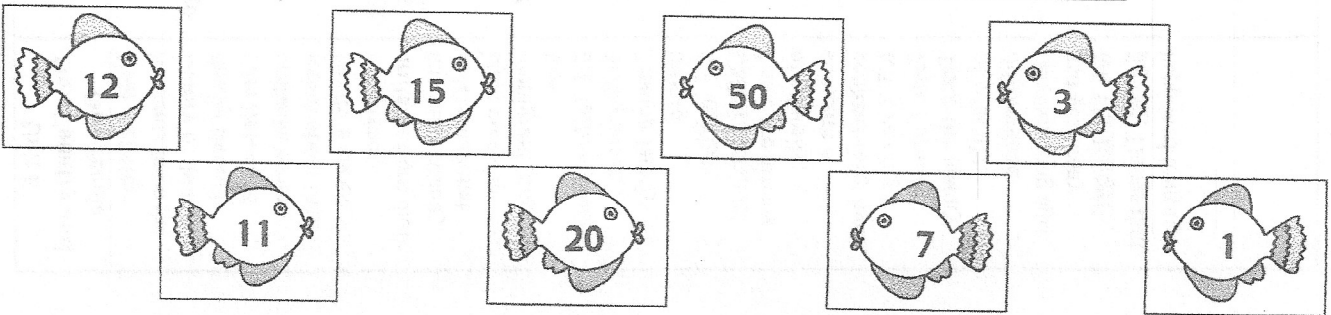# CAT DETECTIVE

1. Solve each multiplication problem. Example problems have been done for you.

2. In the example problems, the numbers **10** and **2** are called a number pair. We write (10, 2).

3. Look at the graph on page 5. Graph the number pairs in the example. Start at 0.
Go across to the number **10** and up to the number **2**. Plot the point.

4. Plot the point for each number pair. Then use a straightedge to connect the points in the order you plotted them. Can you solve the riddle?

X →	Y ↑
2 x 5 = 10	2 x 1 = 2 (Example)
2 x 11 = _____	6 x 2 = _____
5 x 2 = _____	11 x 2 = _____
2 x 3 = _____	2 x 11 = _____
2 x 6 = _____	2 x 8 = _____
2 x 3 = _____	2 x 7 = _____
2 x 1 = _____	8 x 2 = _____
1 x 2 = _____	4 x 2 = _____
3 x 2 = _____	5 x 2 = _____
6 x 2 = _____	2 x 4 = _____
2 x 3 = _____	1 x 2 = _____
5 x 2 = _____	2 x 1 = _____

EXTRA CHALLENGE!

Thanks to his sharp eyes, the Cat Detective found a "fishy" note hidden under a flowerpot. It read: *The gold is hidden behind one of the fish tiles in the bathroom.* The number on the fish is less than 9 x 2, and it is a multiple of 2. Behind which fish is the gold hidden?_____
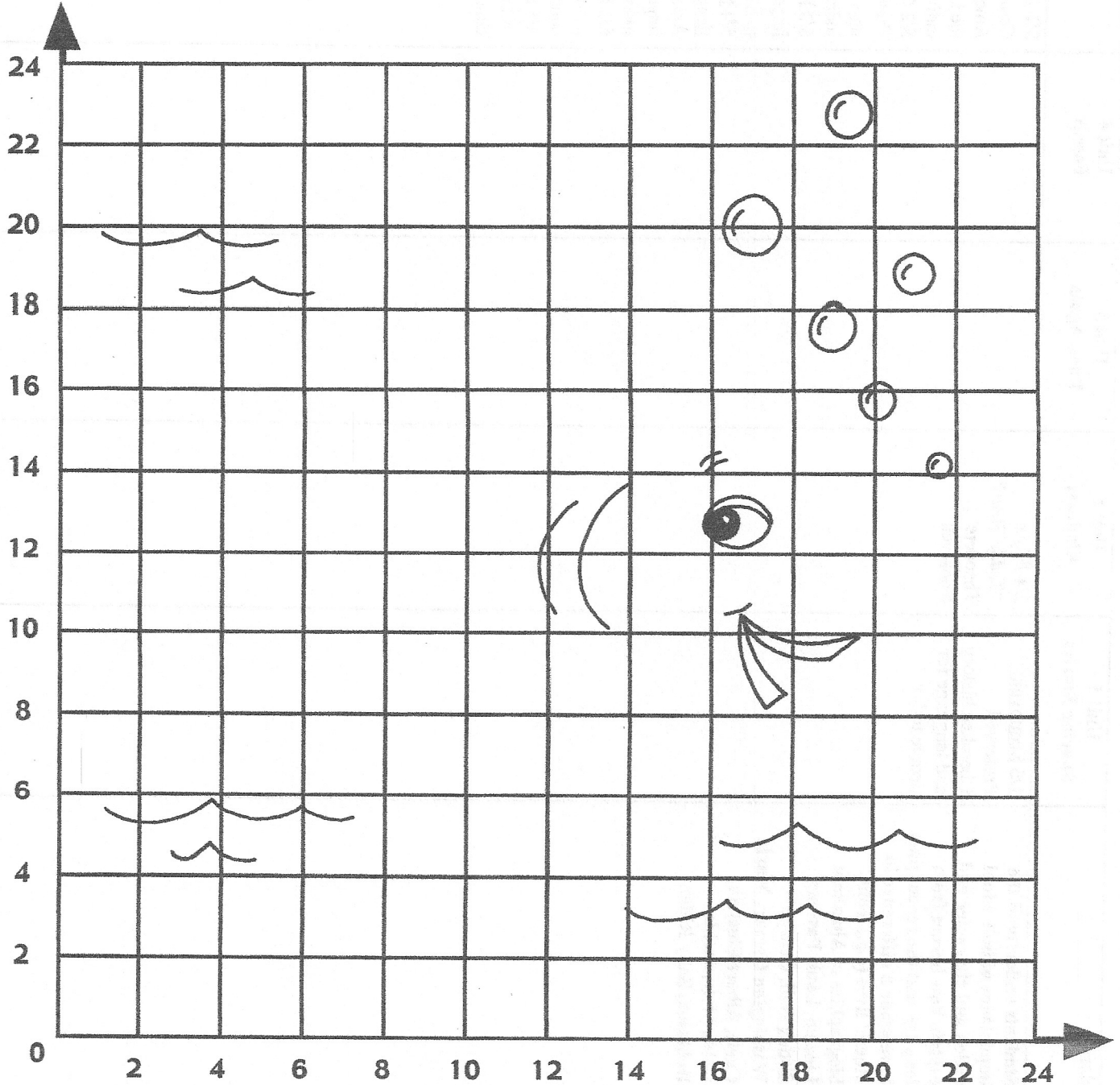
CAT DETECTIVE

What was the cat detective looking for? _____

To find out the answer, solve the problems on page 6. Then plot the number pairs and connect the points. The picture you make will help you solve the riddle. (The answer is upside down at the bottom of this page.)

Answer: something fishy

COYOTE BY MOONLIGHT

1. Solve each multiplication problem. Example problems have been done for you.

2. In the example problems, the numbers **20** and **10** are called a number pair. We write (20, 10).

3. Look at the graph on page 15. Graph the number pairs in the example. Start at 0.
Go across to the number **20** and up to the number **10**. Plot the point.

4. Plot the point for each number pair. Then use a straightedge to connect the points in the order you plotted them. Can you solve the riddle?

X ⟶   Y ↑

4 x 5 = 20	2 x 5 = 10	(Example)
5 x 4 = _____	5 x 5 = _____	
6 x 5 = _____	5 x 6 = _____	
5 x 6 = _____	10 x 5 = _____	
5 x 5 = _____	5 x 10 = _____	
5 x 5 = _____	7 x 5 = _____	
4 x 5 = _____	5 x 7 = _____	
5 x 4 = _____	11 x 5 = _____	
5 x 3 = _____	5 x 11 = _____	
3 x 5 = _____	8 x 5 = _____	
2 x 5 = _____	5 x 8 = _____	
5 x 2 = _____	5 x 10 = _____	
1 x 5 = _____	10 x 5 = _____	
5 x 1 = _____	7 x 5 = _____	
5 x 3 = _____	6 x 5 = _____	
3 x 5 = _____	2 x 5 = _____	
4 x 5 = _____	5 x 2 = _____	

EXTRA CHALLENGE!

Why did the cowboy get a job as a comedian?
Shade the boxes that contain numbers that are multiples of 5. The letters in the unshaded boxes spell the answer to the riddle. (Read from left to right.)

H	12	E	7	R	15	W	11	O	25	A	16	S	18	A	6	L	26	W	52
T	35	A	14	Y	17	S	13	H	19	O	36	P	45	R	37	S	46	I	48
N	4	G	12	A	23	T	10	R	42	O	41	U	19	B	30	N	6	D	63

COYOTE BY MOONLIGHT

What has hands and gets into stick–ups with cowboys?_____

To find out the answer, solve the problems on page 16. Then plot the number pairs and connect the points. The picture you make will help you solve the riddle. (The answer is upside down at the bottom of this page.)
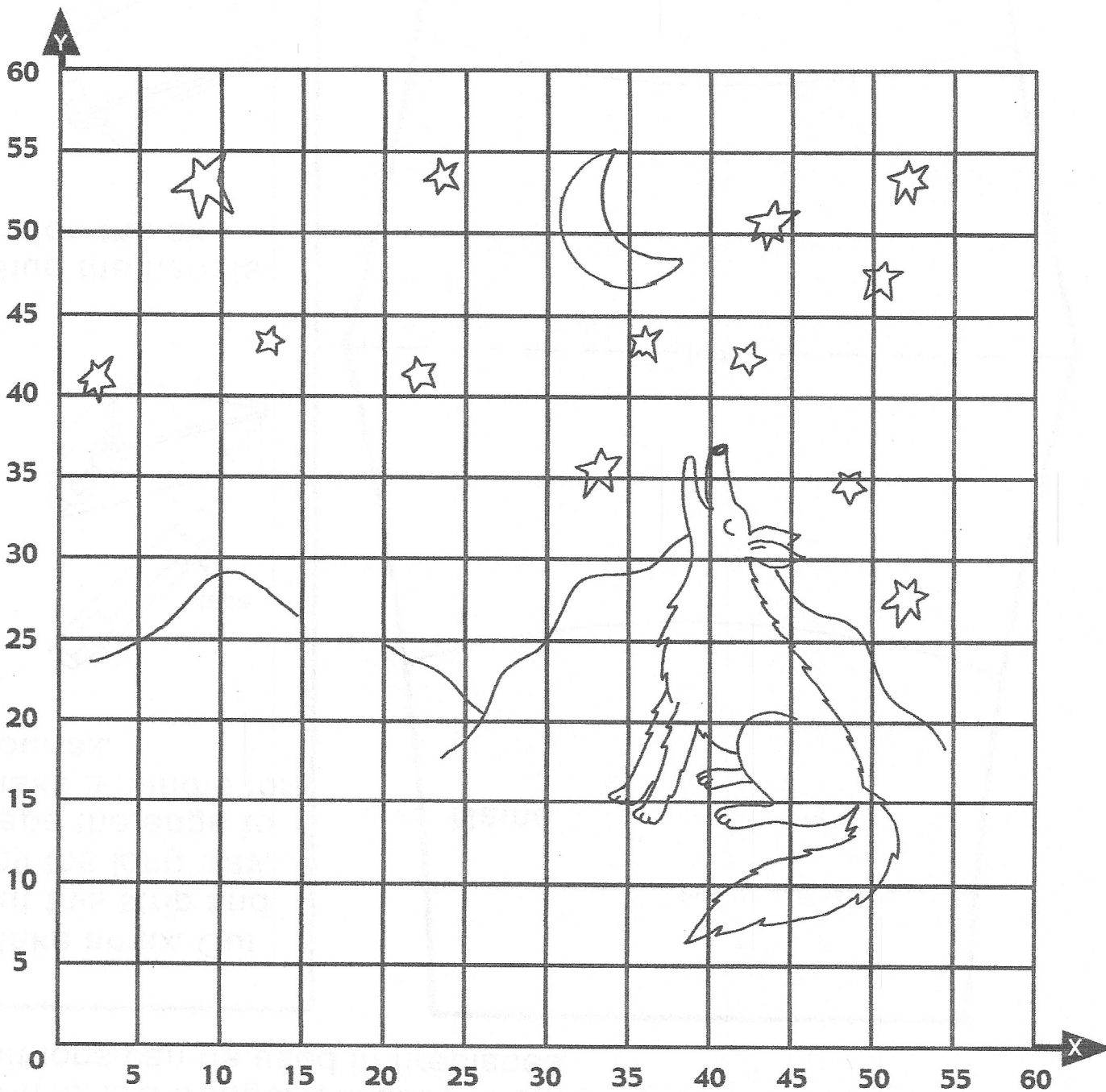
Answer: a cactus

OUTER SPACE

1. Solve each multiplication problem. Example problems have been done for you.

2. In the example problems, the numbers **30** and **55** are called a number pair. We write (30, 55).

3. Look at the graph on page 13. Graph the number pairs in the example. Start at 0.
Go across to the number **30** and up to the number **55**. Plot the point.

