


## I. Part One

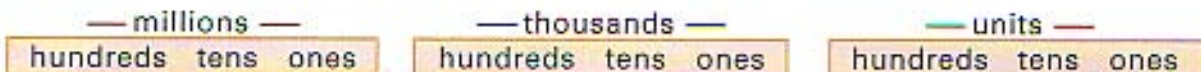
### Objectives

To read and write numbers to millions' place  
 To learn about factors, multiples, cardinal, even, and prime numbers  
 To learn the names of whole number operations

 The number system that we use is a base ten system. There are ten **digits**.

0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9

- We use the digits to count to ten and then we start over.  
 If we understand the pattern, there is no limit to how far we can count ...



- The place value chart shows three main headings for numbers. Each main heading contains three digits separated by a comma. As numbers grow larger, the commas become more important.



- 1.1 Write commas in the numbers (if necessary).  
 Write the name of the largest main heading for each number.

- a. 863549 \_\_\_\_\_ 235871629 \_\_\_\_\_ 21471 \_\_\_\_\_
- b. 506 \_\_\_\_\_ 6729108 \_\_\_\_\_ 93239658 \_\_\_\_\_
- c. 571324 \_\_\_\_\_ 351 \_\_\_\_\_ 2804572 \_\_\_\_\_

- Numbers are read in groups of three.

We always read the group of three in the same way.

Then, we say the name of the main heading,

“five hundred sixty-two million,  
 three hundred forty-seven thousand,  
 two hundred ninety-eight.”

562,347,298

562,000,000

347,000

298

Units do not require us to say a main heading.

- 1.2 Write the part of the number that is underlined in number words.

- a. 236.452 \_\_\_\_\_ 495,832,561 \_\_\_\_\_
- b. 83,018,262 \_\_\_\_\_ 276,194,058 \_\_\_\_\_
- c. 781,945,639 \_\_\_\_\_ 1,362,846 \_\_\_\_\_

- Zero is used as a place holder. It has no value.

- 1.3 Write the numbers in digits.

- a. five hundred twenty-six million, two hundred forty-eight thousand, seven hundred ninety-five \_\_\_\_\_
- b. eighty-one million, sixty-one thousand, two hundred thirty-two \_\_\_\_\_



Problems in multiplication of fractions are solved by multiplying the numerators together and the denominators together. Answers should be simplified. Divide the numerator and denominator (6, 24) by the (GCF) greatest common factor (6).

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{6}{24} = \frac{1}{4}$$

### 1.5 Multiply, Simplify.

a.  $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{2}{3} =$        $\frac{4}{9} \times \frac{1}{6} =$        $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} =$        $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{7} =$        $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{8} =$

b.  $\frac{2}{9} \times \frac{2}{3} =$        $\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{4}{5} =$        $\frac{7}{9} \times \frac{1}{2} =$        $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{2}{3} =$        $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} =$

c.  $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} =$        $\frac{5}{12} \times \frac{2}{3} =$        $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{5}{8} =$        $\frac{7}{10} \times \frac{1}{4} =$        $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{6} =$

Suppose we have  $\frac{2}{5}$  of  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a box.  
How much of the whole box is that?  
Substitute the multiplication sign for the word "of."  
 $\frac{2}{5}$  of  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a box is  $\frac{2}{15}$  of the whole box.

$$\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{15}$$



### 1.6 Multiply, Simplify.

a.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of  $\frac{1}{3} =$        $\frac{2}{3}$  of  $\frac{1}{5} =$        $\frac{4}{5}$  of  $\frac{2}{3} =$        $\frac{3}{8}$  of  $\frac{3}{4} =$        $\frac{1}{2}$  of  $\frac{1}{4} =$

b.  $\frac{3}{4}$  of  $\frac{3}{5} =$        $\frac{1}{5}$  of  $\frac{3}{4} =$        $\frac{7}{8}$  of  $\frac{1}{2} =$        $\frac{5}{6}$  of  $\frac{1}{3} =$        $\frac{1}{3}$  of  $\frac{1}{2} =$

c.  $\frac{5}{8}$  of  $\frac{1}{2} =$        $\frac{4}{9}$  of  $\frac{2}{3} =$        $\frac{1}{4}$  of  $\frac{4}{7} =$        $\frac{2}{5}$  of  $\frac{1}{8} =$        $\frac{3}{4}$  of  $\frac{2}{3} =$

