

Algebra Readiness Builders

Fifth Grade Math

Katherine Patten LaChance and Rhonda Brady

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Algebra Readiness Educators, LLC

Computation: Add and Subtract Whole Numbers	Computation: Multiply and Divide Whole Numbers
$\begin{array}{r} 322 \\ + 145 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 174 \\ - 15 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 136 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$4 \overline{)248}$

Place Value: Whole Numbers	Fractions: Add and Subtract with LIKE Denominators
<p>Identify the place value of the underlined digits.</p> <p>6,78<u>2</u>,345 <u>2000</u> <u>Thousands</u></p> <p>13<u>5</u>6,928 _____</p> <p>560,<u>2</u>56,980 _____</p>	<p>In order to identify the place value of the digit underlined, rewrite the underlined digit below and fill in the rest with zeros!</p>
$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 8 \\ 3 \\ + 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ - 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$

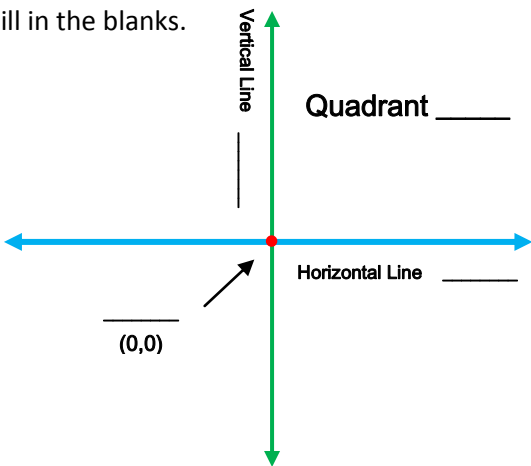
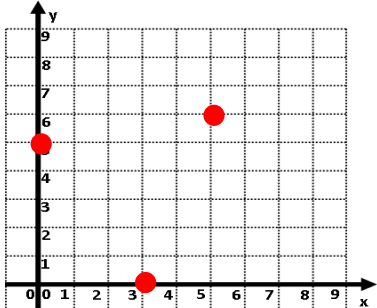
Coordinate Plane: Identify Attributes	Graphing Ordered Pairs																								
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Order of Operations			
Great Educators Make Doing Algebra Simple!			
Grouping Symbols	Exponent	Multiply-Divide (left to right) first then	Add-Subtract (left to right)
$9 - 7 + 5$ $\underline{2} + 5$ $\underline{7}$	$20 - 4 \div 2$ $20 - \underline{2}$ $\underline{18}$	$6 + 6 \div 6$ $6 + \underline{\quad}$ $\underline{\quad}$	$8 + 10 - 3$ $\underline{\quad} - 3$ $\underline{\quad}$

Vocabulary	_____ The vertical axis in a coordinate plane.
Coordinate plane	_____ The intersection of the vertical and horizontal lines in a coordinate plane. (0,0)
Origin	_____ The horizontal axis in a coordinate plane.
x-axis	_____ The first number in an ordered pair. (x,y)
y-axis	_____ The second number in an ordered pair. (x,y)
x-coordinate	_____ A plane formed by the intersection of a horizontal number line with a vertical number line.
y-coordinate	_____

Computation: Add and Subtract Whole Numbers		Computation: Multiply and Divide Whole Numbers	
$\begin{array}{r} 362 \\ + 14 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1,704 \\ - 15 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 249 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$6 \overline{)324}$

Place Value: Whole Numbers		Fractions: Add and Subtract with LIKE Denominators	
<p>Identify the place value of the underlined digits.</p> <p>6,782,<u>3</u>45 40 Tens</p> <p>69,282,<u>3</u>65 _____</p> <p><u>5</u>62,364,793 _____</p>	<p>In order to identify the place value of the digit underlined, rewrite the underlined digit below and fill in the rest with zeros!</p>	$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \overline{)9} \\ \underline{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \overline{)9} \\ \underline{6} \\ \hline \end{array}$

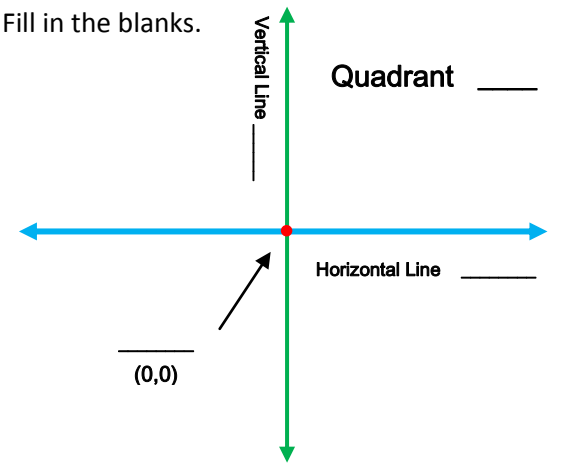
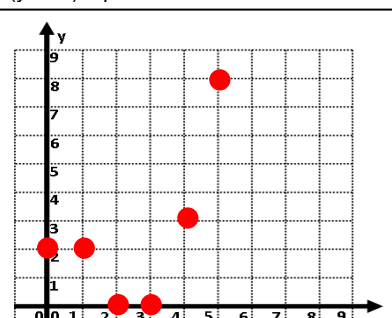
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<p>Fill in the blanks.</p> 	<p>Ordered pairs are points on a coordinate plane. These points are given with an x-coordinate, and a y-coordinate. (x,y)</p> <p>In order to graph ordered pairs we ALWAYS start at the origin or, (0,0). We FIRST move on the horizontal line (x-axis) left or right, THEN we move on the vertical line (y-axis) up or down.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>First Move</th> <th>Second Move</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>↔</td> <td>y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>↔</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>↔</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>↔</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>↔</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>↔</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>↔</td> <td>7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		First Move	Second Move	x	↔	y	3	↔	0	5	↔	6	3	↔	9	8	↔	1	0	↔	5	2	↔	7
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Order of Operations			
Great Educators Make Doing Algebra Simple!			
Grouping Symbols	Exponent	Multiply-Divide (left to right) first	then Add-Subtract(left to right)
$10 - 6 + 5$ <u>4</u> + 5 <u>9</u>	$40 - 12 \div 6$ $40 - \underline{2}$ <u>38</u>	$5 + 5 \div 5$ $5 + \underline{\quad}$ <u> </u>	$8 + 12 - 6$ <u> </u> - 6 <u> </u>

