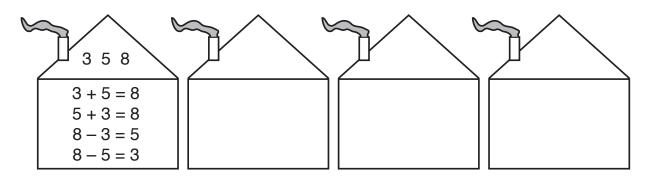
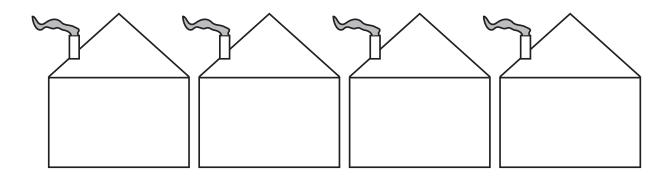
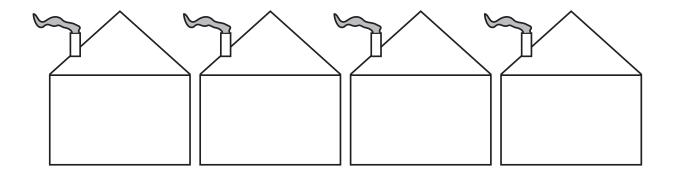
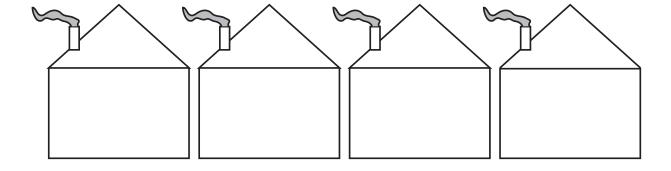
Fact Family Houses



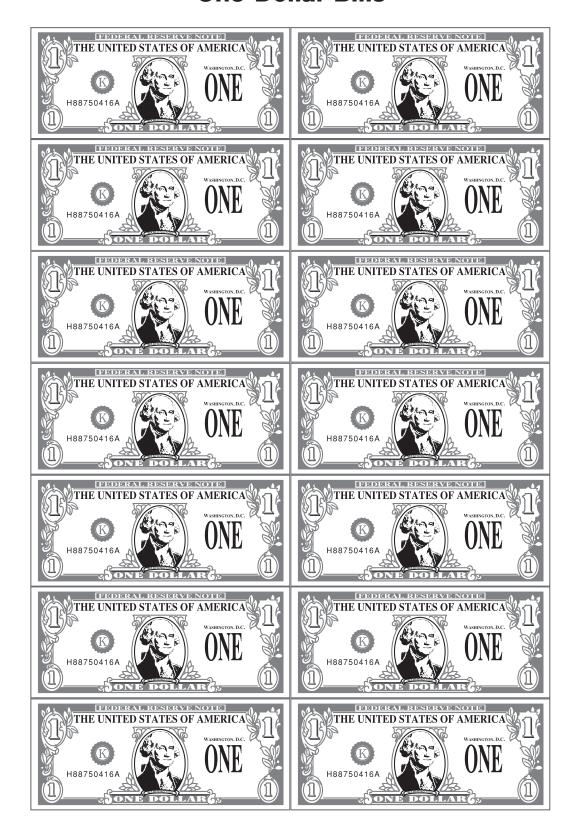






For use with Investigation 4, and Lessons 4, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 22, 30, and 48

One-Dollar Bills



For use with Investigation 4, and Lessons 4, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, and 48

Ten-Dollar Bills



Lessons 4, 8, 9, 13, 14, and 15

One Hundred-Dollar Bills



For use with Lessons 14 and 30

Using Money Manipulatives





























































Money







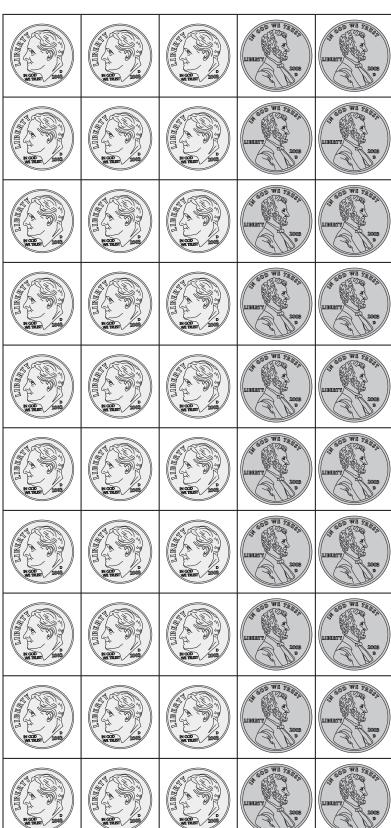












Quarters

quarter LIBERTY DOLLAR	quarter LIBERTY THE DOLLAR	quarter LIBERTY LIBERT
quarter LIBERTY 4	quarter LIBERTY 4	quarter LIBERTY 14
quarter LIBERTY 4	quarter LIBERTY 14	quarter LIBERTY 14
quarter LIBERTY 4	quarter LIBERTY 1 4	quarter LIBERTY 14
quarter LIBERTY 4	quarter LIBERTY 4	quarter LIBERTY 14
quarter LIBERTY 1	quarter LIBERTY D 1	quarter LIBERTY THE DOLLAR

