

MATH SKETCH NOTES

MATH SKETCH NOTES

These 5th-grade math sketch notes (AKA doodle pages) are a powerful learning and teaching tool. They cover essential math concepts and procedures for students in a visually appealing way. You can use this resource to supplement any math curriculum, and they are perfect for previewing/pre-teaching or reviewing/reinforcing.

These sketch pages are like mini anchor charts that your students actively create and can be referred to in the future.

WHAT'S INCLUDED:

- Blank student note page
(two sizes: 8.5 × 11 & composition notebook size for INBs)
- Detailed answer key
- Step-by-step PowerPoint

GUIDED NOTE-TAKING

Guiding your students through the note-taking process is so easy and requires almost zero preparation!

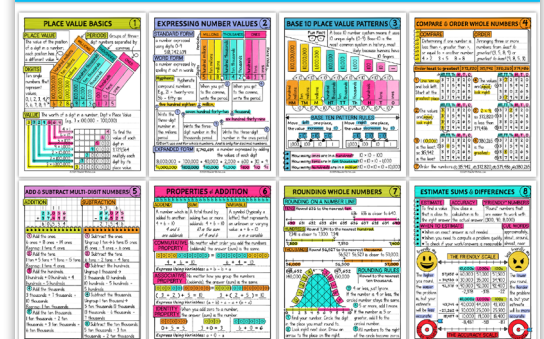
1. PowerPoint: Each sketch note page comes with a step-by-step PowerPoint that you can use to guide your students as they complete their notes.
2. Document Camera: Use a document camera to project a blank copy of the notes. Use the answer key provided to complete the note page in front of your students.

WHY SKETCH?

Sketch notes present your students with a meaningful and engaging activity they will love. Doodle note-taking activates verbal and visual modalities to capture concepts. The whole brain is absorbed in hearing, synthesizing, and retaining ideas. This high level of engagement helps students retain the content and leaves little room for distraction.

GET THE BUNDLE!!!

FIFTH GRADE MATH GUIDED SKETCH NOTES



GROWING BUNDLE

MATH SKETCH NOTES

PROPERTIES of MULTIPLICATION

13
Set 5

COMMUTATIVE PROPERTY

The order of the factors does not change the product.



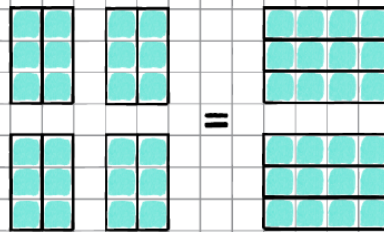
$$3 \times 2 = 2 \times 3$$

$$b = b$$

$$a \times b = b \times a$$

ASSOCIATIVE PROPERTY

The way factors are grouped does not change the product.



$$(2 \times 3) \times 4 = 2 \times (3 \times 4)$$

$$b \times 4 = 2 \times 12$$

$$24 = 24$$

$$(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$$

IDENTITY PROPERTY

The product of any number and one is that number.

$$b \times 1 = b \quad a \times 1 = a$$

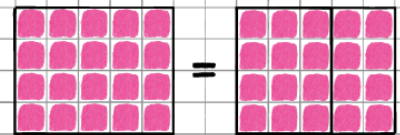
ZERO PROPERTY

The product of any number and zero is zero.

$$b \times 0 = 0 \quad a \times 0 = 0$$

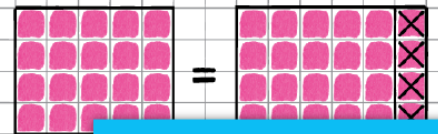
DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY

Uses addition or subtraction to solve a multiplication problem



$$4 \times 5 = (4 \times 3) + (4 \times 2)$$

$$a \times (b + c) = (a \times b) + (a \times c)$$



$$4 \times$$

$$a \times (b + c) = (a \times b) + (a \times c)$$

GRADE 5

PROPERTIES of MULTIPLICATION 13

COMMUTATIVE PROPERTY

The order of the factors does not change the product.



$$3 \times 2 = 2 \times 3$$

$$b = b$$

$$a \times b = b \times a$$

ASSOCIATIVE PROPERTY

The way factors are grouped

IDENTITY PROPERTY

The product of any number and one is that number.

$$b \times 1 = b \quad a \times 1 = a$$

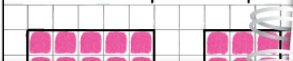
ZERO PROPERTY

The product of any number and zero is zero.

$$b \times 0 = 0 \quad a \times 0 = 0$$

DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY

Uses addition or subtraction to solve a multiplication problem.