Vocabulary	<p>A ratio of two integers where the denominator is not "0". _____</p> <p>The answer when you add. _____</p> <p>The answer when you divide. _____</p> <p>The answer when you subtract. _____</p> <p>The answer to a multiplication problem. _____</p> <p>A symbol, usually a letter, that represents one or more numbers. _____</p>
<p>sum</p> <p>difference</p> <p>quotient</p> <p>product</p> <p>rational number</p> <p>variable</p>	

Computation: Add and Subtract Whole Numbers	Computation: Multiply and Divide Whole Numbers
$\begin{array}{r} 7,426 \\ + 145 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3,564 \\ - 236 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 650 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$3 \overline{)639}$

Place Value: Whole Numbers	Fractions: Add and Subtract with LIKE Denominators
<p>Identify the place value of the underlined digits.</p> <p><u>8</u>2,345 _____</p> <p>3<u>5</u>8,765 _____</p> <p>2,365,9<u>7</u>8 _____</p>	<p>In order to identify the place value of the digit underlined, rewrite the underlined digit below and fill in the rest with zeros!</p>
$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \overline{)5} \\ + \overline{)5} \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \overline{)20} \\ - \overline{)7} \\ \hline \end{array}$

Coordinate Plane: Identify Attributes	Graphing Ordered Pairs														
<p>Fill in the blanks.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">Quadrant _____</p>	<p>Ordered pairs are points on a coordinate plane. These points are given with an x-coordinate, and a y-coordinate. (x,y)</p> <p>In order to graph ordered pairs we ALWAYS start at the origin or, (0,0). We FIRST move on the horizontal line (x-axis) left or right, THEN we move on the vertical line (y-axis) up or down.</p>														
	<p>Fill in the coordinates of the points.</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:50%; text-align: center;">x ←→</th> <th style="width:50%; text-align: center;">y ↑↓</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; color: red;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center; color: red;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	x ←→	y ↑↓	0	2										
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Order of Operations

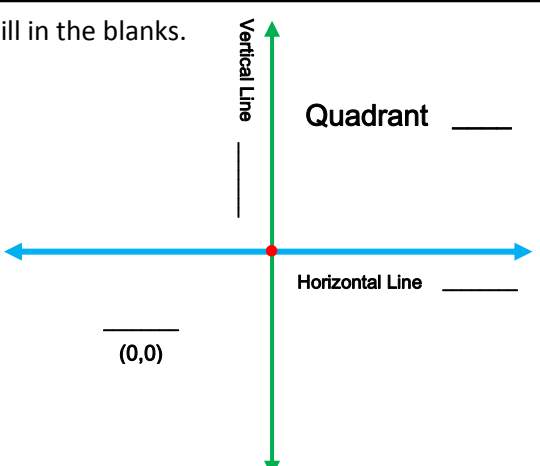
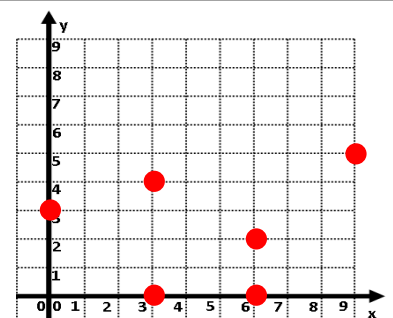
Great Educators Make Doing Algebra Simple!

Grouping Symbols	Exponent	Multiply-Divide (left to right) first then	Add-Subtract (left to right)
$10 \times 6 + 5$	$2 \times 12 \div 6$	$8 + 5 \times 5$	$12 \div 2 - 6$
<u>60</u> + 5	<u>24</u> ÷ 6	8 + _____	_____ - 6
<u>65</u>	<u>4</u>	_____	_____

Vocabulary	
Coordinate plane	_____ The vertical axis in a coordinate plane.
Origin	_____ A plane formed by the intersection of a horizontal number line with a vertical number line.
x-axis	_____ The intersection of the vertical and horizontal lines in a coordinate plane. (0,0)
y-axis	_____ The second number in an ordered pair. (x,y)
x-coordinate	_____ The horizontal axis in a coordinate plane.
y-coordinate	_____ The first number in an ordered pair. (x,y)

Computation: Add and Subtract Whole Numbers	Computation: Multiply and Divide Whole Numbers
$\begin{array}{r} 3,625 \\ + 149 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 36,046 \\ - 254 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 1,356 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$2 \overline{)428}$

Place Value: Whole Numbers	Fractions: Add and Subtract with LIKE Denominators
<p>Identify the place value of the underlined digits.</p> <p>692,8<u>3</u>6 _____</p> <p><u>3</u>,656,335,055 _____</p> <p><u>9</u>82,364,793 _____</p>	<p>In order to identify the place value of the digit underlined, rewrite the underlined digit below and fill in the rest with zeros!</p>
$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 39 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 50 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Coordinate Plane: Identify Attributes	Graphing Ordered Pairs																
<p>Fill in the blanks.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">(0,0)</p>	<p>Ordered pairs are points on a coordinate plane. These points are given with an x-coordinate, and a y-coordinate. (x,y)</p> <p>In order to graph ordered pairs we ALWAYS start at the origin or, (0,0). We FIRST move on the horizontal line (x-axis) left or right, THEN we move on the vertical line (y-axis) up or down.</p>																
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;">  </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Fill in the coordinates of the points.</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">x \longleftrightarrow</th> <th style="width: 50%;">y \updownarrow</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="color: red;">3</td> <td style="color: red;">0</td> </tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> </div>	x \longleftrightarrow	y \updownarrow	3	0												
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Order of Operations			
Grouping Symbols	Exponent	Multiply-Divide (left to right) first then	Add-Subtract (left to right)
$2 \times 6 + 5$	$2 \times 12 \div 6$	$8 + 5 \times 5 - 3$	$12 \div 2 - 3$
____ + 5	____ \div 6	$8 +$ ____ $- 3$	____ $- 3$
____	____	____ $- 3$	____

