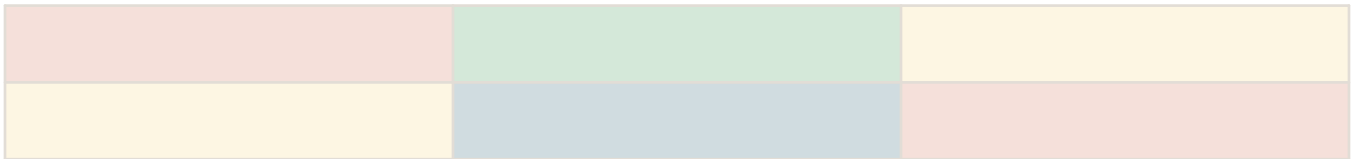


# Alex's Summer Packet

Week 1 | June 23–27, 2026



Welcome to Week 1 of your summer learning adventure!  
This packet has math worksheets, a reading passage, a science lab,  
a writing prompt, and a progress tracker. Scan the QR code on  
any page to visit the interactive version on your dashboard.

**Have fun learning!**

This Week's Checklist	
■ Math Worksheet (Pages 2–4)	■ Reading Passage (Page 5)
■ Science Lab (Page 6)	■ Writing Prompt (Page 7)
■ Progress Tracker (Page 8)	■ Parent Signature



Scan for your interactive dashboard: <https://hub17.pages.dev/summer-2026/math-mastery/>

## Weekly Calendar: June 23–27, 2026

Day	Math	Reading	Science	Writing	Extra
<b>Monday</b>	Math Worksheet	Reading Passage	Science Lab	Writing Prompt	Review & Coins
<b>Tuesday</b>	Math Game Online	Reading + Questions	Outdoor Exploration	Journal Entry	Choice Board
<b>Wednesday</b>	Math Worksheet	Reading Passage	Science Observation	Creative Writing	Review & Coins
<b>Thursday</b>	Math Practice	Reading + Vocab	Hands-On Activity	Writing Prompt	Choice Board
<b>Friday</b>	Math Review	Reading Passage	Science Lab	Final Draft	Weekly Celebration

**Notes:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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## Daily Choice Board

Pick one activity from each row every day!

Build a model	Draw a diagram	Write a poem	Make a video
Cook a recipe	Do a puzzle	Read aloud	Go for a walk
Play a math game	Write a letter	Do a science experiment	Draw a comic
Build with blocks	Listen to a podcast	Plant a seed	Dance to music

### My Choices This Week:

Day 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Day 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Day 3: \_\_\_\_\_

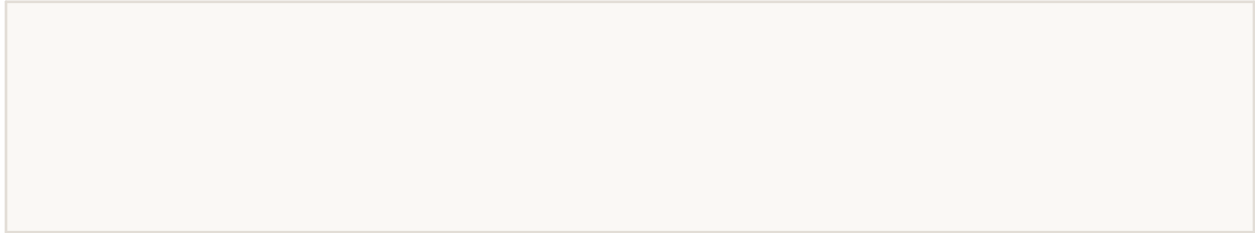
Day 4: \_\_\_\_\_

Day 5: \_\_\_\_\_

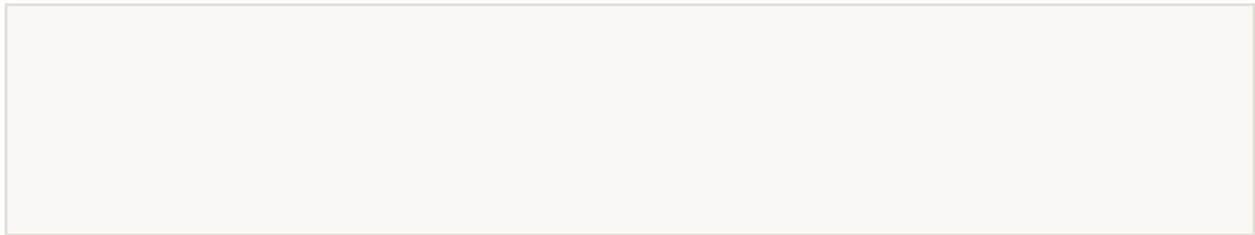
## Math: Multiplication: Area Models & Multi-Digit