4. Plot the point for each number pair, in order. Then use a straightedge to connect the points in the order
you plotted them. Can you solve the riddle?

X ⟶   Y ↑

|	
6 x 5 = 30	11 x 5 = 55 (Example)
7 x 5 =_____	5 x 7 =_____
5 x 11 =_____	7 x 5 =_____
5 x 8 =_____	5 x 5 =_____
5 x 9 =_____	5 x 1 =_____
5 x 6 =_____	5 x 4 =_____
3 x 5 =_____	1 x 5 =_____
4 x 5 =_____	5 x 5 =_____
5 x 1 =_____	5 x 7 =_____
5 x 5 =_____	7 x 5 =_____
5 x 6 =_____	11 x 5 =_____

EXTRA CHALLENGE!

Arnold has a pocketful of nickels and dimes that equal one dollar. He has half as many dimes as nickels.
How many nickels does he have?_____

OUTER SPACE

What kind of fish likes to study outer space?_____

To find out the answer, solve the problems on page 14. Then plot the number pairs and connect the points. The picture you make will help you solve the riddle. (The answer is upside down at the bottom of this page.)
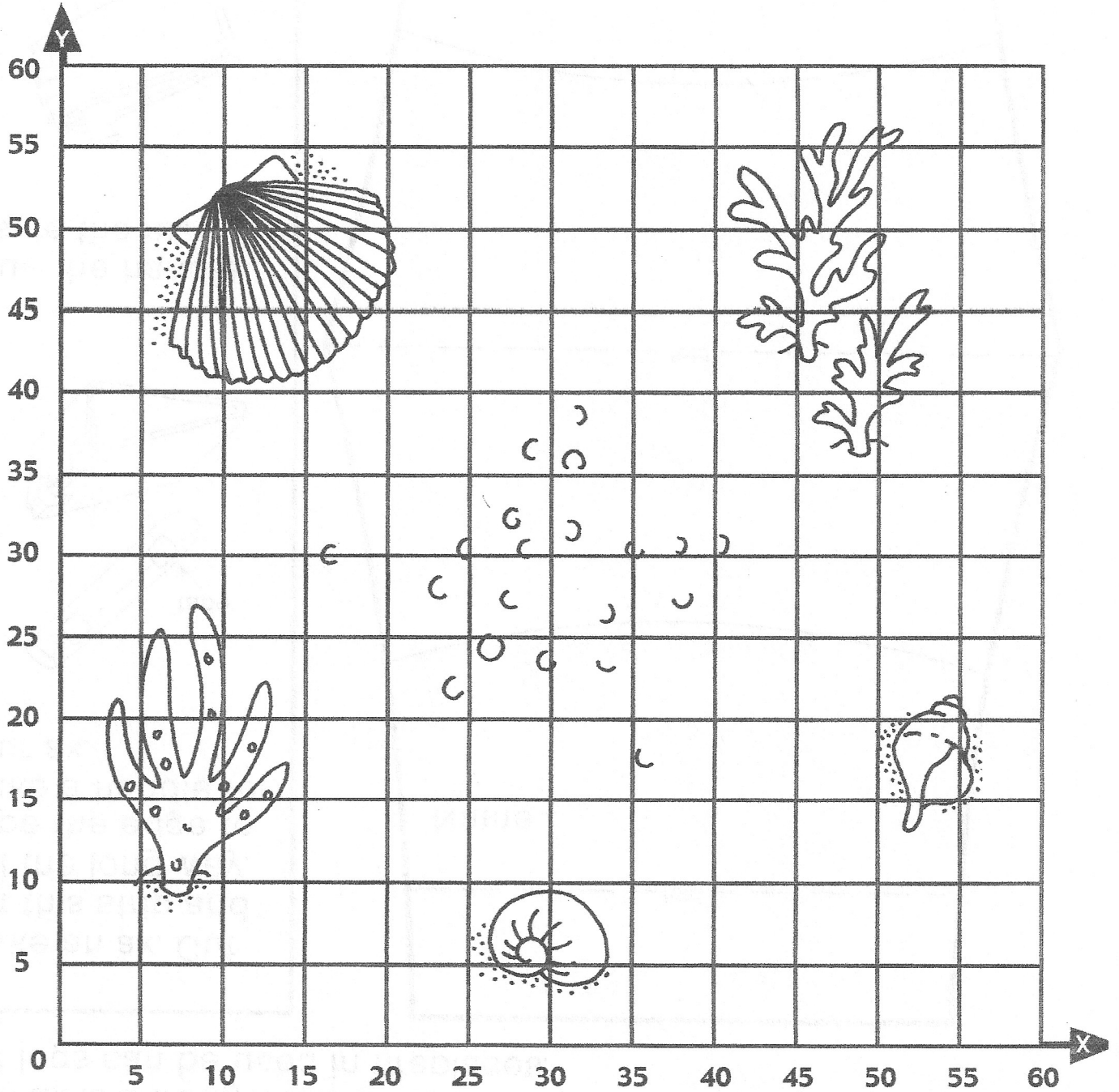
Answer: a starfish

CUPID'S VISIT

1. Solve each multiplication problem. Example problems have been done for you.

2. In the example problems, the numbers **18** and **3** are called a number pair. We write (18, 3).

3. Look at the graph on page 7. Graph the number pairs in the example. Start at 0.
   Go across to the number **18** and up to the number **3**. Plot the point.

4. Plot the point for each number pair, in order Then use a straightedge to connect the points in the order you plotted them. Can you solve the riddle?

X →	Y ↑
3 x 6 = 18	1 x 3 = 3 (Example)
3 x 7 = _____	3 x 2 = _____
3 x 9 = _____	3 x 4 = _____
3 x 11 = _____	6 x 3 = _____
11 x 3 = _____	9 x 3 = _____
10 x 3 = _____	3 x 11 = _____
3 x 8 = _____	11 x 3 = _____
3 x 6 = _____	9 x 3 = _____
4 x 3 = _____	11 x 3 = _____
3 x 2 = _____	3 x 11 = _____
3 x 1 = _____	9 x 3 = _____
1 x 3 = _____	6 x 3 = _____
3 x 3 = _____	4 x 3 = _____
5 x 3 = _____	2 x 3 = _____
3 x 6 = _____	3 x 1 = _____

EXTRA CHALLENGE!

Silly Sam bought Gretchen a box of chocolates for Valentine's Day. There was only one problem. When Gretchen opened the box of candy she noticed that every third piece was missing. If there were 12 pieces of candy left in the box, how many did Silly Sam take out? (Hint: It will help to draw a picture.) _____
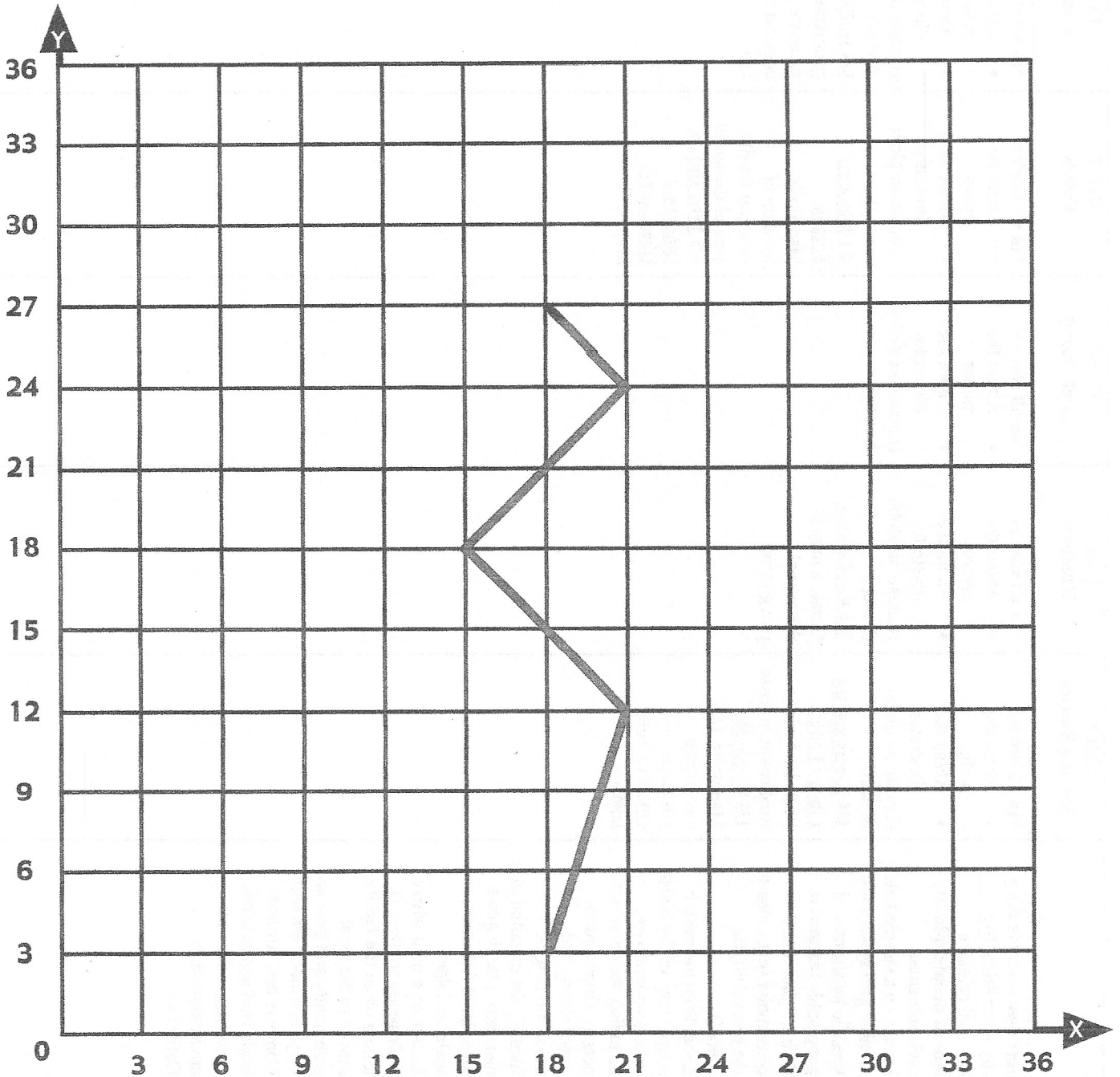
Name_____

CUPID'S VISIT

Why did Cupid visit the tailor ? _____

To find out the answer, solve the problems on page 8. Then plot the number pairs and connect the points. The picture you make will help you solve the riddle. (The answer is upside down at the bottom of this page.)
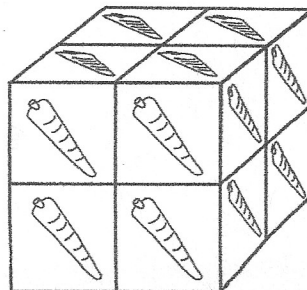
Answer: *He wanted help mending broken hearts.*

ALPHABET

1. Solve each multiplication problem. Example problems have been done for you.

2. In the example problems, the numbers **4** and **8** are called a number pair. We write (4, 8).

3. Look at the graph on page 11. Graph the number pairs in the example. Start at 0.
Go across to the number **4** and up to the number **8**. Plot the point.

4. Plot the point for each number pair, in order. Then use a straightedge to connect the points in the order you plotted them. After the word STOP, start a new line. Can you solve the riddle?

X →	Y ↑
1 x 4 = 4	2 x 4 = 8 (Example)
11 x 4 = _____	2 x 4 = _____
4 x 11 = _____	9 x 4 = _____
1 x 4 = _____	4 x 9 = _____
4 x 1 = _____	4 x 2 = _____
4 x 2 = _____	4 x 3 = _____
3 x 4 = _____	4 x 4 = _____
4 x 4 = _____	4 x 5 = _____
5 x 4 = _____	6 x 4 = _____ STOP
4 x 1 = _____	9 x 4 = _____
4 x 6 = _____	4 x 5 = _____
11 x 4 = _____	4 x 9 = _____ STOP
4 x 7 = _____	6 x 4 = _____
4 x 8 = _____	5 x 4 = _____
9 x 4 = _____	4 x 4 = _____
10 x 4 = _____	4 x 3 = _____
4 x 11 = _____	4 x 2 = _____

EXTRA CHALLENGE!

