## Lesson Preparation

- Check yesterday's pretest and mark the appropriate checklist boxes on page 18.
- F and l Flash Cards


## Drill

- Count forward and backward by 4's to 40 .
- Do F and l flash Cards.
- Do Speed Drill 6 and record scores.


## Working in the LightUnit

Practice Set - Geometry (for students who didn't pass yesterday's pretest).

## Tips for Struggling Students

$\rightarrow$ Draw a ray, a line segment, and a line. Explain the differences.

Point out that in art class a line can be straight


or curvy, but in math the term line always means a straight line with two arrows. It goes on forever in both directions.
$\rightarrow$ Review the six basic polygons. A polygon is a closed figure that has only straight sides.
$\rightarrow$ Explain what an angle is (two rays that begin at the same corner). Show students how to mark a right angle with a little box in the corner.
$\rightarrow$ Explain how we name a geometrical figure by listing the points in some consecutive order. When naming rays, we must always begin at the endpoint. Lines and segments may be named in either order of the two points, however. To name polygons we may begin anywhere and list the points in either direction. Because of this, all figures except rays may have more than one correct name.

Pretest - Logic \& Story Problems (for all students). Students must have a raw score of $\mathbf{1 3}$ or more to pass.

## Helpful Hints

For a fun activity in naming polygons, draw a triangle (or rectangle) and label the points. Challenge the students to list as many names for the figure as they can. Many-sided polygons (pentagons, octagons, etc.) will produce quite a long list of names.

## Lesson 7

pages 21-25

## Lesson Preparation

- Check yesterday's pretest and mark the appropriate checklist boxes on page 21.
- G and K Flash Cards
- Rulers with inches and centimeters
- Extra Practice Sheets 11, 12 (as needed)



## Drill

- Count forward and backward by 12 's to 60 .
- Do G and K Flash Cards.
- Do Speed Drill 7 and record scores.


## Working in the LightUnit

Practice Set - Logic \& Story Problems (for students who didn't pass yesterday's pretest).

## Tips for Struggling Students

$\rightarrow$ Work together through Nos. 1 and 2 on page 22 , crossing out pictures as they are disqualified by each clue. The picture left is the correct answer.

Review the steps in solving story problems.

1. Decide what you need to do to the numbers-join (add) or separate (subtract).
2. Neatly set up the problem in the box.
3. Solve.
4. Label the answer.

Pretest - Measures (for all students). Students must have a raw score of $\mathbf{2 0}$ or more to pass.

## Helpful Hints

$\rightarrow$ Students may enjoy setting up and solving each other's logic problems.

Extra Practice Sheets 11 and 12 provide more story problems and logic problems.



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Lesson 8

## Lesson Preparation

- Check yesterday's pretest and mark the appropriate checklist boxes on page 26.
- J and $\times 2$ Flash Cards
- Yardstick, meterstick, and rulers for metric and U.S. measures
- Extra Practice Sheets 13, 14 (as needed)


## Drill

- Count by 10's from 26 to 126.
- Do J and $\times 2$ Flash Cards.
- Do Speed Drill 8 and record scores.


## Working in the LightUnit

Practice Set - Measures (for students who didn't pass yesterday's pretest).

| - Speed Drill 8 |  |  | Number correct in 1 minute: |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ -1 \\ \hline 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ -9 \\ \hline 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}12 \\ -4 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ -2 \\ \hline 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ -5 \\ \hline 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ -0 \\ \hline 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}13 \\ -8 \\ \hline 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ -3 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ -2 \\ \hline 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r}13 \\ -9 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ -2 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}11 \\ -7 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ -1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}12 \\ -5 \\ \hline 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}16 \\ -8 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ -3 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}15 \\ -7 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}17 \\ -9 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r}12 \\ -3 \\ \hline 9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ -3 \\ \hline 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ -4 \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ -8 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ -6 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}10 \\ -66 \\ \hline 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}13 \\ -7 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ -3 \\ \hline 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}16 \\ -7 \\ \hline 9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ -6 \\ -6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ -9 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ -7 \\ \hline-7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ -6 \\ \hline-6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ -6 \\ \hline-5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ -\frac{2}{2} \\ \hline 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ -0 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ -8 \\ \hline-3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ -5 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 68 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Tips for Struggling Students

$\rightarrow$ Explain that the United States uses the U.S. measurement system and most other countries use the metric system. Both are taught in Math 300.
$\rightarrow$ Use rulers, a yardstick, and a meterstick to show the relationships of inches/feet/yards and centimeters/meters. Point out that an inch is longer than a centimeter but a meter is longer than a yard.
$\rightarrow$ Show students how to line up the zero mark on a ruler to begin measuring or drawing a line.
$\rightarrow$ Show how to measure in half-inches.
$\rightarrow$ Review common measurement equivalents:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
1 \mathrm{ft}=12 \mathrm{in} & 1 \mathrm{pt}=2 \mathrm{c} \\
1 \mathrm{yd}=36 \mathrm{in} & 1 \mathrm{qt}=4 \mathrm{c} \\
1 \mathrm{yd}=3 \mathrm{ft} & 1 \mathrm{qt}=2 \mathrm{pt} \\
1 \mathrm{~m}=100 \mathrm{~cm} & 1 \mathrm{gal}=4 \mathrm{qt}
\end{array}
$$

1 dozen $=12$ things
$\rightarrow$ Explain that the U.S. unit of temperature is degrees Fahrenheit. The lines on U.S. thermometers count by two-degree intervals.


