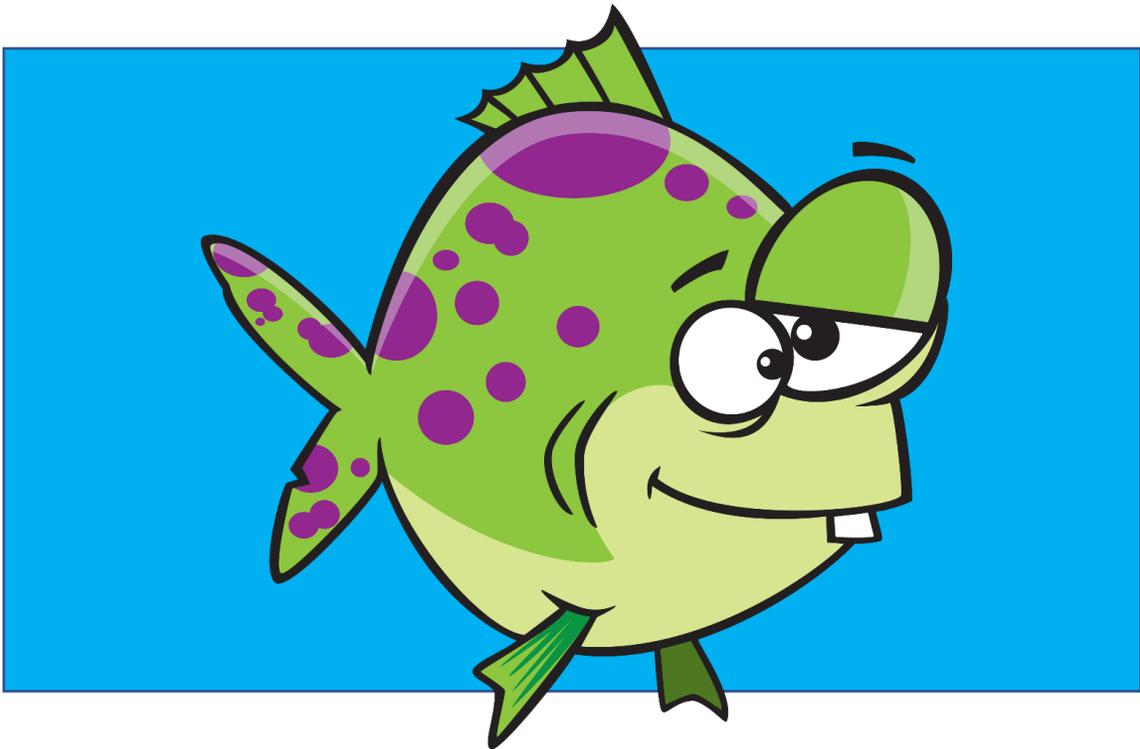


THE RAINBOW FISH

JOURNAL JOURNEYS

MATH, MEASURING & MORE



SOLVING PROBLEMS IN THE SEA

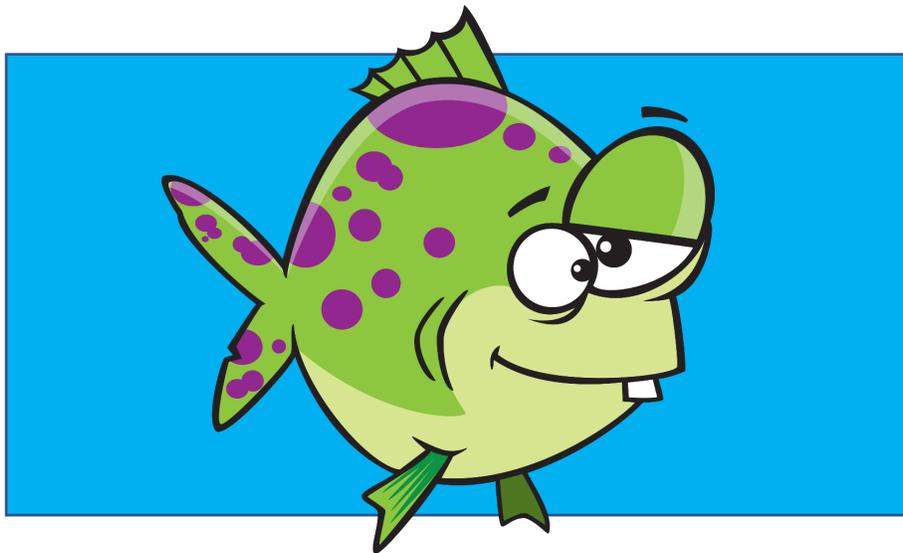
Developed by Cherry Carl

Illustrations by Ron Leishman

Journal Journeys

Solving Problems in the Sea

1. Cut one story problem and paste it into your journal.
2. Use drawings, words, or symbols to explain your thinking.
3. Write a sentence that answers the question of the day for each math story problem.



