

May 28, 2024

Dear Parents,

With the end of the school year upon us, we know you are making plans for your child's summer vacation activities. While the summer months are a welcome opportunity for fun and relaxation, the break from school activities often causes students to experience a delay in learning upon returning to school in the fall. Oliver Hoover Elementary is requesting that all students in 3rd grade, moving up to 4th grade, complete the attached packet before the start of the 2024-2025 school year. Parents can work with their children, throughout the summer, to help reinforce any concepts they need help with. **This Summer Packet will be picked up in August, during the first week of school, by your child's future teacher.**

Have a wonderful summer!

Best regards,

Fourth Grade Teachers



28 de mayo de 2024

Estimados padres,

Con el final del año escolar que ya está próximo, sabemos que usted está haciendo planes para las actividades de vacaciones de verano de su hijo. Si bien los meses de verano son una oportunidad bienvenida para la diversión y la relajación, el descanso de las actividades escolares a menudo hace que los estudiantes experimenten un retraso en el aprendizaje al regresar a la escuela en el otoño. Oliver Hoover Elementary está solicitando que todos los estudiantes en 3er grado, ascendiendo a 4º grado, completen el paquete adjunto antes del inicio del año escolar 2024-2025. Los padres pueden trabajar con sus hijos, durante todo el verano, para ayudar a reforzar cualquier concepto con el que necesiten ayuda. **El Paquete de Verano será recogido en agosto, durante la primera semana de clases, por el futuro maestro de su hijo/a. ¡Que tengan un verano maravilloso!**

Saludos,

Maestros de cuarto grado

i-Ready Lessons for Summer 2024

Curated i-Ready lessons will be centrally assigned to rising 1st–8th grade students who are actively enrolled in the M-DCPS i-Ready rosters on the last day of the regular school year (2023-2024). Each student will receive a total of 10 curated i-Ready Math and i-Ready Reading lessons, with one exception. Students enrolled in the 3rd Grade Summer Reading Camp will receive a series of phonics lessons to be completed during the summer school day. These lessons were strategically chosen to reinforce skills learned in the previous school year and prepare students for the next grade level.

- Students will have access to curated summer lessons from June 10th-July 26th. Once completed, no additional lessons will be assigned.
- My Path lessons have been disabled for the duration of the summer.
- Each student will receive a total of 10 curated i-Ready Math and i-Ready Reading lessons, with one exception. Students enrolled in the 3rd Grade Summer Reading Camp will receive a series of phonics lessons to be completed during the summer school day. These lessons were strategically chosen to reinforce skills learned in the previous school year and prepare students for the next grade level.
- If you have any questions regarding summer i-Ready usage, or if you need to request phonics lessons for a student who registered late for 3rd Grade SRC, please contact MiamiSummer2024@cainc.com for assistance.

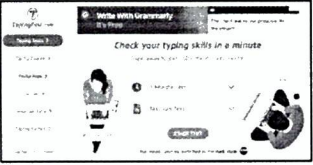


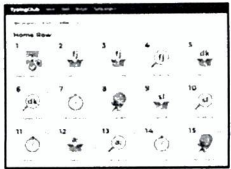
Accessing i-Ready through Clever over the Summer

1. Go to: <https://www.clever.com> and select “Log in as Student.”
2. Search for district name or click on the button that says, “District Username / Password.”
3. Then, enter the same Username and Password that is used for the Dadeschools Portal.
4. Finally, click on the i-Ready icon.
5. See the flyer below and attached for more information.

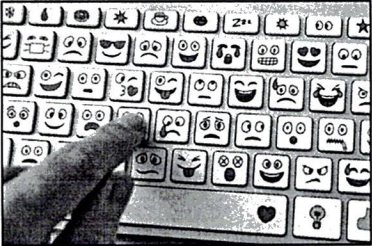
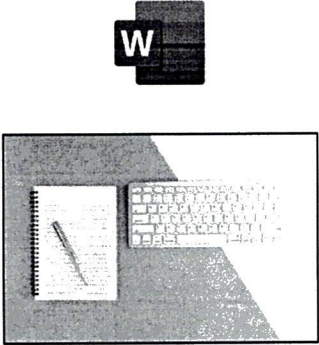
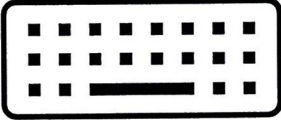
The flyer is titled "ACCESSING I-READY THROUGH CLEVER SUMMER 2024" and features the i-Ready logo at the top. It is divided into three numbered steps:

- 1** Go to: <https://www.clever.com>
Select “**Log in as Student**”
An image shows a button labeled "Log in as a student" with a dropdown arrow.
- 2** Type in **School Name** and/or Click **District Username/Password**
An image shows a login form with fields for "School Name" and "District Username/Password".
- 3** Type in **Portal Username/Password**
Click on the **i-Ready Icon**
An image shows a 3D cube icon with the i-Ready logo on top.

