

Topics Covered



- ✓ Place Value
- ✓ Patterns
- ✓ Factors
- ✓ Rounding
- ✓ Multiples
- ✓ Estimation

Teaching Tip: This week will focus on “Show your work” strategies consisting of the topics mentioned above. Some tips on these topics are provided. The tips are meant to be used as an aid to jog the students’ memory. They are not meant to be taught. The example sheet is formatted like an index.

Work all the Practice problems with the students, showing tips as needed. Make sure to explain how to use the “show your work” space for each question.



Strategy: Get into the habit of showing your work. Your work will help you answer the questions that will be asked on a test. Even when not asked for, you must always show your work. This is good practice for 2 reasons (1) you may get credit for it and (2) it minimizes chances of incorrect answers.

Note: Point values: 1) Questions with “Show your work” are 1/2 point each.
 2) When asked, in questions with Parts (A, B, etc.), “Show your work” is worth 1 point.

Read the directions for each problem carefully. Number of points will vary by question. Write your answers in the box where it is provided. In others, make sure you fill the bubbles correctly.

Correctly filled bubbles: correct incorrect incorrect

Practice 1A: What is the first common multiple of 6 and 8?

Tip: Common multiples are multiples that two numbers share. To find common multiples list out the multiples of both numbers.

Multiples of a number are obtained by multiplying that number by other whole numbers.

Example: Find the first common multiple of 3 and 4.

3: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18

4: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20

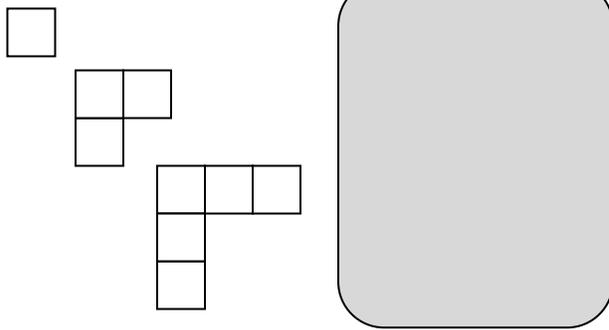
12 is the first common multiple of 3 and 4.

Practice 1B: Show your work.



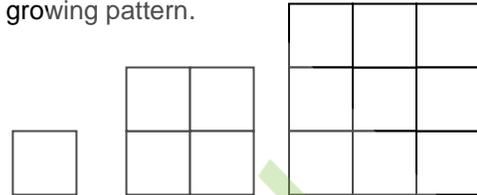
Strategy: Multiples are the multiplication facts for a number. For example, multiples of 3 are 3, 6, 9, 12, etc.

Practice 2A: The first three sets of a growing pattern are shown below. What does the sixth set look like?

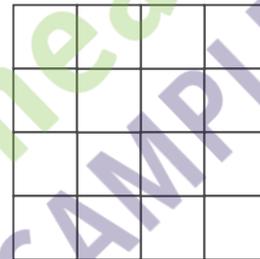


Tip: Growing Patterns sets of numbers, shapes, or objects that are related by size. Different sets or objects relate to the previous set, but the new set has grown or changed.

Example: Draw the next set of the growing pattern.



Each set has one row of squares added on top and a column on the side from the prior set. So the next set will be:



Practice 2B: Show your work.

Practice 3A: What number is 2 ten millions, 5 millions, 7 ten thousands, 5 hundreds, and 9 tens?

Tip: To find a number using a place value chart, fill in the bottom column. Put a 0 for places where a value is missing.

Example: What number is 4 ten thousands, 3 hundreds, and four ones?

Ten Thousands- 4
 Thousands- 0 (Value for thousands is not given)
 Hundreds- 3
 Tens- 0 (Value for tens is not given)
 Ones- 4
 =40,304

Practice 3B: Use the place value chart to show your work.

Millions			Thousands			Ones		
Hundred Million	Ten Million	Million	Hundred Thousands	Ten thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones

Practice 4A: Round 45,623 to the nearest hundred.

Practice 4B: Show your work. Identify which place value you are going to round to, and which place value you look at to determine if you should round up or down.

- Tip:** When rounding to the nearest 100,
- Underline the hundreds place.
 - Look at the tens place. If it is 0-4, leave the underlined digit as is. If it is > 4, add 1 to the underlined digit.
 - Replace all other digits to the right of the underlined digit by 0s.

Example: Round 9,854 to the nearest hundred.

9,854

Since the tens place has a 5, you will round up. Add 1 to the 8 in the hundreds place, and change all place values to the right of hundreds place to 0s.

9,854 → 9,900

Use similar techniques to round to other place values.

There are 7,654 visitors at the zoo on Monday, 5,647 on Tuesday, and 8,003 on Wednesday.

Part A

Practice 5-6: How many people visited the zoo in these 3 days? Round each of the visitor counts to the nearest hundred prior to any calculations. Show your work.

Part B

Practice 7-8: Find out how many people visited the zoo, but this time round to the nearest hundred after you have added the numbers. Which of the two methods is called "estimation"?