paperclip and pencil



Directions:

1. Turn the numeral cards face side down. Player 1 spins to get a starting number.
2. Player 2 picks a number card without showing your partner. Choose whether to add that many ones or tens to your starting number.
3. Player 2: Tell your partner the sum. Don't go over 99!
4. Player 1: Tell your partner what number you think they added and explain your thinking. Record your answer in the space below.
5. Switch roles and repeat.

round	number spun + secret number = new sum
1	_____ + _____ = _____
2	_____ + _____ = _____
3	_____ + _____ = _____
4	_____ + _____ = _____
5	_____ + _____ = _____
6	_____ + _____ = _____
7	_____ + _____ = _____
8	_____ + _____ = _____
9	_____ + _____ = _____
10	_____ + _____ = _____

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

4 in a Row

Materials: 20 counters (10 of one color and 10 of another color). You could use coins such as pennies and nickels, instead of colored counters.

Directions:

1. Player 1 gets 10 counters of one color and player 2 gets 10 counters of another color.
2. Player 1 puts a counter on the 2 numbers you will add.
3. Player 1 puts a counter on the sum in the 4 in a Row grid.
4. Player 2 moves 1 of the counters to a different number, adds the numbers, and puts a counter on the sum.
5. Continue taking turns until someone gets 4 in a row.

4 in a Row					
37	47	67	77	32	50
66	99	76	68	41	59
41	94	86	64	52	70
98	71	89	82	63	81
74	54	59	65	59	55

pick 2 numbers to add ↓

14	23	41	53
45	18	36	29

Directions: Solve the following addition equations with tens and one with Value Pak!

14 + 53 =

24 + 63 =

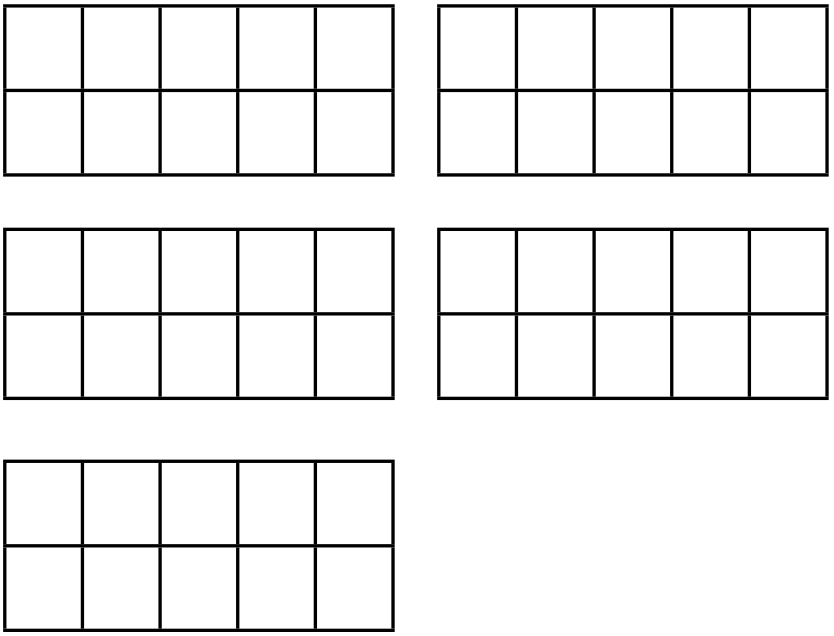
24 + 32 =

54 + 22 =

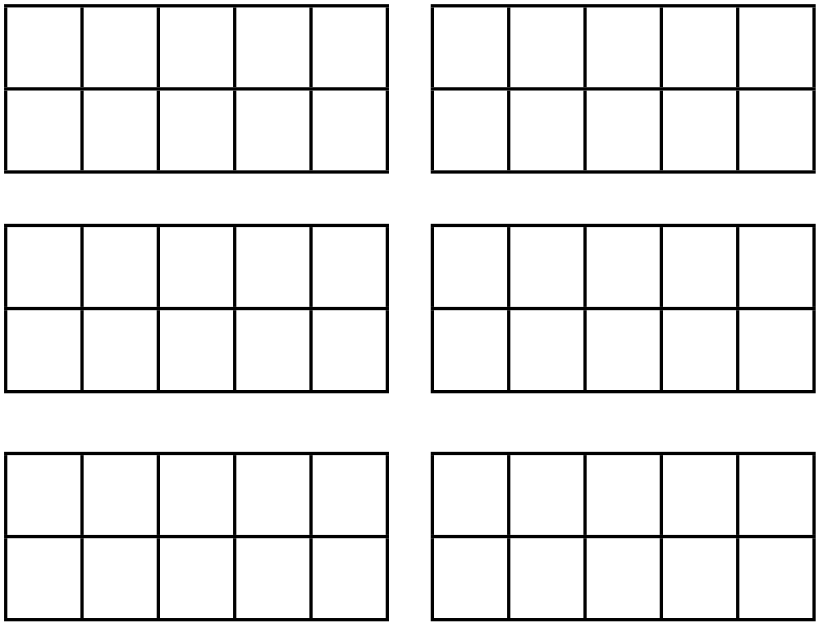
Solve with D.C.

Directions:
Solve these problems with the ten frames using D.C.'s strategy (decomposing and composing). Remember to make a friendly number to make addition easier!

38 + 7 = ____



49 + 6 = ____



Closest To 95
Version 1

Directions:

1. Cut out the number cards and spread them out facedown on the table.
2. Start at number 55. This will be your starting number for both players.
3. Player 1 picks a card and adds that number to the starting number (55). Write the equation on the recording sheet.
4. The sum becomes the starting number in the next equation.
5. Now Player 2 picks a card and repeats step 3. Each player must take 6 turns.
6. The player who gets closest to 95 without going over is the winner.

Player 1
55 + _____ = _____
_____ + _____ = _____
_____ + _____ = _____
_____ + _____ = _____
_____ + _____ = _____
_____ + _____ = _____

Player 2
55 + _____ = _____
_____ + _____ = _____
_____ + _____ = _____
_____ + _____ = _____
_____ + _____ = _____
_____ + _____ = _____

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10		

Closest To 95
Version 2

Directions:

1. Cut out the number cards and spread them out facedown on the table.
2. Start at number 25. This will be your starting number for both players.
3. Player 1 picks a card and decides if they should add that number of tens or ones to the starting number (25). Write the equation on the recording sheet.
4. The sum becomes the starting number in the next equation.
5. Now Player 2 picks a card and repeats step 3. Each player must take 6 turns.
6. The player who gets closest to 95 without going over is the winner.

Player 1
25 + _____ = _____
_____ + _____ = _____
_____ + _____ = _____
_____ + _____ = _____
_____ + _____ = _____
_____ + _____ = _____

Player 2
25 + _____ = _____
_____ + _____ = _____
_____ + _____ = _____
_____ + _____ = _____
_____ + _____ = _____
_____ + _____ = _____

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Find The Missing Number

Directions:

1. Look at the sums given and determine what 2-digit number makes the equation true.
2. Use the number cards to fill in the equations. You can only use each number card once.

51	=	1		+ 32
62	=	45	+ 1	
73	=	2		+ 47
84	=	53	+ 3	
93	=	6		+ 29
52	=	30	+ 2	
65	=	1		+ 47
76	=	51	+ 2	
87	=	4		+ 44

Number Cards—cut out

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

Directions: Solve the following addition equations with tens and one with Value Pak!