Vocabulary	The answer when you divide. _____
sum	The answer when you subtract. _____
difference	The answer to a multiplication problem. _____
quotient	A ratio of two integers where the denominator is not "0". _____
product	The answer when you add. _____
rational number	A symbol, usually a letter, that represents one or more numbers. _____
variable	

Computation: Add and Subtract Whole Numbers	Computation: Multiply and Divide Whole Numbers
$\begin{array}{r} 56,202 \\ + 1,435 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 170,425 \\ - 153 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ \times 13 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$3 \overline{)669}$

Place Value: Decimals	Fractions: Add and Subtract with LIKE Denominators
<p>0.3 0.125</p> <p>10 ths</p> $\frac{3}{10}$ <p>three tenths</p>	<p>Place a 1 under the decimal and fill in with zeros, don't forget your ths, to identify the place value of the decimal.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 1 \frac{1}{3} \\ + \frac{1}{3} \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 6 \frac{3}{4} \\ - 2 \frac{2}{4} \\ \hline \end{array}$

Multiple Representations	Graphing Ordered Pairs																						
	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:15%;">x</th> <th style="width:45%;">Process $y = x + 3$</th> <th style="width:15%;">y</th> <th style="width:25%;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$y = 2 + 3$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td rowspan="5" style="vertical-align: top;"> Fill in the table and graph the points. $y = x + 3$ $y = 2 + 3$ $y = 5$ (x , y) ordered pair (2 , 5) </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$y = 3 + 3$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table style="width:100%; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%; text-align: center;">$y = x + 3$ $y = \underline{\quad} + 3$ $y = \underline{\quad}$ ordered pair (,)</td> <td style="width:50%; text-align: center;">$y = x + 3$ $y = \underline{\quad} + 3$ $y = \underline{\quad}$ ordered pair (,)</td> </tr> </table>	x	Process $y = x + 3$	y		2	$y = 2 + 3$	5	Fill in the table and graph the points. $y = x + 3$ $y = 2 + 3$ $y = 5$ (x , y) ordered pair (2 , 5)	3	$y = 3 + 3$	6	4			5						$y = x + 3$ $y = \underline{\quad} + 3$ $y = \underline{\quad}$ ordered pair (,)	$y = x + 3$ $y = \underline{\quad} + 3$ $y = \underline{\quad}$ ordered pair (,)
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Order of Operations			
Grouping Symbols	Exponent	Multiply-Divide (left to right) first then	Add-Subtract (left to right)
$56 \div 7 \times 3 + 1$			
_____ $\times 3 + 1$		$36 - 23 + 8 \div 2$	$3 + 7 - (6 + 3)$
_____ $+ 1$		$36 - 23 + \underline{\quad}$	$3 + 7 - \underline{9}$
_____		_____ $+ \underline{\quad}$	$\underline{10} - \underline{9}$
		_____	$\underline{1}$

Vocabulary	
Coordinate plane	_____ A plane formed by the intersection of a horizontal number line with a vertical number line.
Origin	_____ The horizontal axis in a coordinate plane.
x-axis	_____ The first number in an ordered pair. (x,y)
y-axis	_____ The vertical axis in a coordinate plane.
x-coordinate	_____ The intersection of the vertical and horizontal lines in a coordinate plane. (0,0)
y-coordinate	_____ The second number in an ordered pair. (x,y)

Computation: Add and Subtract Whole Numbers		Computation: Multiply and Divide Whole Numbers	
$\begin{array}{r} 56,202 \\ + 1,435 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 170,526 \\ - 623 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 86 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$2 \overline{)468}$

Place Value: Decimals		Fractions: Add and Subtract with LIKE Denominators	
<p>0.54 0.1</p> <p>100ths</p> $\frac{54}{100}$ <p>fifty-four hundredths</p>	<p>Place a 1 under the decimal and fill in with zeros, don't forget yourths, to identify the place value of the</p>	$5 \frac{3}{7}$ $+ 2 \frac{2}{7}$	$8 \frac{5}{6}$ $- 3 \frac{2}{6}$

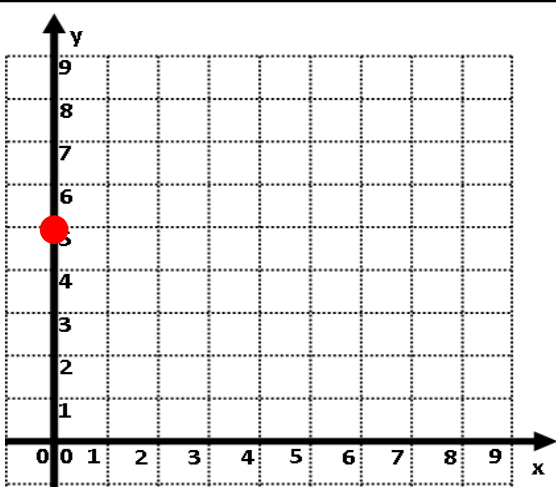
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Order of Operations			
Grouping Symbols	Exponent	Multiply-Divide (left to right) first then	Add-Subtract (left to right)
$12 + 3 - 4$		$2 + 18 \div 6$	$2 + 9 - (4 + 3)$
$_ - 4$		$2 + _$	$2 + 9 - _$
$_$		$_$	$_ - _$