For use with Investigation 4, and Lessons 22 and 30

Dimes

dime $\frac{1}{10}$	dime $\frac{1}{10}$	dime $\frac{1}{10}$
dime $\frac{1}{10}$	dime $\frac{1}{10}$	dime $\frac{1}{10}$
dime $\frac{1}{10}$	dime $\frac{1}{10}$	dime $\frac{1}{10}$
dime $\frac{1}{10}$	dime $\frac{1}{10}$	dime $\frac{1}{10}$
dime $\frac{1}{10}$	dime $\frac{1}{10}$	dime $\frac{1}{10}$
dime $\frac{1}{10}$	dime $\frac{1}{10}$	dime $\frac{1}{10}$
dime $\frac{1}{10}$	dime $\frac{1}{10}$	dime $\frac{1}{10}$

Pennies

penny	1 100	penny	1 100	penny	1 100 ms 73 8 9	penny	1 100
penny	1 100	penny	1 100	penny	1 100 ms 178 ms 1 100	penny	1 100
penny	1 100						
penny	1 100	penny	1 100	penny	1 100	penny	1 100 miles
penny	1000 Table	penny	LIMITET TO ADDRESS OF THE PARTY	penny	1 100 ms 748 ms 1000 m	penny	1 100
penny	1 100 mil 12 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	penny	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	penny	100 mx 72 max 72	penny	100 will record 100
penny	1 100	penny	LINEATY Sade 100	penny	Tools will represent the second secon	penny	LINIBERTY ASSOCIATION TO THE PROPERTY ASSOCIATION TO THE P
penny	1000 1 10		1 100	penny	1 100 1 1 1 100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	penny	1 100 1 100
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	penny	NA TEACH		A COD ME LEGIS		SO WI TREE
penny	1 100	penny	1 100	penny	1 100 WE TREET	penny	1 100

For use with Lessons 4, 8, and 9

Place-Value Template

	seuo	
Place-Value Template	tens	
	hundreds	

Place Value Charts

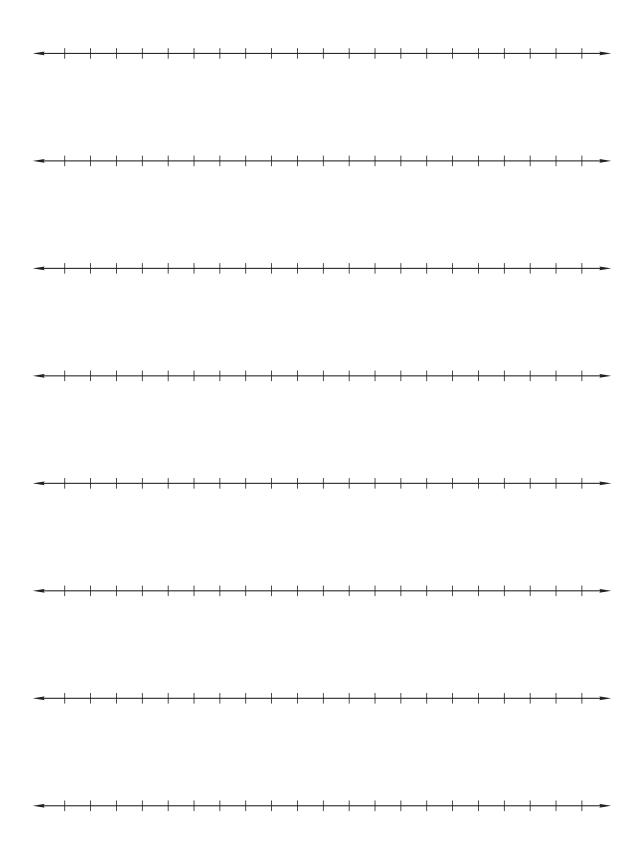
	hundred billions	
	ten billions	
	billions	
,		
	hundred millions	hundred thousands
	ten millions	ten thousands
	millions	thousands
,	,	
	hundred thousands	hundreds
	ten thousands	tens
	thousands	ones
,		
	hundreds	
	tens	
	ones	

Billions		ľ	Million	ıs		Th	ousar	nds		Un	its (O	nes)
hundreds tens ones	 billions comma 	hundreds	tens	ones	 millions comma 	hundreds	tens	ones	thousands comma	hundreds	tens	ones

Checks

		0001
My Street My Town, USA	DATE	
PAY TO THE ORDER OF	\$	
		_ DOLLARS
* MY BANK		
Memo		
THIS CHECK IS NONNEGOTIABLE, FOR EDUCATION	N PURPOSES ONLY	
		0002
My Street My Town, USA	DATE	
PAY TO THE ORDER OF	\$	
Chiberton		DOLLARS
* MY BANK		_ DOLLAIIG
Memo		
THIS CHECK IS NONNEGOTIABLE, FOR EDUCATION	N PURPOSES ONLY	
		0003
My Street My Town, USA	DATE	
PAY TO THE ORDER OF	\$	
		_ DOLLARS
* MY BANK		
Memo		
THIS CHECK IS NONNEGOTIABLE, FOR EDUCATION	N PURPOSES ONLY	

Number Lines



Temperature Table

- Collect temperature readings and record your data in the table.
- Remember to give your table a title.
- Subtract the afternoon temperature from the morning temperature to find the difference.