What letter never gets put in an envelope? Solve the riddle by replacing the answers to the problems with the alphabet code.   E = 12   B = 16   A = 20

4 x 5 = ___ ☐   4 x 4 = ___ ☐   4 x 3 = ___ ☐   3 x 4 = ___ ☐

Name_____

ALPHABET

I start with an "e " and have only one letter. What am I? _____

To find out the answer, solve the problems on page 12. Then plot the number pairs and connect the points. The picture you make will help you solve the riddle. (The answer is upside down at the bottom of this page.)
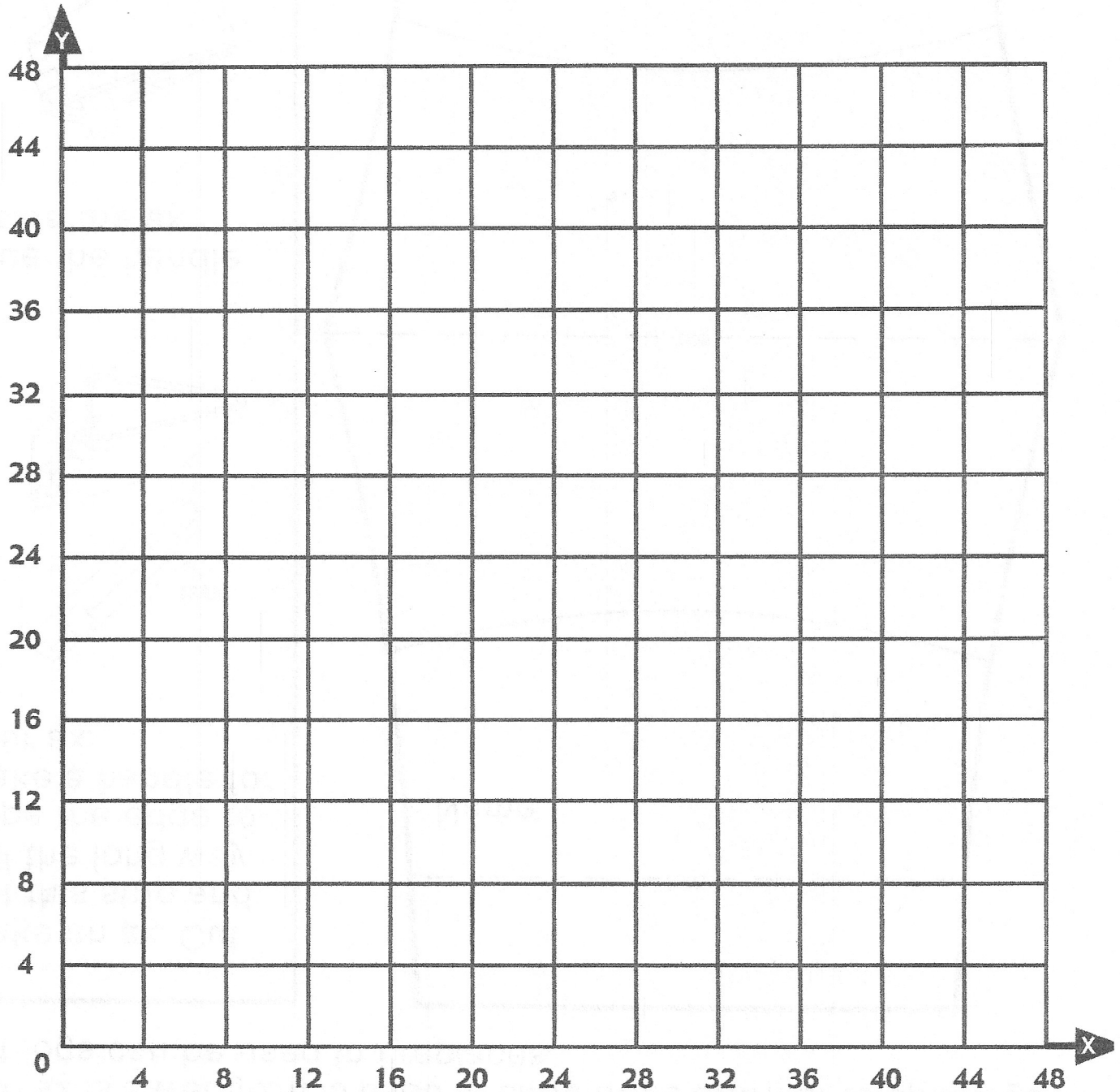
Answer: an envelope

PET STORE

1. Solve each multiplication problem. Example problems have been done for you.

2. In the example problems, the numbers **28** and **12** are called a number pair. We write (28, 12).

3. Look at the graph on page 9. Graph the number pairs in the example. Start at 0. Go across to the number **28** and up to the number **12**. Plot the point.

4. Plot the point for each number pair, in order. Then use a straightedge to connect the points in the order you plotted them. Can you solve the riddle?

X →   Y ↑

4 x 7 = 28		4 x 3 = 12 (Example)
4 x 8 = _____		4 x 2 = _____
8 x 5 = _____		2 x 4 = _____
4 x 9 = _____		3 x 4 = _____
4 x 10 = _____		4 x 4 = _____
10 x 4 = _____		5 x 4 = _____
11 x 4 = _____		4 x 5 = _____
4 x 11 = _____		4 x 6 = _____
9 x 4 = _____		8 x 4 = _____
4 x 9 = _____		10 x 4 = _____
8 x 4 = _____		11 x 4 = _____
7 x 4 = _____		9 x 4 = _____
8 x 4 = _____		4 x 7 = _____
4 x 7 = _____		6 x 4 = _____

EXTRA CHALLENGE!

If you counted the carrots on each of the cube's six faces, how many carrots would you count in all?_____

Name_____

PET STORE

What kind of animal did the bald man buy at the pet store? _____

To find out the answer, solve the problems on page 10. Then plot the number pairs and connect the points. The picture you make will help you solve the riddle. (The answer is upside down at the bottom of this page.)
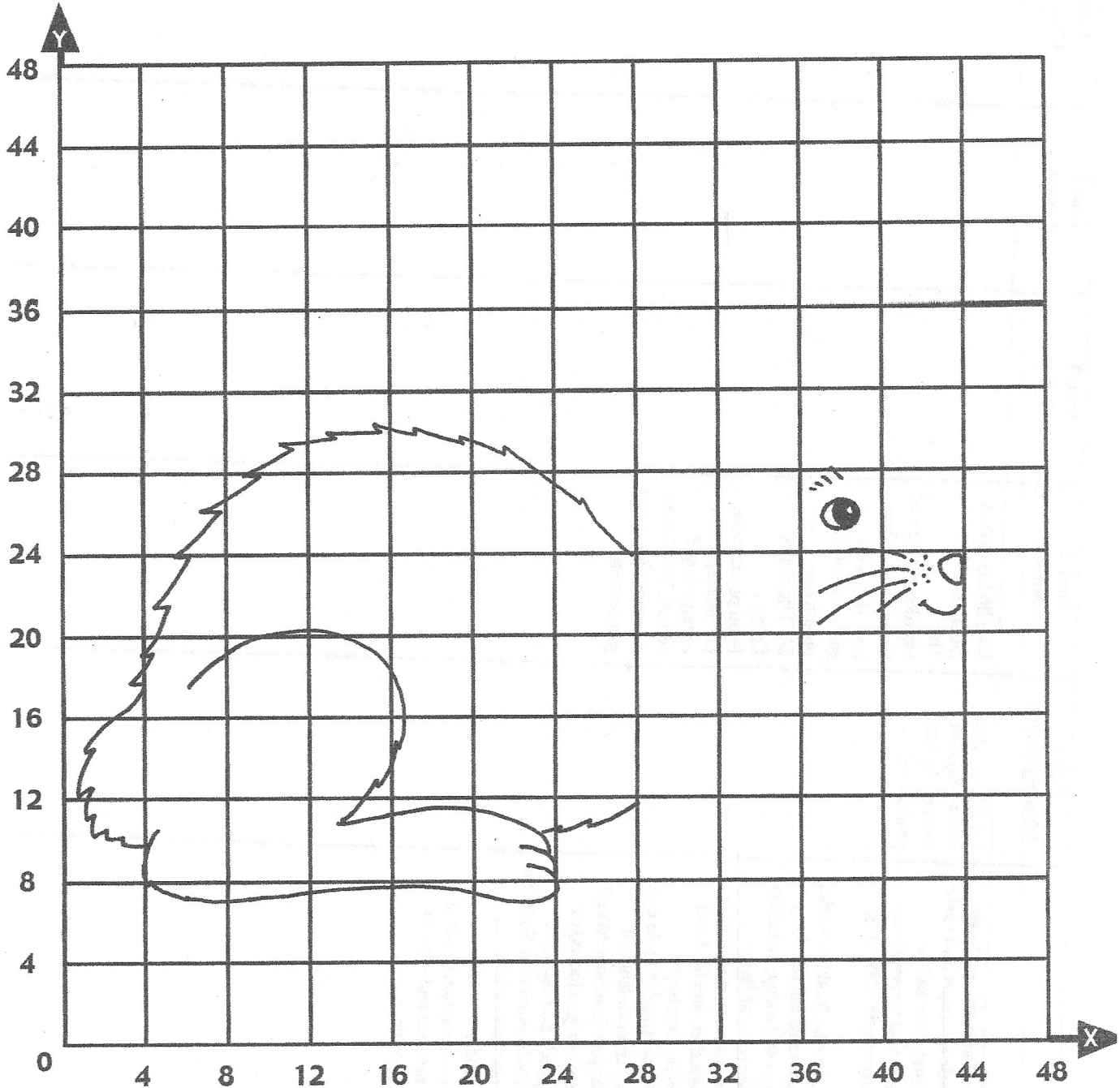
Answer: A rabbit. He wanted some hair (hare).

FLYING BUTTER

1. Solve each division problem. Example problems have been done for you.

2. In the example problems, the numbers **3** and **1** are called a number pair. We write (3,1).

3. Look at the graph on page 35. Graph the number pair in the example. Start at 0. Go across to the number **3** and up to the number **1**. Plot the point.

4. Plot the point for each number pair, in order. Then use a straightedge to connect the points in the order you plotted them. Can you solve the riddle?

X →		Y ↑	
9 ÷ 3 = 3		3 ÷ 3 = 1 (Example)	
12 ÷ 3 = _____		3 ÷ 3 = _____	
18 ÷ 3 = _____		9 ÷ 3 = _____	
24 ÷ 3 = _____		3 ÷ 3 = _____	
27 ÷ 3 = _____		3 ÷ 3 = _____	
30 ÷ 3 = _____		9 ÷ 3 = _____	
30 ÷ 3 = _____		12 ÷ 3 = _____	
27 ÷ 3 = _____		15 ÷ 3 = _____	
30 ÷ 3 = _____		18 ÷ 3 = _____	
33 ÷ 3 = _____		27 ÷ 3 = _____	
33 ÷ 3 = _____		33 ÷ 3 = _____	
18 ÷ 3 = _____		21 ÷ 3 = _____	
3 ÷ 3 = _____		33 ÷ 3 = _____	
3 ÷ 3 = _____		27 ÷ 3 = _____	
6 ÷ 3 = _____		18 ÷ 3 = _____	

EXTRA CHALLENGE!

Lasso Larry is rounding up three cows at a time to be branded. Put a ring around each group of three. How many groups of cows will Lasso Larry take in all? _____
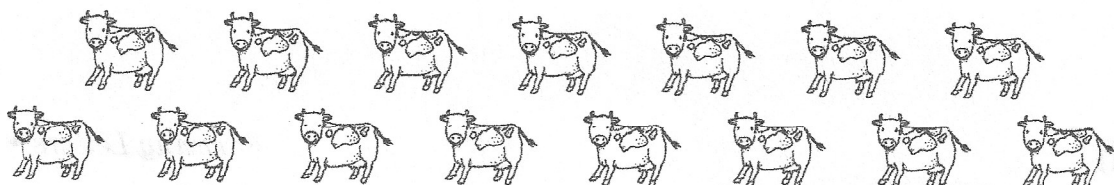
Name_____