37 + 26 =

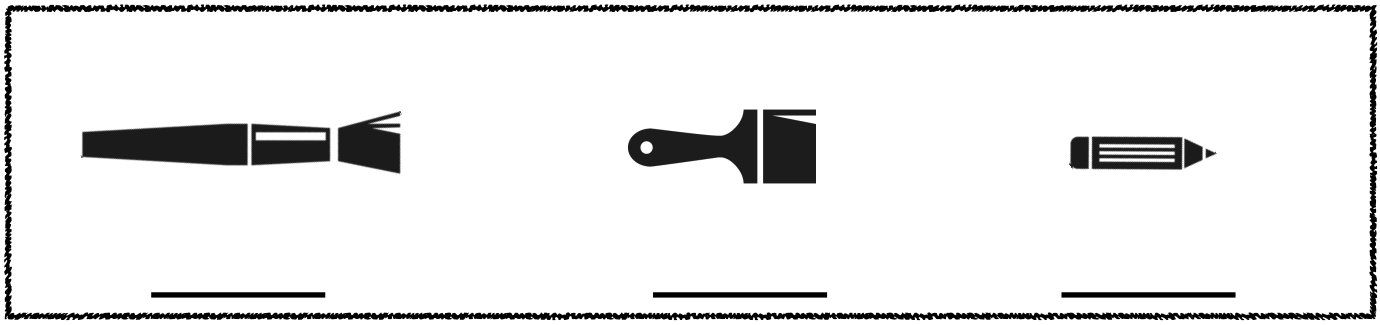
18 + 55 =

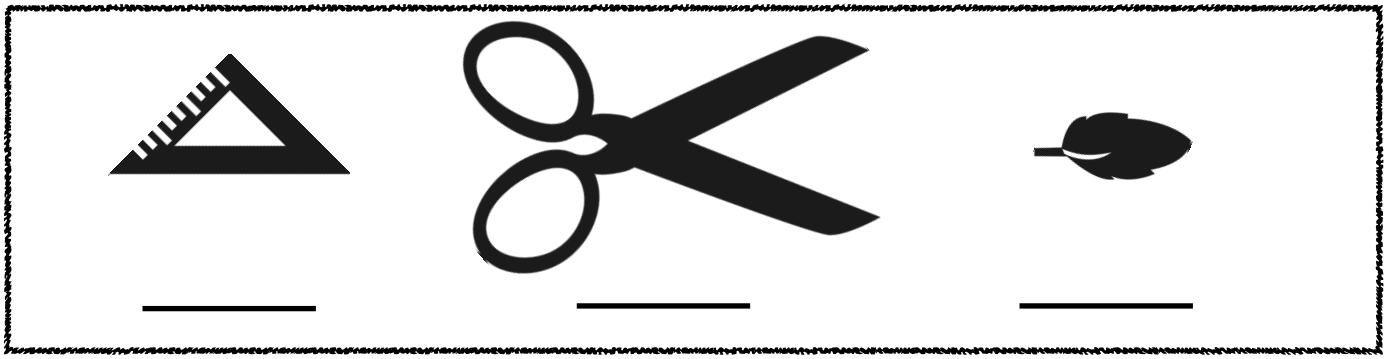
34 + 57 =

28 + 56 =

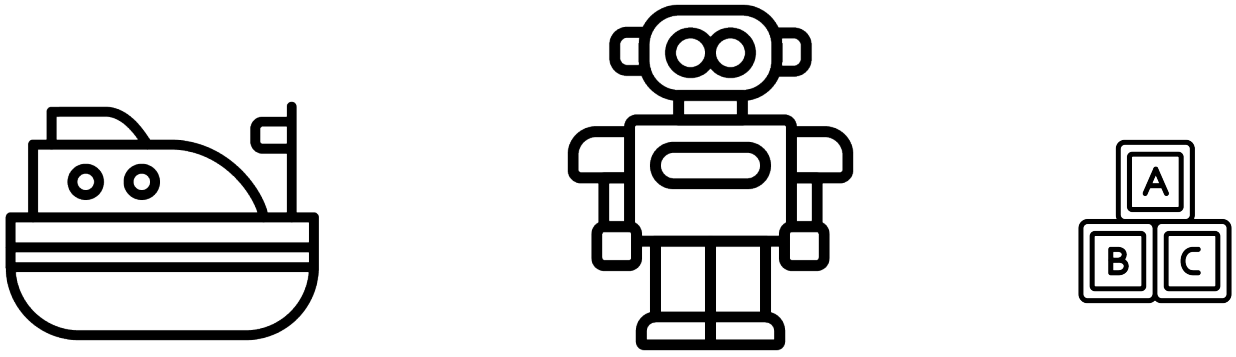
Compare the Length

Directions: Put the objects in order from shortest to longest. Label the shortest object 1, label the middle object 2, and label the longest object 3.





Directions: Compare the 3 objects below. Fill in the blanks to complete the sentence.

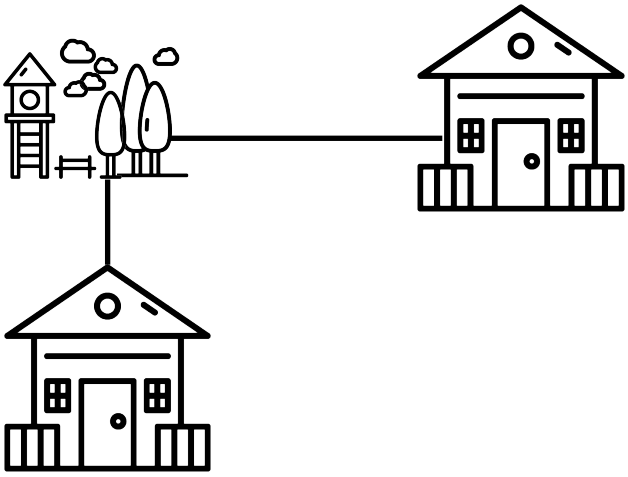


The _____ is taller than the _____ and _____.

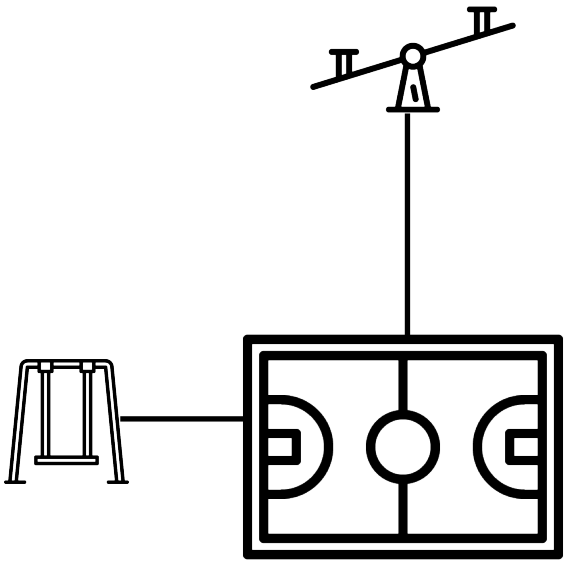
Object Compare

Directions: Using a piece of string or yarn compare the lengths.

Which house is closer to the park? Circle the house that is closer to the park.



Are the swings or the seesaw closer to the basketball court? Circle which one is the closest.



Find a piece of paper and a pair of scissors and compare the lengths. Which one is longer? Fill in the sentence below.

The _____ is longer than the _____.

Find a pencil and a marker to compare the lengths. Which one is shorter? Fill in the sentence below.

The _____ is shorter than the _____.

Measuring with a Tool

Directions:

1. Choose an object to measure. Record the object on the chart below.
2. Choose a length measuring tool. You can use paperclips, cubes, etc.
3. Measure the length of the object with your tool and record the length on the chart below.
4. Repeat steps 1-3 five more times.

