

# Extra Math Games

## multiplication 4 in a row

**materials:** game BOARD  
game markers in 2 colors  
2 paperclips

**Object of the Game:** to be the first player to cover 4 squares in a row horizontally, diagonally, or vertically.

1. player 1 places 2 paperclips onto the bottom edge of the game board so that the clips point to 2 different numbers {1-9}.
2. player 1 then multiplies the two numbers and places a colored game marker onto the product on the game board.
3. player 2 slides one paperclip to a different number leaving one paperclip in place. He then covers the new product with a different color game marker.
4. players take turns moving one paperclip and covering the products of the numbers.
5. the winner is the first player to cover 4 squares in a row either horizontally, vertically, or diagonally.

**note:** a player can move one paperclip to the location of the other paperclip to create a number times itself.

**example:** if the numbers 4 and 8 were each covered with a paperclip, the player could move the paperclip on 4 to 8 to create  $8 \times 8$  or vice-versa.

# **multiplication**

## **4 in a ROW**

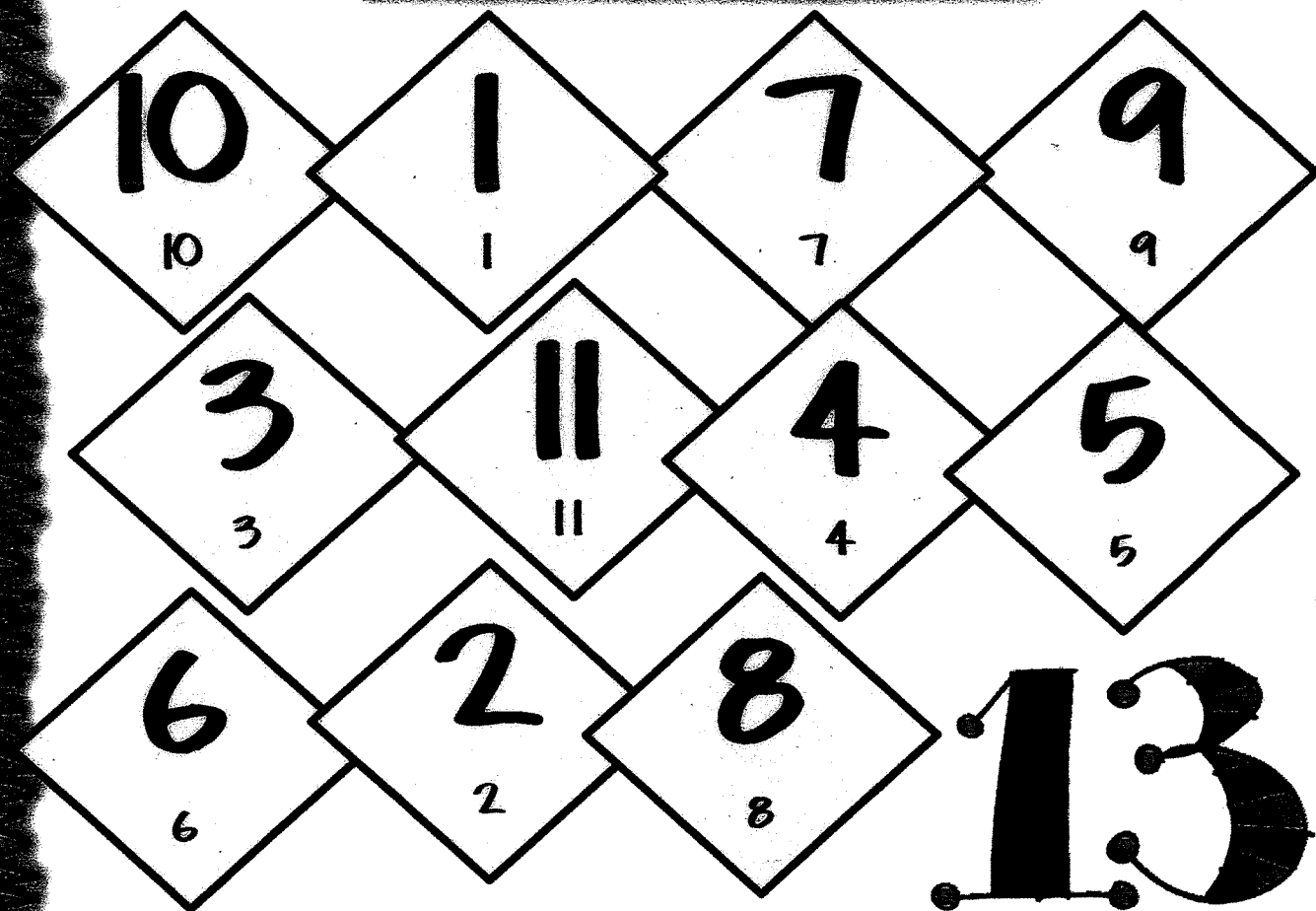
|           |           |           |           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>1</b>  | <b>2</b>  | <b>3</b>  | <b>4</b>  | <b>5</b>  | <b>6</b>  |
| <b>7</b>  | <b>8</b>  | <b>9</b>  | <b>10</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>14</b> |
| <b>15</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>18</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>24</b> |
| <b>25</b> | <b>27</b> | <b>28</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>32</b> | <b>35</b> |
| <b>36</b> | <b>40</b> | <b>42</b> | <b>45</b> | <b>48</b> | <b>49</b> |
| <b>54</b> | <b>56</b> | <b>63</b> | <b>64</b> | <b>72</b> | <b>81</b> |