Rainbow Fish collects seashells and he has 43 of them. How many more does he need to have 65 in all? Show one way to solve the problem.

Write a sentence that answers the question in this math story problem.



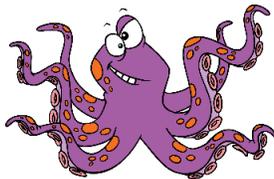
Starfish had a total of 62 gold coins that he found at the bottom of the sea. He gave some to his friend, Little Blue. Now he has 48. How many coins did he give to Little Blue? Show one way to solve the problem.

Write a sentence that answers the question in this math story problem.



Octopus collects soda bottles. He has 57 bottles in his collection. 29 bottles are from Mexico. The rest are from Canada. How many are from Canada? Show one way to solve the problem.

Write a sentence that answers the question in this math story problem.



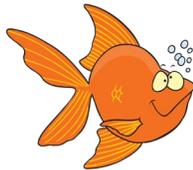
Little Blue Fish has 86 seashells. Octopus has 49 seashells. How many more shells does Little Blue have than Octopus? Show one way to solve the problem.

Write a sentence that answers the question in this math story problem.



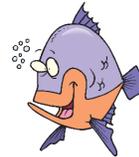
Goldie has 6 bags of coins in her collection. Each bag has 15 coins. How many coins does she have? Show one way to solve the problem.

Write a sentence that answers the question in this math story problem.



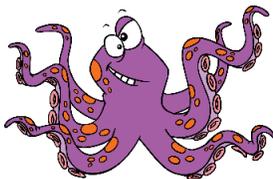
Happy Harry has 45 seashells to put into bags for the Super Sale of the Sea on Saturday. He wants to put 9 seashells into each bag. How many bags will he need for all of his seashells?

Write a sentence that answers the question in this math story problem.



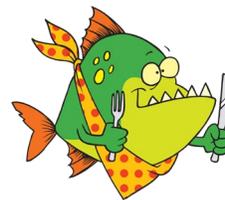
Octopus has 36 bottles to take to the Recycler. He has 4 bags. He wants to put the same number of seashells into each bag. How many seashells will he put into each bag? Show one way to solve the problem.

Write a sentence that answers the question in this math story problem.



Twelve (12) fish equally share three (3) submarine sandwiches. How much does each fish get?

Write a sentence that answers the question in this math story problem.



Clyde, the colorful fish, has 360 coins in his collection. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the coins are pennies. How many coins are pennies?

Write a sentence that answers the question in this math story problem.



$\frac{1}{2}$ of Clyde's coins are from Mexico. How many coins are from Mexico?

Write a sentence that answers the question in this math story problem.

Rainbow Fish is having a party and invited his fish friends. They could either sit at a table where 4 friends equally share a small cake or they could sit at a table where 5 friends equally share a small cake. At which table would they get more cake?

Write a sentence that answers the question in this math story problem.



Little Blue Fish goes to school every day and has to swim $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to get there. Little Yellow has to swim $\frac{3}{8}$ of a mile to school. Who has the longest swim?

Write a sentence that answers the question in this math story problem.



SUMS IN THE SEA

$5 + 1 =$ $3 + 3 =$ $4 + 6 =$ $6 + 8 =$ $5 + 7 =$

$1 + 7 =$ $3 + 4 =$ $5 + 5 =$ $3 + 9 =$ $5 + 9 =$

$1 + 9 =$ $3 + 6 =$ $3 + 7 =$ $9 + 3 =$ $8 + 6 =$

$4 + 2 =$ $0 + 9 =$ $2 + 8 =$ $8 + 7 =$ $9 + 9 =$

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

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

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

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

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

$2 + 7 =$ $6 + 4 =$ $7 + 5 =$ $8 + 5 =$ $5 + 8 =$

Use a timer and see how many problems you can solve in one minute. Have your mom or dad check for accuracy. Try this three times and see how much faster you can get!