(Title)

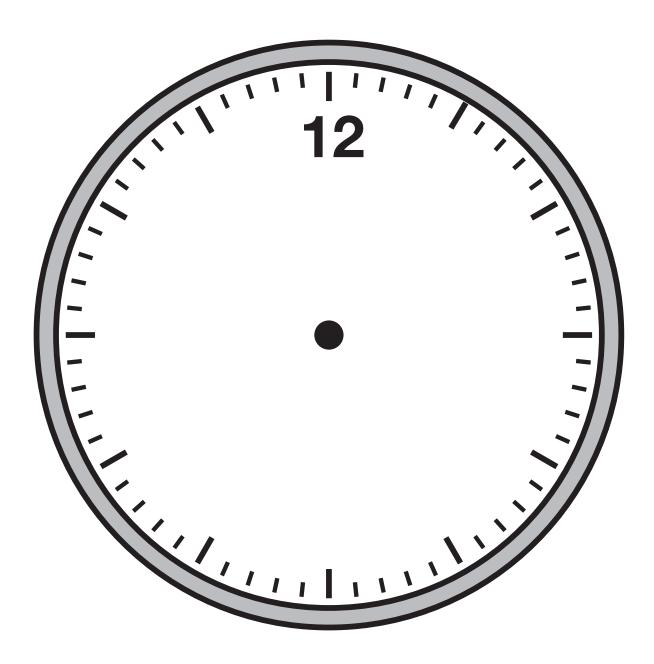
	Morning Temperature (°)	Afternoon Temperature (°)	Difference (°)
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Friday			

At the end of the week, write two conclusions about the temperature data you collected.

Celsius and Fahrenheit Thermometers

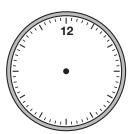
For use with Lessons 19, 27, and 89

Clock Face

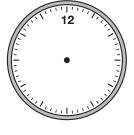


and 27

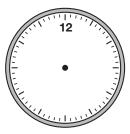
Clocks



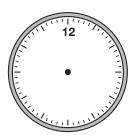
Time _____



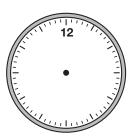
Time _____



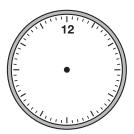
Time _____



Time _____



Time _____



Time _____

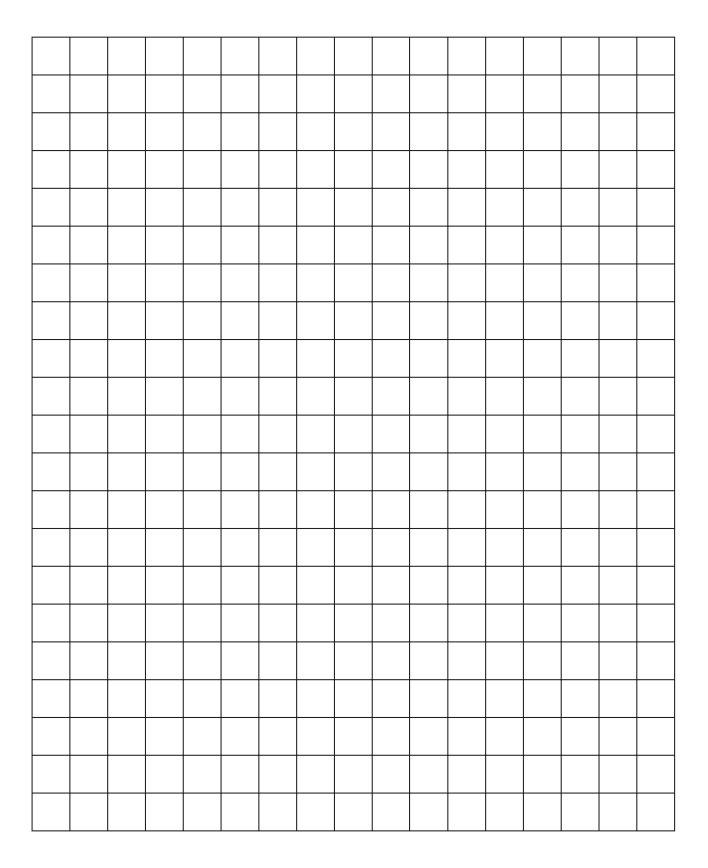
Ruler

cm 1 2					'				
inch	1	2	1	 3		4	1	 5	6

Multiplication Table

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	0	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	0	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	0	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	0	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	0	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

1-Centimeter Grid

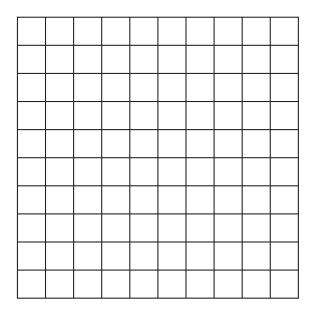


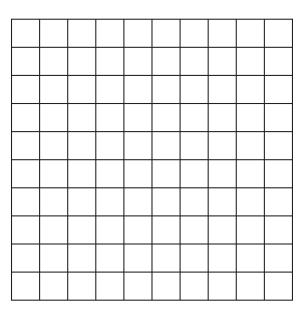


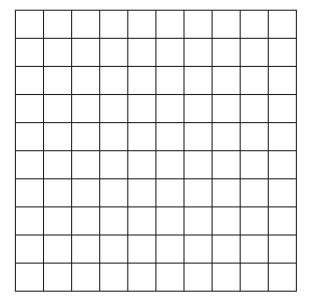
1-Inch Grid

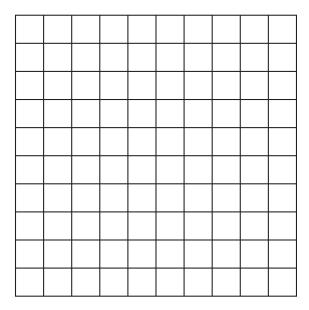
For use with Investigations 4b, 5, and 9, and Lessons 9, 43, and 50

Base Ten Squares



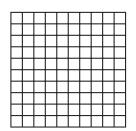




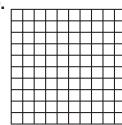


Unit Squares

28.