Vocabulary	<p>A symbol, usually a letter, that represents one or more numbers. _____</p> <p>A ratio of two integers where the denominator is not "0". _____</p> <p>The answer when you add. _____</p> <p>The answer to a multiplication problem. _____</p> <p>The answer when you divide. _____</p> <p>The answer when you subtract. _____</p>
<p>sum</p> <p>difference</p> <p>quotient</p> <p>product</p> <p>rational number</p> <p>variable</p>	

Computation: Add and Subtract Whole Numbers	Computation: Multiply and Divide Whole Numbers
$\begin{array}{r} 2,356,202 \\ + 156,435 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ \times 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Place Value: Decimals	Fractions: Add and Subtract with LIKE Denominators
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>0.135</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>0.125</p> <p>1000ths</p> $\frac{125}{1000}$ <p>One hundred twenty-five thousandths</p> </div> </div> <p style="margin-left: 200px;">Place a 1 under the decimal and fill in with zeros, don't forget your ths, to identify the place value of the decimal.</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> $3\frac{2}{5}$ $+ \frac{1}{5}$ <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> $5\frac{3}{5}$ $- 2\frac{2}{5}$ <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> </div> </div>

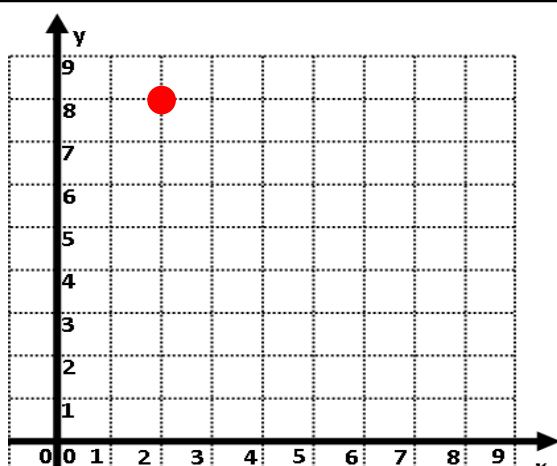
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	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:15%;">x</th> <th style="width:45%;">Process $y = 5 + x$</th> <th style="width:15%;">y</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>$y = 5 + x$</td> <td style="color: red;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="font-size: small;">Fill in the table and graph the points.</p> <table style="width:100%; font-size: small;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%; vertical-align: top;"> $y = 5 + x$ $y = 5 + 0$ $y = 5$ (x, y) ordered pair (0, 5) </td> <td style="width:50%; vertical-align: top;"> $y = 5 + x$ $y = 5 + \underline{\quad}$ $y = \underline{\quad}$ ordered pair (,) </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> $y = 5 + x$ $y = 5 + \underline{\quad}$ $y = \underline{\quad}$ ordered pair (,) </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> $y = 5 + x$ $y = 5 + \underline{\quad}$ $y = \underline{\quad}$ ordered pair (,) </td> </tr> </table>	x	Process $y = 5 + x$	y	0	$y = 5 + x$	5	1			2			3			$y = 5 + x$ $y = 5 + 0$ $y = 5$ (x, y) ordered pair (0, 5)	$y = 5 + x$ $y = 5 + \underline{\quad}$ $y = \underline{\quad}$ ordered pair (,)	$y = 5 + x$ $y = 5 + \underline{\quad}$ $y = \underline{\quad}$ ordered pair (,)	$y = 5 + x$ $y = 5 + \underline{\quad}$ $y = \underline{\quad}$ ordered pair (,)
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Order of Operations			
G rouping Symbols	E xponent	M ultiply- D ivide (left to right) first then	A dd- S ubtract(left to right)
$2 + (3 - 2)$		$56 + 6 \div 2$	$17 - 3 - (6 \times 2)$
$2 + \underline{\quad}$		$56 + \underline{\quad}$	$17 - 3 - \underline{\quad}$
$\underline{\quad}$		$\underline{\quad}$	$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad}$

Vocabulary	
Coordinate plane	_____ The first number in an ordered pair. (x,y)
Origin	_____ The horizontal axis in a coordinate plane.
x-axis	_____ The vertical axis in a coordinate plane.
y-axis	_____ The intersection of the vertical and horizontal lines in a coordinate plane. (0,0)
x-coordinate	_____ A plane formed by the intersection of a horizontal number line with a vertical number line.
y-coordinate	_____ The second number in an ordered pair. (x,y)

Computation: Add and Subtract Whole Numbers	Computation: Multiply and Divide Whole Numbers
$\begin{array}{r} 62,024 \\ + 1,435 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ \times 63 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 170,425 \\ - 2,153 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$3 \overline{)183}$

Place Value: Decimals	Fractions: Add and Subtract with LIKE Denominators
<p>0.9 0.57 0.365</p>	<p>Place a 1 under the decimal and fill in with zeros, don't forget yourths, to identify the place value of the decimal.</p>
$\begin{array}{r} 2\frac{3}{5} \\ + \frac{1}{5} \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 5\frac{3}{8} \\ - 2\frac{2}{8} \\ \hline \end{array}$