|          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>7</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>9</b> |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|

# Take From 13 Bump

Subtraction – Roll 2 and Subtract from 13

$$13 - \_ = \_$$



a game for 2 players

**Need:** 2 dice and 8 counters per player – each player uses a different color

**To Play:** Players take turns to roll the 2 dice, add the numbers together and then subtract the total from 13. Then they cover this number with one of their counters, covering the large number. If another player has covered that number, they can 'bump' that counter off and put one of their own counters on it. If that number is covered by one of the player's own counters, they can add another counter on top and then they have won that space. You can only 'bump' when there is only one counter on the number. The winner of the game is the first player to use all 8 of their counters.



# Cover Up!

Directions: Roll the dice and find the product of your numbers.  
Color the circle that matches your product. If your product has  
been taken, your turn is skipped. The player with the most  
colored circles wins!

2

3

5

8

12

4

20

1

15

36

10

24

12

9

6

18

6

10

16

8

25

30



# Division Tic-Tac-Toe #1 (1, 2, 3)

**Directions:** Below are TEN games of **Division Tic-Tac-Toe** (nine LITTLE GAMES and one BIG GAME). Start in any of the nine LITTLE GAMES that you wish and solve that Tic-Tac-Toe game before moving to another LITTLE GAME. The Winner is the person who wins the BIG GAME of Tic-Tac-Toe. Take turns going first. Check each other's work. If your opponent makes a mistake, then they lose a turn. Have fun. [CCSS.Math.3.OA.C.7]