PROPERTIES of MULTIPLICATION 13

COMMUTATIVE PROPERTY

The order of the factors does not change the product.



$$3 \times 2 = 2 \times 3$$

$$b = b$$

$$a \times b = b \times a$$

ASSOCIATIVE PROPERTY

IDENTITY PROPERTY

The product of any number and one is that number.

$$b \times 1 = b \quad a \times 1 = a$$

ZERO PROPERTY

The product of any number and zero is zero.

$$b \times 0 = 0 \quad a \times 0 = 0$$

DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY

Uses addition or subtraction to solve a multiplication problem.

2 SIZES: STANDARD US 8.5 × 11 & COMPOSITION NOTEBOOK



$$(2 \times 3) \times 4 = 2 \times (3 \times 4)$$

$$6 \times 4 = 2 \times 12$$

$$24 = 24$$

$$(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$$

$$4 \times 5 = (4 \times 5)$$

$$4 \times 5 = (4 \times 5)$$

$$a \times (b - c) = (a \times b) - (a \times c)$$

$$24 = 24$$

$$(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$$

$$4 \times 5 = (4 \times 5) - (4 \times 5)$$

$$a \times (b - c) = (a \times b) - (a \times c)$$

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STEP-BY-STEP POWERPOINT

PROPERTIES of MULTIPLICATION 13

COMMUTATIVE PROPERTY

The order of the factors does not change the product.

$$a \times b = b \times a$$

IDENTITY PROPERTY

The product of any number and one is that number.

$$b \times 1 = b \quad a \times 1 = a$$

ZERO PROPERTY

The product of any number and zero is zero.

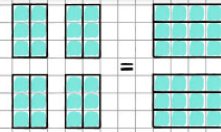
$$b \times 0 = 0 \quad a \times 0 = 0$$

DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY

It allows you to break down a multiplication problem into smaller parts.

$$4 \times 5 = (4 \times 3) + (4 \times 2)$$

$$a \times (b + c) = (a \times b) + (a \times c)$$



$$(2 \times 3) \times 4 = 2 \times (3 \times 4)$$

$$6 \times 4 = 2 \times 12$$

$$24 = 24$$

$$(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$$

$$4 \times 5 = (4 \times 6) - (4 \times 1)$$

$$20 = 24 - 4$$

$$a \times (b - c) = (a \times b) - (a \times c)$$

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MacBook Pro

PROPERTIES of MULTIPLICATION

13

Set 5

COMMUTATIVE PROPERTY

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$$3 \times 2 = 2 \times 3$$

$$b = b$$

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IDENTITY PROPERTY

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ZERO PROPERTY

The product of any number and zero is zero.

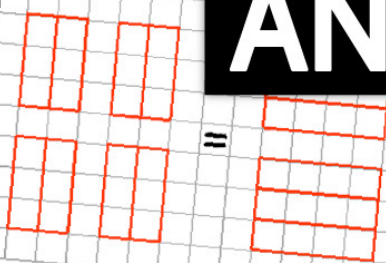
$$b \times 0 = 0 \quad a \times 0 = 0$$

DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY

Use a 100 chart

ASSOCIATIVE

The way factors are grouped does not change the product.



$$(2 \times 3) \times 4 = 2 \times (3 \times 4)$$

$$6 \times 4 = 2 \times 12$$

$$24 = 24$$

$$(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$$

DETAILED ANSWER KEY

$$4 \times 5 = (4 \times 3) + (4 \times 2)$$

$$a \times (b + c) = (a \times b) + (a \times c)$$



$$4 \times 5 = (4 \times 6) - (4 \times 1)$$

$$a \times (b - c) = (a \times b) - (a \times c)$$