Object	Length
Example: pencil	6 paperclips

Measuring with a Tool

Directions:

1. Choose 2 objects to measure. Record the objects on the chart below.
2. Choose one unit of measurement. You can use paperclips, cubes, etc.
3. Measure the length of the both objects with that unit of measurement and record the lengths on the chart below.
4. Add the lengths of both objects together and record the total length.
5. Repeat steps 1-4 with a different unit of measurement.

Example:

	Object	Length	Total Length
Object 1	scissors	5 paperclips	8 paperclips
Object 2	pencil	3 paperclips	

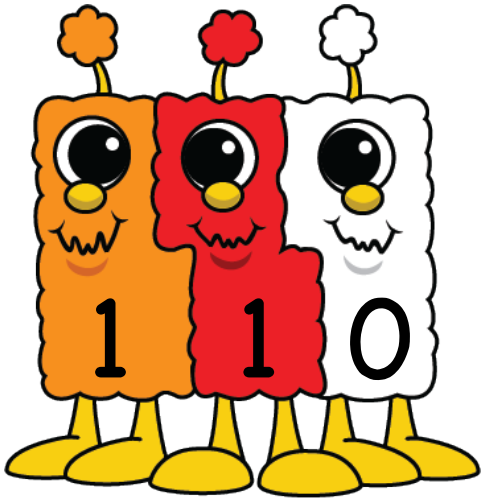
	Object	Length	Total Length
Object 1			
Object 2			

	Object	Length	Total Length
Object 1			
Object 2			

	Object	Length	Total Length
Object 1			
Object 2			

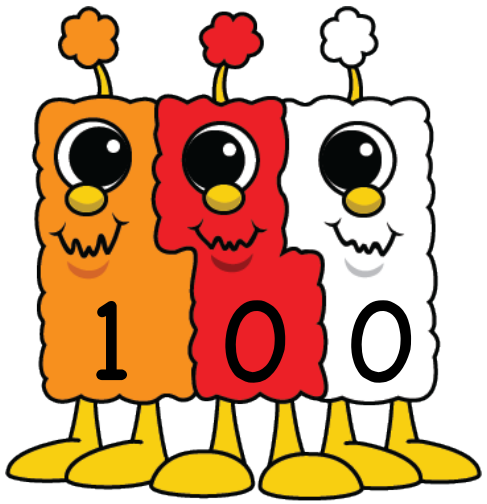
	Object	Length	Total Length
Object 1			
Object 2			

Value Pak Match-Up



Directions:

1. Cut out all the cards and place them face down in two separate piles. (one pile with the Value Pak cards and one pile with the base ten block cards)
2. Player 1 picks one card from each pile and tries to make a match. If a match is made, Player 1 keeps both cards and gets to go again. If a match is **not** made Player 1 puts both cards back in the pile.
3. Player 2 repeats step 2. Continue taking turns until all the cards are matched up. The player with the most matches wins!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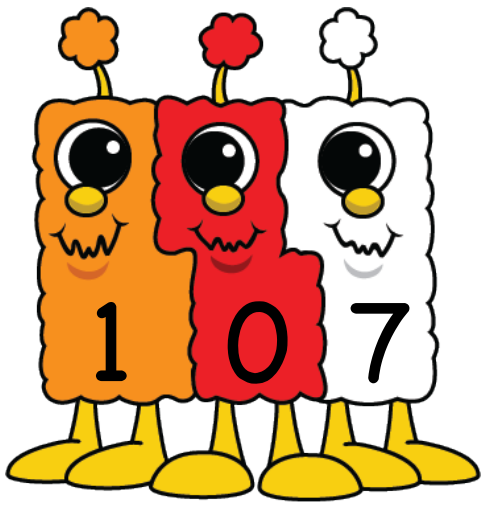
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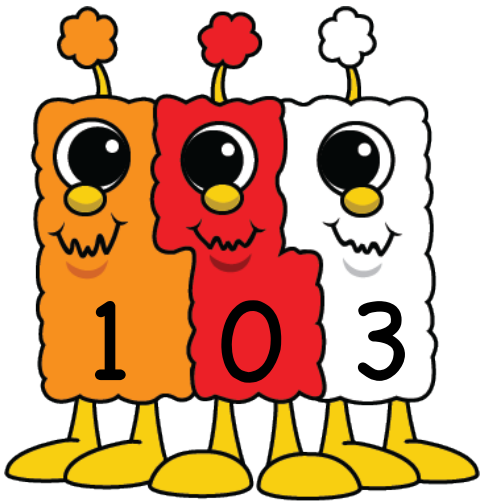
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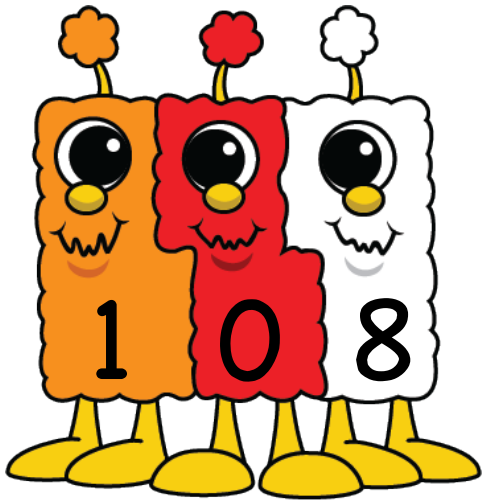
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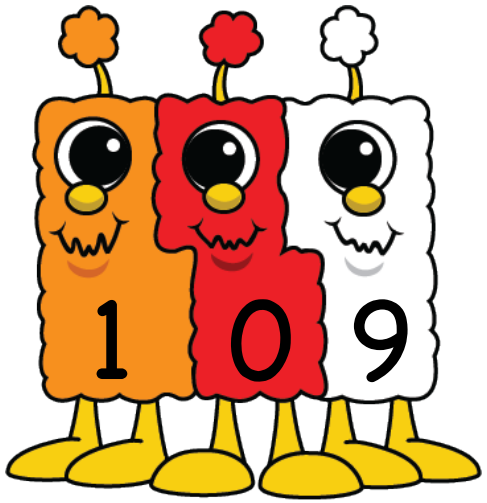
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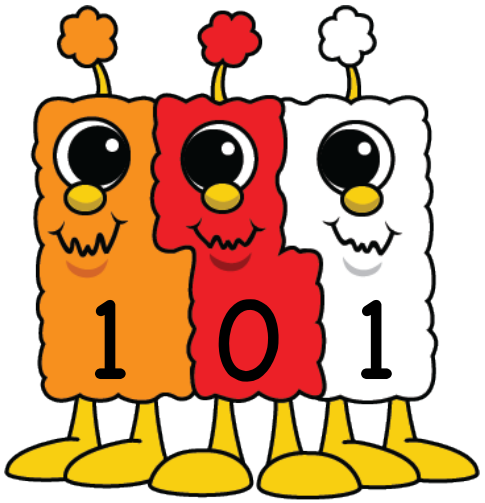
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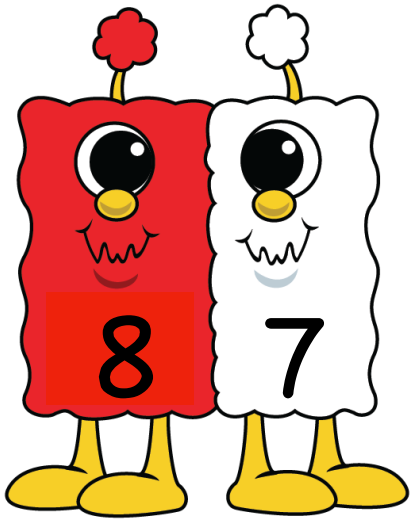
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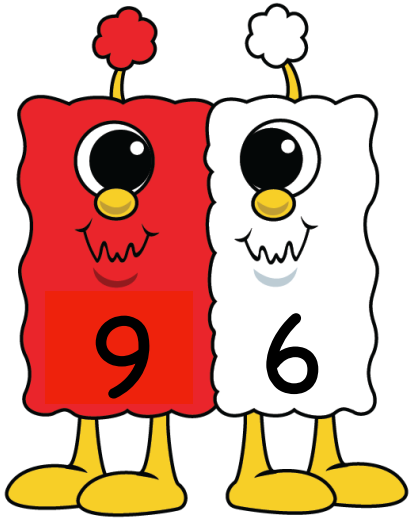
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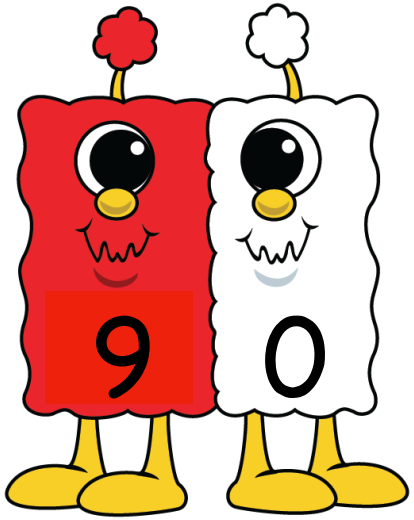
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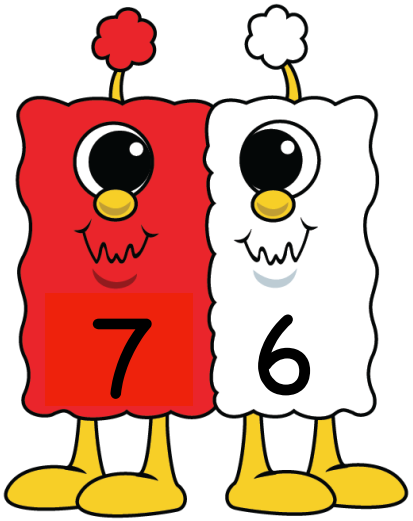
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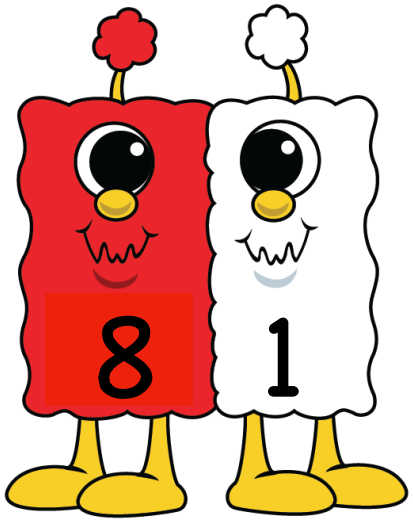
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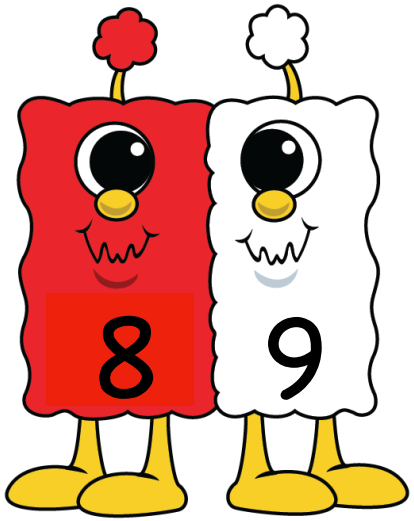
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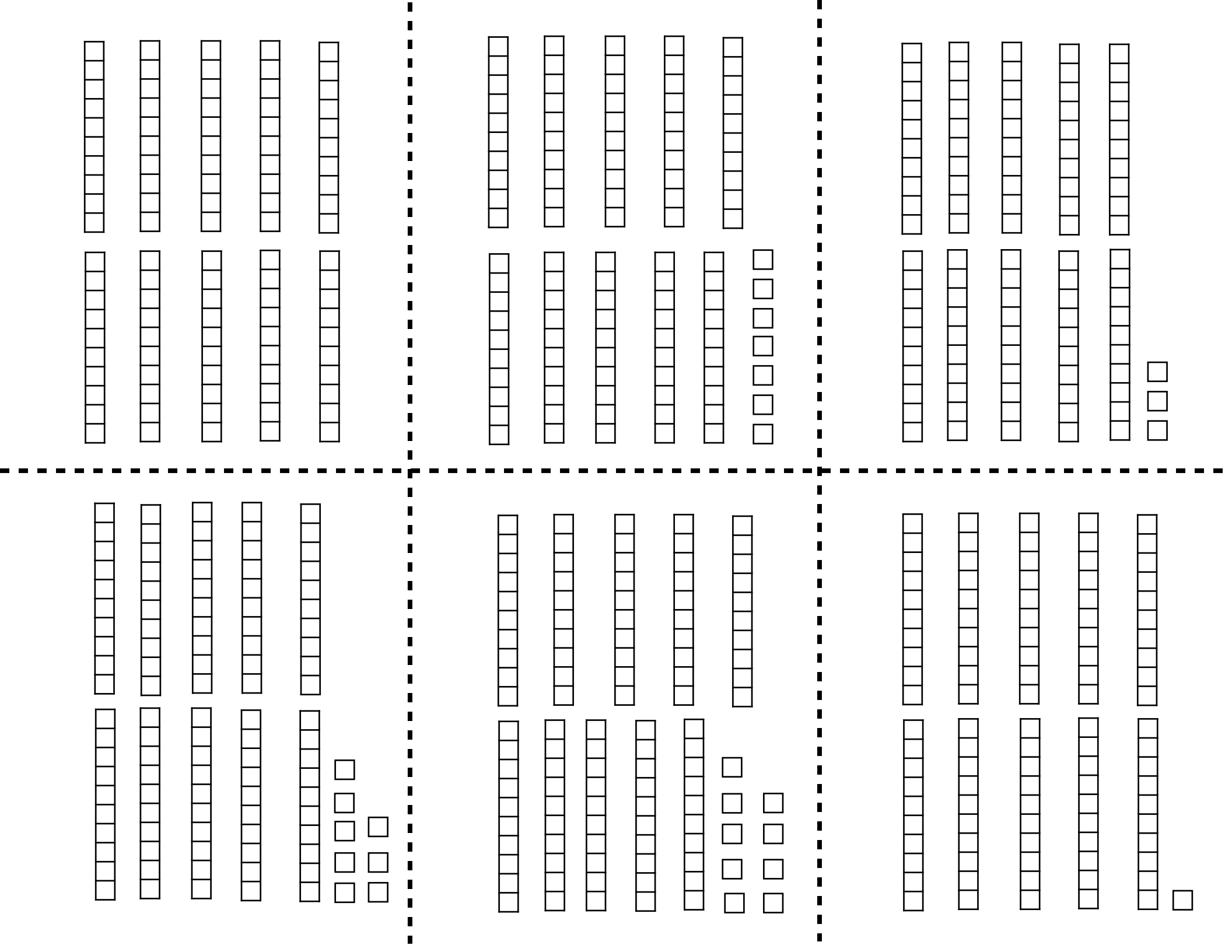
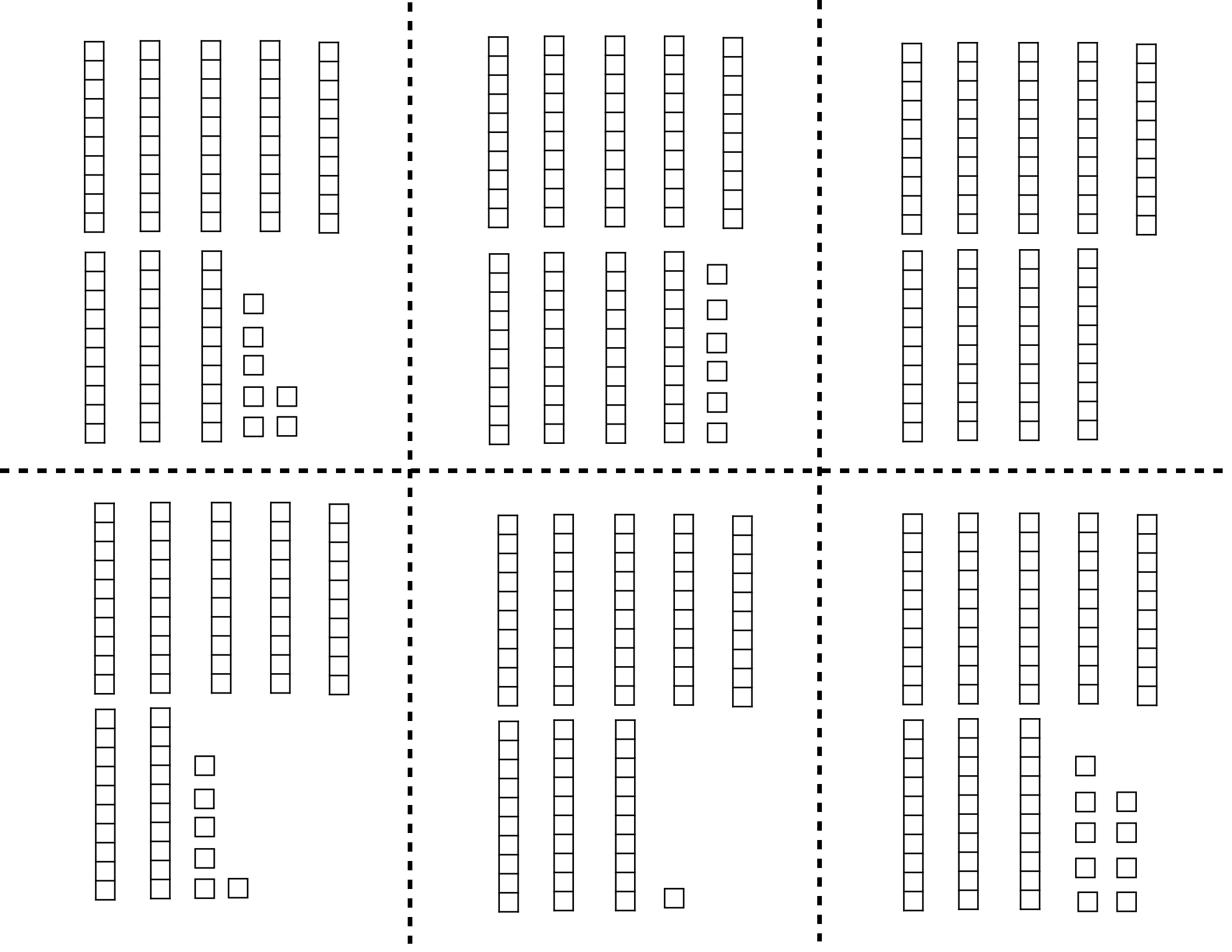