Multiple Representations	Graphing Ordered Pairs																																		
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">x</th> <th style="width: 45%;">Process $y = 10 - x$</th> <th style="width: 15%;">y</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$y = 10 - 2$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	x	Process $y = 10 - x$	y	2	$y = 10 - 2$	8	3			4			5			<p>Fill in the table and graph the points.</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">$y = 10 - x$</td> <td style="width: 50%;">$y = 10 - x$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$y = 10 - 2$</td> <td>$y = 10 - \underline{\quad}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$y = 8$</td> <td>$y = \underline{\quad}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(x , y)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ordered pair (2 , 8)</td> <td>ordered pair (<u> </u> , <u> </u>)</td> </tr> </table> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">$y = 10 - x$</td> <td style="width: 50%;">$y = 10 - x$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$y = 10 - \underline{\quad}$</td> <td>$y = 10 - \underline{\quad}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$y = \underline{\quad}$</td> <td>$y = \underline{\quad}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ordered pair (<u> </u> , <u> </u>)</td> <td>ordered pair (<u> </u> , <u> </u>)</td> </tr> </table>	$y = 10 - x$	$y = 10 - x$	$y = 10 - 2$	$y = 10 - \underline{\quad}$	$y = 8$	$y = \underline{\quad}$	(x , y)		ordered pair (2 , 8)	ordered pair (<u> </u> , <u> </u>)	$y = 10 - x$	$y = 10 - x$	$y = 10 - \underline{\quad}$	$y = 10 - \underline{\quad}$	$y = \underline{\quad}$	$y = \underline{\quad}$	ordered pair (<u> </u> , <u> </u>)	ordered pair (<u> </u> , <u> </u>)
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Order of Operations			
Grouping Symbols	Exponent	Multiply-Divide (left to right) first then	Add-Subtract (left to right)
$(2 + 8) \times 4 \div 10$		$23 + 24 \div 6$	$3 + 7 - (6 + 3)$
$\underline{\quad} \times 4 \div 10$		$23 + \underline{\quad}$	$3 + 7 - \underline{\quad}$
$\underline{\quad} \div 10$		$\underline{\quad}$	$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad}$
$\underline{\quad}$			$\underline{\quad}$

Vocabulary	The answer when you divide. _____
sum	The answer when you subtract. _____
difference	A ratio of two integers where the denominator is not "0". _____
quotient	The answer when you add. _____
product	The answer to a multiplication problem. _____
rational number	A symbol, usually a letter, that represents one or more numbers. _____
variable	

Computation: Add and Subtract Decimals $\begin{array}{r} 24.6 \\ + 12.3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 56.23 \\ - 1.53 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 115 \\ \times 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$3 \overline{)156}$
--	--	---	---------------------

Place Value: Whole # Comparisons	Common Factors/GCF	Equivalent Fractions	Mixed/Improper fractions
Use the inequality symbols greater than > , less than < and the equal to sign = to compare the numbers.	Find the common factors CF and the greatest common factor GCF.	Generate Equivalent fractions by multiplying the given fraction by one made by using 2's, 3's and 4's! Remember to use a one! $\frac{3}{3} = 1 \text{ whole}$	Change the mixed fraction to an improper fraction.
$1,569 < 1,695$ $26,356 \square 26,256$ $896,369 \square 896,368$ $1,356,169,569 \square 1,356,169,569$	 CF- 1,2,3,6 GCF- 6	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{3}{6}$ $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{4}{8}$	$2\frac{5}{8} = \frac{21}{8}$ <small>new numerator keep denominator</small>

Expressions	Equations	Perimeter	Area	Volume
GEMDAS $15 + 20 \div (7 + 3)$ $15 + 20 \div \underline{\quad}$ $15 + \underline{\quad}$ $\underline{\quad}$	Remember when you have a number next to the variable (or letter) you have to multiply! Evaluate the equations when x is equal to 3. $y = 2x$ $y = 2(3)$ $y = 6$ Now you try! $y = 6x$ $y = 6(\underline{\quad})$ $y = \underline{\quad}$	 $P = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4$ $P = \underline{\quad} \text{ cm} + \underline{\quad} \text{ cm} + \underline{\quad} \text{ cm} + \underline{\quad} \text{ cm}$ $P = \underline{\quad} \text{ cm} + \underline{\quad} \text{ cm}$ $P = \underline{\quad} \text{ cm}$	 $A = l \times w$ $A = (\underline{\quad} \text{ m}) \times (\underline{\quad} \text{ m})$ $A = \underline{\quad} \text{ m}^2$	 $V = l \times w \times h$ $V = \underline{\quad} \text{ in} \times \underline{\quad} \text{ in} \times \underline{\quad} \text{ in}$ $V = \underline{\quad} \text{ in}^2 \times \underline{\quad} \text{ in}$ $V = \underline{\quad} \text{ in}^3$

Measurement

	Use your customary ruler to measure the picture to the nearest inch and your metric ruler to measure to the nearest cm. Round to a whole number. _____ in. _____ cm.
--	--


Vocabulary	A mathematical sentence that contains one or more of these symbols <, >, ≤, ≥, or ≠. _____ > _____ < _____ = _____ A mathematical sentence formed by placing an equal sign between two expressions. _____ A mathematical phrase containing numbers and operating symbols. _____
inequality less than greater than equal to expression equation	

Computation: Add and Subtract Decimals $\begin{array}{r} 34.6 \\ + 16.3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	Computation: Multiply and Divide Whole Numbers $\begin{array}{r} 125 \\ \times 16 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 76.25 \\ - 5.33 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$8 \overline{)152}$

Place Value: Whole # Comparisons	Common Factors/GCF	Equivalent Fractions	Mixed/Improper fractions
Use the inequality symbols greater than > , less than < and the equal to sign = to compare the numbers.	Find the common factors CF and the greatest common factor GCF.	Generate Equivalent fractions by multiplying the given fraction by one made by using 2's, 3's and 4's!	Change the mixed fraction to an improper fraction.
$1,669 < 1,995$ $36,266 \square 26,256$ $896,368 \square 896,368$ $1,634,169,569 \square 2,356,169,569$	8- 24- CF- GCF-	Remember to use a one! $\frac{2}{2} = 1 \text{ whole}$ $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{3}$	example $\square \times \square + \square = \triangle$ $3 \frac{2}{3} = \frac{\text{new numerator}}{\text{keep denominator}}$