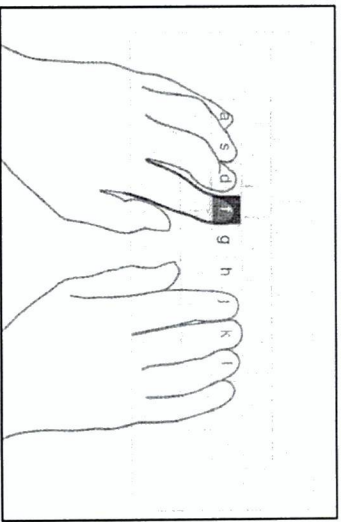
Summer Typing Practice: Teacher Guide

Website	Description
<p style="text-align: center;">Typing Test https://www.typingtest.com/</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Free <input type="checkbox"/> Web-based—no need to download app. <input type="checkbox"/> It does not require an account. <input type="checkbox"/> Students simply go to site and start. <input type="checkbox"/> It includes Typing Tests, Tricky Keys, The Lab, Type Rush Race, and Typing Games. <input type="checkbox"/> It has ads but at the bottom of the site.
<p style="text-align: center;">Nitro Type https://www.nitrotype.com/</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Free <input type="checkbox"/> Web-based—no need to download app. <input type="checkbox"/> Simple sign up! Students need to create account, but it does not require an email. <input type="checkbox"/> Adds can be distracting, but they remain at the top of the site. (If on district-issued device, students cannot install anything). <input type="checkbox"/> Typing speed practice—students can earn points to upgrade their race cars and play against other users or create teams. <input type="checkbox"/> Since the typing practice is centered on playing with the race cars, this can be fun for kids.
<p style="text-align: center;">Power Typing https://www.powertyping.com/qwerty/lessonsq.html</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Free <input type="checkbox"/> Easy to access and navigate. <input type="checkbox"/> No adds or extensions. <input type="checkbox"/> No need to create account or sign up, students can go straight to practice. <input type="checkbox"/> Rhythmical typing included. Students can play "radio music" to type a lesson to the rhythm of the music (instrumental).
<p style="text-align: center;">Typing Club https://www.typingclub.com/sportal/program-3.game</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Free <input type="checkbox"/> Easy to access and navigate. <input type="checkbox"/> No adds or extensions. <input type="checkbox"/> No need to create account or sign up, students can go straight to practice. <input type="checkbox"/> Website encourages students to follow the order of the lessons since they build in complexity. <input type="checkbox"/> Lessons include videos with short tutorials.

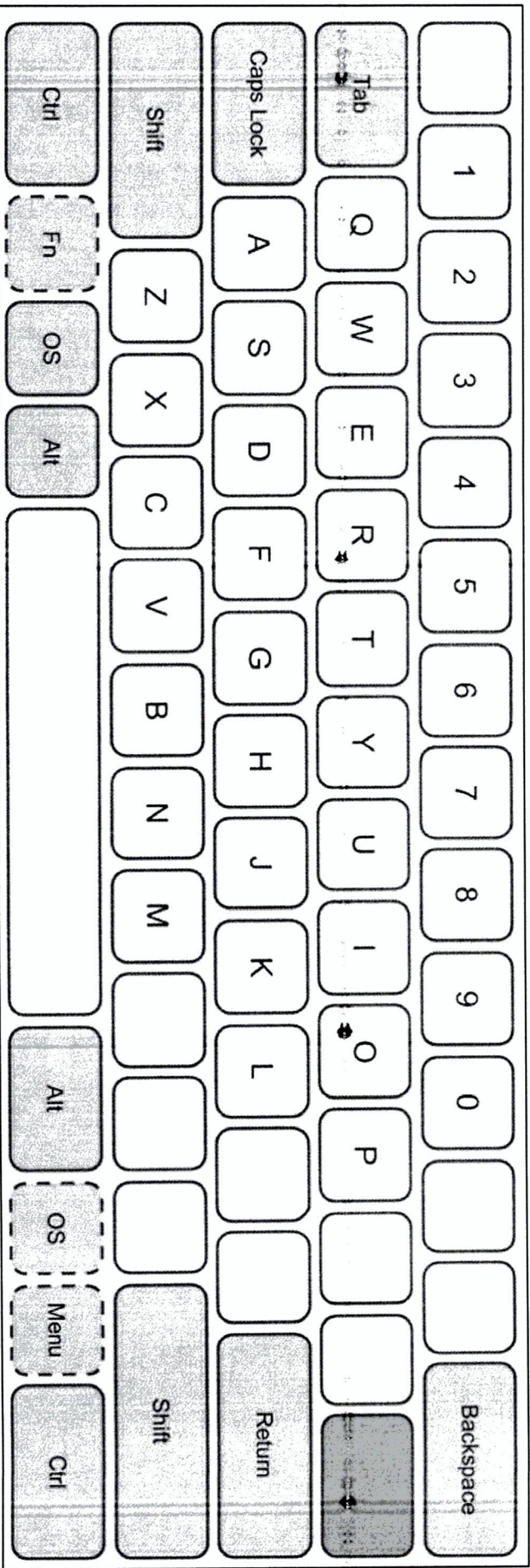
Other Ideas...