FLYING BUTTER

Why did the little boy throw butter out the window?_____

To find out the answer, solve the problems on page 36. Then plot the number pairs and connect the points. The picture you make will help you solve the riddle. (The answer is upside down at the bottom of this page.)
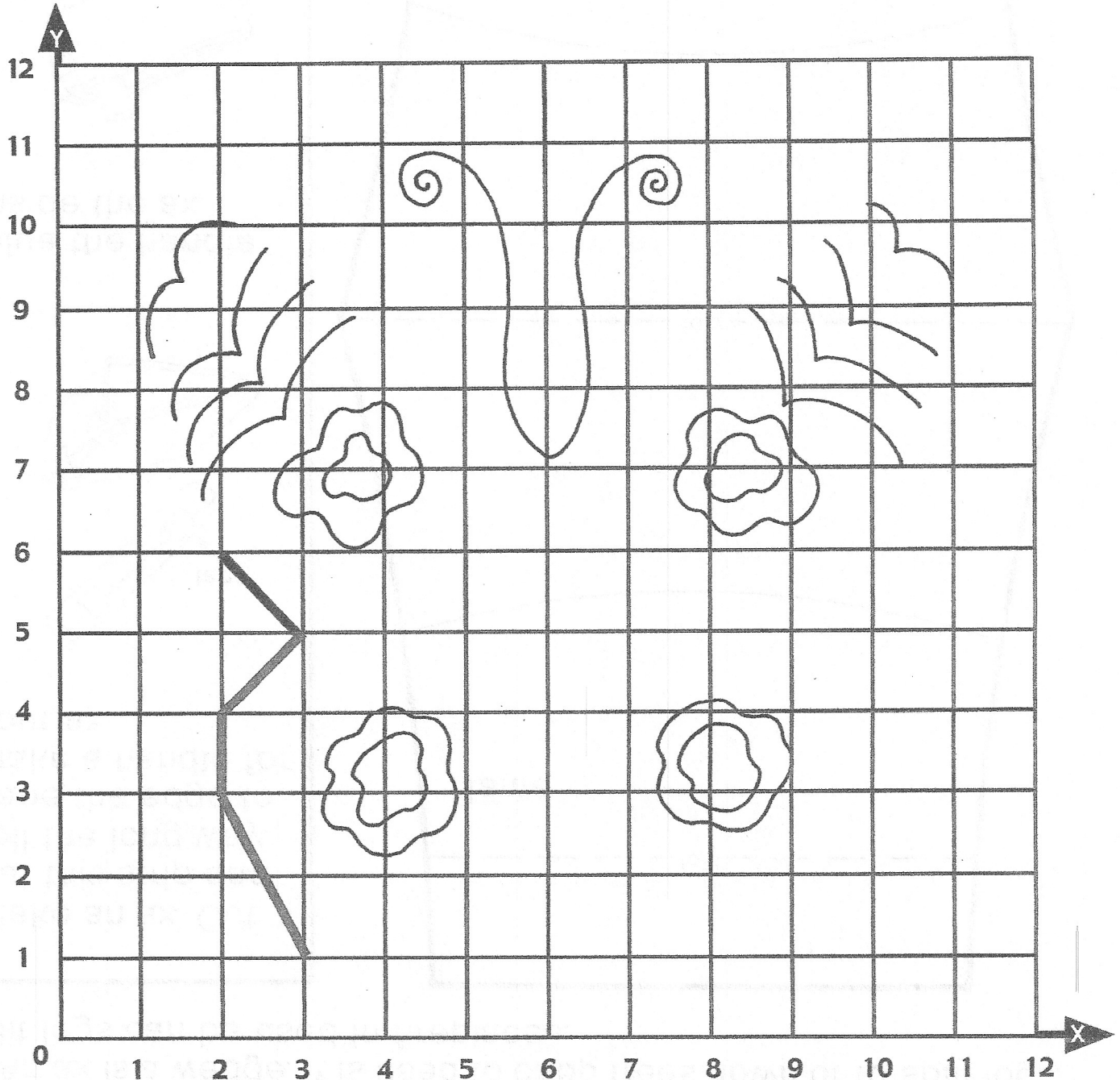
Answer: **He wanted to see butterfly.**

Name_____

BIRD OF PEACE

1. Solve each division problem. Example problems have been done for you.

2. In the example problems, the numbers **1** and **6** are called a number pair. We write (1, 6).

3. Look at the graph on page 39. Graph the number pair in the example. Start at 0.
Go across to the number **1** and up to the number **6**. Plot the point.

4. Plot the point for each number pair, in order. Then use a straightedge to connect the points in the order you plotted them. Can you solve the riddle?

X ➜   Y ⬆

X						Y				
4	÷	4	=	1		24	÷	4	=	6 (Example)
8	÷	4	=	___		20	÷	4	=	___
8	÷	4	=	___		16	÷	4	=	___
16	÷	4	=	___		8	÷	4	=	___
24	÷	4	=	___		8	÷	4	=	___
28	÷	4	=	___		12	÷	4	=	___
32	÷	4	=	___		8	÷	4	=	___
44	÷	4	=	___		8	÷	4	=	___
44	÷	4	=	___		12	÷	4	=	___
32	÷	4	=	___		20	÷	4	=	___
40	÷	4	=	___		28	÷	4	=	___
44	÷	4	=	___		36	÷	4	=	___
44	÷	4	=	___		48	÷	4	=	___
36	÷	4	=	___		40	÷	4	=	___
36	÷	4	=	___		48	÷	4	=	___
16	÷	4	=	___		28	÷	4	=	___
16	÷	4	=	___		24	÷	4	=	___
12	÷	4	=	___		28	÷	4	=	___
8	÷	4	=	___		28	÷	4	=	___
4	÷	4	=	___		24	÷	4	=	___

EXTRA CHALLENGE!

Mia's phone number is written in secret code. Help her friend Sasha figure out her real phone number by dividing each number by 4.

32 16 36 – 8 12 20 4

Write your phone number using the secret code. _____

BIRD OF PEACE

What happened when the bird of peace dropped his olive branch?_____

To find out the answer, solve the problems on page 40. Then plot the number pairs and connect the points. The picture you make will help you solve the riddle. (The answer is upside down at the bottom of this page.)
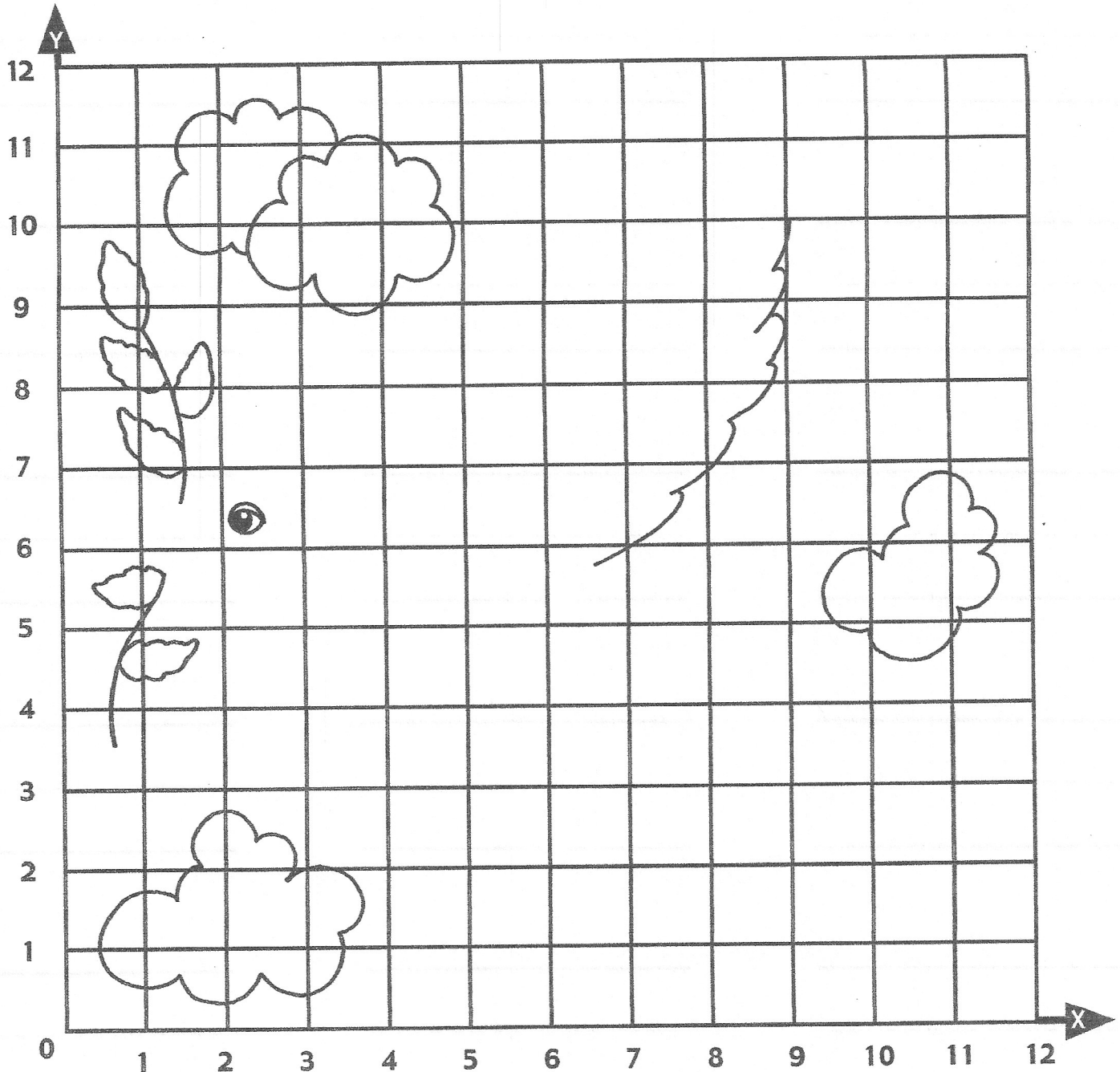
Answer: He dove for it.

RING! RING!

1. Solve each division problem. Example problems have been done for you.

2. In the example problems, the numbers **1** and **4** are called a number pair. We write (1, 4).

3. Look at the graph on page 37. Graph the number pairs in the example. Start at 0.
Go across to the number **1** and up to the number **4**. Plot the point.

4. Plot the point for each number pair, in order. Then use a straightedge to connect the points in the order you plotted them. After the word STOP, start a new line. Can you solve the riddle?

X →	Y ↑
4 ÷ 4 = 1	16 ÷ 4 = 4 (Example)
4 ÷ 4 = _____	8 ÷ 4 = _____
44 ÷ 4 = _____	8 ÷ 4 = _____
44 ÷ 4 = _____	16 ÷ 4 = _____
32 ÷ 4 = _____	32 ÷ 4 = _____ STOP
36 ÷ 4 = _____	28 ÷ 4 = _____
44 ÷ 4 = _____	28 ÷ 4 = _____
44 ÷ 4 = _____	32 ÷ 4 = _____
40 ÷ 4 = _____	40 ÷ 4 = _____
8 ÷ 4 = _____	40 ÷ 4 = _____
4 ÷ 4 = _____	32 ÷ 4 = _____
4 ÷ 4 = _____	28 ÷ 4 = _____
12 ÷ 4 = _____	28 ÷ 4 = _____ STOP
16 ÷ 4 = _____	32 ÷ 4 = _____
4 ÷ 4 = _____	16 ÷ 4 = _____

EXTRA CHALLENGE!

Tom's mom is a math professor, and she is always trying to get Tom to think about math. She covered the numbers on the telephone with stickers and changed the numbers to multiples of four. For example, she changed the 1 to a 4, because 1 x 4 = 4. She changed the 2 to an 8, because 2 x 4 = 8 and so on. When Tom called his best friend he dialed: 8 36 28– 12 8 24 0

What is Tom's friend's real phone number?_____

RING! RING!

I demand that you answer me fast, but I never ask questions. What am I?_____

To find out the answer, solve the problems on page 38. Then plot the number pairs and connect the points. The picture you make will help you solve the riddle. (The answer is upside down at the bottom of this page.)
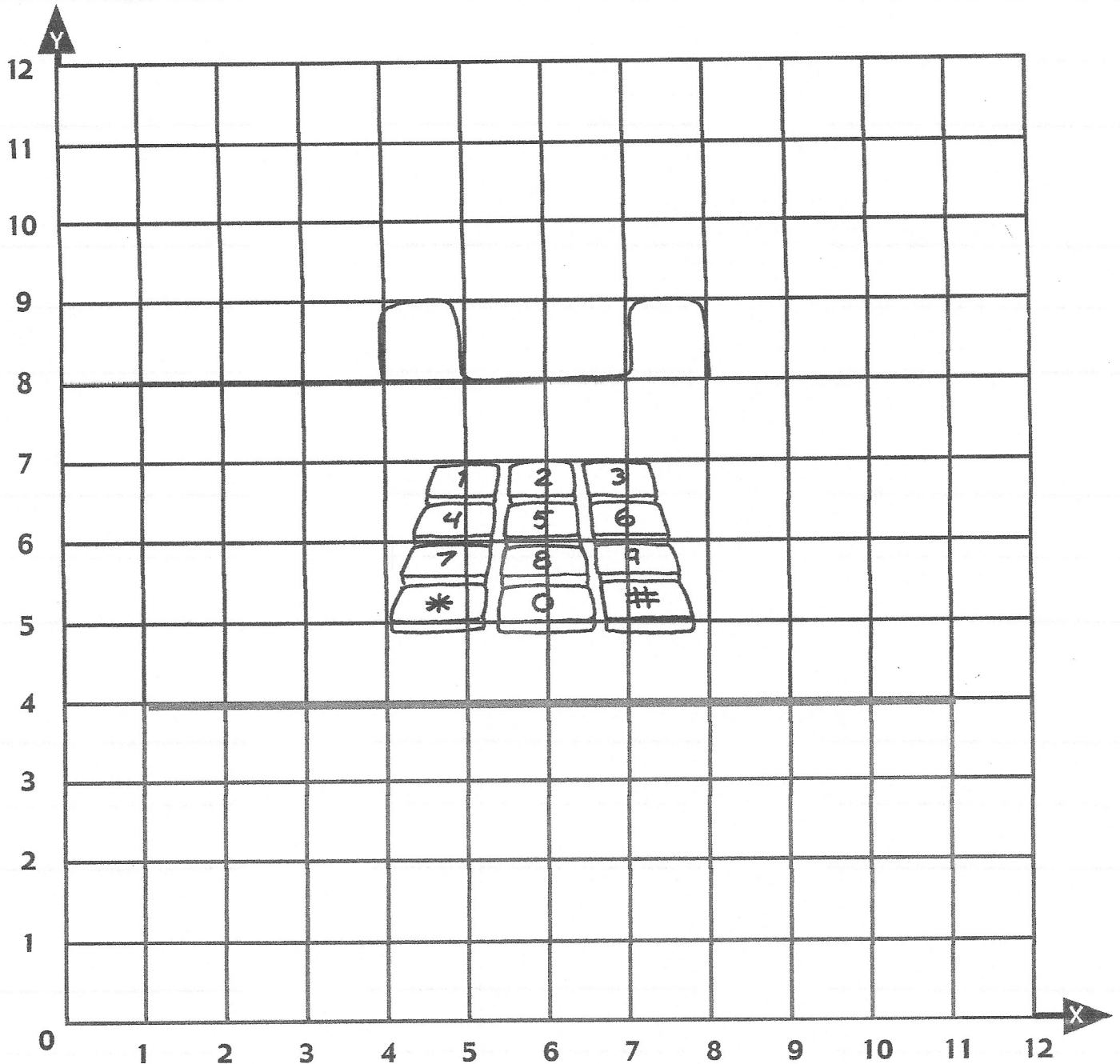
Answer: a telephone

TOUCHDOWN

1. Solve each division problem. Example problems have been done for you.

2. In the example problems, the numbers **6** and **2** are called a number pair. We write (6, 2).

3. Look at the graph on page 33. Graph the number pair in the example. Start at 0.
Go across to the number **6** and up to the number **2**. Plot the point.