## $\square$ I passed the pretest in Lesson 7.

Now I will do the pretest on pages $28,29$. I may also do Extra Activity Sheet (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7).I did not pass the pretest in Lesson 7. I will do all of Lesson 8.

## Practice Set - Measures

## Write the answers.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 1. } 1 \text { quart }=\frac{2}{3} \text { pints } & 1 \text { pint }=\frac{2}{4} \text { cups } \\
1 \text { yard }=\frac{4}{12} \text { feet } & 1 \text { quart }=\frac{4}{4} \text { quarts } \\
1 \text { foot }=\frac{12}{} \text { inches } & 1 \text { gallon }=\frac{12}{} \text { things } \\
1 \text { dozen }=\frac{1}{2} \text { inches } \\
1 \text { meter }=-100 \text { centimeters } & \\
\text { Celsius freezing temperature }=\underline{0^{\circ}} \\
\text { Fahrenheit freezing temperature }=32^{\circ}
\end{array}
$$

26
$\rightarrow$ The metric unit of temperature is degrees Celsius.
The lines on Celsius thermometers count by one-degree intervals.

$\rightarrow$ Remind students that water freezes at $0^{\circ}$ Celsius, which is the same as $32^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit.
$\rightarrow$ Let them practice reading real thermometers.
Pretest - Money (for all students). Students must have a raw score of $\mathbf{1 5}$ or more to pass.

## Helpful Hints

$\rightarrow$ Many students would benefit from extra practice drawing lines of given lengths. Give them a list of such lines to draw, for example, a 3 -inch line, a $41 / 2$-inch line and a 7 -centimeter line.
$\rightarrow$ Have them measure real objects such as the length of their pencils or the height of their chairs.
$\rightarrow$ Students could take turns reading a classroom thermometer and recording the daily temperatures. Make it a weather and graphing project.

Extra Practice Sheets 13 and 14 provide more work in measuring lines and reading thermometers.

## Lesson 9

## Lesson Preparation

- Check yesterday's pretest and mark the appropriate checklist boxes on page 29.
- H and $\times 10$ Flash Cards
- Real or play money to count dollars, quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies
- Extra Practice Sheets 15, 16 (as needed)


## Drill

- Count by 25 's from 25 to 200.
- Do H and $\times 10$ Flash Cards
- Do Speed Drill 9 and record scores.


## Working in the LightUnit

Practice Set - Money (for students who didn't pass yesterday's pretest).

## Tips for Struggling Students


$\rightarrow$ Count money with the students. Show them how to write money using the cent sign or the dollar sign and decimal point. Explain that there must be two places for cents when using the dollar sign-even if they're zeros.

Pretest - Multiplication (for all students). Students must have a raw score of $\mathbf{4 7}$ to pass.

## Helpful Hints

$\rightarrow$ For extra practice students could count an amount you've pre-selected and write that amount on a piece of paper. Or set this challenge before them: List all the combinations of coins you could use to make one dollar. Playing store is another favorite way to practice money skills.
$\rightarrow$ Extra Practice Sheets 15 and 16 provide reinforcement in money skills.


## Lesson 9

| Practice Set - Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\Delta$ Read the money amounts aloud. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. $\$ \$ 12.50$ | $\$ 7.08$ | $\$ .09$ | $\$ 25.00$ | $\$ 6.94$ | $78 \phi$ |

Write the money amounts with a dollar sign and decimal point.

| 2. seventeen dollars and three cents | $\$ 17.03$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3. ten dollars | $\$ 10.00$ |
| 4. fifty-two dollars and eight cents | $\$ 52.08$ |
| 5. seven dollars and forty-one cents | $\$ 7.41$ |
| 6. three hundred six dollars and four cents | $\$ 306.04$ |
| 7. sixty-four cents | $\$ .64$ |

Write the cents with a cent sign.

| 8. thirteen cents | $\frac{13 \$}{}$ 9. nine cents |
| :--- | :---: |
| 10. seventeen cents | $9 \$$ |
| 11. sixty-three cents | $\frac{17 \Phi}{63 \$}$ |

Show three ways to make 21 .
Use only coins that are not marked with zero. other correct answers are possible.


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Write the answers. (1 point each.) [4]
2. In $8 \times 2=16,16$ is called the $-\cdots$ product $-\cdots$
3. In $4 \times 3=12$, the first factor is 4
4. In $5 \times 8=40$, the second factor is 8
5. Can factors be multiplied in any order? $--\overline{-\quad \text { yes }-\cdots----~}$

Write the products. (1 point each.) [40]


## Lesson Preparation

- Check yesterday's pretest and mark the appropriate checklist boxes on page 33.
- I and J Flash Cards
- Pencils or other objects to illustrate multiplication
- Extra Practice Sheet 17 (as needed)


## Drill

- Count by odd numbers from 1 to 19 .
- Do I and J Flash Cards.
- Do Speed Drill 10 and record scores.


