

MATH SKETCH NOTES

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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!

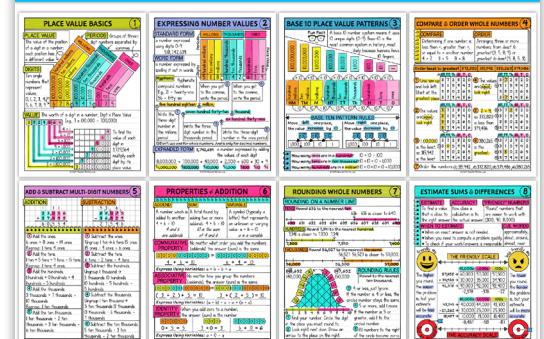
1. PowerPoint: Each sketch note page comes with a step-by-step PowerPoint that you can use to guide your students as they complete their notes.
2. Document Camera: Use a document camera to project a blank copy of the notes. Use the answer key provided to complete the note page in front of your students.

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

DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY
14
Set 5

$$a(b + c) = ab + ac$$

4 x 17 = (4 x 10) + (4 x 7)

4 x 20 = (4 x 20) - (4 x 3)

ADDITION

Distribute: to give out or to spread. You can spread multiplication over addition...

SUBTRACTION

You can also spread multiplication over subtraction.

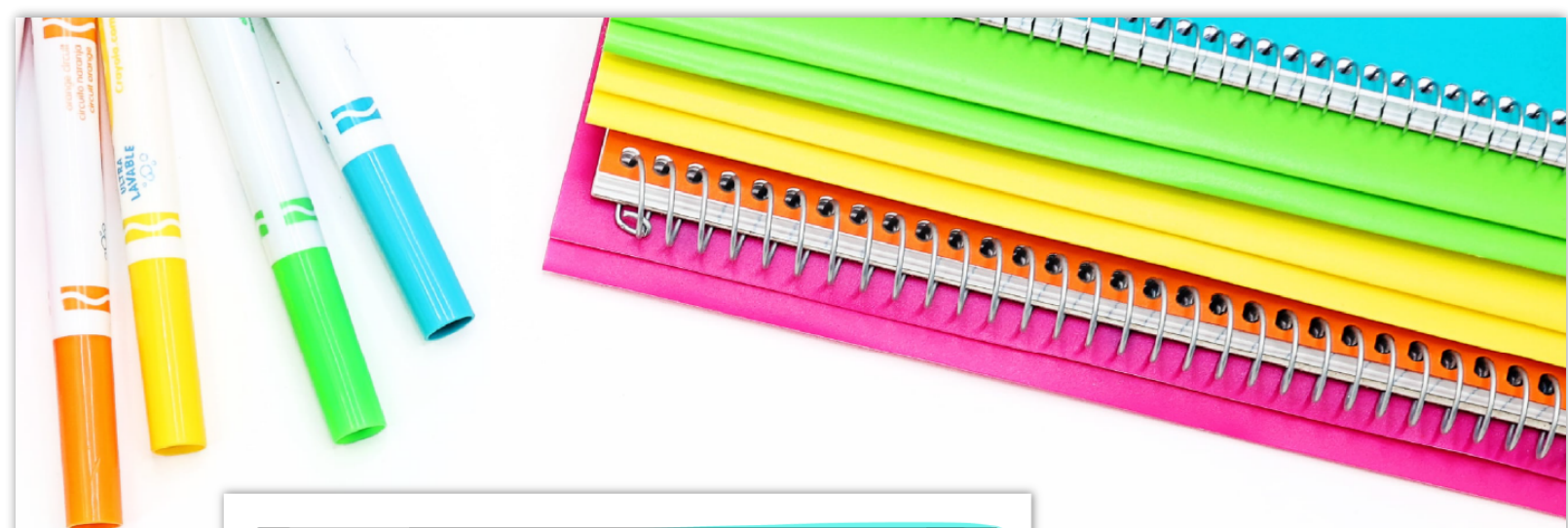
$$a(b - c) = ab - ac$$

APPLY OVER ADDITION

- 8 x 32 = (8 x 30) + (8 x 2)
- (50 x 9) + (6 x 9) = 56 x 9
- 23 x 6 = (20 x 6) + (3 x 6)
- (7 x 60) + (7 x 4) = 7 x 64

APPLY OVER SUBTRACTION

- 78 x 4 = (80 x 4) - (2 x 4)
- (30 x 9) - (2 x 9) = 28 x 9
- 60 x 7 = (60 x 7) - (2 x 7)
- (30 x 8) - (2 x 8) = 28 x 8



DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY 14
Set 5

$a(b + c) = ab + ac$

10 7

4

17

4

20

Distribute: to give out or to spread You can spread multiplication over addition...

