Lesson 6

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

→ Draw a ray, a line segment, and a line. Explain the differences.

 \rightarrow Point out that in art class a line can be straight

	Speed I	Drill 6			Num	ber correct	in 1 minute		
10 <u>× 4</u> <u>40</u>	10 <u>× 10</u> <u>100</u>	1 <u>× 1</u>	× 2 0	10 × 3 30	× 7 	× 9 18	0 × 8 	1 <u>× 10</u> 	
1 <u>× 2</u> <u>2</u>	2 × 2 –	0 <u>× 1</u> 	2 × 4 <u>8</u>	1 <u>× 3</u> 3	10 <u>× 6</u> <u>60</u>	10 <u>× 8</u> <u>80</u>	1 <u>× 6</u> 6	10 <u>× 9</u> 90	
2 × 7 14	10 <u>× 1</u> 	1 <u>× 0</u>	× 3 6	× 0 0	× 5 10	1 <u>× 8</u> <u>8</u>	0 × 6 0	2 <u>× 10</u> 20	
10 <u>* 7</u> 70	2 <u>× 1</u> 2	_ <u>× 3</u> 0	10 <u>× 2</u> 20	10 <u>× 5</u> 50	× 8 16	10 <u>× 0</u> 	× 6 12	1 <u>× 5</u> 5	
								67	



301 – Lessons 6, 7

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.

→ 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 **13** 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

→ 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.

- \rightarrow 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 **20** 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.









Lesson 8

pages 26-29

Lesson Preparation

- Check yesterday's pretest and mark the appropriate checklist boxes on page 26.
- J AND × 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 ×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).

s	peed [Drill 8			Nun	nber correct	in 1 minute	:
1 2	14 - 9 5	12 - 4 8	- 2 6	9 - 5 - 4	- 0 - 3	13 - 8 5	4 - 3 	11 - 2 9
13 <u>- 9</u> <u>-</u>	3 - 2 	11 7 	8 1 7	12 - 5 7	16 <u>- 8</u> 8	7 <u>- 3</u> <u>4</u>	15 7 8	17 9 8
12 3 	9 <u>- 3</u> 6	4 4 0	14 <u>- 8</u> 6	7 - 6 	10 <u>- 6</u> 	13 7 _6	- 3 5	16 7 9
15 <u>- 6</u> 9	9 - 9 0	10 - 7 3	12 - 6 6	11 - 6 5	9 - 2 7	8 - 0 8	11 - 8 3	6 5
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.

→ Review common measurement equivalents:

1 ft = 12 in	1 pt = 2 c
1 yd = 36 in	1 qt = 4 c
1 yd = 3 ft	1 qt = 2 pt
1 m = 100 cm	1 gal = 4 qt
1 dozen = 12 thir	ıgs

→ Explain that the U.S. unit of temperature is degrees Fahrenheit. The lines on U.S. thermometers count by two-degree intervals.

→ The metric unit of temperature is degrees Celsius.

The lines on Celsius thermometers count by one-degree intervals.

