Incoming 6th Grade Math Summer Packet

Packet due Date: 1st FULL day of school

This summer, I encourage you to continue to practice your math skills at home. Being actively involved in mathematical activities enhances learning.

In preparation for the upcoming school year, I am providing you with a summer review packet. This packet focuses on some of the prerequisite concepts and skills necessary for your success in 6th grade mathematics.

While completing the review packet, I recommend that you:

- Complete each problem neatly and show your work.
- You may print this packet out and do your work on it OR you may do all of your work on notebook paper. (if you do this, please remember to number the problems as they are numbered in this packet.)
- Circle your final answers.
- Round to the nearest place value when directed to do so.
- Label answers when necessary.
- DO NOT USE A CALCULATOR.
- Do not rush! Use your time wisely.
- If you get stuck on a particular problem and can't figure it out, circle it and be prepared to ask me for help with it at the beginning of school.
- Yes, your parents can help you if needed.

I hope you have a wonderful and safe summer! I am looking forward to being your 6th grade Math teacher!

Sincerely,

Teresa Clayton 6th Grade Math

Addition			1	1	
Find the sum of the two numbers in each problem. Show all work.		Example:	Example:		8
		Crampio	+ 1	8	8
			6	3	6
1. 652	2. 203	3. 726			
<u>+ 345</u>	<u>+ 525</u>	+ 268			

Decimal Addition:

Remember to line up the decimals before adding. Bring the decimal straight down in your answer.

4. 7.75	5. 51.4 + 2.86	6.	.1274 + 8.25
<u>+ 1.46</u>			

					3	13
				7	#	3
Subtraction Find the difference bet each problem. Show all	ween the two numbers in work.	Example:		 2	1	8
				5	2	5
7.	8.		9.			
407	7,007			3	,414	
<u>- 198</u>	-2,426			<u>-1</u>	,218	

Decimal Subtraction:

Remember to line up the decimals before subtracting. Bring the decimal straight down in your answer.

10.	11.		12.	
338.38	8	30.401 - 44.23		75.89 - 9.4
- 149.27				

			54
Multiplication		Example:	<u>x16</u>
Find the product of t	he two numbers in each		324
problem. Show all wo	rk.		+540
			864
13.	14.	15.	
65	42		84
<u>× 4</u>	<u>× 8</u>		<u>× 39</u>

Decimal Multiplication:

Multiply as you would with whole numbers. Count the decimal places in each factor. The product (answer) has the same number of decimal places.

16.	17.	18.
.13	5.1	.108
<u>× 70</u>	<u>× 2</u>	<u>x 2.5</u>

Division Find the quotien remainders as Ra paper.	t in each problem. If there is =, Show all work. Feel fre	s a remainder, state the e to use a separate sheet of
19.	20.	21.

7)591

12)264

43)2815

Decimal Division:

If the divisor (outside number) is a decimal, you must move the decimal point (using multiplication)to the right until it becomes a whole number. Then, move the decimal in the dividend (insidenumber) the same number of times. Divide to find your answer (quotient).Then, move the decimal straight up from the dividend to the quotient.Remember, no remainders.22.23.24.

3)31.8 .5)7.45 .12)12.24

Rounding Underline the given place value. Look to the right. If this digit is 5 or greater, increase the underlined digit by 1. If the digit to the right is less than 5, keep the underlined digit the same.		Round to the nearest hundredth
		0.547 0.55
Round to the nearest		
25. tenth 0.3479	26. hundredth 0.7553	27. whole number 3.268
28. ten 162.21	29. thousandth 0.0036	30. hundred 990.54
Compare the decimals.	Compa 1.2	re using <, >, or =
31. 0.205 🔘 0.21	32. 1.03 🔘 0.03	33. 0.04 O 0.050
34. 0.1 () 0.1000	35. 0.52 🔵 0.500	36. 0.41 🔵 0.405

Prime Number: A whole number greater than 1 that has only two factors, 1 and itself. Examples: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, and 19 are all prime numbers.

Composite Number: A whole number greater than 1 that has more than two factors. Example: 8 is a composite number since its factors are 1, 2, 4, 8.