|                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| $\_ \div 1 = 8$ | $\_ \div 1 = 3$ | $\_ \div 1 = 6$ | $\_ \div 2 = 1$ | $\_ \div 2 = 3$ | $\_ \div 2 = 4$ | $\_ \div 3 = 8$ | $\_ \div 3 = 3$ | $\_ \div 3 = 4$ |
| $\_ \div 1 = 4$ | $\_ \div 1 = 5$ | $\_ \div 1 = 1$ | $\_ \div 2 = 6$ | $\_ \div 2 = 5$ | $\_ \div 2 = 8$ | $\_ \div 3 = 1$ | $\_ \div 3 = 5$ | $\_ \div 3 = 6$ |
| $\_ \div 1 = 2$ | $\_ \div 1 = 9$ | $\_ \div 1 = 7$ | $\_ \div 2 = 2$ | $\_ \div 2 = 9$ | $\_ \div 2 = 7$ | $\_ \div 3 = 2$ | $\_ \div 3 = 9$ | $\_ \div 3 = 7$ |
| $\_ \div 2 = 8$ | $\_ \div 2 = 6$ | $\_ \div 2 = 4$ | $\_ \div 3 = 8$ | $\_ \div 3 = 3$ | $\_ \div 3 = 4$ | $\_ \div 1 = 8$ | $\_ \div 1 = 3$ | $\_ \div 1 = 4$ |
| $\_ \div 2 = 3$ | $\_ \div 2 = 5$ | $\_ \div 2 = 1$ | $\_ \div 3 = 6$ | $\_ \div 3 = 5$ | $\_ \div 3 = 1$ | $\_ \div 1 = 6$ | $\_ \div 1 = 5$ | $\_ \div 1 = 1$ |
| $\_ \div 2 = 2$ | $\_ \div 2 = 9$ | $\_ \div 2 = 7$ | $\_ \div 3 = 2$ | $\_ \div 3 = 9$ | $\_ \div 3 = 7$ | $\_ \div 1 = 2$ | $\_ \div 1 = 9$ | $\_ \div 1 = 7$ |
| $\_ \div 3 = 8$ | $\_ \div 3 = 3$ | $\_ \div 3 = 4$ | $\_ \div 1 = 8$ | $\_ \div 1 = 3$ | $\_ \div 1 = 4$ | $\_ \div 2 = 8$ | $\_ \div 2 = 3$ | $\_ \div 2 = 4$ |
| $\_ \div 3 = 6$ | $\_ \div 3 = 5$ | $\_ \div 3 = 1$ | $\_ \div 1 = 6$ | $\_ \div 1 = 5$ | $\_ \div 1 = 1$ | $\_ \div 2 = 6$ | $\_ \div 2 = 5$ | $\_ \div 2 = 1$ |
| $\_ \div 3 = 2$ | $\_ \div 3 = 9$ | $\_ \div 3 = 7$ | $\_ \div 1 = 2$ | $\_ \div 1 = 9$ | $\_ \div 1 = 7$ | $\_ \div 2 = 2$ | $\_ \div 2 = 9$ | $\_ \div 2 = 7$ |



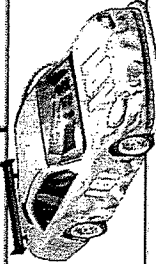
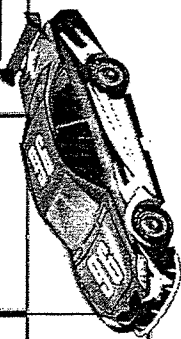
# Multiplication Tic-Tac-Toe #1 (the twos)

**Directions:** Below are TEN games of **Multiplication Tic-Tac-Toe** (nine LITTLE GAMES and one BIG GAME). Start in any of the nine LITTLE GAMES that you wish and solve that Tic-Tac-Toe game before moving to another LITTLE GAME. The Winner is the person who wins the BIG GAME of Tic-Tac-Toe. Take turns going first. Check each other's work. If your opponent makes a mistake, then they lose a turn. Have fun. [CCSS.Math.3.OA.C.7]

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| $2 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$<br><hr/> $2 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$<br><hr/> $2 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$ | $2 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$<br><hr/> $2 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$<br><hr/> $2 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$ | $2 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$<br><hr/> $2 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$<br><hr/> $2 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| $2 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$<br><hr/> $2 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$<br><hr/> $2 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$ | $2 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$<br><hr/> $2 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$<br><hr/> $2 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$ | $2 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$<br><hr/> $2 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$<br><hr/> $2 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| $2 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$<br><hr/> $2 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$<br><hr/> $2 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$ | $2 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$<br><hr/> $2 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$<br><hr/> $2 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$ | $2 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$<br><hr/> $2 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$<br><hr/> $2 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$ |