Ideas to Practice Keyboarding	Description
<p style="text-align: center;">Keyboard Station at Home</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> No need to have a computer, just an old, unplugged keyboard. Your school may have some old computers that are no longer in use, and if you ask maybe they'll let you have the keyboard! <input type="checkbox"/> Students can practice finger placing with the keyboard. <input type="checkbox"/> It can help students remember where each key is located. <input type="checkbox"/> Remind them to practice using the punctuation marks and numbers too.
<p style="text-align: center;">Online Diary with Word Online</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Summer break can bring lots of exciting days of exploring other places, our town, or even our backyard with all the free time we have! Help students set up a word document to journal their summer adventures. <input type="checkbox"/> Encourage students to make a goal of typing at least one paragraph daily. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Guide them to set up a timer of 1 minute and encourage them to type anything that comes to mind. It may be a dream, something they want to do, etc. The goal is to spend some time typing. Students can increase or decrease their time to reflect their progress.
<p style="text-align: center;">Study the Keyboard</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> If students do not have access to a real keyboard, don't worry! They can still study and practice. Use the illustration of the keyboard (attached) to familiarize students with the position of the letters, numbers, and punctuation. Remind them to always use both hands for speed and accuracy.

Study the Keyboard



Remember to use both hands when typing!



Types of Figurative Language

A **simile** is comparing two unlike things by using “like” or “as.”

The field of flowers was like a quilted blanket.

His skin was as rough as sandpaper.

A **metaphor** compares two unlike things without using “like” or “as.”

The shadow of our kite was a dark ink spot on the grass.

An **idiom** is a common phrase. The meaning of the phrase as a whole is often different from the literal meanings of the words in the phrase.

When I got my parents to agree to take me to the carnival, they said I *drive a hard bargain*.

Personification is mentioning human behavior or characteristics when describing an animal.

The dog frowned at us, as if he were asking, “Why do I have to sit here while you go out and have fun?”

Hyperbole is the use of exaggeration to make a point.

My grandma says she is *older than the hills*.

Sarcasm states the opposite of the truth in order to make a point.

Don’t you *love it* when the light turns red just when you reach the intersection?

Onomatopoeia is the use of a word or phrase that makes the sound it describes.

Push the door until you hear it *click*.

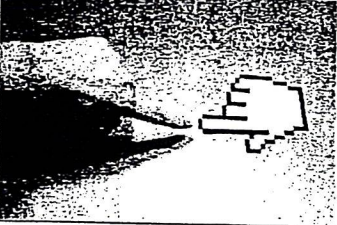
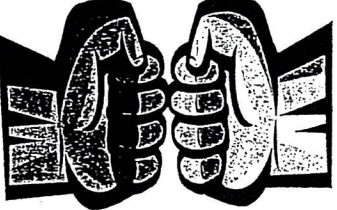
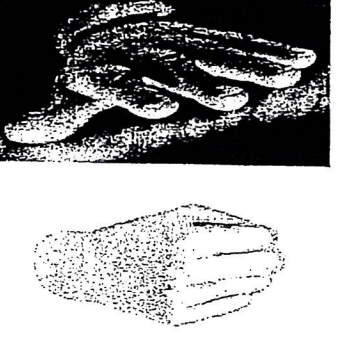



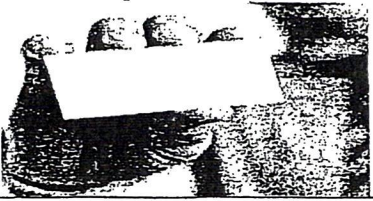
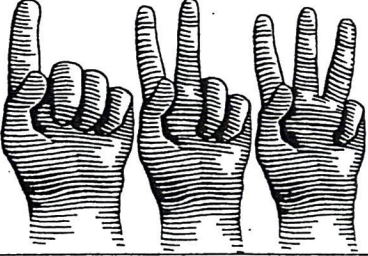