Jody has 8 more tennis balls than Sophia. Sophia has 4 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does Jody have?

Sentence Form

Jody has _____ tennis balls.

Visual Model

Who and/or what		
Jody's tennis balls		

Who and/or what	
Sophia's tennis balls	

Computation

Ryan has 7 tennis balls. Derrick has 10 tennis balls. How many fewer tennis balls does Ryan have than Derrick?

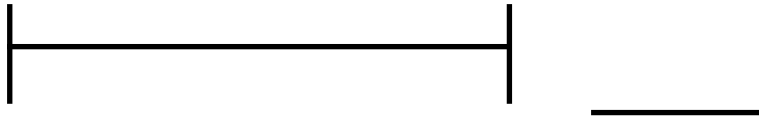
Sentence Form

Ryan has _____ less tennis balls than Derrick.

Visual Model

Who and/or what	
Ryan's tennis balls	

Who and/or what	
Derrick's tennis balls	



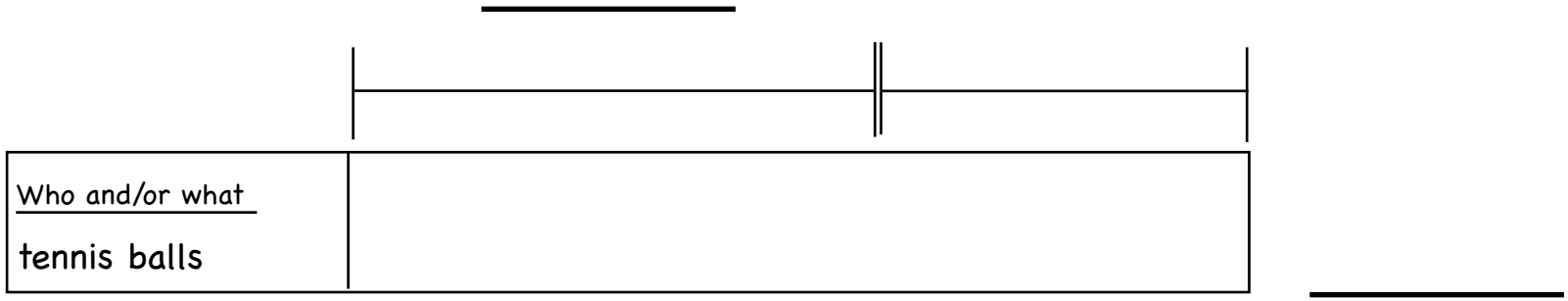
Computation

Jamie has 12 tennis balls. She gives some to her brother. Now she has 5 tennis balls left. How many tennis balls did Jamie give to her brother?

Sentence Form

Jamie gave _____ tennis balls to her brother.

Visual Model



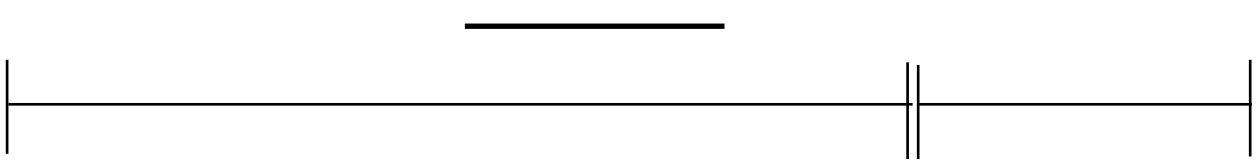
Computation

Jessica has some tennis balls. She gives 8 of them to her friends. She has 3 tennis balls left. How many tennis balls did Jessica have to start with?