Expressions	Equations	Perimeter	Area	Volume
GEMDAS $13 + 40 \div (6 + 4)$ $13 + 40 \div \underline{\quad}$ $13 + \underline{\quad}$ $\underline{\quad}$	Remember when you have a number next to the variable (or letter) you have to multiply! Evaluate the equations when x is equal to 5. $y = 2x$ $y = 2(5)$ $y = 10$ Now you try! $y = 6x$ $y = 6(\underline{\quad})$ $y = \underline{\quad}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6\text{m} \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ 2\text{m} \quad \quad 2\text{m} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ 4\text{m} \end{array}$ $P = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4$ $P = \underline{\quad} \text{m} + \underline{\quad} \text{m} + \underline{\quad} \text{m} + \underline{\quad} \text{m}$ $P = \underline{\quad} \text{m} + \underline{\quad} \text{m}$ $P = \underline{\quad} \text{m}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{4 cm} \\ \text{9 cm} \end{array}$ $A = l \times w$ $A = (\underline{\quad} \text{cm}) \times (\underline{\quad} \text{cm})$ $A = \underline{\quad} \text{cm}^2$	$\begin{array}{c} 2\text{ft} \\ \text{4ft} \quad 3\text{ft} \end{array}$ $V = l \times w \times h$ $V = \underline{\quad} \text{ft} \times \underline{\quad} \text{ft} \times \underline{\quad} \text{ft}$ $V = \underline{\quad} \text{ft}^2 \times \underline{\quad} \text{ft}$ $V = \underline{\quad} \text{ft}^3$

Measurement



Use your customary ruler to measure the picture to the nearest inch and your metric ruler to measure to the nearest cm. Round to a whole number.

 _____ in.

 _____ cm.

Vocabulary	The distance around a figure. _____
area	The bottom part of a fraction. _____
perimeter	The number of square units needed to cover a given surface. _____
volume	The number of cubic units needed to fill the space inside a 3D figure. _____
fraction	The top part of a fraction. _____
numerator	A number used to name a part of a group or a whole. _____
denominator	

KEYS

ALGEBRA READINESS

BUILDERS

Fifth Grade Math

Computation: Add and Subtract Whole Numbers	Computation: Multiply and Divide Whole Numbers
$\begin{array}{r} 322 \\ + 145 \\ \hline 467 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 614 \\ 174 \\ - 15 \\ \hline 159 \end{array}$

Place Value: Whole Numbers	Fractions: Add and Subtract with LIKE Denominators
<p>Identify the place value of the underlined digits.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 6,782,345 \\ \underline{2000} \end{array} \quad \text{Thousands}$ $\begin{array}{r} 1356,928 \\ \underline{50,000} \end{array} \quad \text{Ten-Thousands}$ $\begin{array}{r} 560,256,980 \\ \underline{200,000} \end{array} \quad \text{Hundred-Thousands}$	<p>In order to identify the place value of the digit underlined, rewrite the underlined digit below and fill in the rest with zeros!</p> $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline 8 \\ 3 \\ + 8 \\ \hline 7 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 4 \\ 2 \\ - 4 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$

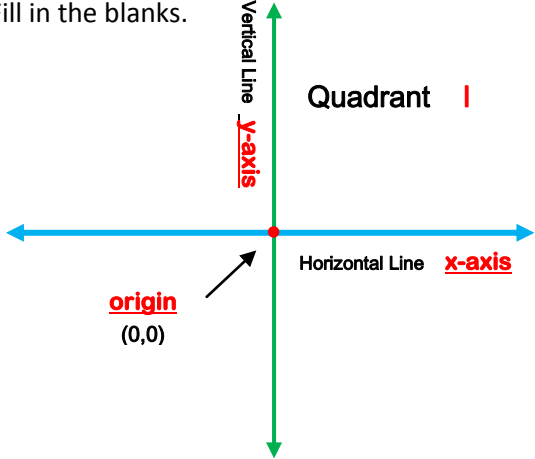
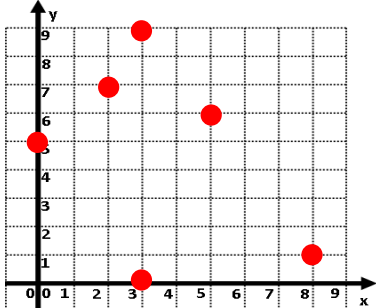
Coordinate Plane: Identify Attributes	Graphing Ordered Pairs																								
	<p>Ordered pairs are points on a coordinate plane. These points are given with an x-coordinate, and a y-coordinate. (x,y)</p> <p>In order to graph ordered pairs we ALWAYS start at the origin or, (0,0). We FIRST move on the horizontal line (x-axis) left or right, THEN we move on the vertical line (y-axis) up or down.</p>																								
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1	↔	6																							
6	↔	5																							
5	↔	8																							
4	↔	9																							
9	↔	0																							

Order of Operations			
Great Educators Make Doing Algebra Simple!			
Grouping Symbols	Exponent	Multiply-Divide (left to right) first then	Add-Subtract (left to right)
$9 - 7 + 5$ <u>2</u> + 5 <u>7</u>	$20 - 4 \div 2$ 20 - <u>2</u> <u>18</u>	$6 + 6 \div 6$ 6 + <u>1</u> <u>7</u>	$8 + 10 - 3$ <u>18</u> - 3 <u>15</u>

Vocabulary	<p>y-axis</p> <p>origin</p> <p>x-axis</p> <p>x-coordinate</p> <p>y-coordinate</p> <p>coordinate plane</p>	<p>The vertical axis in a coordinate plane.</p> <p>The intersection of the vertical and horizontal lines in a coordinate plane. (0,0)</p> <p>The horizontal axis in a coordinate plane.</p> <p>The first number in an ordered pair. (x,y)</p> <p>The second number in an ordered pair. (x,y)</p> <p>A plane formed by the intersection of a horizontal number line with a vertical number line.</p>
<p>Coordinate plane</p> <p>Origin</p> <p>x-axis</p> <p>y-axis</p> <p>x-coordinate</p> <p>y-coordinate</p>		