29.



Fraction: _____

Decimal: _____

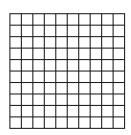
Words: _____

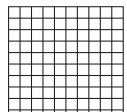
Fraction: _____

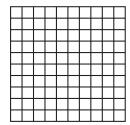
Decimal: _____

Words: _____

30.





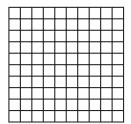


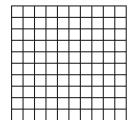
Mixed Number: _____

Decimal: _____

Words: _____

31.





Fraction: _____

Decimal: _____

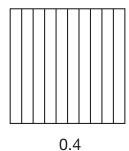
Fraction: _____

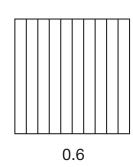
Decimal: _____

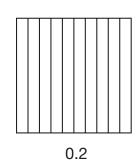
32. Connect: _____

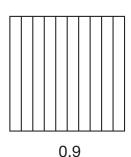
Adding and Subtracting Decimals, Part 1

a. Shade these grids to represent the given decimal numbers.









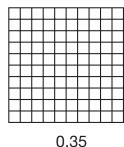
1. Compare: 0.4 () 0.6

2. Add the two largest decimal numbers.

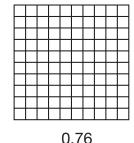
3. Write a subtractions fact of the two smallest decimal numbers. _____

4. Arrange all four decimal numbers in order from least to greatest.

b. Shade these four unit squares to represent the given decimal numbers.



0.23



0.18

1. Compare: 035 () 0.23

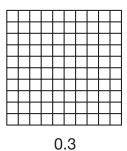
2. Write an addition fact using the two smallest decimal numbers. _____

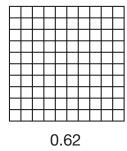
3. Write a subtraction fact using the largest and the smallest decimal numbers.

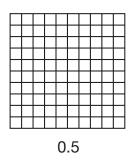
4. Arrange all four decimal numbers in order from least to greatest.

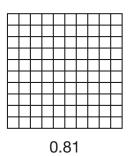
Adding and Subtracting Decimals, Part 2

1. Shade these grids to represent the given decimal numbers.



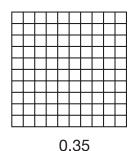




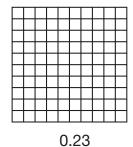


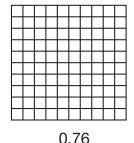
- a. Write each decimal as a fraction.
- **b.** Choose two of the numbers and write a comparison statement using fractions, _____ and then using decimal numbers. _____
- **c.** Write the numbers in order from least to greatest using fractions, _____ and then using decimal numbers. _____
- d. Select two of the decimal numbers and add them together. _____
- e. Subtract one of the decimal numbers from another decimal number.

2. Shade these grids to represent the given decimal numbers.



0.18



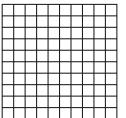


- **a.** Compare: 035 () 0.23
- **b.** Write an addition fact using two of the decimal numbers. _____
- c. Write a subtraction fact using two of the decimal numbers.
- d. Arrange all four numbers in order from least to greatest.

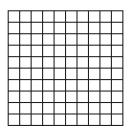
Percent

Each big square is divided into 100 small squares. So each small square is $\frac{1}{100}$, or 1%, of the big square.

- 1. a. Shade 5% of the big square.
 - **b.** What percent of the big square is not shaded? __



- 2. a. Shade 33% of the big square.
 - **b.** What percent of the big square is not shaded? ____

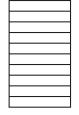


Each of these rectangles is divided into 10 parts. So each part is $\frac{1}{10}$ that is 10%, of the whole rectangle.

- **3. a.** Starting from the bottom, shade 10% of the rectangle.
 - **b.** What percent of the rectangle is not shaded? _____

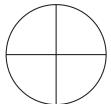


- **4. a.** Starting from the bottom, shade 70% of the rectangle.
 - **b.** What percent of the rectangle is not shaded? _____

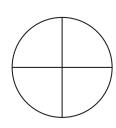


Each whole circle represents 100%.

- **5. a.** Shade 50% of the circle.
 - **b.** What percent of the rectangle is not shaded? _____



- 6. a. Shade 75% of the circle.
 - **b.** What percent of the rectangle is not shaded?