$4 \times 17 = (4 \times 10) + (4 \times 7)$

$4 \times 20 = (4 \times 10) + (4 \times 10)$

You can also spread

DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY 14
Set 6

$a(b + c) = ab + ac$

10 7

4

17

4

Distribute: to give out or to spread You can spread multiplication over addition...

$4 \times 17 = (4 \times 10) + (4 \times 7)$

$4 \times 20 = (4 \times 10) + (4 \times 10)$

ADDITION

**2 SIZES: STANDARD US 8.5 × 11
& COMPOSITION NOTEBOOK**



$(50 \times 9) + (6 \times 9) = 56 \times 9$

$23 \times 6 = (20 \times 6) + (3 \times 6)$

$(7 \times 60) + (7 \times 4) = 7 \times 64$

$(3 \times 40) - (3 \times 1) = 3 \times 39$

$6 \times 36 = (6 \times 40) - (6 \times 4)$

$(30 \times 5) - (3 \times 5) = 27 \times 5$

STEP-BY-STEP POWERPOINT

DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY 14
Set 1

$a(b + c) = ab + ac$

Distribute: to give out or to spread. You can spread multiplication over addition.

$4 \times 17 = (4 \times 10) + (4 \times 7)$

$4 \times 20 = (4 \times 20) - (4 \times 3)$

You can also spread multiplication over subtraction.

$a(b - c) = ab - ac$

APPLY OVER ADDITION

- $8 \times 32 = (8 \times 30) + (8 \times 2)$
- $(50 \times 9) + (6 \times 9) = 56 \times 9$
- $23 \times 6 = (20 \times 6) + (3 \times 6)$
- $(7 \times 60) + (7 \times 4) = 7 \times 64$

APPLY OVER SUBTRACTION

- $18 \times 4 = (80 \times 4) - (2 \times 4)$
- $(3 \times 40) - (3 \times 1) = 3 \times 39$
- $6 \times 36 = (6 \times 40) - (6 \times 4)$
- $(30 \times 5) - (3 \times 5) = 27 \times 5$

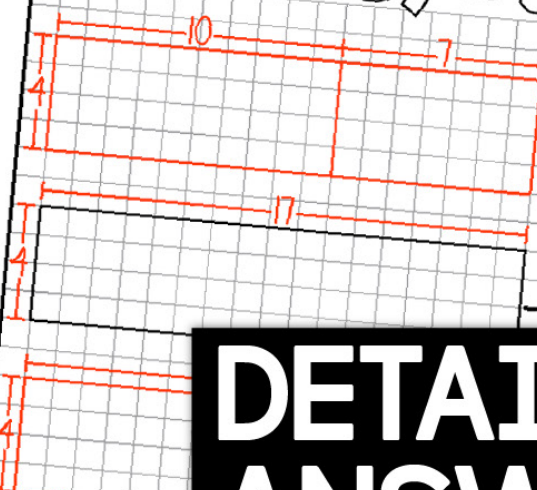
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DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY

14
Set 5

$$a(b+c) = ab+ac$$



Distribute: to give out or to spread You can spread multiplication over addition...

$$4 \times 17 = (4 \times 10) + (4 \times 7)$$

ADDITION

DETAILED ANSWER KEY

$$a(b-c) = ab-ac$$

APPLY OVER ADDITION

- $8 \times 32 = (8 \times 30) + (8 \times 2)$
- $(50 \times 9) + (6 \times 9) = 56 \times 9$
- $23 \times 6 = (20 \times 6) + (3 \times 6)$
- $(7 \times 60) + (7 \times 4) = 7 \times 64$

APPLY OVER SUBTRACTION

- $78 \times 4 = (80 \times 4) - (2 \times 4)$
- $(3 \times 40) - (3 \times 1) = 3 \times 39$
- $6 \times 36 = (6 \times 40) - (6 \times 4)$
- $(30 \times 5) - (3 \times 5) = 27 \times 5$