Computation: Add and Subtract Whole Numbers		Computation: Multiply and Divide Whole Numbers	
$\begin{array}{r} 362 \\ + 14 \\ \hline 376 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 6 \cancel{10} 14 \\ - 1,704 \\ \hline 15 \\ \hline 1,689 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 249 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 747 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 54 \\ 6 \overline{)324} \\ \underline{-30} \\ 24 \\ \underline{-24} \\ 0 \end{array}$

Place Value: Whole Numbers		Fractions: Add and Subtract with LIKE Denominators	
Identify the place value of the underlined digits. $6,782,345$ <u>40</u> Tens $69,282,365$ <u>300</u> Hundreds $562,364,793$ <u>60 000 000</u> Ten-Millions	In order to identify the place value of the digit underlined, rewrite the underlined digit below and fill in the rest with zeros! 	$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 9 \\ 2 \\ + 9 \\ \hline 8 \\ 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 9 \\ 6 \\ - 9 \\ \hline 2 \\ 9 \end{array}$

Coordinate Plane: Identify Attributes		Graphing Ordered Pairs																									
Fill in the blanks. 	Ordered pairs are points on a coordinate plane. These points are given with an x-coordinate, and a y-coordinate. (x,y) In order to graph ordered pairs we ALWAYS start at the origin or, (0,0). We FIRST move on the horizontal line (x-axis) left or right, THEN we move on the vertical line (y-axis) up or down.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>First Move</th> <th>Second Move</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>x ↔</td> <td></td> <td>y ↔</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>↔</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>↔</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>↔</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>↔</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>↔</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>↔</td> <td>7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		First Move	Second Move	x ↔		y ↔	3	↔	0	5	↔	6	3	↔	9	8	↔	1	0	↔	5	2	↔	7
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Order of Operations			
Great Educators Make Doing Algebra Simple!			
Grouping Symbols	Exponent	Multiply-Divide (left to right) first	then Add-Subtract(left to right)
$10 - 6 + 5$ <u>4</u> + 5 <u>9</u>	$40 - 12 \div 6$ $40 - \underline{2}$ <u>38</u>	$5 + 5 \div 5$ $5 + \underline{1}$ <u>6</u>	$8 + 12 - 6$ <u>20</u> - 6 <u>14</u>

Vocabulary	A ratio of two integers where the denominator is not "0". rational number
sum	The answer when you add. sum
difference	The answer when you divide. quotient
quotient	The answer when you subtract. difference
product	The answer to a multiplication problem. product
rational number	A symbol, usually a letter, that represents one or more numbers. variable
variable	

Computation: Add and Subtract Whole Numbers		Computation: Multiply and Divide Whole Numbers	
$\begin{array}{r} \overset{1}{7,426} \\ + \quad 145 \\ \hline 7,571 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \overset{5}{3,564} \\ - \quad 236 \\ \hline 3,328 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \overset{2}{650} \\ \times \quad 5 \\ \hline 3,250 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 213 \\ 3 \overline{)639} \\ \underline{-6} \\ 03 \\ \underline{-3} \\ 09 \\ \underline{-9} \\ 0 \end{array}$

Place Value: Whole Numbers		Fractions: Add and Subtract with LIKE Denominators	
Identify the place value of the underlined digits. $\begin{array}{r} 82,345 \\ \underline{2\ 000} \\ 358,765 \\ \underline{20\ 000} \\ 2,365,978 \\ \underline{8} \end{array}$ <p>Thousands Ten Thousands Ones</p>	In order to identify the place value of the digit underlined, rewrite the underlined digit below and fill in the rest with zeros! $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline 5 \\ + \quad 1 \\ \hline 5 \\ \hline 5 = 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \hline 20 \\ - \quad 7 \\ \hline 20 \end{array}$ $\frac{5}{20} \div \frac{5}{5} = \frac{1}{4}$	

Coordinate Plane: Identify Attributes	Graphing Ordered Pairs															
Fill in the blanks. 	Ordered pairs are points on a coordinate plane. These points are given with an x-coordinate, and a y-coordinate. (x,y) In order to graph ordered pairs we ALWAYS start at the origin or, (0,0). We FIRST move on the horizontal line (x-axis) left or right, THEN we move on the vertical line (y-axis) up or down.	Fill in the coordinates of the points. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th> <th>y</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>8</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	x	y	0	2	1	2	2	0	3	0	4	3	5	8
x	y															
0	2															
1	2															
2	0															
3	0															
4	3															
5	8															

Order of Operations

Great Educators Make Doing Algebra Simple!

Grouping Symbols	Exponent	Multiply-Divide (left to right) first then	Add-Subtract (left to right)
$10 \times 6 + 5$ <u>60</u> + 5 <u>65</u>	$2 \times 12 \div 6$ <u>24</u> ÷ 6 <u>4</u>	$8 + 5 \times 5$ 8 + <u>25</u> <u>33</u>	$12 \div 2 - 6$ <u>6</u> - 6 <u>0</u>

Vocabulary	y-axis coordinate plane origin y- coordinate x-axis x-coordinate	The vertical axis in a coordinate plane. A plane formed by the intersection of a horizontal number line with a vertical number line. The intersection of the vertical and horizontal lines in a coordinate plane. (0,0) The second number in an ordered pair. (x,y) The horizontal axis in a coordinate plane. The first number in an ordered pair. (x,y)
Coordinate plane Origin x-axis y-axis x-coordinate y-coordinate		

Computation: Add and Subtract Whole Numbers		Computation: Multiply and Divide Whole Numbers	
$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3,625 \\ + 149 \\ \hline 3,774 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 5,1014 \\ 36,046 \\ - 254 \\ \hline 35,792 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 111 \\ 1,356 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 4,068 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 214 \\ 2 \overline{)428} \\ \underline{-4} \\ 02 \\ \underline{-2} \\ 08 \\ \underline{-8} \\ 0 \end{array}$