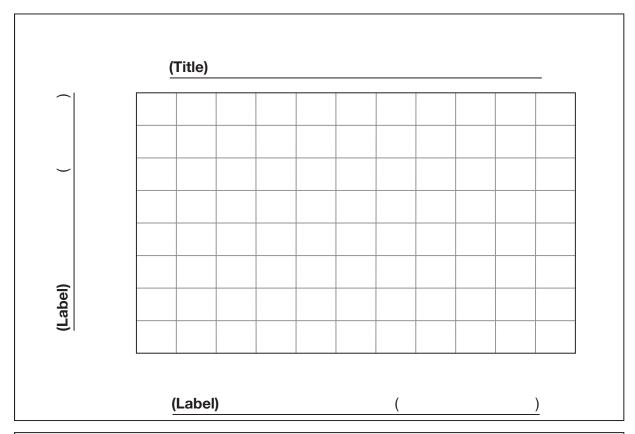


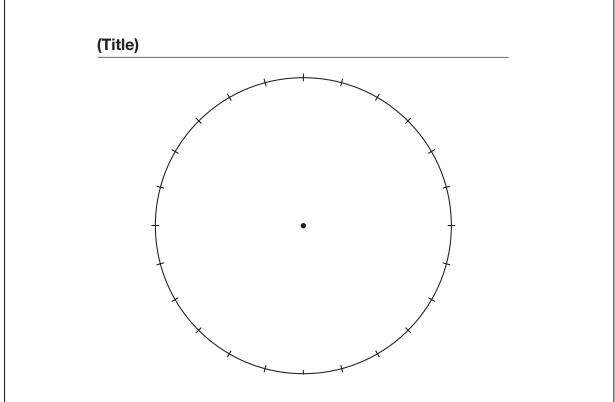
and Lesson 93

Pictographs and Bar Graphs

(Title)			
	•		
17			
Key:			_
	(Title)		
I F			
(Label)			
	(Label)		

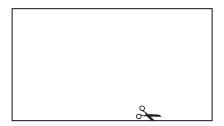
Line Graphs and Circle Graphs



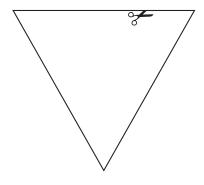


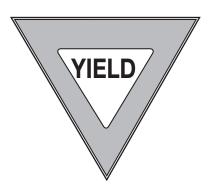
Geometric Figures

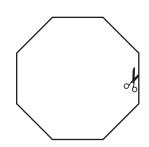
Cut out the 3 shapes on this side.













Tables

U.S. Customary Weights (Remember to give your table a title.)

(Title)

	Object	Estimated Weight	Measured Weight
a.	pencils	1 pound	
b.		pencils	ounces
	pencils		1 pound
c.			

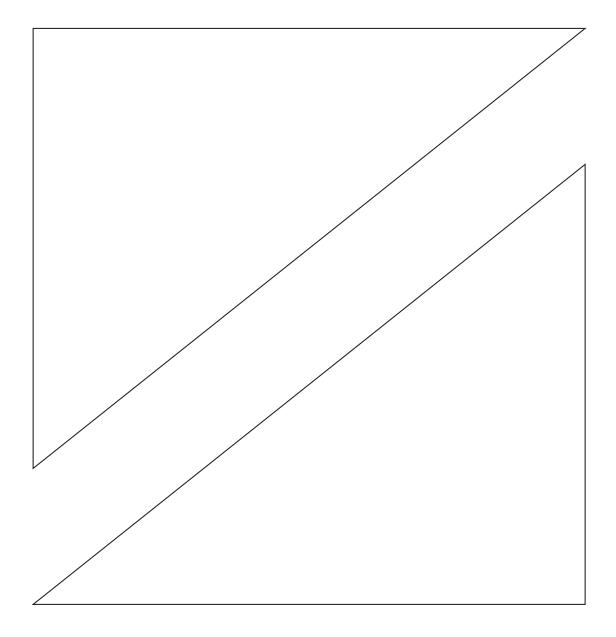
Metric Mass (Remember to give your table a title.)

(Title)

	Object	Estimated Weight	Measured Weight
a.		grams	grams
b.	pencils	1kilogram	1kilogram

Explain your estimate for problem b. _	

Congruent Triangles



Reflections and Lines of Symmetry

Use a mirror to help you find one line of symmetry for each figure. Then draw the line.

1.



2.

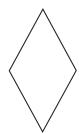


3.

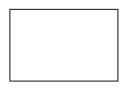


Use a mirror to help you find two line of symmetry for each figure. Then draw the line.

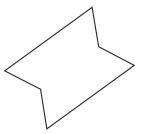
4.



5.



6.



Use a mirror to help you find one, two, line of symmetry for each figure. Then draw the line. One figure has no lines of symmetry.

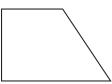
7.



8.



9.



10.



11.

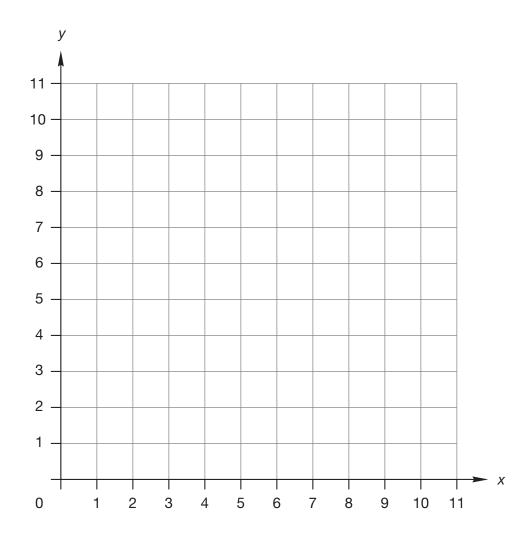


12.



13. Describe what a line of symmetry is. Then draw a figure on the back of this paper that has at least one line of symmetry.