4. Plot the point for each number pair, in order. Then use a straightedge to connect the points in the order
you plotted them. Can you solve the riddle?

X →	Y ↑
12 ÷ 2 = 6	4 ÷ 2 = 2 (Example)
16 ÷ 2 = _____	2 ÷ 2 = _____
16 ÷ 2 = _____	4 ÷ 2 = _____
14 ÷ 2 = _____	6 ÷ 2 = _____
14 ÷ 2 = _____	10 ÷ 2 = _____
22 ÷ 2 = _____	8 ÷ 2 = _____
14 ÷ 2 = _____	16 ÷ 2 = _____
14 ÷ 2 = _____	18 ÷ 2 = _____
14 ÷ 2 = _____	20 ÷ 2 = _____
12 ÷ 2 = _____	22 ÷ 2 = _____
10 ÷ 2 = _____	20 ÷ 2 = _____
10 ÷ 2 = _____	18 ÷ 2 = _____
10 ÷ 2 = _____	16 ÷ 2 = _____
2 ÷ 2 = _____	8 ÷ 2 = _____
10 ÷ 2 = _____	10 ÷ 2 = _____

EXTRA CHALLENGE!

There are five boxes of cereal on the shelf in the store. One of the
boxes has a coupon in it for a free vacation. The clues (right) tell
about the number code on the winning box. Can you choose
the winning cereal box?

| 126 | 145 | 168 | 148 | 100 |

The winning
cereal box
is _____.

- I have three digits.
- My first digit is 1.
- When you divide my second
  digit by 2, you get the answer 2.
- When you divide my third digit
  by 4, you get the answer 2.

TOUCHDOWN

I like to make touchdowns, but I never wear shoulder pads. What am I? _____

To find out the answer, solve the problems on page 34. Then plot the number pairs and connect the points. The picture you make will help you solve the riddle. (The answer is upside down at the bottom of this page.)
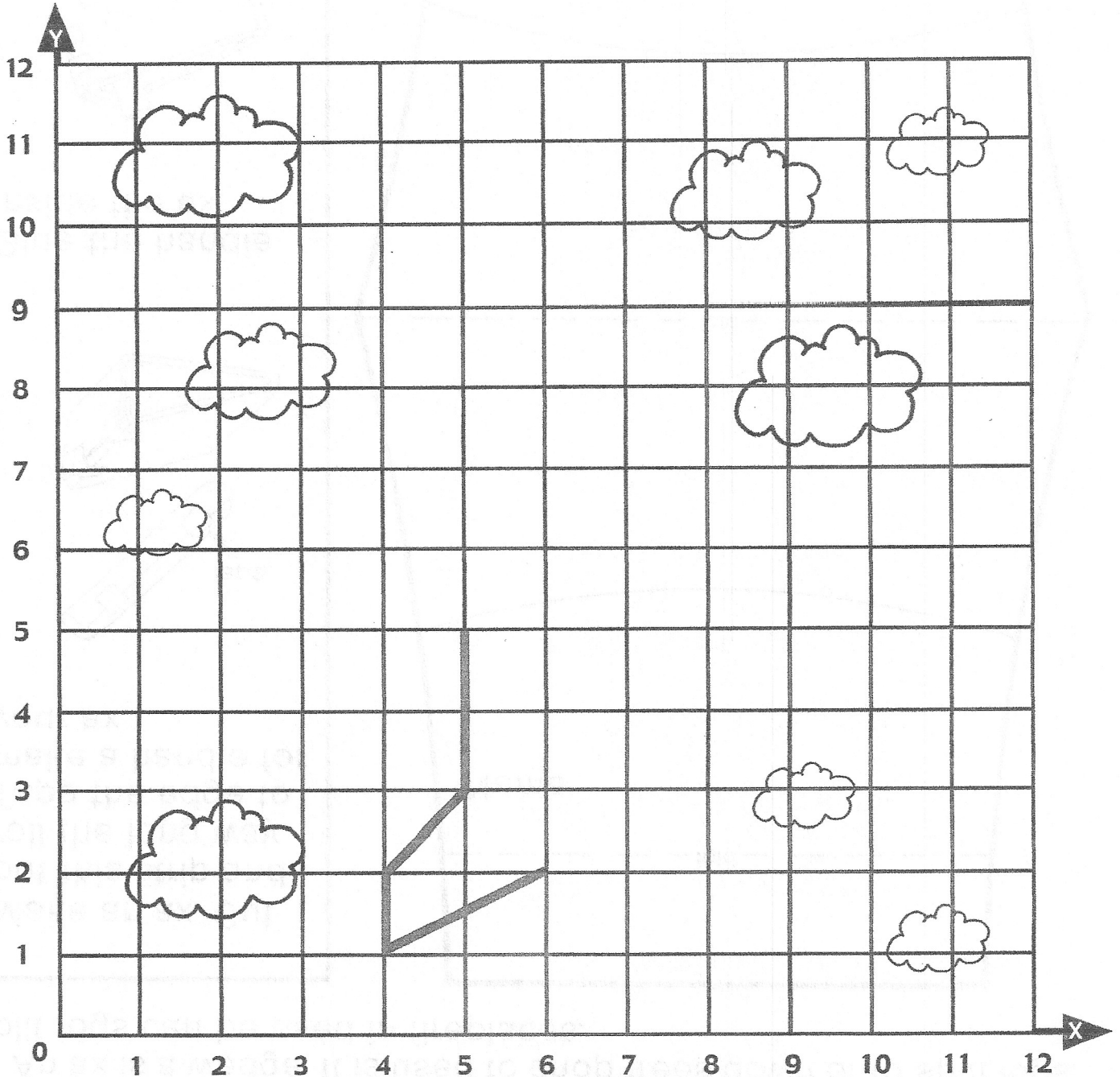
Answer: an airplane

KING JOHN

1. Solve each division problem. Example problems have been done for you.

2. In the example problems, the numbers **6** and **1** are called a number pair. We write (6,1).

3. Look at the graph on page 41. Graph the number pair in the example. Start at 0. Go across to the number **6** and up to the number **1**. Plot the point.

4. Plot the point for each number pair, in order. Then use a straightedge to connect the points in the order you plotted them. Can you solve the riddle?

X ⟶						Y ↑				
30	÷	5	=	6		5	÷	5	=	1 (Example)
30	÷	5	= _____			30	÷	5	= _____	
35	÷	5	= _____			35	÷	5	= _____	
40	÷	5	= _____			30	÷	5	= _____	
45	÷	5	= _____			35	÷	5	= _____	
50	÷	5	= _____			30	÷	5	= _____	
55	÷	5	= _____			35	÷	5	= _____	
30	÷	5	= _____			55	÷	5	= _____	
5	÷	5	= _____			35	÷	5	= _____	
10	÷	5	= _____			30	÷	5	= _____	
15	÷	5	= _____			35	÷	5	= _____	
20	÷	5	= _____			30	÷	5	= _____	
25	÷	5	= _____			35	÷	5	= _____	
30	÷	5	= _____			30	÷	5	= _____	

EXTRA CHALLENGE!

Lady Rebecca's diamonds were stolen. Beside her empty jewelry box was this note!

What is full of spades that never shovel?	What is full of hearts that never love?
What is full of clubs that never hit a ball?	What is full of diamonds that are never worn?

Solve the riddle by replacing the answers to the problems with the alphabet code.

A = 5	B = 10	C = 15	D = 20	0 = 25	R = 30	X = 35

5 x 3 = _____   5 x 1 = _____   5 x 6 = _____   5 x 4 = _____   5 x 2 = _____   5 x 5 = _____   5 x 7 = _____

Lady Rebecca's diamonds are hidden in a _____.

Name_____

KING JOHN

How did people know that King John would never give up his reign? _____

_____

To find out the answer, solve the problems on page 42. Then plot the number pairs and connect the points. The picture you make will help you solve the riddle. (The answer is upside down at the bottom of this page.)
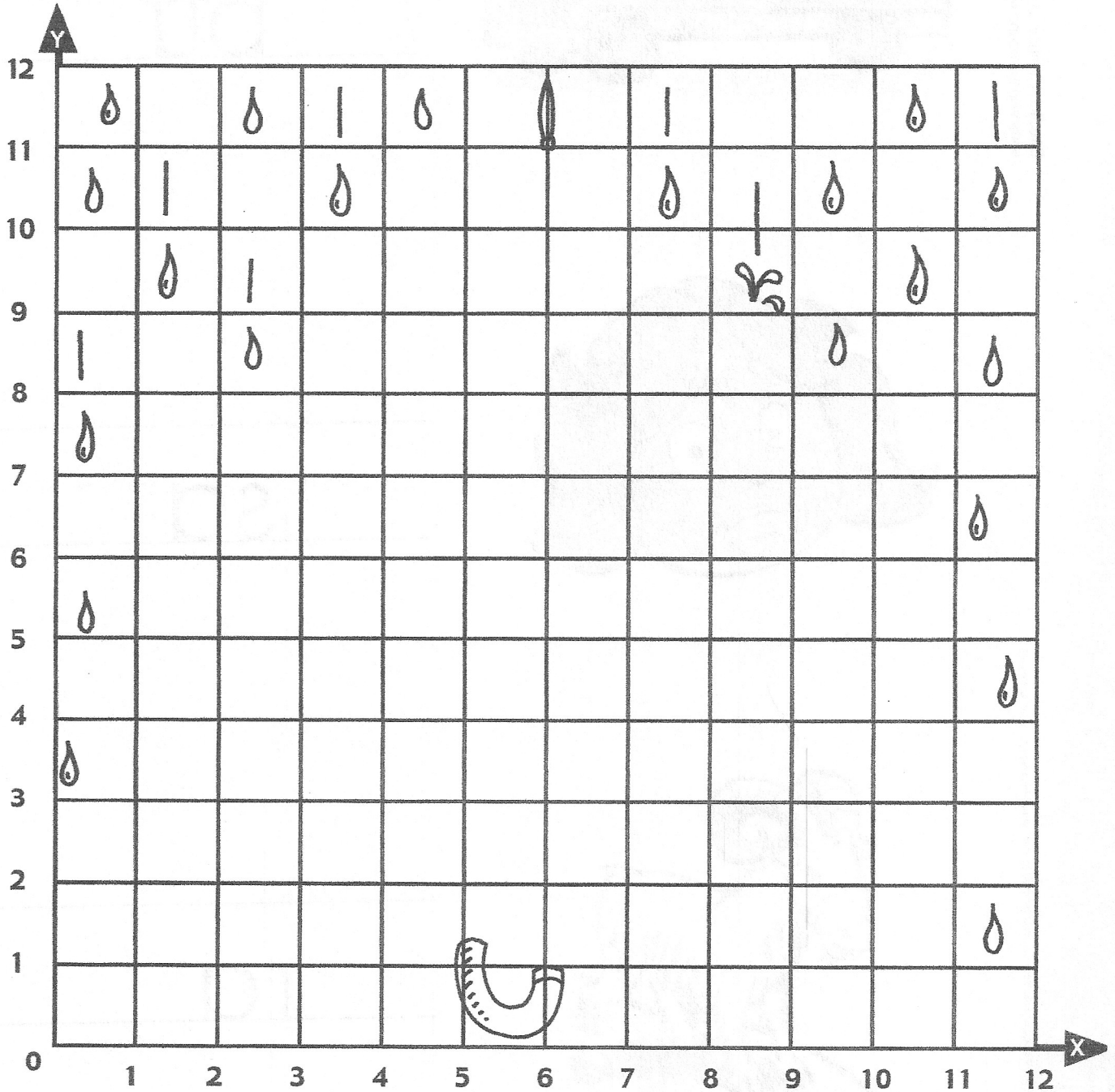
Answer: **He always carried an umbrella.**

Name_____

HELPING HANDS

1. Solve each division problem. Example problems have been done for you.

2. In the example problems, the numbers **7** and **7** are called a number pair. We write (7, 7).

3. Look at the graph on page 43. Graph the number pair in the example. Start at 0.
Go across to the number **7** and up to the number **7**. Plot the point.

