Math Center Activities for Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division

$4 + 7 =$	11
$9 - 3 =$	6
$8 \times 5 =$	40
$12 \div 6 =$	2

by 70 Times 7 Math

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Matching Games for Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division: Reproduce the matching cards on cardstock, laminate, and cut apart. Keep each set of cards in a separate Ziploc bag. (There should be a bag for the addition facts, a bag for the subtraction facts, a bag for the multiplication facts, a bag for the division facts, a bag for the addition equations, a bag for the subtraction equations, a bag for the multiplication equations, and a bag for the division equations.) When using the cards with addition facts, they are placed face down on the table, and a child chooses two cards in an attempt to match an addition problem, such as *2 + 2 = __*, with its sum. If the match is made, he/she would say, "2 + 2 = 4" while removing the cards. If a match is not made, the cards would be returned to their original positions. When using the equation cards, a student would try and match a problem such as *9 + __ = 13* with the missing addend. The number 4 would be the missing addend in this example because 9 + 4 = 13. The winner (the student with the greatest number of pairs after all cards have been removed) could be awarded a sticker to add to his or her incentive chart.

Using the Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, and Equation Matching Cards for Bingo games: Give each student one of the blank bingo mats. If addition is the focus, display one of the addition problem cards from the matching game on the classroom screen and identify the sum as a class (e.g., *2 + 2 = __*, *4 + 7 = __*). Students randomly fill in their grids with the sums. Give varying instructions so that everyone doesn't have the same exact numbers recorded on their mats. For example, "All the boys record this answer in one of the spaces on your bingo mat," "All the girls record this answer in one of the spaces," or "Everyone in the class record this answer in one of the spaces on your bingo mat." Continue until students have a number recorded in each space. During the game, the teacher displays one of the addition problem cards on the classroom screen, and students would use playing pieces to cover its sum on their grids. The winner could be awarded a sticker to add to his or her incentive chart.

Around the World: Two students from the class stand together, and the teacher holds up a flashcard showing an addition or subtraction problem (or a multiplication or division problem). The first child to verbally call out the correct answer would move to the next child in line for a second race, and the game would continue in this manner. As a variation, students could be instructed to say "the ***sum*** is ___" when giving the answer to an addition problem, "the ***difference*** is ___" when giving the answer to a subtraction problem, "the ***product*** is ___" when giving the answer to a multiplication problem, and "the ***quotient*** is ___" when giving the answer to a division problem. As an example, a student would call out "the sum is 11" when shown the *4 + 7 = __* card. Another variation to the game would be for students to identify the type of problem it is rather than the answer (*addition*, *subtraction* or *minus*, *multiplication*, or *division*). When shown the *3 × 3 = __* card, for instance, students would race to call out "multiplication."

Relay Game: Students line up in teams at the chalkboard for a relay game. The teacher might show a flashcard that reads *2 + 2 = _* or *_ + 2 = 6*, and the first team player to record *4* on the board would have a tally mark recorded under his group's name.

Addition Facts

0 + 0 =	0
1 + 0 =	1
1 + 1 =	2
2 + 1 =	3
2 + 2 =	4

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2 + 3 =	5
3 + 3 =	6
3 + 4 =	7
4 + 4 =	8
2 + 7 =	9

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5 + 5 =	10
4 + 7 =	11
6 + 6 =	12
7 + 6 =	13
7 + 7 =	14

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$9 + 6 =$	15
$8 + 8 =$	16
$8 + 9 =$	17
$9 + 9 =$	18

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Subtraction Facts

$4 - 4 =$	0
$6 - 5 =$	1
$8 - 6 =$	2
$5 - 2 =$	3
$7 - 3 =$	4

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$10 - 5 =$	5
$9 - 3 =$	6
$8 - 1 =$	7
$10 - 2 =$	8
$9 - 0 =$	9

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Multiplication Facts

$7 \times 0 =$	0
$1 \times 1 =$	1
$2 \times 1 =$	2
$3 \times 1 =$	3
$2 \times 2 =$	4

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$5 \times 1 =$	5
$2 \times 3 =$	6
$7 \times 1 =$	7
$4 \times 2 =$	8
$3 \times 3 =$	9