Coordinate Plane



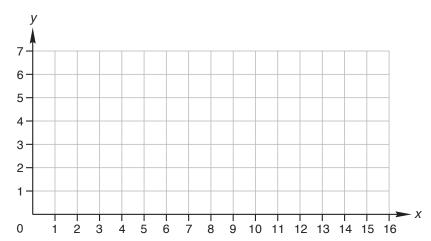
Coordinate Grid

- **16.** Graph these points and draw segments to connect them in order.
 - **1.** (10, 5)
- **5.** (10, 3)
- **9.** (3, 3)
- **13.** (2, 7)

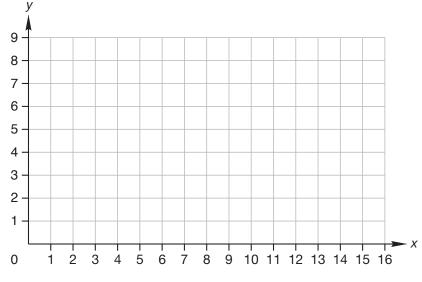
- **2.** (9, 7)
 - **6.** (5, 3)
- **10.** (2, 3)
- **14.** (4, 7)

- **3.** (9, 1) **7.** (4, 1) **11.** (2, 5) **15.** (5, 5)
- **4.** (9, 1)

- **8.** (2, 1) **12.** (3, 5) **16.** (10, 5)



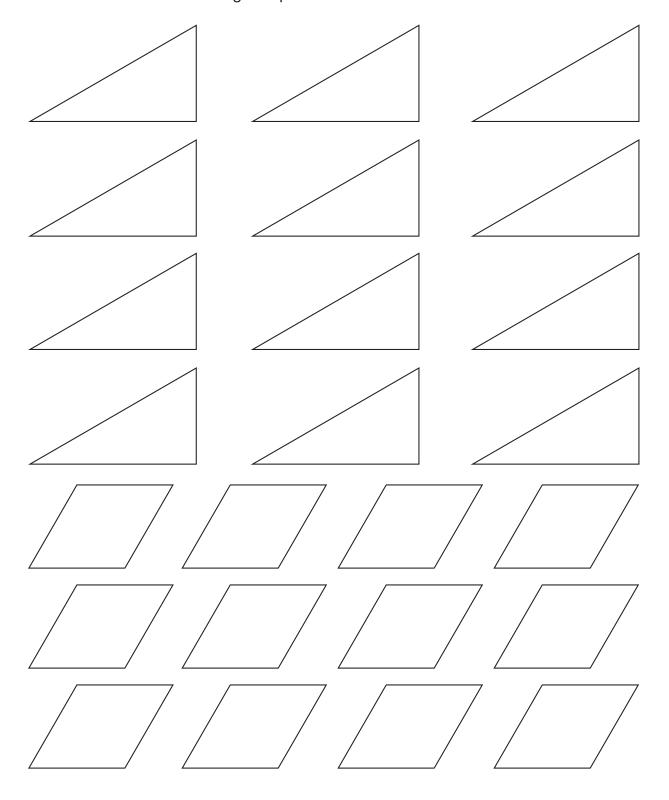
17. Create a straight-segment drawing on the grid. Make each segment begin and end at points where x-axis and y-axis lines cross, such as the point (1, 1). Then write the coordinate of each point in your drawing in an ordered list. Your drawing should have at least 8 points.



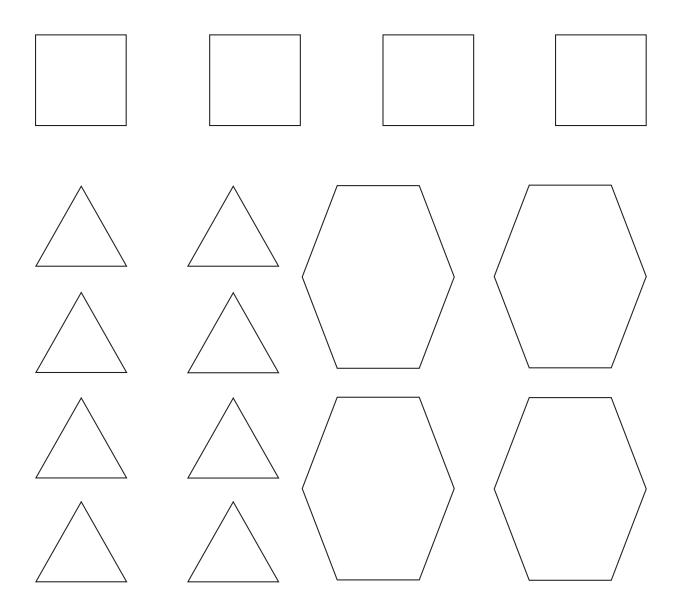
- 1. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 3. _____
- 7. _____

Tessellations

Carefully cut out these polygons. Form a tessellation using the triangle. Then form a tessellation using the quadrilaterals.