## Working in the LightUnit

Practice Set - Multiplication (for students who didn't pass yesterday's pretest).

## Tips for Struggling Students

$\rightarrow$ Remind students that multiplication is just a quicker way to add the same number many times. For example, $4 \times 3$ is just another way of adding 4 three times. Because of this we often refer to multiplication as joining equal groups. If they have trouble understanding this concept, use groups of objects like pencils to demonstrate multiplication as joining equal groups.
$\rightarrow$ Review the terms and relationship: factor $\times$ factor $=$ product.



```
Lesson 10
Write the answers.
    2. In 4\times10=40,10 is called a ---.factor\cdots....
    3. In 6 > 5= 30, the first factor is 6
            4. In 3 > 5=15,15 is called the %---product---
```

Fill in the blanks and write a multiplication sentence.
Miss Amy has 3 jars with two cocoons in each jar. How many cocoons are in the jars?
5. 3 groups of -2 is 6
6. $3 \times 2=6$ cocoons


Write the products.

| 7. | 1 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 13 | 59 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\times 8$ | $\times 2$ | $\times 1$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ \times \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\times 2$ | $\times 1$ | $\times 2$ |  |  |  |
|  | 8 | 6 | 3 | 40 | 18 | 9 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

8. $10 \times 9=\underline{90} \quad 8 \times 2=16 \quad 9 \times 10=\underline{90} \quad 2 \times 4=8 \quad 7 \times 1=7$
9. $6 \times 1=\underline{6} \quad 10 \times 6=\underline{60} \quad 2 \times 5=10 \quad 0 \times 5=\underline{0} \quad 7 \times 2=14$

10. Any number multiplied by 0 is always 0
11. $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 8\end{array} \begin{array}{r}1 \\ \times 2\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r}10 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r}9 \\ \hline 10\end{array} \frac{16}{9} \quad \frac{\times 1}{16} \quad \begin{array}{r}6 \\ \times 1 \\ 6\end{array} \begin{array}{r}53 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\rightarrow$ Teach students that factors may be multiplied in any order.
$\rightarrow$ If they struggle with the facts in which zero is a factor, tell them that zero is the same as nothing. No matter how much nothing you add together, it's still nothing.

Pretest - Numbers (for all students). Students must have a raw score of $\mathbf{1 7}$ or more to pass.

## Helpful Hints

$\rightarrow$ Students who have completed all the extra activity pages could write two or three simple story problems or logic puzzles to give to each other to solve. They could also draw pictures to accompany their exercises.

Extra Practice Sheet 17 provides more multiplication practice.


## Lesson 11

## Lesson Preparation

- Check yesterday's pretest and mark the appropriate checklist boxes on page 36 .
- M and $\times 0$ Flash Cards
- Extra Practice Sheets 18, 19 (as needed)


## Drill

- Count forward and backward by 3 's to 30 .
- Do M and ×0 Flash Cards.
- Do Speed Drill 11 and record scores.



## Working in the LightUnit

Practice Set - Numbers (for students who didn't pass yesterday's pretest).

## Tips for Struggling Students

Review names for place values (ones, tens, hundreds, and thousands).

## 301 - Lesson 11

$\rightarrow$ Work through Nos. 4 and 5 on page 36 with students.
$\rightarrow$ Give practice writing numbers from words.
$\rightarrow$ Show students how to expand numbers:

$$
356=300+50+6
$$

Pretest - Patterns (for all students). Students must have a raw score of $\mathbf{2 9}$ or more to pass.

## Helpful Hints

$\rightarrow$ Students who have completed all of the extra activity pages may write quizzes for each other. They could take turns being the teacher (the one who wrote the quiz) and the student (who takes the quiz). They may even like to make a quiz for you to take!
$\rightarrow$ Extra Practice Sheets 18 and 19 provide more work in place values and writing numbers.



Finish each number sentence by writing $=$ or $\neq$. (1 point each.) [4]

$$
\text { 2. } 36 \not \equiv 63 \quad 12-3 \boxed{=} 9 \quad 2+2 \boxed{\neq 7} \quad 18 \text { = } 18
$$

Write the hundreds that come before and after 372. (1 point each.) [2]
3. $300 \quad 372 \quad 400$

Circle the number that is greatest. Underline the number that is least.

$$
\text { 4. } 462 \quad 394 \quad 629 \quad \underline{243}
$$

Circle the numbers that come between 751 and 932. (1 point each possibility.) [5]


Lesson 11
Write the tens that come before and after 64. (1 point each.) [2]


Circle the correct sentence. (1 point.) [1]
7. The kitten is vertical.)

The kitten is horizontal.


In each row, circle two figures that are congruent with the first one.
(1 point each.) [4]

9.


Write the number that is halfway between these tens or hundreds.
10. $40 \quad 45 \quad 50$
$10 \quad 15 \quad 20$
808590


Draw two more shapes to continue the pattern. (1 point each.) [2]


[^0]
[^0]:    Ask your teacher to look over this pretest and mark the boxes on page 39 38