Sentence Form

Jessica had _____ tennis balls to her start with,

Visual Model



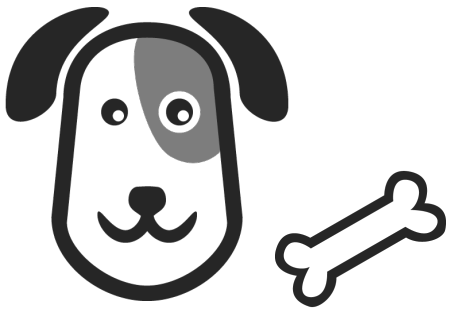
Who and/or what tennis balls	

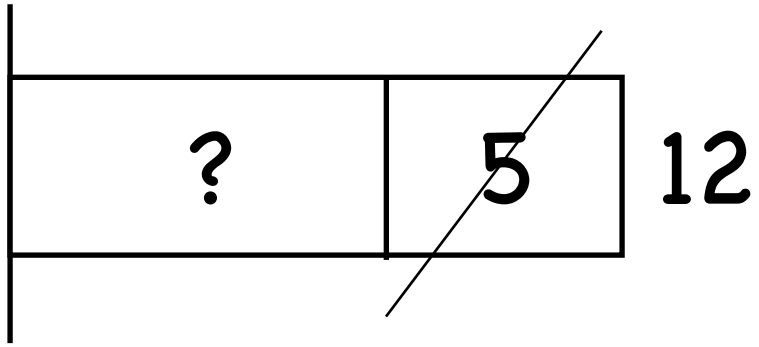
_____

Computation

A dog has 12 bones. He ate 5 of them. How many bones were left?

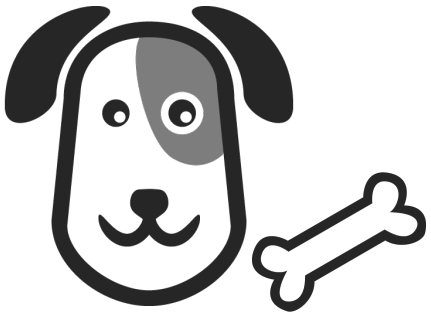
$12 - 5 = 7$

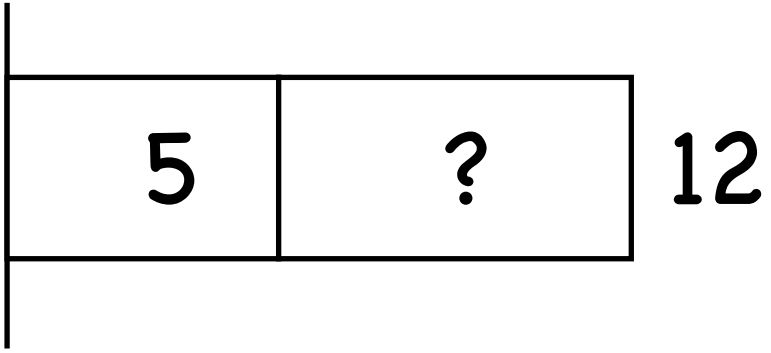




A dog ate 5 bones for breakfast and then he ate some more for dinner. By the end of the day he'd eaten 12 bones. How many bones did he eat for dinner?

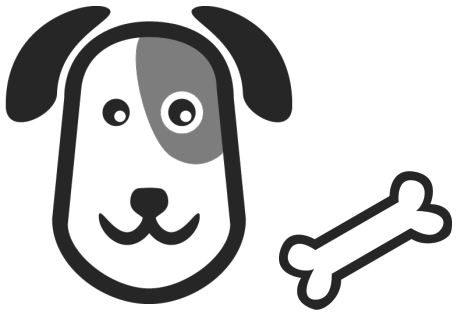
$5 + 7 = 12$





A dog found 7 bones on Monday and found another 5 bones on Tuesday. How many bones did he find in all?

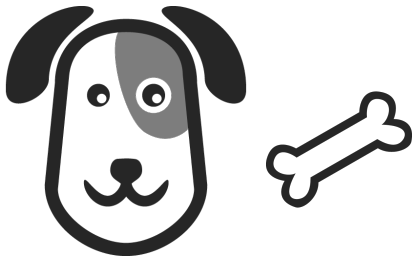
$7 + 5 = 12$

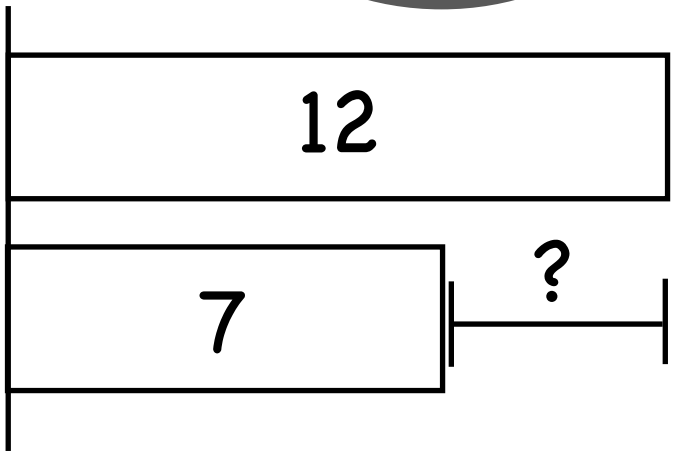


7	5	?

A dog found 12 bones on Monday and 7 bones Tuesday. How many more bones did he find on Monday than on Tuesday?

$12 - 7 = 5$



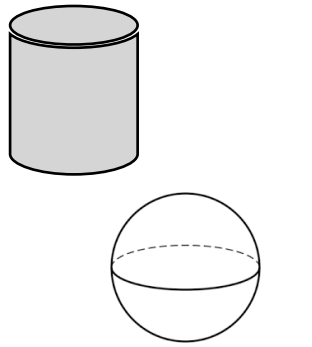


Sort Solid Shapes

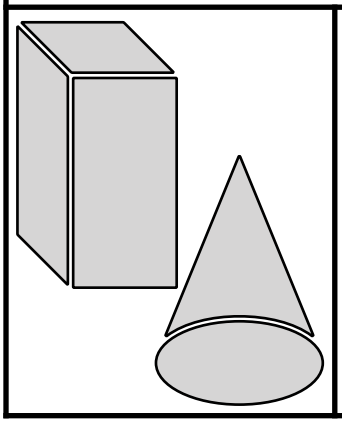
Directions:

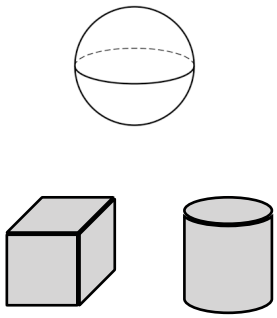
1. Cut out the labels below. Figure out which box represents each label. Glue down the labels in the correct box.

paste label here



paste label here





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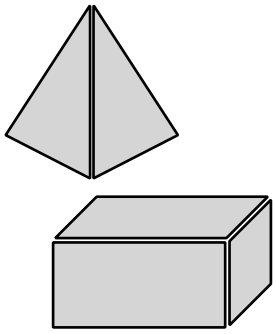
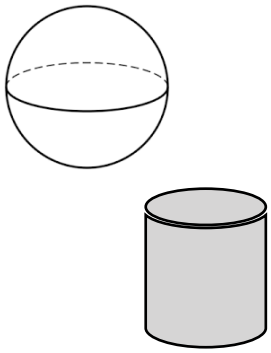
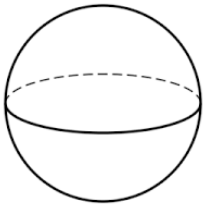
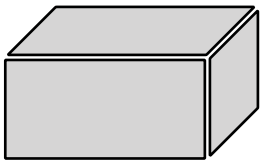