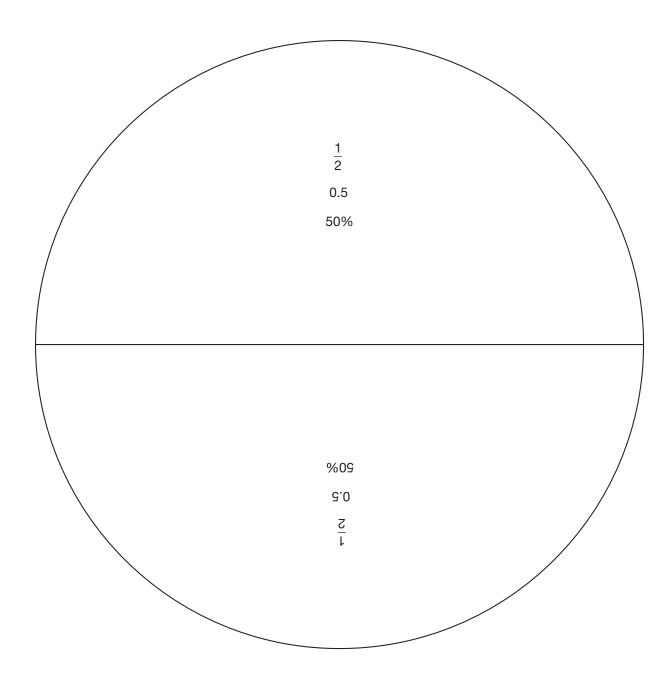


Tesselations with Multiple Shapes



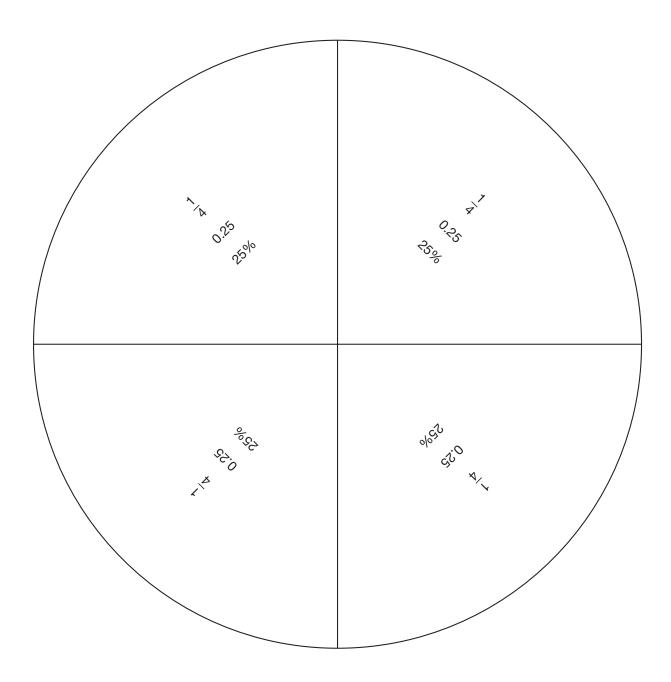
For use with Investivation 9 and Lesson 89

Halves

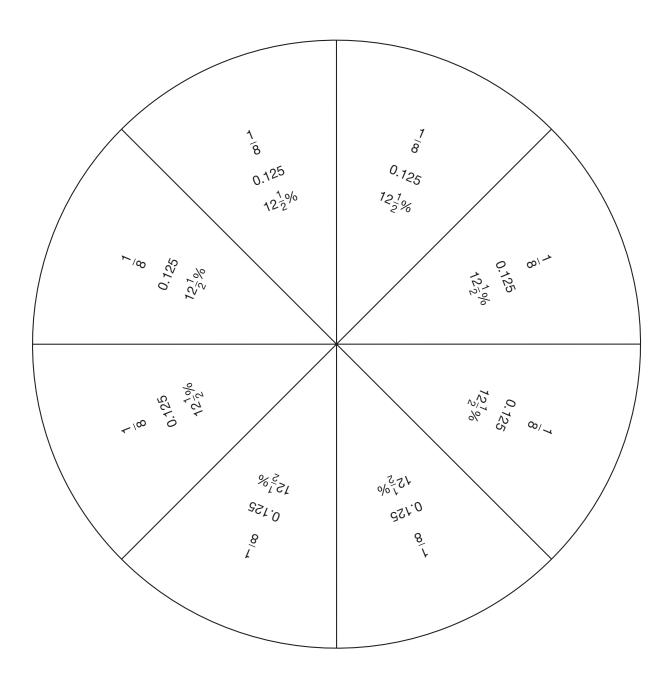


Lesson 89

Fourths

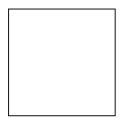


Eighths



Decimal Manipulatives

a.



Fraction: 1

Decimal: 1

From least to greatest:____

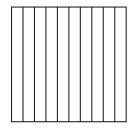
Fraction: _____

Decimal: _____

Fraction: _____

Decimal: _____

b.



Fraction: _____

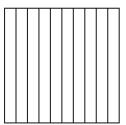
Decimal: _____

Compare: _____

Fraction: _____

Decimal: _____

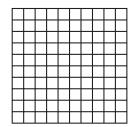
C.



Fraction: _____

Decimal: _____

Compare: ____

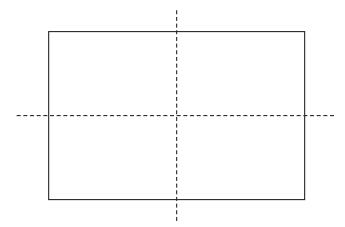


Fraction: _____

Decimal: _____

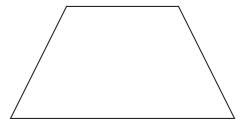
Symmetry and Quadrilaterals

Example: This rectangle has two lines of symmetry. Use your mirror to demonstrate the reflective symmetry of this rectangle.

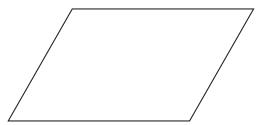


Use your mirror to test each quadrilateral below for reflective symmetry. If the figure has reflective symmetry, sketch its line (or lines) of symmetry. If a figure does not have reflective symmetry, write "no reflective symmetry" inside the quadrilateral.

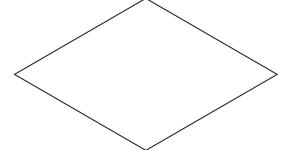
1.



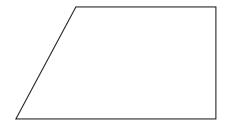
2.



3.