Figurative Language

Elementary Figurative Language

<i>Figurative Language</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Example</i>
alliteration	The repetition of usually initial consonant sounds in two or more neighboring words or syllables	Peter Piper picked peppers.
hyperbole	Exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally	This backpack weighs a ton.
idiom	An expression that cannot be understood from the meanings of its separate words but must be learned as a whole	Break a leg!
imagery	Writing about objects, actions, and ideas in such a way that it appeals to our five physical senses	The fresh and juicy orange is very cold and sweet.
metaphor	A word or phrase for one thing that is used to refer to another thing in order to show or suggest that they are similar	They have a heart of gold.
onomatopoeia	The forming of a word (as "buzz" or "hiss") in imitation of a natural sound	Bam, whirl, thump, boom
personification	Representing a thing or idea as a person in art, literature	The cupcake is calling my name.
simile	A comparison of two unlike things, often introduced by like or as	The explanation was clear as mud.

Common Context Clues

Type of Clue	Explanation	Example
<p>Definition</p> 	<p>The unknown word is equated to a more familiar word or phrase; usually a form of <i>to be</i> is used.</p>	<p><i>Entomology</i> is the study of insects.</p>
<p>Synonym or Restatement</p> 	<p>The meaning is usually right after the unfamiliar word and often separated from the rest of the sentence with commas, dashes, or parentheses; <i>sometimes</i> or, <i>that is</i>, or <i>in other words</i> is used.</p>	<p>Meat eaters, that is <i>carnivores</i>, are at the top of the food chain.</p> <p>The <i>goslings</i>—those fuzzy baby geese—waddled after their mother.</p> <p>She enjoyed <i>biology</i> (the study of living things).</p>
<p>Antonym or Contrast</p> 	<p>The unfamiliar word is shown to be different from or unlike another word and is often an opposite; <i>but</i>, <i>however</i>, <i>although</i>, <i>otherwise</i>, <i>unless</i>, <i>instead</i>, <i>on the contrary</i>, <i>on the other hand</i>, <i>while</i>, <i>never</i>, <i>no</i> or <i>not</i> may be used to signal the contrast.</p>	<p>Mike's parrot was <i>loquacious</i> but Maria's said very little.</p>
<p>Comparison</p> 	<p>The unfamiliar word is shown to be the same as or like another word; <i>too</i>, <i>like</i>, <i>as</i>, <i>similar to</i>, or <i>in the same way</i> may be used to signal the contrast.</p>	<p>My brother is <i>enthralled</i> by birds similar to the way that I am fascinated by insects.</p>

<p>Example</p> 	<p>The unfamiliar word is cleared up by giving an example; <i>for instance, such as, and for example</i> may be used as signals.</p>	<p>The archeologist found different <i>amulets</i>, such as a rabbit's foot and bags of herbs, near the ancient altar.</p>
<p>List or Series</p> 	<p>The unfamiliar word is included in a series of related words that give an idea of the word's meaning.</p>	<p>North American predators include grizzly bears, <i>pumas</i>, wolves, and foxes.</p>
<p>Cause & Effect</p> 	<p>The meaning of an unfamiliar word is signaled by a cause-and-effect relationship between ideas in the text. Some words that may signal a cause & effect relationship are: <i>cause, effect, because, due to, as a result of, happen to, reason, factor, forces, and influence.</i></p>	<p>Due to a <i>dearth</i> of termites, the aardvark starved to death.</p>
<p>Description or Inference</p> 	<p>The meaning of an unfamiliar word can be inferred from the description of a situation or experience based on reasoning and prior knowledge. Words that may signal inference are: <i>infer, deduce, conclude, presume, and imply.</i></p>	<p>The monkeys' <i>vociferous</i> chatter made me wish I had earplugs.</p>

Character Perspective/Point of View:

- In some poems, the speaker, or the voice telling the poem, is a character in the poem. **The pronouns *I, me, and my*** signal that the speaker is also a character. The character uses these pronouns to tell about his or her experiences and perspective or feelings.
- To understand perspective, look for how the character describes experiences and events in the poem.
- Use of the pronouns ***I, me, or my*** are clues for **first person perspective**.
- Use of pronouns such as ***he, she, and they*** are clues for **third person perspective**.

Comparing Points of View

Point of View	Description of Narrator	Pronoun Clues
First Person	a character in the story	I asked my grandma when she could come visit me .
Third Person	a teller outside of the story	He asked his grandma when she could come visit him .

Remember: Every story has a **narrator**, or a person telling the story. And every narrator has a **point of view**, or a way of looking at and thinking about what happens in the story.