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. 1. 1 quart = _2_ pints 1 pint = _2_ cup 1 yard = _3_ feet 1 quart = _4_ cu 1 foot = _12_ inches 1 gallon = _4_ qu 1 dozen = _12_ things 1 yard = _36_ inc	
I did not pass the pretest in Lesson 7. I will do all of Lesson 8. Practice Set – Measures Write the answers. 1. 1 quart = _2_ pints 1 pint = _2_ cup 1 yard = _3_ feet 1 quart = _4_ cu 1 foot = _12_ inches 1 gallon = _4_ quart = _4_ cu 1 dozen = _12_ things 1 yard = _36_ inches	
I will do all of Lesson 8. Practice Set – Measures Write the answers. 1. 1 quart = 2 pints 1 pint = 2 cup 1 yard = 3 feet 1 quart = 4 cu 1 foot = 12 inches 1 gallon = 4 quart = 4 cu 1 dozen = 12 things 1 yard = 36 inc	
Write the answers. 1. 1 quart = _2_ pints 1 pint = _2_ cup 1 yard = _3_ feet 1 quart = _4_ cu 1 foot = _12_ inches 1 gallon = _4_ qu 1 dozen = _12_ things 1 yard = _36_ inches	
1. 1 quart = _2_ pints 1 pint = _2_ cup 1 yard = _3_ feet 1 quart = _4_ cu 1 foot = _12_ inches 1 gallon = _4_ quart = _4_ cu 1 dozen = _12_ things 1 yard = _36_ inc	
1 yard = 3 feet1 quart = 4 cu1 foot = 12 inches1 gallon = 4 q1 dozen = 12 things1 yard = 36 inc	
1 foot = inches 1 gallon = q 1 dozen = things 1 yard = inc	s
1 dozen = 12 things 1 yard = 36 inc	arts
	es
1 meter = <u>100</u> centimeters	
Celsius freezing temperature =O•	
Fahrenheit freezing temperature = <u>32°</u>	
Celsius freezing temperature = <u>0°</u> Fahrenheit freezing temperature = <u>32°</u>	

Lesson 8 Read the thermometers. Write the Fahrenheit and Celsius temperature. 2. 120 50 50 10 10 10 40 84° 50 10 0 46° 84° 84° 29° 20 10 10 8° 8° 10 10 8° 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Lesson 8
 °F °C Follow the directions. △ 3. Measure the width of your classroom with meters. meters Answers will vary. 4. Measure each line segment with centimeters. 	Write the money amounts with a dollar sign and decimal point. († point each.) [3] 2. four dollars and eighteen cents \$ 4 . 1 8 3. twenty-three dollars and seven cents \$23.07 4. eighty-six dollars \$86.00
• centimeters	Write the cents with a cent sign. (1 point each.) [3] 5. sixteen cents 16¢ 6. thirty-five cents 35¢ 7. two cents 2¢
Measure the line segments to the half inch. 5. 1/2 inch 6. 21/2 inches 7. Measure the height in inches. 3_ inches	Show three ways to make 67¢. († point each numbered row.) [3] Use only coins that are not marked with zero. Other answers are possible. $\begin{array}{c} 67¢\\ \hline 2 & 1 & 0 & 7\\ \bigcirc 9. & 0 & 6 & 1 & 2\\ \bigcirc 10. & 2 & 0 & 3 & 2 \end{array}$
27	28

301 – Lessons 8, 9

- \rightarrow Remind students that water freezes at 0° Celsius, which is the same as 32° Fahrenheit.
- \rightarrow Let them practice reading real thermometers.

Pretest - Money (for all students). Students must have a raw score of 15 or more to pass.

Helpful Hints

→ 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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch line and a 7-centimeter line.

→ Have them measure real objects such as the length of their pencils or the height of their chairs.

→ 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 ×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 ×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 47 to pass.

pages 29-33

Lessons 8. 9

29



Count the money in each box. Write the amount on the blank. (1 point each.) [4]

Ask your teacher to look over this pretest and mark the boxes in

^{13.} **\$.89**

14. \$8.06

11. \$3.26

12. \$1.23

Lesson 9 below

Helpful Hints

→ 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.

→ Extra Practice Sheets 15 and 16 provide reinforcement in money skills.



