

Summer Math Review of Grade 5 for Students Entering Grade 6 in August 2018

The Math skills listed below have been covered this school year (2017-2018) in grade 5 and should be practiced over the summer for mastery by every student. **All students will be tested on these skills on Tuesday, August 21, 2018.**

Skills needing practice:

1. Write decimals through thousandths in word form, standard form, & expanded form.
2. In a given decimal, identify the place of the underlined digit.
3. Round decimals to the greatest place or to the place of the underlined digit.
4. Multiply up to 4-digit numbers by up to 3-digit multipliers with regrouping.
5. Divide up to 6-digit dividends by 2-digit divisors to find quotients with & without remainders.
6. Multiply & divide money amounts.
7. Compare & order fractions & mixed numbers with unlike denominators.
8. Add & subtract fractions & mixed numbers with unlike denominators, renaming sums and differences.
9. Multiply & divide fractions and mixed numbers.
10. Use the Order of Operations to evaluate numerical expressions.

STUDENTS MUST ALSO KNOW THEIR MULTIPLICATION FACTS THROUGH 12'S! Students should be able to complete 35 facts in one minute.

Resources for practice:

- IXL website: www.ixl.com/signin/oll
- Prodigy Math Games website: www.prodigygame.com
- Math based computer games
- Math websites such as multiplication.com
- Math review workbooks (available at school supply stores such as Educator in Metairie),
- Online school supply websites: www.schoolspecialty.com and www.amazon.com
- Math workbook from this school year
- Google
- Kahoot website: <https://create.kahoot.it/>

- A sample problem along with the answer for each skill is listed below. Students should practice as many problems as need for mastery of each skill. Please email kmaples@ollourdes.org for IXL login questions.

Examples:

1. Standard Form: 2.354

Word Form: two and three hundred fifty-four thousandths

Expanded Form: $2 + 0.3 + 0.05 + 0.004$

2. Identify the place of the underlined digit.

Example 1: 2.354 →

hundredths place

Example 2: 2.354 →

tenths place

3. Round decimals to the greatest place.

Example 1: 2.354 → 2

Round decimals to the place of the underlined digit.

Example 2: 2.354 → 2.4

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4. \quad \overset{1}{2} \times 1143 \\
 \quad \times 236 \\
 \quad \hline
 \quad 6858 \\
 \quad 34290 \\
 + 228600 \\
 \hline
 269,748
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5. \quad 77 \overline{) 273,080} \text{ R38} \\
 \quad \underline{-231} \\
 \quad \quad 420 \\
 \quad \quad \underline{-385} \\
 \quad \quad \quad 358 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \underline{-308} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 500 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad \underline{-462} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 38
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 6. \text{ Ex 1: } \$50.59 \\
 \quad \times 627 \\
 \quad \hline
 \quad 35413 \\
 \quad 101180 \\
 + 3035400 \\
 \hline
 \$31719.93
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Ex 2: } 23 \overline{) 530.15} \\
 \quad \underline{-46} \\
 \quad \quad 70 \\
 \quad \quad \underline{-69} \\
 \quad \quad \quad 11 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \underline{-11} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 0
 \end{array}$$

7. $2\frac{7}{9}$, $2\frac{5}{6}$, $2\frac{2}{3}$ (least to greatest)

$$2\frac{7}{9} = 2\frac{14}{18}$$

$$2\frac{5}{6} = 2\frac{15}{18}$$

$$2\frac{2}{3} = 2\frac{12}{18}$$

→ $2\frac{2}{3}$, $2\frac{7}{9}$, $2\frac{5}{6}$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 8. \text{ Ex 1: } 4\frac{1}{3} = 4\frac{8}{24} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \frac{5}{8} = \frac{15}{24} \\
 \quad \quad \quad + 1\frac{1}{4} = 1\frac{6}{24} \\
 \hline
 \quad \quad \quad 5\frac{29}{24} = 6\frac{5}{24}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Ex 2: } 11\frac{3}{8} = 11\frac{9}{24} = 10 + \frac{24}{24} + \frac{9}{24} = 10\frac{33}{24} \\
 - 8\frac{2}{3} = 8\frac{16}{24} \qquad \qquad \qquad - 8\frac{16}{24} \\
 \hline
 \qquad \qquad \qquad 2\frac{17}{24}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 9. \text{ Ex 1: } 7\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{4}{5} = \\
 \quad \quad \quad \frac{3}{1} \frac{15}{2} \times \frac{7}{1} \frac{4}{5} = \frac{21}{1} = 21
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Ex 2: } 21 \div 2\frac{1}{3} = \\
 \quad \quad \quad \frac{21}{1} \div \frac{7}{3} = \\
 \quad \quad \quad \frac{3 \cancel{21}}{1} \times \frac{3}{7} = \frac{9}{1} = 9
 \end{array}$$

10. ("PEMDAS")

$$\begin{array}{l}
 4 + (29 - 2) \div 9 + (16 + 2) \rightarrow \\
 4 + 27 \div 9 + 18 \rightarrow \\
 4 + 3 + 18 = 25
 \end{array}$$