paste label here





round	flat

shapes with straight sides	shapes with NO straight sides

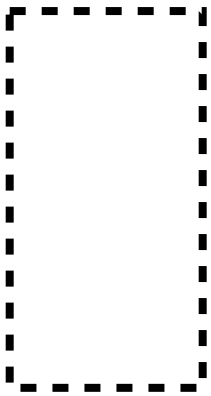
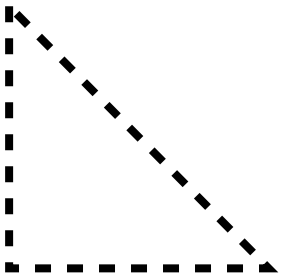
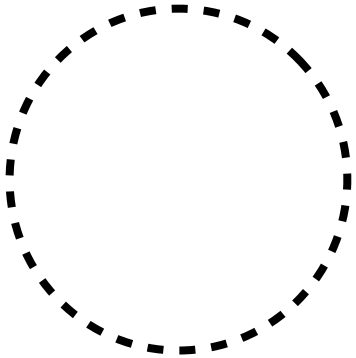
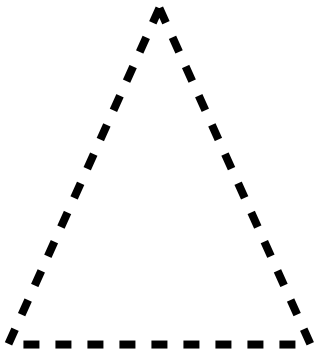
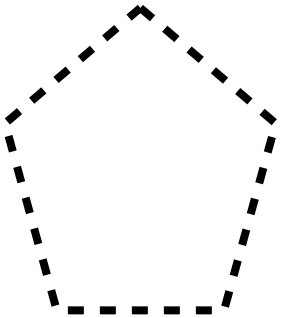
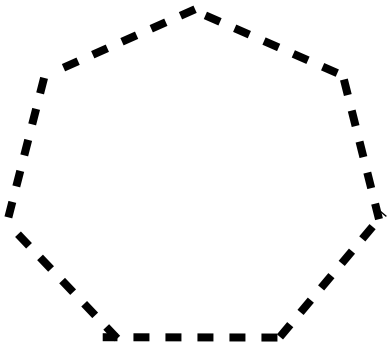
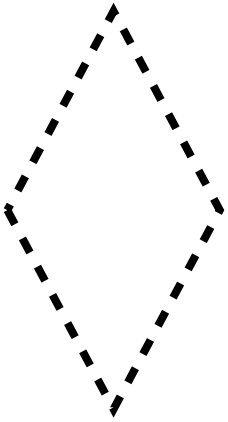
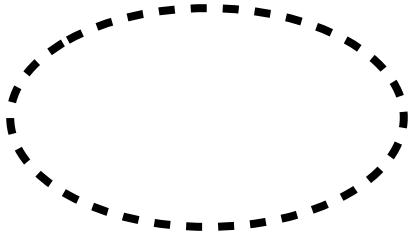
shapes that are tall	shapes that are short

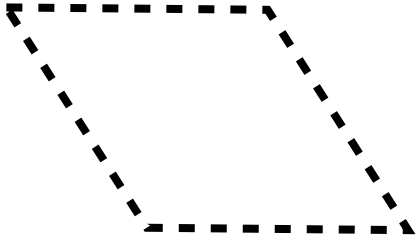
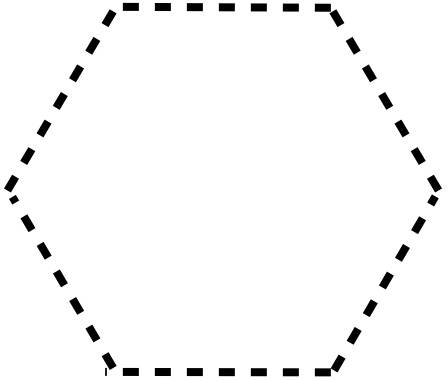
shapes that roll	shapes that don't roll

Sort Flat Shapes

Directions: Cut out the shapes and glue them into the correct columns.

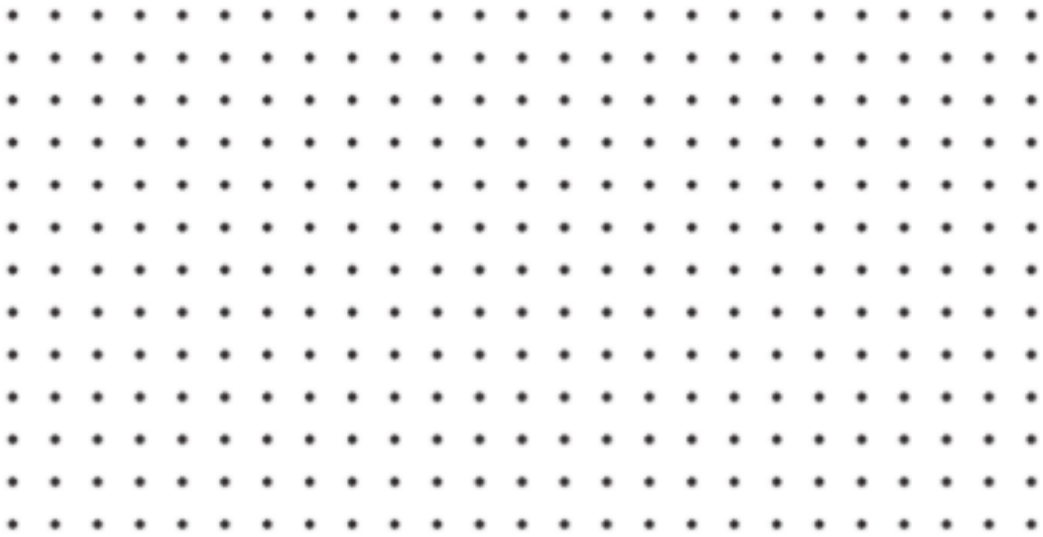
3 sides	4 sides	5 sides or more	curved sides