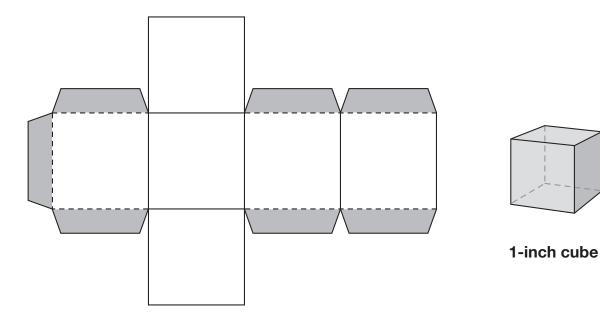
4.

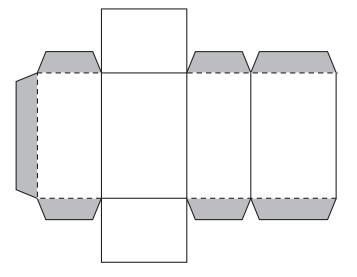


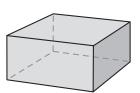
Geometric Solids

Shape	Name of Shape	Name of Object	Picture of Object
	Cube		
	Rectangular Prism		
	Tringular Prism		
	Pyramid		
	Cylinder		
	Sphere		
	Cone		

Rectangular Prism Patterns

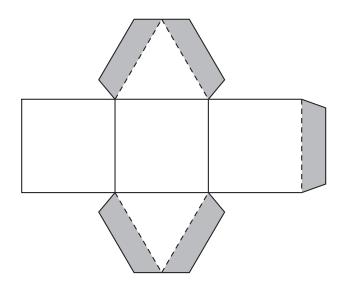


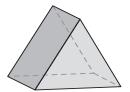


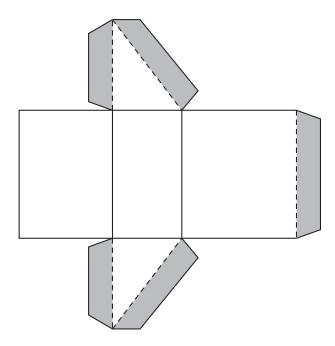


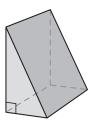
Rectangular Prism

Triangular Prism Patterns

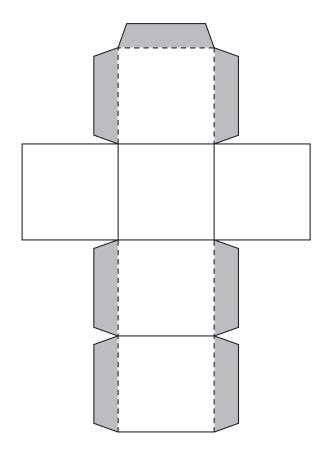


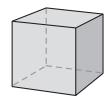




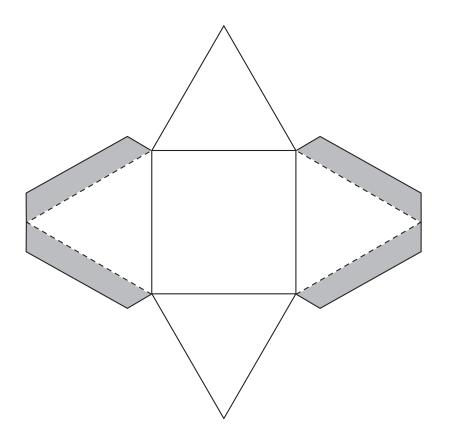


Cube Pattern



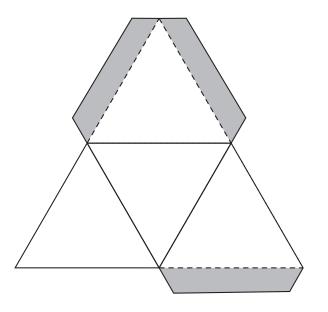


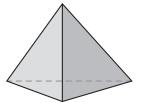
Pyramid Patterns





Square Pyramid





Triangular Pyramid

Probability Experiments

Experiment 1

36 Rolls of One Dot Cube

Outcome	Prediction	Tally	Total Frequency
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

Experiment 2

36 Rolls of Two Dot Cubes

Outcome	Prediction	Tally	Total Frequency
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			

Estimating Perimeter, Area, and Volume

18. Find a rectangular room at school or at home and perform the following tasks. In the space provided, sketch the rectangular space of the floor:

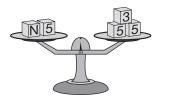
- **19.** Estimate the length and width of the room in yards by counting the number of big steps (1 big step \approx 1 yard) needed to walk the length and width of the room. Record the estimated length and width on your sketch.
- 20. Estimate the perimeter of the room in yards. _____
- 21. Wall-to-wall carpeting is sold in square yards. Estimate the floor area of the room in square yards.
- **22.** To estimate the volume of the room, you need to find its height. Estimate the height of the room in yards. (*Hint:* The height of a door might be about $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Estimate the height of the space above a door and add the two heights together

to get the total height.)

23. Estimate the volume of the room in cubic yards. _____

Balanced Equations

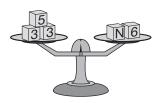
1.



Equation:

Solution: *N* = _____

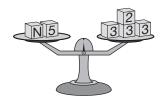
2.



Equation:

Solution: *N* = _____

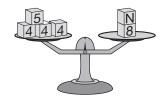
3.



Equation:

Solution: *N* = ____

4.



Equation:

Solution: *N* = _____

5.



Equation:

Solution: *N* = _____

6.



Equation:

Solution: *N* = _____

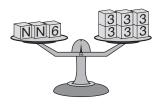
7.



Equation:

Solution: *N* = _____

8.



Equation:

Solution: *N* = _____