Every whole number has an understood denominator of 1.

$$3 = \frac{3}{1}$$

### 1.7 Write each whole number as a fraction with a denominator of 1.

5 \_\_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_

Fractions and whole numbers can be multiplied. Change the whole number to a fraction with a denominator of 1. Multiply, Simplify.

$$\frac{3}{4} \times 5 = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{1} = \frac{15}{4} = 3\frac{3}{4}$$

### 1.8 Multiply, Simplify.

a.  $\frac{3}{4} \times 14 =$        $16 \times \frac{5}{8} =$        $\frac{5}{9} \times 12 =$        $6 \times \frac{1}{4} =$        $\frac{2}{3} \times 7 =$

b.  $\frac{2}{5} \times 10 =$        $25 \times \frac{1}{7} =$        $\frac{4}{5} \times 12 =$        $8 \times \frac{3}{5} =$        $\frac{3}{8} \times 12 =$

Suppose we have  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 8 apples.  
How many apples is that?  
Substitute the multiplication sign for the word "of."  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  of 8 apples is 6 apples.

$$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{8}{1} = \frac{24}{4} = 6 \text{ apples}$$



### Self Test 3



**3.01** The store had the pencils grouped in sets of 2 red pencils and 5 black pencils. If Lisa bought 25 black pencils, how many red pencils would she receive? (this question, 1 point)

\_\_\_\_\_

**3.02** A bag of 3 dozen cookies showed a ratio of the flavors chocolate, sugar, and ginger as 3:2:1. (each answer, 1 point)

a. The total number of cookies *in the ratio* is \_\_\_\_\_

b. Write the ratio and simplify.

chocolate to total in ratio \_\_\_\_\_ sugar to total in ratio \_\_\_\_\_ ginger to total in ratio \_\_\_\_\_

c. Solve for ...  
the amount of chocolate cookies. \_\_\_\_\_ =  $x$  (chocolate)

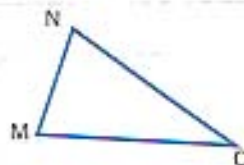
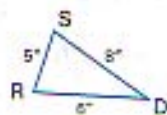
d. Solve for ...  
the amount of sugar cookies. \_\_\_\_\_ =  $x$  (sugar)

e. Solve for ...  
the amount of ginger cookies. \_\_\_\_\_ =  $x$  (ginger)

f. Do your figures add up to 3 dozen cookies?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**3.03**  $\triangle RSD$  and  $\triangle MNO$  are similar.  
The ratio of  $\triangle RSD$  to  $\triangle MNO$  is 4:5.  
(each answer, 1 point)

Find the measurements of ...



a.  $\overline{MN}$  \_\_\_\_\_ b.  $\overline{NO}$  \_\_\_\_\_ c.  $\overline{MO}$  \_\_\_\_\_

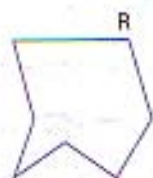
**3.04** There are three ways to move congruent shapes.

Write *rotation* (*ro*), *translation* (*tr*), or *reflection* (*re*) on the lines. Draw congruent figures.  
(each answer, 1 point)

a. Suppose you could slide the figure. \_\_\_\_\_ Draw it in box A.

b. Suppose you could hold the figure up to a mirror. \_\_\_\_\_ Draw it in box B.

c. Suppose you could draw the figure  
so that point R is on the bottom left side. \_\_\_\_\_ Draw it in box C.



**3.05** Using a ruler, draw a rhombus with diagonals equal to 1 in. and 2 in.  
(this question, 2 points)

Write the measure  
of the sides. \_\_\_\_\_