4. Plot the point for each number pair, in order. Then use a straightedge to connect the points in the order
you plotted them. Can you solve the riddle?

X ⟶				Y ⬆				
35	÷	5	= 7	35	÷	5	= 7	(Example)
40	÷	5	= _____	45	÷	5	= _____	
40	÷	5	= _____	55	÷	5	= _____	
35	÷	5	= _____	60	÷	5	= _____	
25	÷	5	= _____	60	÷	5	= _____	
20	÷	5	= _____	55	÷	5	= _____	
20	÷	5	= _____	45	÷	5	= _____	
25	÷	5	= _____	35	÷	5	= _____	
0	÷	5	= _____	10	÷	5	= _____	
25	÷	5	= _____	30	÷	5	= _____	
15	÷	5	= _____	0	÷	5	= _____	
30	÷	5	= _____	30	÷	5	= _____	
50	÷	5	= _____	0	÷	5	= _____	
35	÷	5	= _____	30	÷	5	= _____	
40	÷	5	= _____	25	÷	5	= _____	
60	÷	5	= _____	20	÷	5	= _____	
40	÷	5	= _____	30	÷	5	= _____	
35	÷	5	= _____	35	÷	5	= _____	

EXTRA CHALLENGE!

Oscar the Octupus lost the combination for his
treasure chest. All that he has is this note to remind
him of the three numbers. Can you figure them out?

Write the three-number combination below:

_____

- All three numbers are different and even.
- The numbers are between 1 and 7.
- The first number is the largest and the
  last number is the smallest.

HELPING HANDS

What kind of sea creature would be a big help in the army? _____

To find out the answer, solve the problems on page 44. Then plot the number pairs and connect the points. The picture you make will help you solve the riddle. (The answer is upside down at the bottom of this page.)
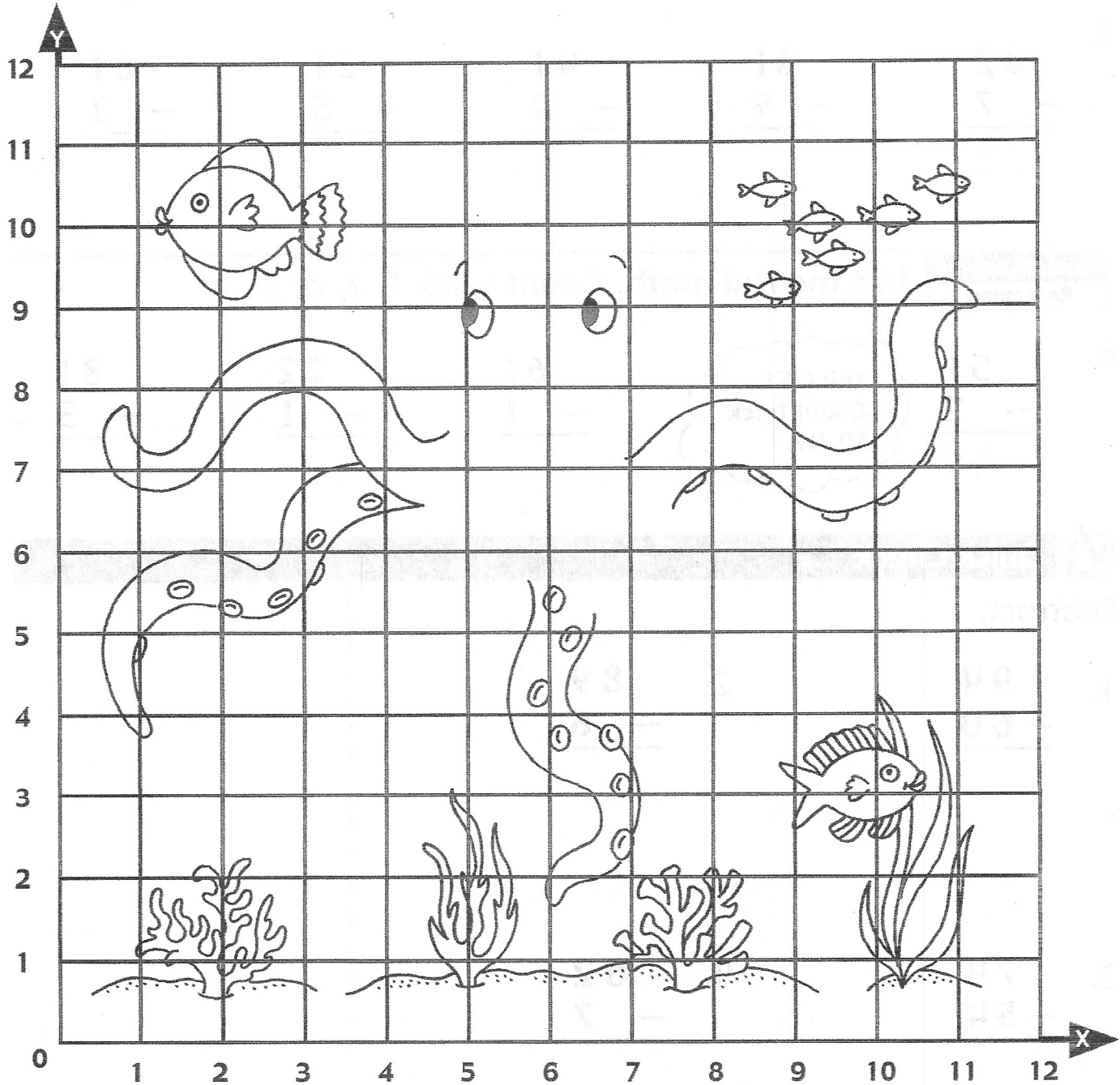
Answer: an octopus

Reducing Fractions

Rename each fraction to its lowest term.

The **lowest term** is the lowest possible denominator for a fraction. To find the lowest term, find a number that you can divide evenly into both the numerator and the denominator. For $\frac{3}{6}$, 3 can be divided evenly in both 3 and 6, so $\frac{1}{2}$ is the lowest term for $\frac{3}{6}$.

$$\frac{3 \div (3)}{6 \div (3)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Here's another place where knowing your basic facts really helps!

1. $\frac{4}{8} \div \frac{4}{4} = $ —— $\frac{4}{12} \div \frac{4}{4} = $ —— $\frac{5}{15} \div \frac{5}{5} = $ ——

2. $\frac{4}{6} \div \frac{2}{2} = $ —— $\frac{2}{12} \div \frac{2}{2} = $ —— $\frac{3}{9} \div \frac{3}{3} = $ ——

3. $\frac{3}{12} \div $ —— $= $ —— $\frac{4}{16} \div $ —— $= $ —— $\frac{3}{15} \div $ —— $= $ ——

4. $\frac{9}{63} \div $ —— $= $ —— $\frac{4}{20} \div $ —— $= $ —— $\frac{8}{24} \div $ —— $= $ ——

Fall Patterns:
What comes next?
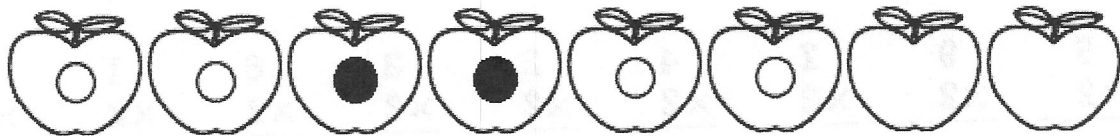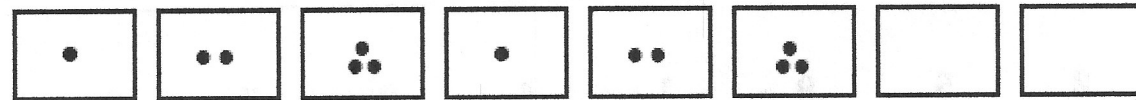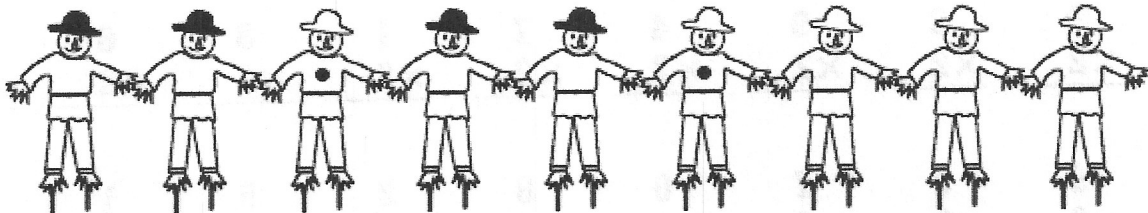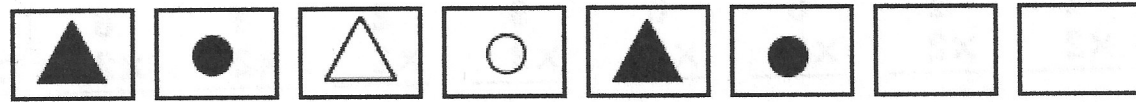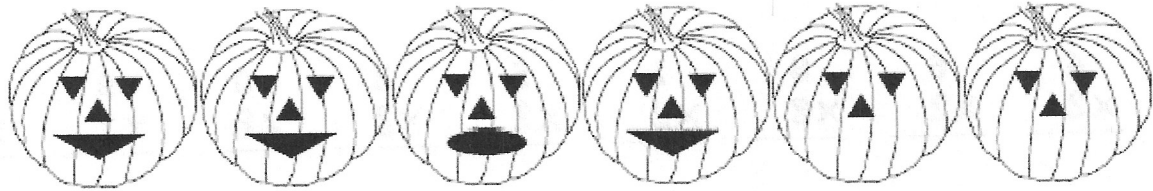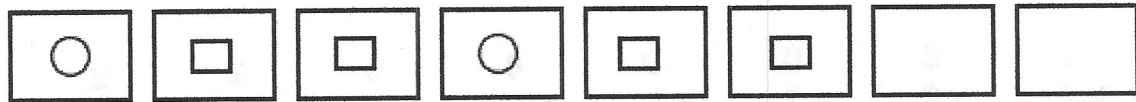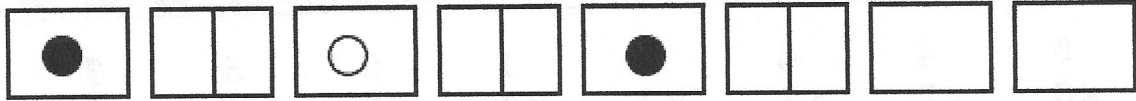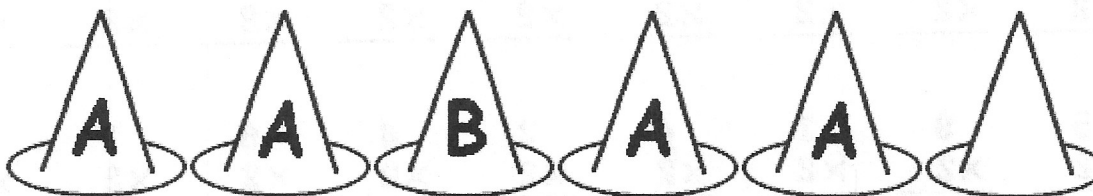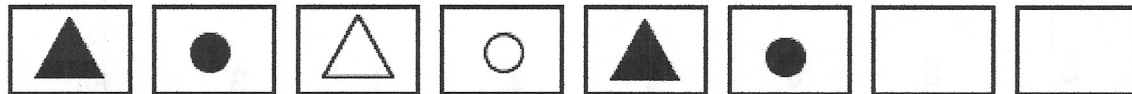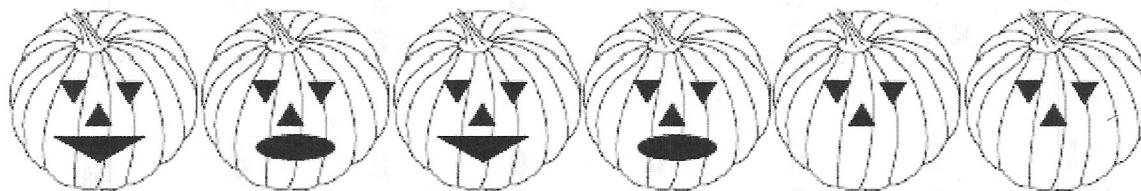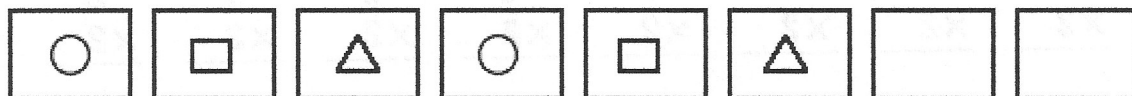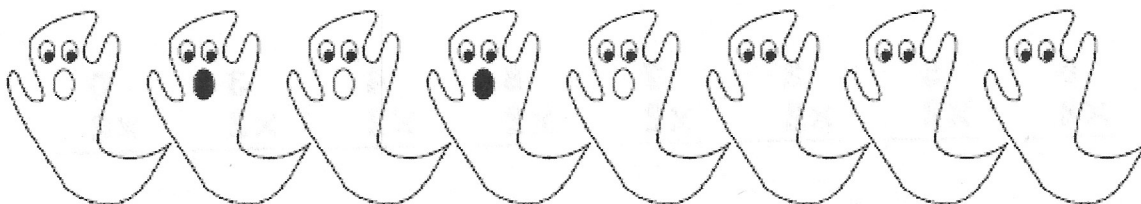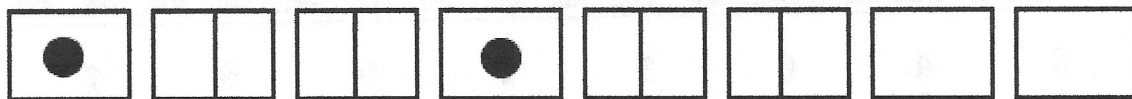
Name _____

Patterns:
What comes next?