- **Firsthand Account:** written by someone who experienced the event and may include opinions. Uses words like: ***I and we.***
- **Secondhand Account:** written by someone with knowledge of an event or topic but who did not experience it. Uses words like: ***you, he, and they.***

Elements of Poetry:

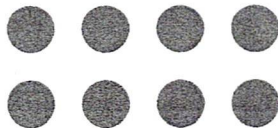
- **Meter**-the pattern of syllables used in a poem; a verse's number of syllables plus its pattern of weak and STRONG sounds. Ex: apple, /a/ is stressed/strong, but the rest of the word has a weak or unstressed sound.
- **Rhyme**- words that have the same ending sound; words at the end of two or more verses that have the same sound
- **Rhyme scheme**- a pattern of rhyming words in a poem
- **Verse**-one line of a poem; often just called a line
- **Stanza**- a group of verses that describes an image or idea (similar to a paragraph in essays)
- **Rhythm**- a pattern of weak and STRONG sounds throughout a poem
- **Structure in Poetry**- includes the way sounds, words, lines, and stanzas are arranged/organized
- **Imagery**- The use of language that appeals to the senses. These words help readers imagine how things look, sound, feel, taste, or smell.
- **Alliteration**- the repetition of beginning sounds
- **Assonance**- a type of sound structure, is the **repetition of vowel sounds** in two or more words, such as *row* and *cone*. Like meter and rhyme patterns, it can connect ideas and create **mood and tone**.

Name _____

Grade
4

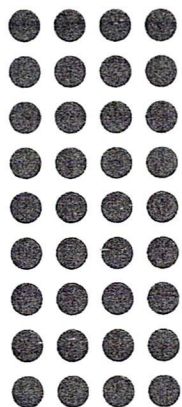
Prerequisite Skills Practice

1. Use the array to fill in the blanks.



_____ rows
_____ columns
_____ × _____ = _____

2. Use the array to complete the equations.



$9 \times \underline{\quad} = 36$
 $36 \div 9 = \underline{\quad}$

3. Find the product.

$$3 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$$

4. Find the quotient.

$$20 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$$

5. Find the missing factor.

$$2 \times \underline{\quad} = 8$$

6. Find the product.

$$4 \times (2 \times 3) = \underline{\quad}$$

7. Find the sum.

$$\begin{array}{r} 521 \\ + 415 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8. Find the difference.

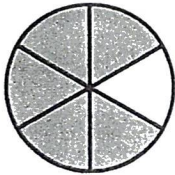
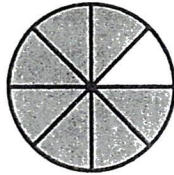
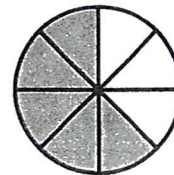
$$\begin{array}{r} 942 \\ - 631 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Name _____

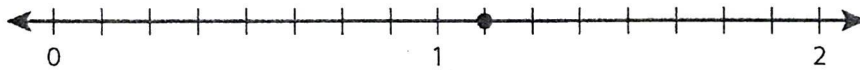
Grade 4

Prerequisite Skills Practice (continued)

9. What fraction of each whole is shaded?

10. What is the fraction shown by the point on the number line.



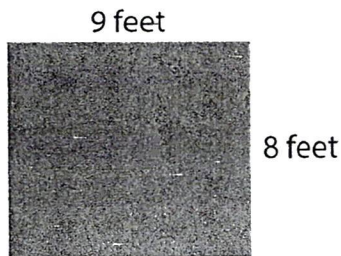
11. Find the equivalent fraction.

$$\frac{3}{3} = \frac{\square}{4}$$

12. Compare.

$$\frac{4}{4} \bigcirc \frac{0}{4}$$

13. Find the area of the rectangle.



_____ × _____ = _____

Area = _____

14. What is the total liquid volume shown?



_____ liters _____ milliliters

15. You buy a net and 3 jars. You spend \$32. The net costs \$11. Each jar costs the same amount. How much is each jar?

Name _____

**Grade
4**

Pre-Course Test

1. Compare the values of the underlined digits.

20,000 and 2,000

2. Write the number in two other forms.

Word form: fifty-one thousand, seven hundred six

Standard form:

Expanded form:

3. Round 5,286 to the nearest hundred.
-

4. Is the equation true or false?

$$5 + 18 \stackrel{?}{=} 11 \times 2$$

True False

5. Find the product.

$$\begin{array}{r} 54 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

6. Find the product.

$$\begin{array}{r} 523 \\ \times 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

7. Write an equation for the comparison sentence.

42 is 7 times as many as 6.

$$42 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}$$

8. School A has 217 fourth graders. School B has 2 times as many fourth graders as School A. School C has 5 times as many fourth graders as School B. How many fourth graders are in all three schools?