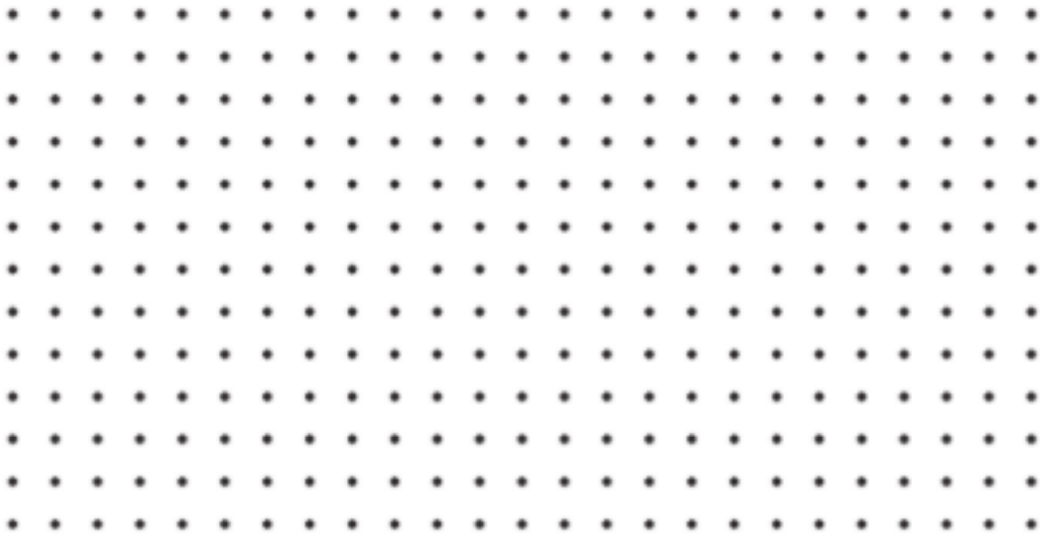



Draw Triangles, Rectangles, and Squares

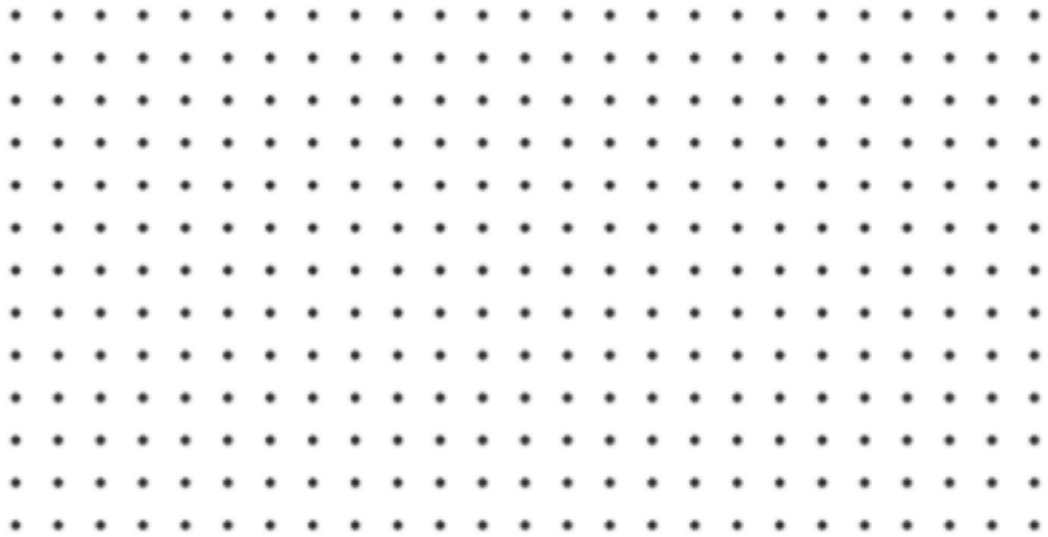
Draw 3 triangles.



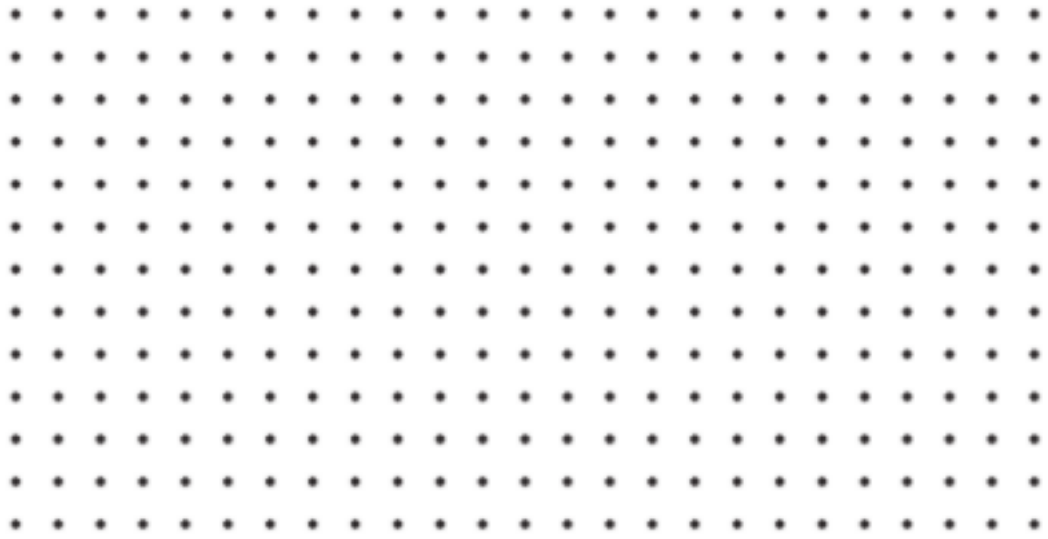
Draw 3 non-triangles.



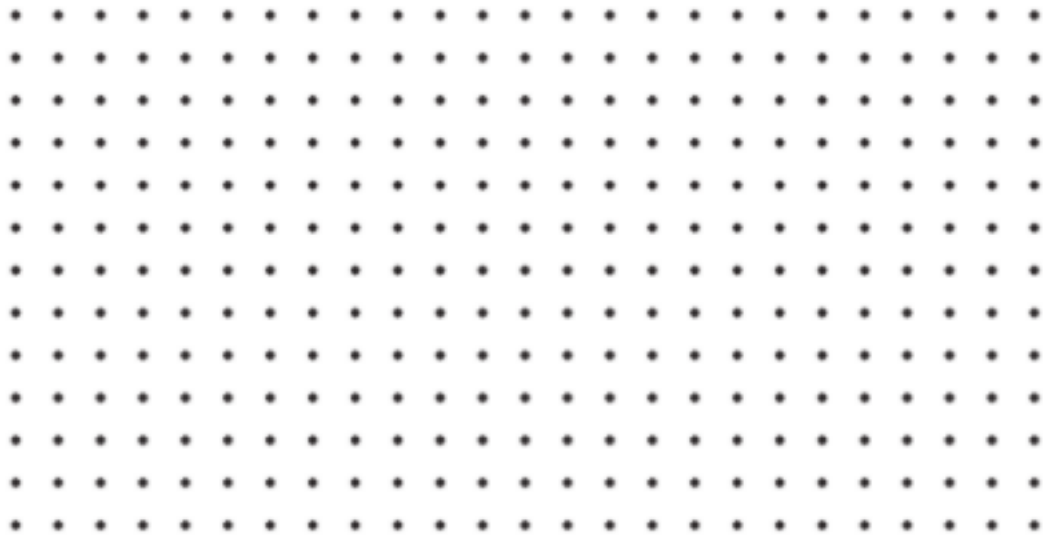
Draw 3 rectangles.



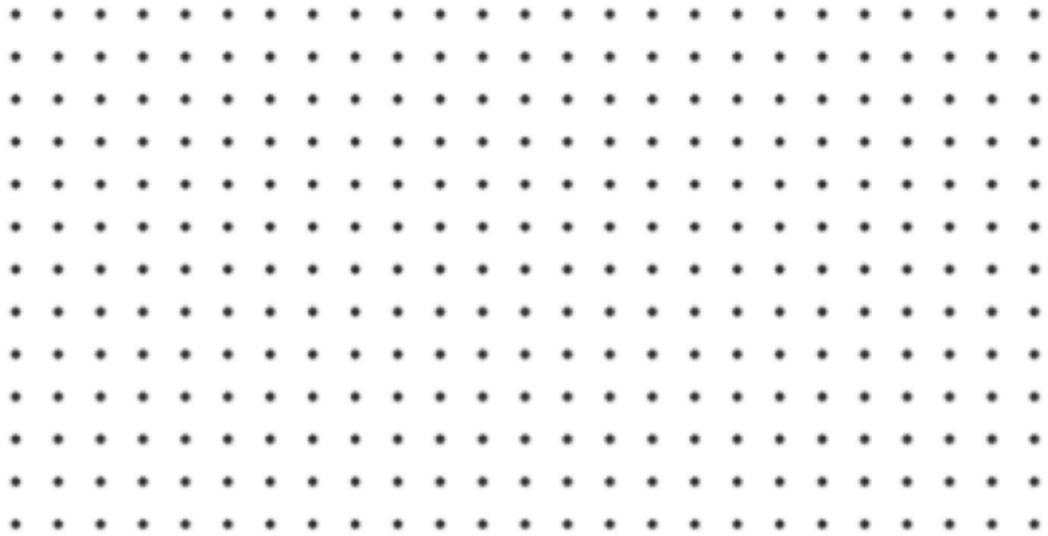
Draw 3 non-rectangles.



Draw 3 squares.



Draw 3 non-squares.



Different Ways To Make a Hexagon

Directions: See how many different ways you can create a hexagon using triangles, trapezoids, and rhombuses. You can use pattern blocks or cut out the shapes on page 2.