### Page 1 — Concrete (Visual Models)

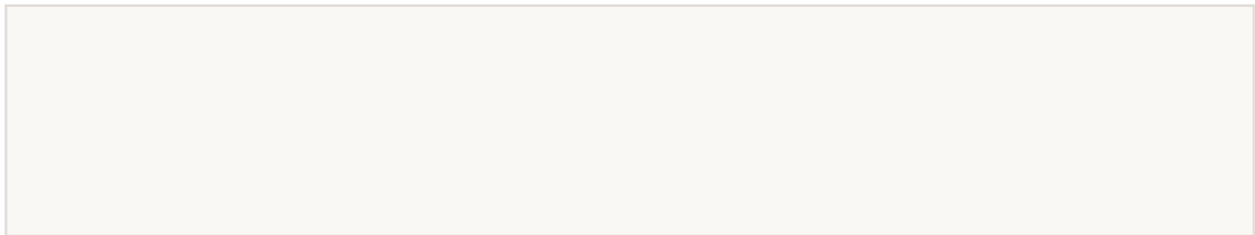
1. Draw a rectangle with length 24 and width 13. Divide it into parts to show  $24 \times 13 = (20 \times 13) + (4 \times 13)$ . Shade and label each part.



2. Use an area model to solve  $36 \times 25$ . Break 36 into 30 and 6. Break 25 into 20 and 5. Fill in all four parts.



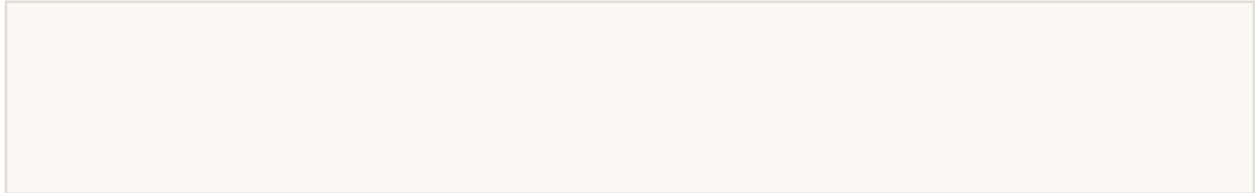
3. Draw an array of dots to show 4 rows of 17. Circle groups to show  $(4 \times 10) + (4 \times 7)$ .



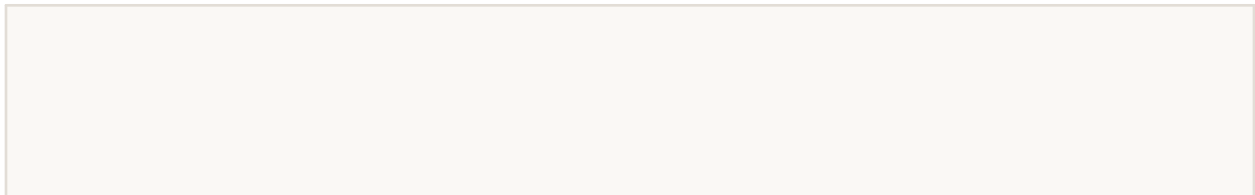
## Math: Multiplication: Area Models & Multi-Digit