Name _____

**Grade
4**

Pre-Course Test (continued)

9. Find the factor pairs for 90.

10. Is 66 a multiple of 3?

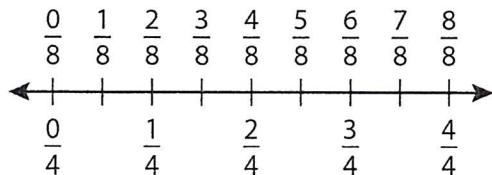
11. Write the first six numbers in the pattern.

Rule: Divide by 2.

First number: 256

256, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

12. Use the number line to find equivalent fractions.



$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

$$\frac{0}{4} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

$$\frac{4}{4} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

13. Divide.

$$800 \div 6 = \text{_____ R } \text{_____}$$

14. Compare.

$$\frac{2}{5} \bigcirc \frac{5}{6}$$

15. Multiply.

$$3 \times \frac{59}{100} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

16. Compare.

$$0.67 \bigcirc 0.64$$

17. Match each fraction with an equivalent expression.

$$\frac{9}{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\frac{5}{10}$$

$$\frac{3}{10}$$

$$\frac{3}{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{10} + \frac{2}{10} + \frac{2}{10} + \frac{2}{10} + \frac{2}{10}$$

Name _____

Grade

4

Pre-Course Test (continued)

18. Write $\frac{3}{10}$ as hundredths in fraction form and decimal form.

19. Find the equivalent length.

$$9 \text{ ft} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ in.}$$

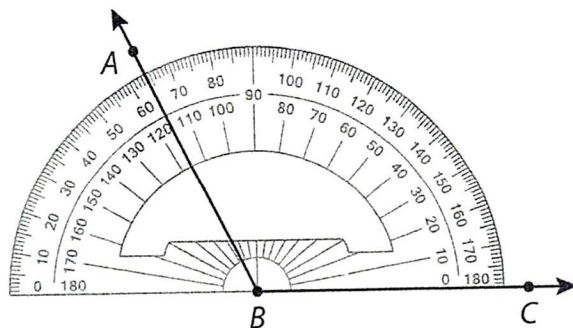
20. Your friend is 6 feet tall. A bed is 84 inches long. Is the bed long enough for your friend?

Yes

No

21. The width of a rectangular poster is 38 centimeters. The length of the poster is 23 centimeters longer than the width. What is the area of the poster?

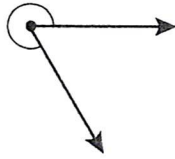
22. Find the measure of $\angle ABC$.



Name _____

Grade 4 Pre-Course Test (continued)

23. Classify the angle.



- A. Acute
- B. Right
- C. Obtuse
- D. Reflex

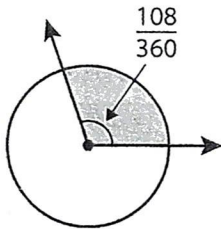
Choose the best estimate for its measure.

- A. 350° B. 300° C. 240°

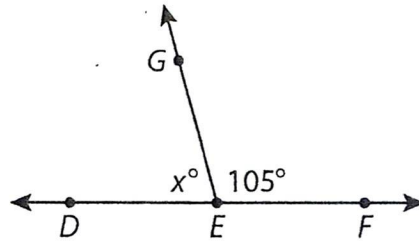
24. Classify the angle as a *right angle*, *straight angle*, *acute angle*, or *obtuse angle*.



25. Find the measure of the angle.



26. Find the measure of $\angle DEG$.



27. Find the median, mode, and range of the data.

Coins								
53	61	55	41	42	42	62	74	54

Median: _____ Mode: _____ Range: _____

28. Use the stem-and-leaf plot to answer the question.

Lengths of Tests	
Stem	Leaf
1	2 6 8
2	0 5 7
3	0 3 8
4	5

Key: 1|2 = 12 questions

How many tests have a length greater than 30 questions?