Name _____

Winter Patterns: What comes next?
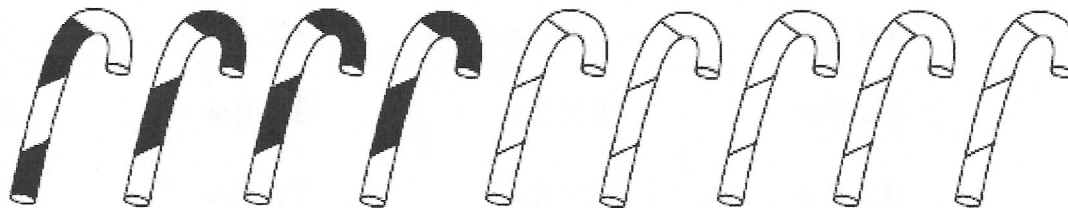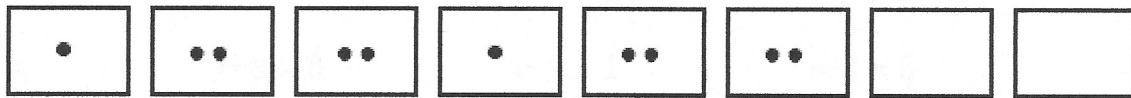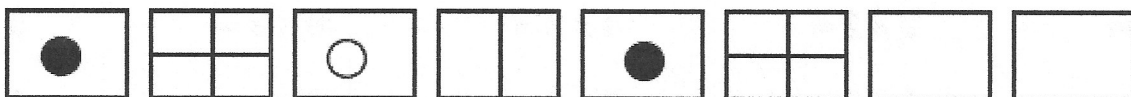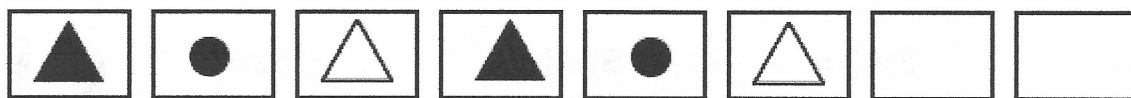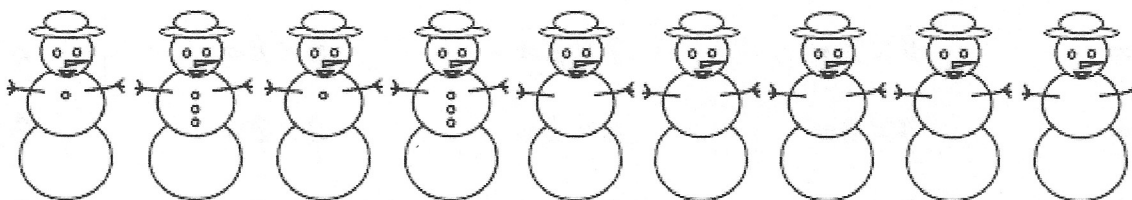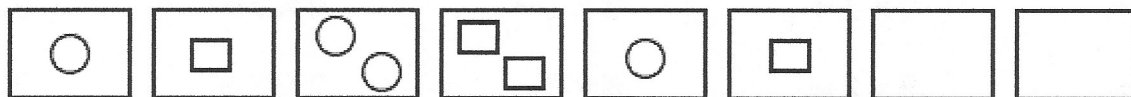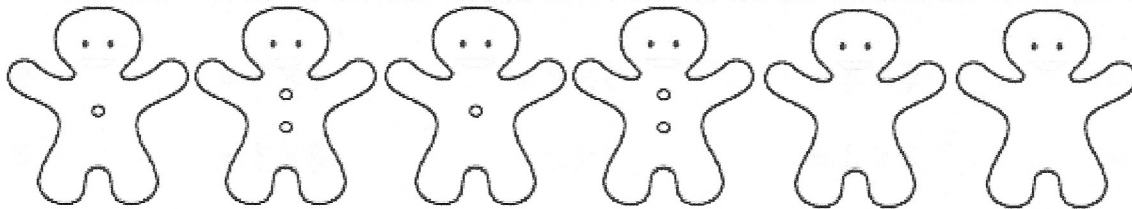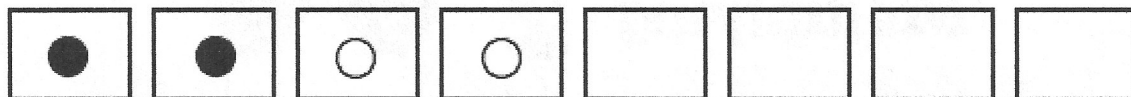
Name _____

Patterns:
What comes next?

Name _____

Patterns:
What comes next?

Name _____

11/30/2007 8:40 PM

Patterns:
What comes next?
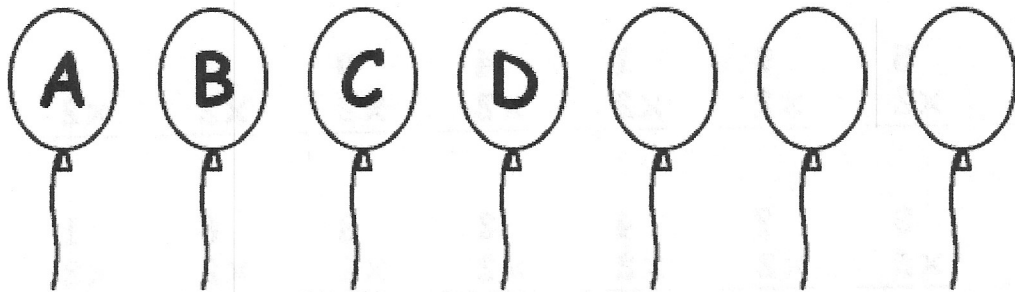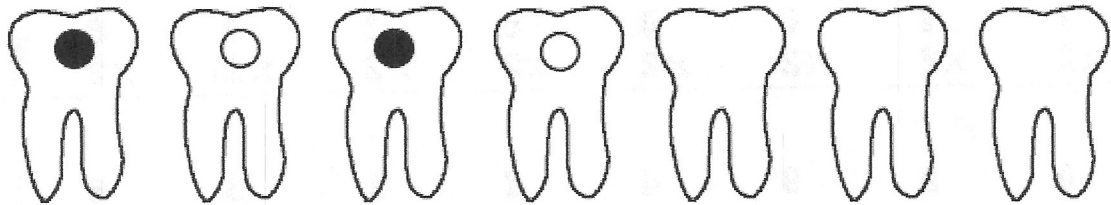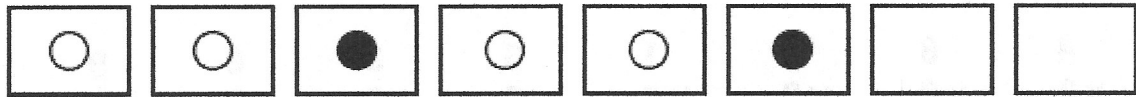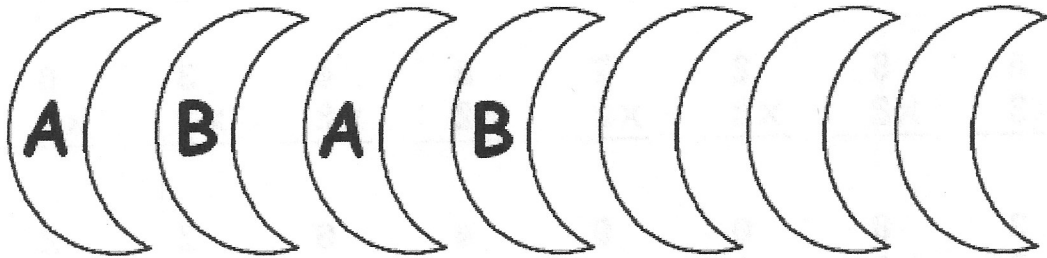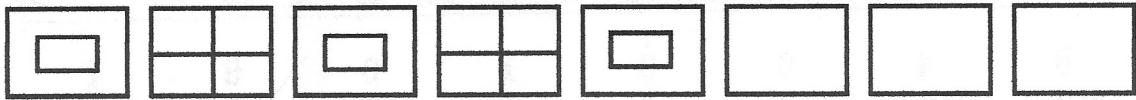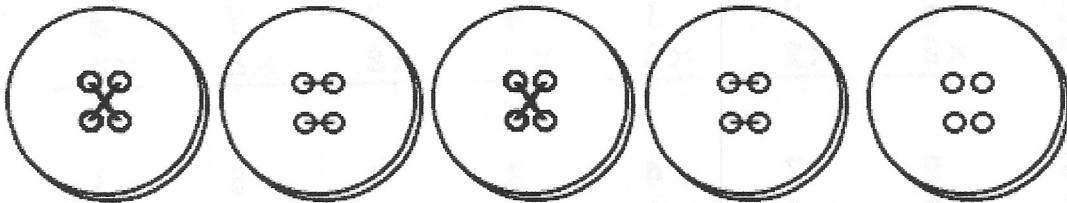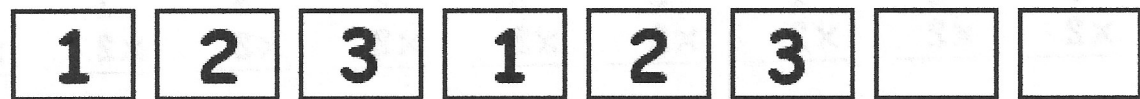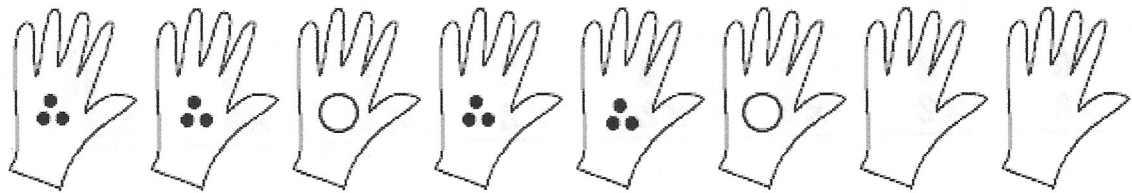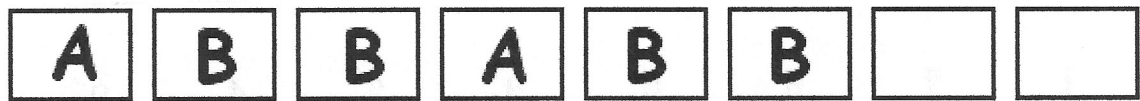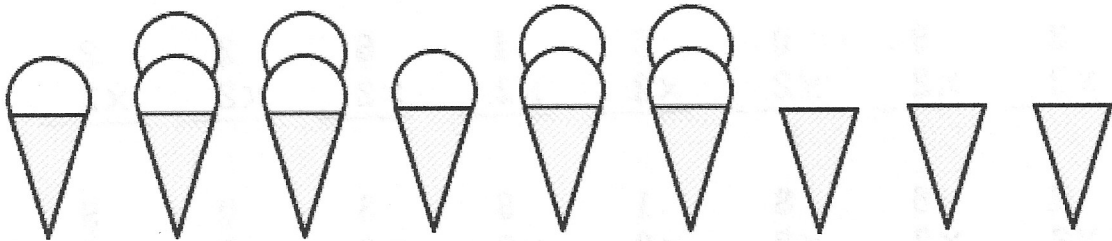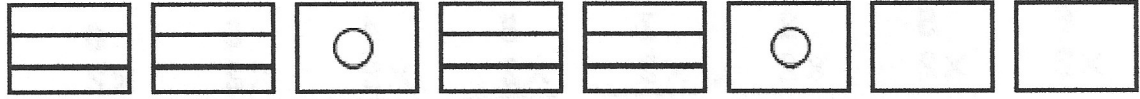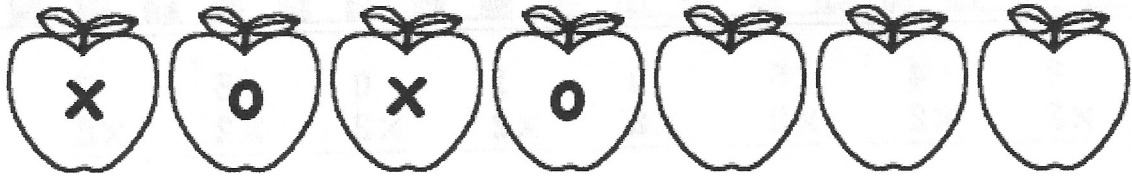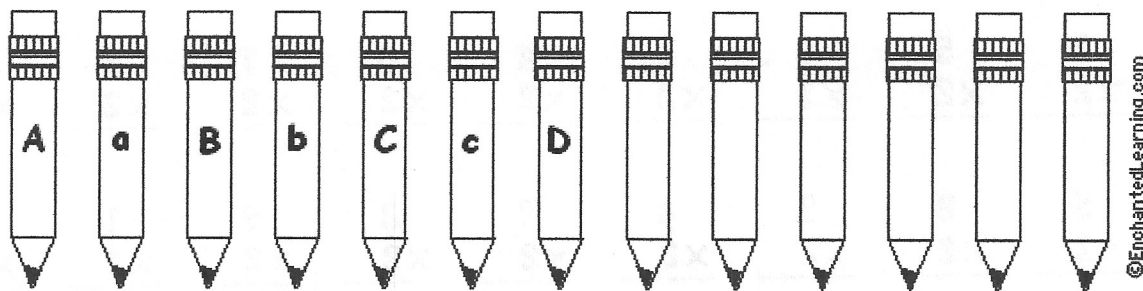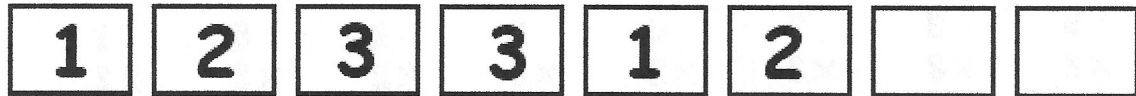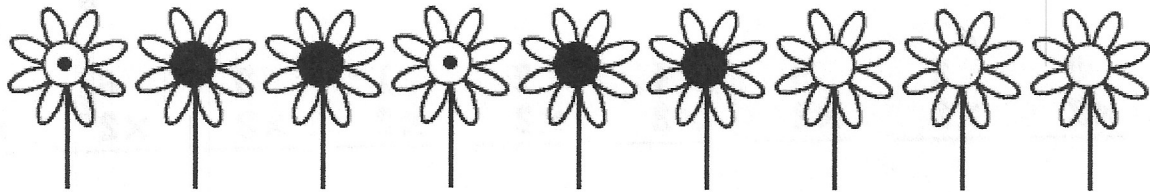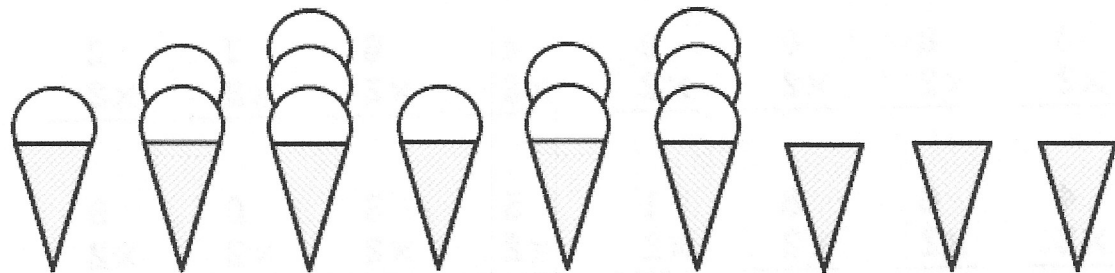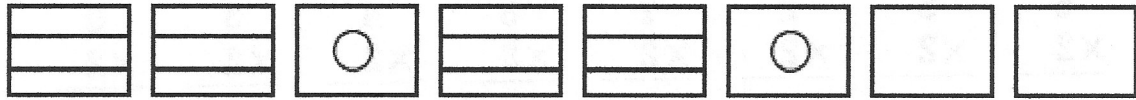
Name _____