		Prac	tice Se	et – Mo	ney	
🛆 Rea	ad the money	amounts	aloud.			
1.	\$12.50	\$7.08	\$.09	\$25.00	\$6.94	78¢
/rite	the money ar	nounts wit	h a dollar	sign and de	cimal poin	t.
2.	seventeen d	ollars and	three cent	s	_\$1	7.03
3.	ten dollars				\$1	0.00
4.	fifty-two doll	ars and eig	ght cents		\$5	2.08
5.	seven dollars	and forty-	one cents		_\$7	7.41
6.	three hundre	d six dollar	s and four o	cents	_\$3	06.04
7.	sixty-four cer	nts			_\$.64
/rite	the cents wit	h a cent si	gn.			
8.	thirteen cen	ts		3¢		
9.	nine cents			9¢		
10.	seventeen c	ents		7¢		
11.	sixty-three c	ents		63¢		
Jse o	three ways to nly coins that	tare not m	ս. narked wit	h zero. Other	correct answe	rs are possil
	-	21¢				
	quarters	dimes n	ickels penni	es		
<u>د</u>			4 1			



Lesson 10

pages 33-35

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

→ Remind students that multiplication is just a quicker way to add the same number many times. For example, 4×3 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*.

— s	peed I	Drill 10)		Nun	nber correct	in 1 minute	:
4 + 1 5	8 + 3 	6 + 8 14	2 + 6 8	7 + 5 12	3 + 6 9	0 + 1 	3 + 7 10	3 + 9 12
4 + 8 12	5 + 1 6	7 + 2 9	+ 5 	+ 5 7	10 + 0 10	4 + 5 9	1 + 4 5	+ 8 3
+ 7 12	+ 8 10	6 + 0 6	2 + 9 11	* 0 	+ 7 3	+ 4 	9 + 4 13	+ 2
+ 4 7	$\frac{\begin{array}{c}3\\+8\\\hline\end{array}}$	+ 8 16	+ 0 7	+ 9 16	+ 3 10	+ 8 15	+ 3 -+ 3 	7 + 6 13
								69



pages 36-38

 \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 **17** or more to pass.

Helpful Hints

→ 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.

ie blank.						Lesson
When we multi	ply a num factor	ber by 1, th	ne produ r	uct is alv	vays the	e same
e product. The yes or no.	n change	e the order	of the f	actors t	o make	e a new fact.
3 × 10 = <u>30</u>	<u> </u>	_10 ×	3 = 3	0		
Does the produ	uct change	e when you	change	the orde	r of the	factors?
Pret	est –	Numb	ers			17 — 19 —
)						
the numbers	aloud. (1	point each.) [5]				
420 609	9 200	0 61	5,49	5		
the numbers.	. (2 points ea	ch.) [4]				
362 = <u>30</u> 0	0 + 60	+2	257 = _	200) + 50)+7
e numbers. (1	point each.)	[7]				
thirty-nine		39	. n	ine thou	sand	9,000
four thousand, t	five	4,005	. fi	ve hund	lred	500
two hundred six	xty-three	_263	. fo	our hund	red two	402
six thousand, f	forty-one	6,041				
e correct digi	t from the	e number 6	83. (1 poi	int each.) [:	3]	
	.	ماممى				0
	Pret Pret Pret A the numbers 420 609 the numbers. 362 =300 re numbers. (n thirty-nine four thousand, two hundred sis six thousand, 1	be product. Then change yes or no. $3 \times 10 = \underline{30}$ Does the product change Pretest - I the numbers aloud. (1 420 609 200 the numbers. (2 points ex $362 = \underline{300 + 60}$ the numbers. (1 point each.) thirty-nine four thousand, five two hundred sixty-three six thousand, forty-one	be product. Then change the order yes or no. $3 \times 10 = \underline{30}$ $\underline{10 \times}$ Does the product change when you of Pretest - Numbor I the numbers aloud. (1 point each.) [5] 420 609 200 $61the numbers. (2 point each.) [4]362 = \underline{300 + 60 + 2}the numbers. (1 point each.) [7]thirty-nine \underline{39}four thousand, five \underline{4,005}two hundred sixty-three \underline{263}six thousand, forty-one \underline{6,041}$	be product. Then change the order of the f yes or no. $3 \times 10 = \underline{30}$ $\underline{10 \times 3 = 3}$ Does the product change when you change Pretest - Numbers I the numbers aloud. (1 point each.) [5] 420 609 200 61 5,49 the numbers. (2 points each.) [4] $362 = \underline{300 + 60 + 2}$ $257 = .$ the numbers. (1 point each.) [7] thirty-nine $\underline{39}$ n four thousand, five $\underline{4,005}$ fi two hundred sixty-three $\underline{263}$ for six thousand, forty-one $\underline{6,041}$	be product. Then change the order of the factors f yes or no. $3 \times 10 = \underline{30}$ $\underline{10 \times 3 = 30}$ Does the product change when you change the order Pretest - Numbers I the numbers aloud. (1 point each.) [5] 420 609 200 61 5,495 the numbers. (2 points each.) [4] $362 = \underline{300 + 60 + 2}$ $257 = \underline{200}$ the numbers. (1 point each.) [7] thirty-nine $\underline{39}$ nine thou four thousand, five $\underline{4,005}$ five hund two hundred sixty-three $\underline{263}$ four hund six thousand, forty-one $\underline{6,041}$	By product. Then change the order of the factors to make yes or no. $3 \times 10 = 30$ $10 \times 3 = 30$ Does the product change when you change the order of the Pretest – Numbers I the numbers aloud. (1 point each.) [5] 420 609 200 61 5,495 the numbers. (2 points each.) [4] 362 = 300 + 60 + 2 257 = 200 + 50 the numbers. (1 point each.) [7] thirty-nine 39 nine thousand four thousand, five $4,005$ five hundred two hundred sixty-three 263 four hundred two six thousand, forty-one $6,041$