_____ tests

Multiplication Tables

Table 1

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

Table 2

2 x 0 = 0
2 x 1 = 2
2 x 2 = 4
2 x 3 = 6
2 x 4 = 8
2 x 5 = 10
2 x 6 = 12
2 x 7 = 14
2 x 8 = 16
2 x 9 = 18
2 x 10 = 20
2 x 11 = 22
2 x 12 = 24

Table 3

3 x 0 = 0
3 x 1 = 3
3 x 2 = 6
3 x 3 = 9
3 x 4 = 12
3 x 5 = 15
3 x 6 = 18
3 x 7 = 21
3 x 8 = 24
3 x 9 = 27
3 x 10 = 30
3 x 11 = 33
3 x 12 = 36

Table 4

4 x 0 = 0
4 x 1 = 4
4 x 2 = 8
4 x 3 = 12
4 x 4 = 16
4 x 5 = 20
4 x 6 = 24
4 x 7 = 28
4 x 8 = 32
4 x 9 = 36
4 x 10 = 40
4 x 11 = 44
4 x 12 = 48

Table 5

5 x 0 = 0
5 x 1 = 5
5 x 2 = 10
5 x 3 = 15
5 x 4 = 20
5 x 5 = 25
5 x 6 = 30
5 x 7 = 35
5 x 8 = 40
5 x 9 = 45
5 x 10 = 50
5 x 11 = 55
5 x 12 = 60

Table 6

6 x 0 = 0
6 x 1 = 6
6 x 2 = 12
6 x 3 = 18
6 x 4 = 24
6 x 5 = 30
6 x 6 = 36
6 x 7 = 42
6 x 8 = 48
6 x 9 = 54
6 x 10 = 60
6 x 11 = 66
6 x 12 = 72

Table 7

7 x 0 = 0
7 x 1 = 7
7 x 2 = 14
7 x 3 = 21
7 x 4 = 28
7 x 5 = 35
7 x 6 = 42
7 x 7 = 49
7 x 8 = 56
7 x 9 = 63
7 x 10 = 70
7 x 11 = 77
7 x 12 = 84

Table 8

8 x 0 = 0
8 x 1 = 8
8 x 2 = 16
8 x 3 = 24
8 x 4 = 32
8 x 5 = 40
8 x 6 = 48
8 x 7 = 56
8 x 8 = 64
8 x 9 = 72
8 x 10 = 80
8 x 11 = 88
8 x 12 = 96

Table 9

9 x 0 = 0
9 x 1 = 9
9 x 2 = 18
9 x 3 = 27
9 x 4 = 36
9 x 5 = 45
9 x 6 = 54
9 x 7 = 63
9 x 8 = 72
9 x 9 = 81
9 x 10 = 90
9 x 11 = 99
9 x 12 = 108

Table 10

10 x 0 = 0
10 x 1 = 10
10 x 2 = 20
10 x 3 = 30
10 x 4 = 40
10 x 5 = 50
10 x 6 = 60
10 x 7 = 70
10 x 8 = 80
10 x 9 = 90
10 x 10 = 100
10 x 11 = 110
10 x 12 = 120

Table 11

11 x 0 = 0
11 x 1 = 11
11 x 2 = 22
11 x 3 = 33
11 x 4 = 44
11 x 5 = 55
11 x 6 = 66
11 x 7 = 77
11 x 8 = 88
11 x 9 = 99
11 x 10 = 110
11 x 11 = 121
11 x 12 = 132

Table 12

12 x 0 = 0
12 x 1 = 12
12 x 2 = 24
12 x 3 = 36
12 x 4 = 48
12 x 5 = 60
12 x 6 = 72
12 x 7 = 84
12 x 8 = 96
12 x 9 = 108
12 x 10 = 120
12 x 11 = 132
12 x 12 = 144

Date: _____

Name _____

MULTIPLICATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Date: _____

Name _____

MULTIPLICATION

1x	$1 \times 0 =$ _____
	$1 \times 1 =$ _____
	$1 \times 2 =$ _____
	$1 \times 3 =$ _____
	$1 \times 4 =$ _____
	$1 \times 5 =$ _____
	$1 \times 6 =$ _____
	$1 \times 7 =$ _____
	$1 \times 8 =$ _____
	$1 \times 9 =$ _____
	$1 \times 10 =$ _____
	$1 \times 11 =$ _____
$1 \times 12 =$ _____	

2x	$2 \times 0 =$ _____
	$2 \times 1 =$ _____
	$2 \times 2 =$ _____
	$2 \times 3 =$ _____
	$2 \times 4 =$ _____
	$2 \times 5 =$ _____
	$2 \times 6 =$ _____
	$2 \times 7 =$ _____
	$2 \times 8 =$ _____
	$2 \times 9 =$ _____
	$2 \times 10 =$ _____
	$2 \times 11 =$ _____
$2 \times 12 =$ _____	

3x	$3 \times 0 =$ _____
	$3 \times 1 =$ _____
	$3 \times 2 =$ _____
	$3 \times 3 =$ _____
	$3 \times 4 =$ _____
	$3 \times 5 =$ _____
	$3 \times 6 =$ _____
	$3 \times 7 =$ _____
	$3 \times 8 =$ _____
	$3 \times 9 =$ _____
	$3 \times 10 =$ _____
	$3 \times 11 =$ _____
$3 \times 12 =$ _____	