Solve and Draw

Name _____

Solve the riddles.
Draw the coins.

A. There are 4 coins. They are worth 16¢. What are the coins?

B. There are 3 coins. They are worth 21¢. What are the coins?

C. There are 5 coins. They are worth 47¢. What are the coins?

D. There are 7 coins. They are worth 79¢. There are no dimes. What are the coins?

E. There are 6 coins. They are worth 40¢. What are the coins?

F. There are 5 coins. They are worth 95¢. What are the coins?
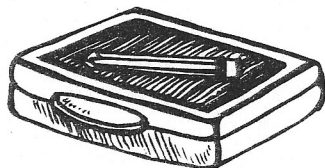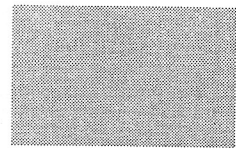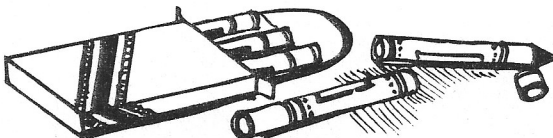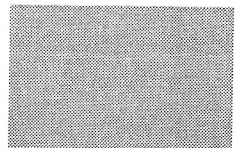
School Store
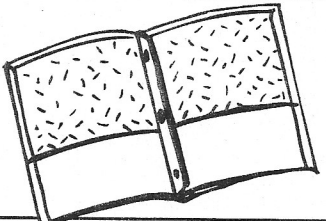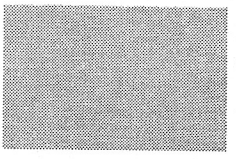
Name _____

Cut out the prices tags. Count the money. Paste the price tags beside the items to show what they cost.

A.
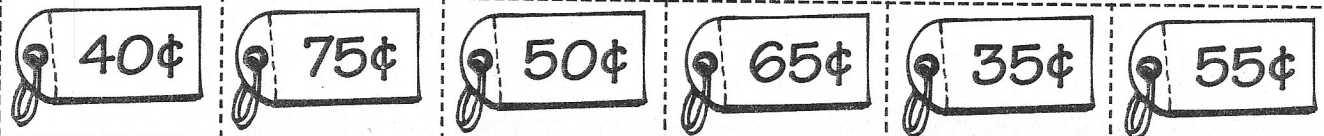
B.

C.

D.

E.

F.

| 40¢ | 75¢ | 50¢ | 65¢ | 35¢ | 55¢ |

FS-30092 Time and Money

Sunny Money

Name _____

Circle the correct amount.

A.

77¢   86¢   95¢

B.

70¢   80¢   90¢

C.

63¢   73¢   83¢

D.

77¢   88¢   99¢
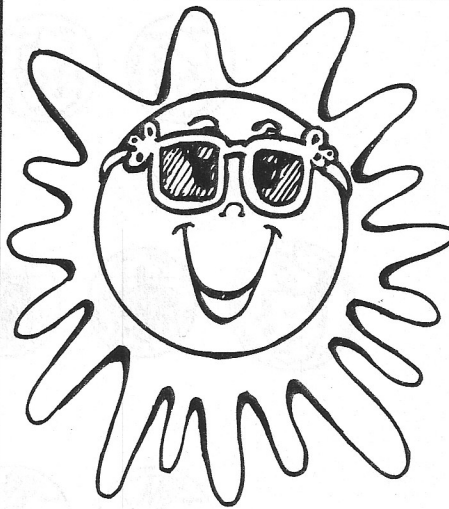
E.

56¢   68¢   77¢

F.

82¢   87¢   92¢

G.

78¢   88¢   98¢

H.

85¢   90¢   95¢

27
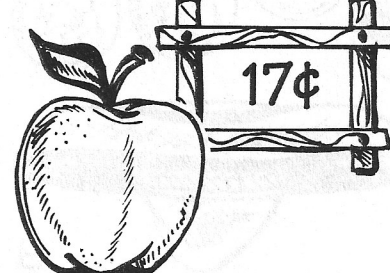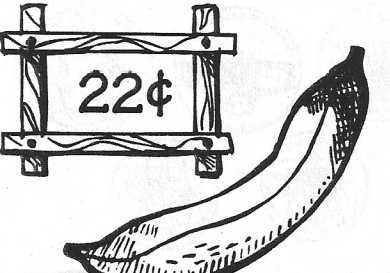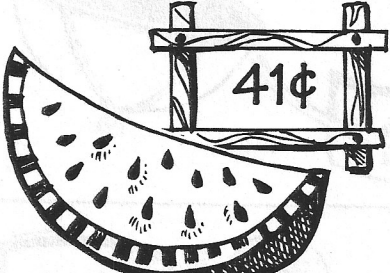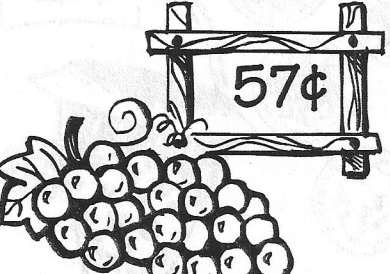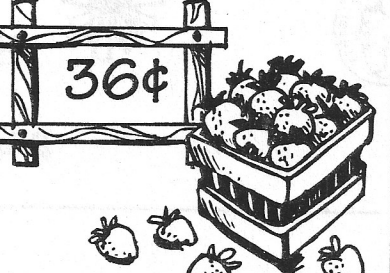
What's Left?

Name _____

You have	You buy	What's left?
A.	17¢	_____
B.	22¢	_____
C.	41¢	_____
D.	57¢	_____
E.	36¢	_____

18
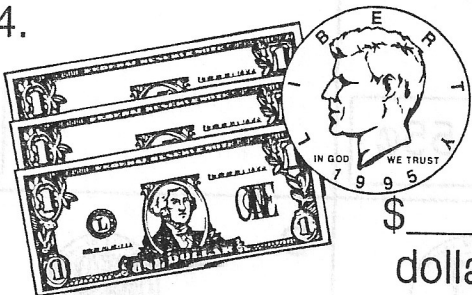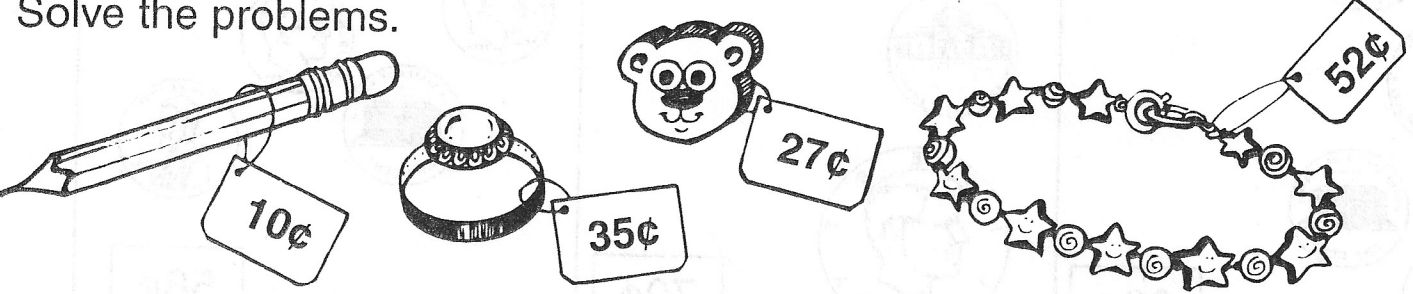
Dollars Everywhere

Count the money.

1.

$_____
dollars   cents

2.

$_____
dollars   cents

3.

$_____
dollars   cents

4.

$_____
dollars   cents

Solve the problems.

10¢

35¢

27¢

52¢

5. Danielle bought one pencil and a bear eraser. How much did she spend?

_____¢

6. Cindy bought a necklace. Mary bought a ring.

_____ spent less.

She spent _____¢ less.

7. Jeffrey bought 2 erasers. He spent _____¢. He gave the cashier 75¢. How much change did he get?

_____¢

8. Jim bought 2 pencils and an eraser. He spent _____¢. He gave the cashier a half-dollar. He got _____¢ in change.