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$5 \times 2 =$	10
$3 \times 4 =$	12
$7 \times 2 =$	14
$5 \times 3 =$	15
$4 \times 4 =$	16

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$2 \times 9 =$	18
$5 \times 4 =$	20
$7 \times 3 =$	21
$3 \times 8 =$	24
$5 \times 5 =$	25

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$9 \times 3 =$	27
$7 \times 4 =$	28
$6 \times 5 =$	30
$8 \times 4 =$	32
$5 \times 7 =$	35

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$6 \times 6 =$	36
$8 \times 5 =$	40
$7 \times 6 =$	42
$5 \times 9 =$	45
$8 \times 6 =$	48

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$7 \times 7 =$	49
$6 \times 9 =$	54
$8 \times 7 =$	56
$7 \times 9 =$	63
$8 \times 8 =$	64

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$9 \times 8 =$	72
$9 \times 9 =$	81

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Division Facts

3 ÷ 3 =	1
12 ÷ 6 =	2
3 ÷ 1 =	3
8 ÷ 2 =	4
35 ÷ 7 =	5

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24 ÷ 4 =	6
56 ÷ 8 =	7
40 ÷ 5 =	8
81 ÷ 9 =	9

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Addition Equations

4 + __ = 4	0
__ + 8 = 9	1
5 + __ = 7	2
__ + 9 = 12	3
9 + __ = 13	4

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__ + 3 = 8	5
4 + __ = 10	6
__ + 4 = 11	7
6 + __ = 14	8
__ + 6 = 15	9

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Subtraction Equations

9 – ___ = 9	0
9 – ___ = 8	1
9 – ___ = 7	2
9 – ___ = 6	3
9 – ___ = 5	4

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9 – ___ = 4	5
9 – ___ = 3	6
9 – ___ = 2	7
9 – ___ = 1	8
9 – ___ = 0	9

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___ − 9 = 1	10
___ − 9 = 2	11
___ − 9 = 3	12
___ − 9 = 4	13
___ − 9 = 5	14

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___ − 9 = 6	15
___ − 9 = 7	16
___ − 9 = 8	17
___ − 9 = 9	18

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Multiplication Equations

$3 \times __ = 0$	0
$__ \times 5 = 5$	1
$7 \times __ = 14$	2
$__ \times 4 = 12$	3
$5 \times __ = 20$	4

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___ × 2 = 10	5
3 × ___ = 18	6
___ × 3 = 21	7
2 × ___ = 16	8
___ × 3 = 27	9

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Division Equations

5 ÷ ___ = 5	1
4 ÷ ___ = 2	2
9 ÷ ___ = 3	3
8 ÷ ___ = 2	4
35 ÷ ___ = 7	5

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36 ÷ ___ = 6	6
49 ÷ ___ = 7	7
24 ÷ ___ = 3	8
18 ÷ ___ = 2	9
___ ÷ 2 = 5	10

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___ ÷ 3 = 4	12
___ ÷ 7 = 2	14
___ ÷ 5 = 3	15
___ ÷ 4 = 4	16
___ ÷ 6 = 3	18

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___ ÷ 4 = 5	20
___ ÷ 3 = 7	21
___ ÷ 6 = 4	24
___ ÷ 5 = 5	25
___ ÷ 9 = 3	27

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___ ÷ 7 = 4	28
___ ÷ 5 = 6	30
___ ÷ 8 = 4	32
___ ÷ 9 = 4	36
___ ÷ 8 = 5	40

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___ ÷ 6 = 7	42
___ ÷ 9 = 5	45
___ ÷ 8 = 6	48
___ ÷ 6 = 9	54
___ ÷ 7 = 8	56

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___ ÷ 7 = 9	63
___ ÷ 8 = 8	64
___ ÷ 8 = 9	72
___ ÷ 9 = 9	81

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BINGO		

BINGO		

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Name: _____

Dice Addition

Directions: Roll a pair of dice. Count the dots on one dice and record the number in the space before the addition sign (+). Count the dots on the second dice and record the number in the space after the addition sign. Count the dots from both dice and record the answer after the equal sign. Use three dice for the bottom equation with three spaces before the equal sign.

_____ + _____ = _____

_____ + _____ = _____

_____ + _____ = _____

_____ + _____ = _____

_____ + _____ + _____ = _____

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