Determine if the following numbers are prime or composite. If the numbers are composite, please list all of the factors.

37.	27:
38.	39:
39.	43:
40.	49:

Exponents

A way to show repeated multiplication by the same factor is to use an exponent. In this example: $2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$. The small raised three is the exponent. It tells how many times the number 2, called the base, is multiplied by itself.

Solve the following expressions by writing the expanded notation (repeated multiplication) and find the value.

41. 6² 42. 2⁶ 43. 3⁴

44. eight squared 45. five cubed

Greatest Common Factor

The greatest factor that two or more numbers have in common (GCF).

- 1. List all the factors of four in order
- 2. List all the factors of twenty in order
- 3. List the common factors
- 4. Write the greatest common factor

Finding Common Factors: 4: 1, 2, 4 20: 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20 Common Factors: 1, 2, 4 GCF= 4

List all the factors for each number. Circle the common factors.

46.	18 :	
	30 :	
	Common Factors:	Greatest Common Factor:
47.	60 :	
	45 :	
	Common Factors:	Greatest Common Factor:
48.	23:	
	29:	
	Common Factors:	Greatest Common Factor:
49.	56:	
	72:	
	Common Factors:	Greatest Common Factor:

Least Common Multiple The smallest nonzero multiple that two or more numbers have in common.

- 1. List the first 6 multiples of 4
- 2. List the first 6 multiples of 6
- 3. List the common multiples
- 4. Write the least common multiple.

Finding Common Multiples: 4: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24 6: 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36 Least Common Multiple= 12

50.	50. 8:		
	12 :		
	Common Multiples:	_Least Common Multiple:	
51.	7:		
	11:		
	Common Multiples:	_Least Common Multiple:	
52.	25 :		
	10 :		
	Common Multiples:	_Least Common Multiple:	
53.	24 :		
	36:		
	Common Multiples:	_Least Common Multiple:	

Prime Factorization is a composite number renamed as a product of prime numbers. You may make a factor tree to find the answer. Put final answer in exponent form.

180

Find the prime factorization of 36. 36		
1	١	
6 3	× 6	
1 1	/ \	
2 x 3	2 x 3	$2^2 \times 3^2$

55.



56.











Order the	followina f	fractions	from	least	to	greatest.
	, oneuring ,				• •	J

64.							65.					
$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$				$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	<u>6</u> 10	$\frac{7}{10}$
66.							67.					
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{5}$				$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{30}{64}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{9}{32}$

Simply Fractions Simplify the following fractions. If the fractions are improper, change them to mixed numbers then simplify.				Example: <u>10</u> ÷5= 25÷5=			
68.		69.		70.			
	$\frac{14}{28}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	5			$\frac{12}{51}$	
71.		72.			73.		
	$\frac{34}{48}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	<u>7</u>			$\frac{80}{25}$	

Adding Fractions and Mixed Numbers Add the following fractions. Make sure you have common denominators before adding. Remember, you only add the numerator (top number) and you keep the denominator (bottom number) the same! Simplify your final answers.

Example:



74. **75. 76. 77.** $\frac{6}{10} + \frac{3}{10} = 2\frac{3}{8} + 1\frac{2}{8} = \frac{74}{9} + \frac{5}{6} = \frac{1}{12} + 1\frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} +$ Subtracting Fractions Subtract the following fractions. Make sure you have common denominators before subtracting. Remember, you only subtract the numerator (top number) and you keep the denominator (bottom number) the same! Simplify your final answers.

Example



78. 79. 80. 81. $3\frac{4}{5}-\frac{1}{4}=$ **81.** $3\frac{4}{5}-\frac{1}{4}=$

Multiplying Fractio	ns			
Multiply the following fractions. Multiply the numerators; then multiply the denominators. Simplify, if necessary.		Example:	$\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{5}{9} = \frac{15}{45} = \frac{1}{3}$	
82. $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{5} =$	83 . $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{5}{5} =$	$84.$ $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{2} =$	85.	⁷ / ₋ x 2 =
$\frac{1}{4}^{3} =$	3 8 -	3 5		8