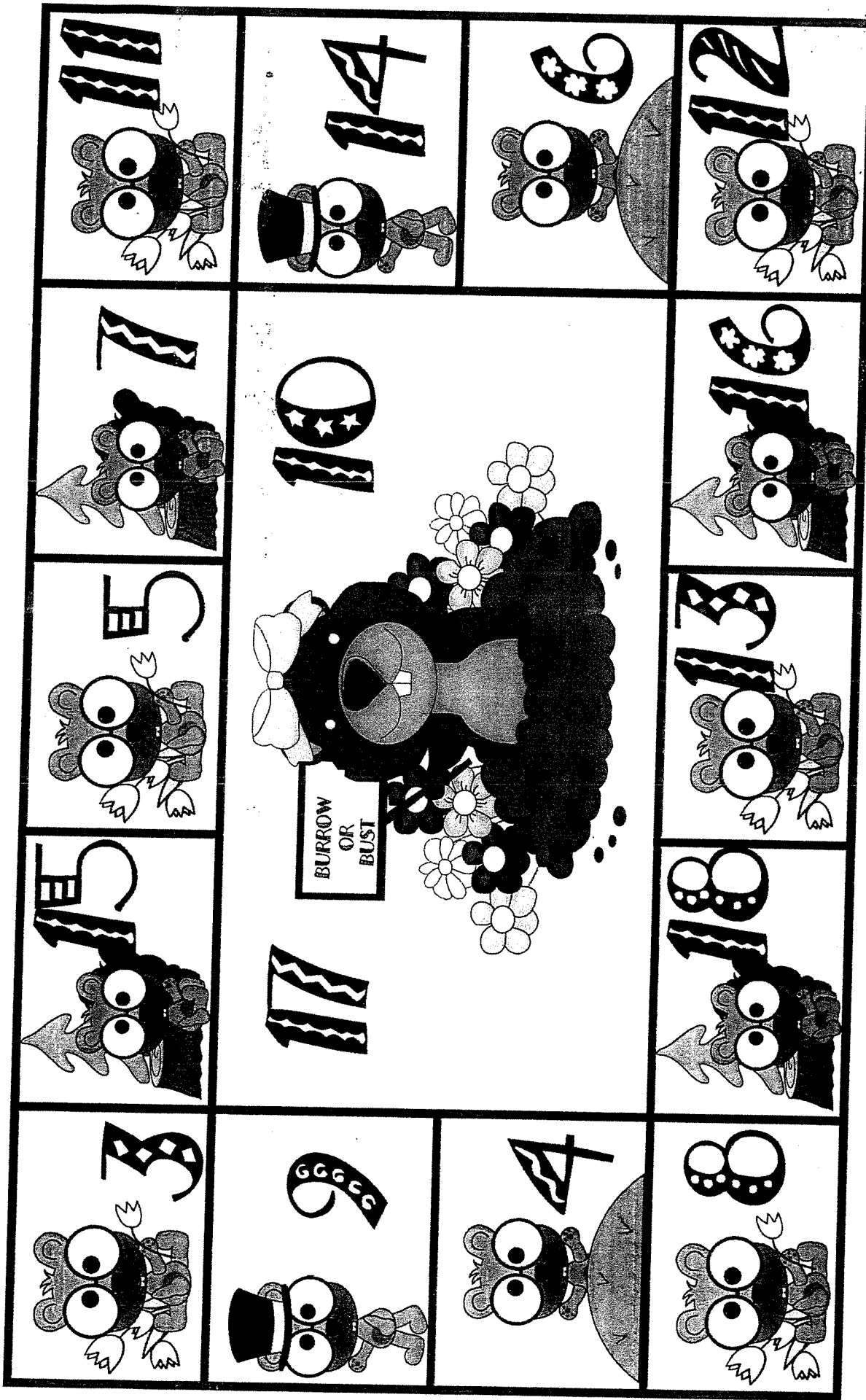
# Subtraction race

|              |   |   |              |              |              |              |              |
|--------------|---|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 803<br>- 385 | 942<br>- 461  | 798<br>- 348  | 831<br>- 441 | 659<br>- 300 | 532<br>- 415 | 665<br>- 420 | 808<br>- 659 |
| 300<br>- 159 |   |   |              |              |              |              | 687<br>- 432 |
| 407<br>- 184 | 709<br>- 249  | 239<br>- 56   | 601<br>- 531 | 609<br>- 258 | 500<br>- 197 | 496<br>- 398 | 712<br>- 264 |
| 456<br>- 37  | 918<br>- 436  |      |              |              |              |              |              |
| 912<br>- 800 | 318<br>- 129  | 111<br>- 89   | 500<br>- 223 | 582<br>- 276 | 422<br>- 244 | 107<br>- 88  | 780<br>- 298 |
| 659<br>- 584 |  |   |              |              |              |              | 400<br>- 312 |
| 831<br>- 441 | 446<br>- 355  | 321<br>- 76   | 191<br>- 122 | 156<br>- 28  | 234<br>- 192 | 830<br>- 561 | 716<br>- 310 |
| Start        | Finish  |  |              |              |              |              |              |

**Final problem:** If there are 985 students in the entire school (1<sup>st</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> grade) and 646 students in grades 1-4, how many students are in 5<sup>th</sup> grade?



# BURROW OR Bust! BUMP (Addition Edition)



3 Dice - add all three dice