4x	$4 \times 0 =$ _____
	$4 \times 1 =$ _____
	$4 \times 2 =$ _____
	$4 \times 3 =$ _____
	$4 \times 4 =$ _____
	$4 \times 5 =$ _____
	$4 \times 6 =$ _____
	$4 \times 7 =$ _____
	$4 \times 8 =$ _____
	$4 \times 9 =$ _____
	$4 \times 10 =$ _____
	$4 \times 11 =$ _____
$4 \times 12 =$ _____	

5x	$5 \times 0 =$ _____
	$5 \times 1 =$ _____
	$5 \times 2 =$ _____
	$5 \times 3 =$ _____
	$5 \times 4 =$ _____
	$5 \times 5 =$ _____
	$5 \times 6 =$ _____
	$5 \times 7 =$ _____
	$5 \times 8 =$ _____
	$5 \times 9 =$ _____
	$5 \times 10 =$ _____
	$5 \times 11 =$ _____
$5 \times 12 =$ _____	

6x	$6 \times 0 =$ _____
	$6 \times 1 =$ _____
	$6 \times 2 =$ _____
	$6 \times 3 =$ _____
	$6 \times 4 =$ _____
	$6 \times 5 =$ _____
	$6 \times 6 =$ _____
	$6 \times 7 =$ _____
	$6 \times 8 =$ _____
	$6 \times 9 =$ _____
	$6 \times 10 =$ _____
	$6 \times 11 =$ _____
$6 \times 12 =$ _____	

7x	$7 \times 0 =$ _____
	$7 \times 1 =$ _____
	$7 \times 2 =$ _____
	$7 \times 3 =$ _____
	$7 \times 4 =$ _____
	$7 \times 5 =$ _____
	$7 \times 6 =$ _____
	$7 \times 7 =$ _____
	$7 \times 8 =$ _____
	$7 \times 9 =$ _____
	$7 \times 10 =$ _____
	$7 \times 11 =$ _____
$7 \times 12 =$ _____	

8x	$8 \times 0 =$ _____
	$8 \times 1 =$ _____
	$8 \times 2 =$ _____
	$8 \times 3 =$ _____
	$8 \times 4 =$ _____
	$8 \times 5 =$ _____
	$8 \times 6 =$ _____
	$8 \times 7 =$ _____
	$8 \times 8 =$ _____
	$8 \times 9 =$ _____
	$8 \times 10 =$ _____
	$8 \times 11 =$ _____
$8 \times 12 =$ _____	

9x	$9 \times 0 =$ _____
	$9 \times 1 =$ _____
	$9 \times 2 =$ _____
	$9 \times 3 =$ _____
	$9 \times 4 =$ _____
	$9 \times 5 =$ _____
	$9 \times 6 =$ _____
	$9 \times 7 =$ _____
	$9 \times 8 =$ _____
	$9 \times 9 =$ _____
	$9 \times 10 =$ _____
	$9 \times 11 =$ _____
$9 \times 12 =$ _____	

10x	$10 \times 0 =$ _____
	$10 \times 1 =$ _____
	$10 \times 2 =$ _____
	$10 \times 3 =$ _____
	$10 \times 4 =$ _____
	$10 \times 5 =$ _____
	$10 \times 6 =$ _____
	$10 \times 7 =$ _____
	$10 \times 8 =$ _____
	$10 \times 9 =$ _____
	$10 \times 10 =$ _____
	$10 \times 11 =$ _____
$10 \times 12 =$ _____	

11x	$11 \times 0 =$ _____
	$11 \times 1 =$ _____
	$11 \times 2 =$ _____
	$11 \times 3 =$ _____
	$11 \times 4 =$ _____
	$11 \times 5 =$ _____
	$11 \times 6 =$ _____
	$11 \times 7 =$ _____
	$11 \times 8 =$ _____
	$11 \times 9 =$ _____
	$11 \times 10 =$ _____
	$11 \times 11 =$ _____
$11 \times 12 =$ _____	

12x	$12 \times 0 =$ _____
	$12 \times 1 =$ _____
	$12 \times 2 =$ _____
	$12 \times 3 =$ _____
	$12 \times 4 =$ _____
	$12 \times 5 =$ _____
	$12 \times 6 =$ _____
	$12 \times 7 =$ _____
	$12 \times 8 =$ _____
	$12 \times 9 =$ _____
	$12 \times 10 =$ _____
	$12 \times 11 =$ _____
$12 \times 12 =$ _____	