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 $\times 0$ 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).

 \rightarrow Work through Nos. 4 and 5 on page 36 with students.

- → Give practice writing numbers from words.
- → Show students how to expand numbers:

356 = 300 + 50 + 6

Pretest – Patterns (for all students). Students must have a raw score of **29** or more to pass.

Helpful Hints

→ 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.

			Coun Practi Do S Reco	it forward ice your M peed Drill rd your sco	and backy and ×0 f 11 on pag ore in the	vard by 3's to lash cards for ge 70. graph on pag	9 30. 5 minutes. e 64.
	I pas Now I ma I dic I wil	ssed the I will do Iy also do I not pas I do all of	pretest the prete b Extra A is the pr	in Lesso est on pag ctivity Sh etest in L 11.	n 10. jes 37, 38 eet (1, 2, .esson 10	3. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7).).	
		Pra	ctice	Set –	Num	bers	
 Rea	d the nu	Pra mbers alc	oud.	Set –	Num	bers	
△ Rea 1.	d the nut	Pra mbers alo 420	oud.	Set – 1,684	Num	bers 80 4,	506
△ Rea 1.	d the nur 603 d the nur	Pra mbers alo 420 nbers.	oud. 700	Set –	Num 694	bers 80 4,	506
△ Rea 1. Expand 2.	d the nur 603 d the nun 548 =	Pra mbers ald 420 nbers. 500 H	retice oud. 700	Set – 1,684	694 486 = _	bers 80 4, 400 + 8	⁵⁰⁶ 0 + 6
△ Rea 1. Expand 2. 3.	d the nur 603 d the nur 548 = 329 = _	Pra mbers ald 420 nbers. 500 -1 300 -1	retice 700 + 40 + + 20 +	Set – 1,684 8 9	694 486 = 266 =	bers ⁸⁰ 4, <u>400 + 8</u> 200 + 6	506 0 + 6 0 + 6
 △ Rea 1. Expand 2. 3. Write t 	d the num 603 d the num 548 = 329 = he correc	Pra mbers ald 420 nbers. 500 -1 300 -1	octice oud. 700 + 40 + + 20 +	Set – 1,684 8 9 umbers.	Num 694 486 = _ 266 = _	bers ⁸⁰ 4, <u>400 + 8</u> 200 + 6	506 0 + 6 0 + 6

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5. 347 tens place <u>4</u> ones place <u>7</u> hundreds place <u>3</u>
36
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