TIMES TABLES IN THE TIDES

$1 \times 5 =$ $6 \times 2 =$ $5 \times 5 =$ $0 \times 6 =$ $4 \times 9 =$

$2 \times 3 =$ $2 \times 9 =$ $5 \times 3 =$ $4 \times 4 =$ $6 \times 3 =$

$3 \times 0 =$ $2 \times 7 =$ $6 \times 5 =$ $7 \times 4 =$ $7 \times 3 =$

$2 \times 4 =$ $7 \times 2 =$ $5 \times 6 =$ $6 \times 4 =$ $4 \times 8 =$

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

$5 \times 2 =$ $2 \times 8 =$ $5 \times 8 =$ $4 \times 6 =$ $3 \times 6 =$

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

$2 \times 5 =$ $3 \times 5 =$ $5 \times 9 =$ $8 \times 4 =$ $9 \times 3 =$

$3 \times 2 =$ $4 \times 5 =$ $5 \times 7 =$ $3 \times 3 =$ $3 \times 7 =$

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

Use a timer and see how many problems you can solve in one minute. Have your mom or dad check for accuracy. Try this three times and see how much faster you can get!

DIVIDING IN THE DEEP

$4 \div 2 =$ $40 \div 5 =$ $21 \div 3 =$ $56 \div 7 =$ $36 \div 9 =$

$10 \div 2 =$ $15 \div 5 =$ $32 \div 4 =$ $35 \div 7 =$ $48 \div 8 =$

$20 \div 4 =$ $30 \div 5 =$ $27 \div 3 =$ $27 \div 9 =$ $42 \div 7 =$

$14 \div 2 =$ $45 \div 5 =$ $24 \div 3 =$ $54 \div 6 =$ $64 \div 8 =$

$25 \div 5 =$ $12 \div 3 =$ $36 \div 4 =$ $36 \div 6 =$ $72 \div 8 =$

$18 \div 2 =$ $16 \div 4 =$ $30 \div 6 =$ $40 \div 8 =$ $63 \div 9 =$

$5 \div 5 =$ $24 \div 4 =$ $18 \div 6 =$ $56 \div 8 =$ $63 \div 7 =$

$16 \div 2 =$ $18 \div 3 =$ $28 \div 7 =$ $49 \div 7 =$ $81 \div 9 =$

$12 \div 6 =$ $9 \div 3 =$ $32 \div 8 =$ $42 \div 6 =$ $48 \div 6 =$

$35 \div 5 =$ $28 \div 4 =$ $21 \div 7 =$ $45 \div 9 =$ $54 \div 9 =$

Use a timer and see how many problems you can solve in one minute. Have your mom or dad check for accuracy. Try this three times and see how much faster you can get!

COUNTING WITH CLAMS



2, 4, 6, 8,
10, 12, 14,
16, 18, 20



3, 6, 9, 12,
15, 18, 21,
24, 27, 30



4, 8, 12, 16,
20, 24, 28,
32, 36, 40

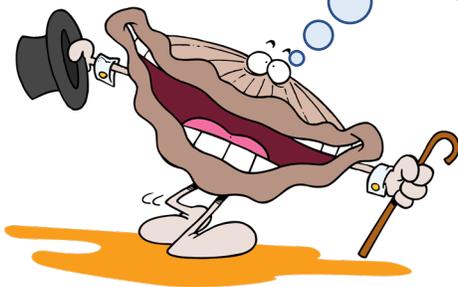


5, 10, 15, 20,
25, 30, 35,
40, 45, 50

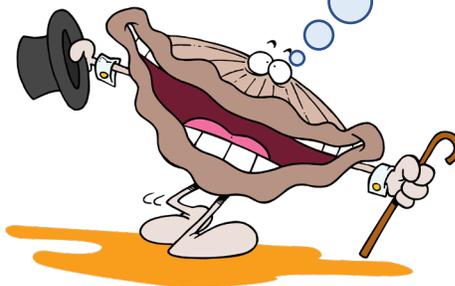
Build your fluency and knowledge of multiples by reading and rereading the speech bubbles of the counting clams.

MORE COUNTING WITH CLAMS

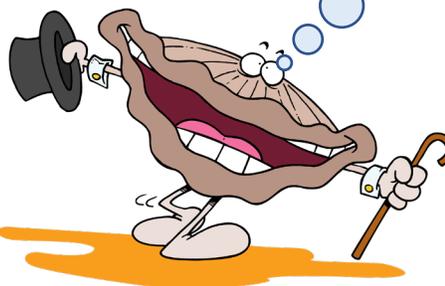
6, 12, 18, 24,
30, 36, 42,
48, 54, 60



7, 14, 21, 28,
35, 42, 49,
56, 63, 70



8, 16, 24, 32,
40, 48, 56,
64, 72, 80



9, 18, 27, 36,
45, 54, 63,
72, 81, 90



Build your fluency and knowledge of multiples by reading and rereading the speech bubbles of the counting clams.

COUNTING WITH CLAMS

2		6		10			16		20
3	6				18	21			
4		12		20			32		
5			20		30			45	
6	12			30		42	48		
7		21	28			49			70
8	16			40			64	72	
9		27			54				90

Fill in the blanks in the counting by multiples chart.