### Page 2 — Pictorial (Diagrams & Models)

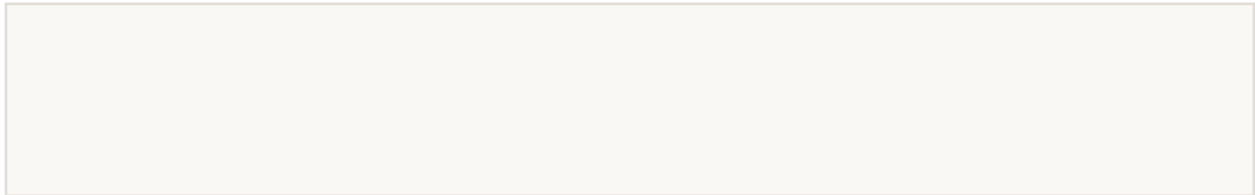
1. Use a tape diagram to solve: A school has 18 classrooms. Each classroom has 24 desks. How many desks total? Draw the diagram and solve.



2. On a number line, show  $15 \times 8$  by making 8 jumps of 15. Label each jump.



3. Draw an area model for  $42 \times 31$ . Label each partial product and write the final answer.



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## Math: Multiplication: Area Models & Multi-Digit

### Page 3 — Abstract & Word Problems

1.  $24 \times 36 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2.  $53 \times 17 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3.  $48 \times 29 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4.  $67 \times 42 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5.  $75 \times 38 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

### WORD PROBLEMS:

6. A bakery makes 48 cupcakes per batch. They bake 15 batches. How many cupcakes total?  
Show your work.

7. A train travels 67 miles per hour for 12 hours. How far does it travel? Show your work.

8. A movie theater has 24 rows with 36 seats each. How many seats total? Show your work.

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## The Golden Age of Athens

At the end of the Greco-Persian wars, the city of Athens was in ruins. Despite this setback, a great Athenian named Pericles inspired the people of Athens to rebuild their city. Under his leadership, Athens entered its Golden Age, a period of peace and wealth. Between 479 and 431 B.C.E., Athens was the artistic and cultural center of Greece.

Pericles believed that Athens was a model in culture and government for all the Greek city-states. He encouraged creativity in all of the arts, including music and drama. He was an avid supporter of democracy and created reforms to encourage its growth. He believed that all citizens had an equal right to participate in government.

Ancient Athens was a city of great contrasts. The city's public spaces and buildings were large and stately, but many people lived in small, uncomfortable houses made of mud bricks. The homes of poor families were very simple, while the wealthier people had larger houses with rooms surrounding a central courtyard.

On the acropolis, the hill above the city, the Athenians built magnificent temples as earthly homes for their gods and goddesses. The most famous temple was the Parthenon, built in honor of the goddess Athena. The Parthenon was constructed with rows of tall columns and decorated with sculptures called friezes.

The ancient Greeks excelled in drama, the art of the theater. Attending the theater was a regular part of Athenian life. The Theater of Dionysus in Athens could hold as many as 17,000 spectators. Greek plays developed out of songs and dances performed at harvest time to honor Dionysus, the god of merriment.

There were no women actors in ancient Greece. Men played all characters, both male and female, and wore masks decorated to show emotions. Plays were often a form of competition. Judges selected winners in four categories: tragic playwright, comic playwright, leading tragic actor, and leading comic actor. Winners were crowned with olive leaves.

One of the greatest philosophers in Athens was Socrates. He encouraged people to question the very things they thought they knew. He taught by asking questions such as, 'What makes a good life?' and 'What is truth?' This constant questioning brought Socrates into trouble. His enemies accused him of dishonoring the gods and leading young people into error.

In 399 B.C.E., Socrates was brought to trial. The jury found him guilty and sentenced him to death. He died by drinking hemlock, a poisonous plant. Socrates inspired many other thinkers, especially his student Plato, who in turn taught another great philosopher, Aristotle.

**Comprehension Questions (Answer below each question)**

**Comprehension Check: What was one major reform Pericles introduced in Athens?**

- a) He banned all non-citizens from public meetings.
- b) He paid salaries for men who held public office.
- c) He made the king the only ruler.
- d) He destroyed all temples to build walls.

Your answer (circle one or write your own): \_\_\_\_\_

**Vocabulary Spotlight: The word democracy appears in the chunk above. Based on context, what does 'democracy' mean? (Hint: citizens participate equally in government)**

Your answer:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Connection: What does it mean to you that poor citizens could now serve in government? How is that different from only rich people making rules?**

Your answer:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Comprehension Check: What was the Parthenon?**

- a) A theater where plays were performed.
- b) A temple built to honor Athena.
- c) A marketplace for trading goods.
- d) A school for training athletes.

Your answer (circle one or write your own): \_\_\_\_\_

**Vocabulary Spotlight: The word acropolis appears in the chunk above. The acropolis is described as 'the hill above the city' where temples were built. What does 'acropolis' literally mean based on context?**

Your answer:

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**Connection: Would you rather live in a small mud-brick house near the agora or a wealthy courtyard house? Why?**

Your answer:

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**Comprehension Check: Why did Greek actors wear masks?**

- a) To protect themselves from the sun.
- b) To show the audience a character's emotions.
- c) To hide their faces because they were criminals.
- d) To make their voices louder.

Your answer (circle one or write your own): \_\_\_\_\_

**Vocabulary Spotlight: The word spectators appears in the chunk above. If 17,000 spectators could fit in the theater, what does 'spectators' mean?**

Your answer:

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**Connection: Have you ever seen a play or performance? What did the actors use to show emotion?**

Your answer:

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**Comprehension Check: What happened to Socrates after his trial?**

- a) He escaped to another city-state.
- b) He was sentenced to death and drank poison.

- c) He became the king of Athens.
- d) He stopped teaching philosophy forever.

Your answer (circle one or write your own): \_\_\_\_\_

**Vocabulary Spotlight:** The word **philosopher** appears in the chunk above. A philosopher is someone who loves wisdom and asks deep questions. Socrates asked 'What is truth?' What kind of person does that make him?

Your answer:

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**Connection:** Socrates believed asking questions was the best way to learn. Do you agree? Why or why not?

Your answer:

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## Science Lab: Floating Egg Experiment

### Materials Needed:

- 1 egg
- 2 clear glasses
- Water
- Salt
- Spoon

### Procedure:

1. Fill both glasses halfway with water.
2. Add 6 tablespoons of salt to one glass. Stir until dissolved.
3. Gently place an egg in each glass.
4. Observe: Which egg floats? Which sinks?
5. Record your observations below.

### Observation Log

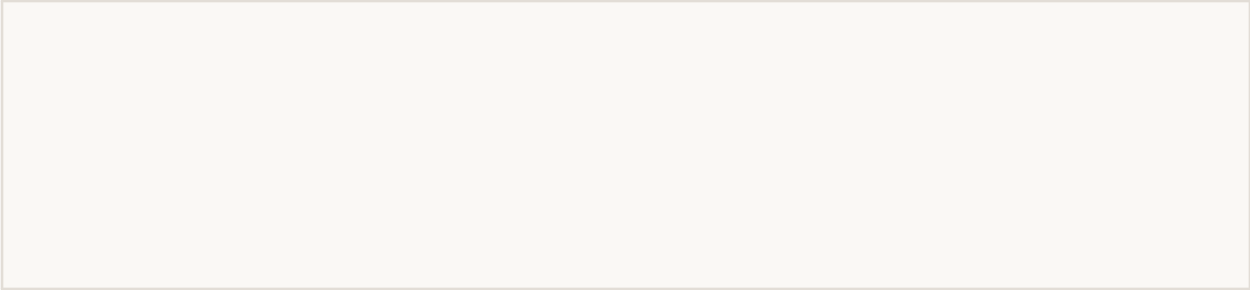
What happened to the egg in plain water? \_\_\_\_\_

What happened to the egg in salt water? \_\_\_\_\_

Why do you think the salt water made a difference? \_\_\_\_\_

What other liquids could you test? \_\_\_\_\_

### Draw what you observed:





## Weekly Progress Tracker

**Coin Tracker — Earn coins by completing each section!**

Activity	Completed	Coins Earned
Math Worksheet	■	■■■
Reading Passage	■	■■■
Science Lab	■	■■■
Writing Prompt	■	■■■
Choice Board (3 days)	■	■■
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>14 coins</b>

### Weekly Reflection

What was your favorite activity this week? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What was the hardest thing? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What do you want to learn next week? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Parent / Guardian Signature

Signed by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Parent Notes:

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