Place Value: Whole Numbers		Fractions: Add and Subtract with LIKE Denominators	
<p>Identify the place value of the underlined digits.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 692,836 \\ \underline{30} \end{array}$ Tens $\begin{array}{r} 3,656,335,055 \\ \underline{3\ 000\ 000\ 000} \end{array}$ Billions $\begin{array}{r} 982,364,793 \\ \underline{900\ 000\ 000} \end{array}$ Hundred-Millions	<p>In order to identify the place value of the digit underlined, rewrite the underlined digit below and fill in the rest with zeros!</p>	$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 39 \\ 11 \\ + 39 \\ \hline 27 \\ 39 \div \frac{3}{3} = \frac{9}{13} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 50 \\ 32 \\ - 50 \\ \hline 4 \\ 50 \div \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{25} \end{array}$

Coordinate Plane: Identify Attributes	Graphing Ordered Pairs															
<p>Fill in the blanks.</p>	<p>Ordered pairs are points on a coordinate plane. These points are given with an x-coordinate, and a y-coordinate. (x,y)</p> <p>In order to graph ordered pairs we ALWAYS start at the origin or, (0,0). We FIRST move on the horizontal line (x-axis) left or right, THEN we move on the vertical line (y-axis) up or down.</p>	<p>Fill in the coordinates of the points.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th> <th>y</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>5</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	x	y	3	0	0	3	3	4	6	0	6	2	9	5
x	y															
3	0															
0	3															
3	4															
6	0															
6	2															
9	5															

Order of Operations			
Grouping Symbols	Exponent	Multiply-Divide (left to right) first then	Add-Subtract (left to right)
$2 \times 6 + 5$	$2 \times 12 \div 6$	$8 + 5 \times 5 - 3$	$12 \div 2 - 3$
<u>12</u> + 5	<u>24</u> ÷ 6	8 + <u>25</u> - 3	<u>6</u> - 3
<u>17</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>33</u> - 3	<u>3</u>
		<u>30</u>	

Vocabulary	<p>The answer when you divide. quotient</p> <p>The answer when you subtract. difference</p> <p>The answer to a multiplication problem. product</p> <p>A ratio of two integers where the denominator is not "0". rational number</p> <p>The answer when you add. sum</p> <p>A symbol, usually a letter, that represents one or more numbers. variable</p>
<p>sum</p> <p>difference</p> <p>quotient</p> <p>product</p> <p>rational number</p> <p>variable</p>	

Computation: Add and Subtract Whole Numbers	Computation: Multiply and Divide Whole Numbers
$\begin{array}{r} 56,202 \\ + 1,435 \\ \hline 57,637 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ \times 13 \\ \hline 126 \\ + 420 \\ \hline 546 \end{array}$

Place Value: Decimals	Fractions: Add and Subtract with LIKE Denominators						
<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"> 0.3 10 ths $\frac{3}{10}$ three tenths </td> <td style="width: 50%;"> 0.125 1000 ths $\frac{125}{1000}$ one hundred twenty-five thousandths </td> </tr> </table>	0.3 10 ths $\frac{3}{10}$ three tenths	0.125 1000 ths $\frac{125}{1000}$ one hundred twenty-five thousandths	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"> Place a 1 under the decimal and fill in with zeros, don't forget your ths, to identify the place value of the decimal. </td> <td style="width: 50%;"> $1\frac{1}{3}$ + $\frac{1}{3}$ <hr/>$1\frac{2}{3}$ </td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="width: 50%;"> $6\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{2}{4}$ <hr/>$4\frac{1}{4}$ </td> </tr> </table>	Place a 1 under the decimal and fill in with zeros, don't forget your ths , to identify the place value of the decimal.	$1\frac{1}{3}$ + $\frac{1}{3}$ <hr/> $1\frac{2}{3}$		$6\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{2}{4}$ <hr/> $4\frac{1}{4}$
0.3 10 ths $\frac{3}{10}$ three tenths	0.125 1000 ths $\frac{125}{1000}$ one hundred twenty-five thousandths						
Place a 1 under the decimal and fill in with zeros, don't forget your ths , to identify the place value of the decimal.	$1\frac{1}{3}$ + $\frac{1}{3}$ <hr/> $1\frac{2}{3}$						
	$6\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{2}{4}$ <hr/> $4\frac{1}{4}$						

Multiple Representations	Graphing Ordered Pairs																			
	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">x</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Process $y = x + 3$</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">y</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$y = 2 + 3$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$y = 3 + 3$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$y = 4 + 3$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$y = 5 + 3$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table> <p>Fill in the table and graph the points.</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"> $y = x + 3$ $y = 2 + 3$ $y = 5$ (x, y) ordered pair (2, 5) </td> <td style="width: 50%;"> $y = x + 3$ $y = 3 + 3$ $y = 6$ ordered pair (3, 6) </td> </tr> <tr> <td> $y = x + 3$ $y = 4 + 3$ $y = 7$ ordered pair (4, 7) </td> <td> $y = x + 3$ $y = 5 + 3$ $y = 8$ ordered pair (5, 8) </td> </tr> </table>	x	Process $y = x + 3$	y	2	$y = 2 + 3$	5	3	$y = 3 + 3$	6	4	$y = 4 + 3$	7	5	$y = 5 + 3$	8	$y = x + 3$ $y = 2 + 3$ $y = 5$ (x, y) ordered pair (2, 5)	$y = x + 3$ $y = 3 + 3$ $y = 6$ ordered pair (3, 6)	$y = x + 3$ $y = 4 + 3$ $y = 7$ ordered pair (4, 7)	$y = x + 3$ $y = 5 + 3$ $y = 8$ ordered pair (5, 8)
x	Process $y = x + 3$	y																		
2	$y = 2 + 3$	5																		
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Order of Operations			
Grouping Symbols	Exponent	Multiply-Divide (left to right) first then	Add-Subtract(left to right)
$56 \div 7 \times 3 + 1$	$36 - 23 + 8 \div 2$	$3 + 7 - (6 + 3)$	
$8 \times 3 + 1$	$36 - 23 + 4$	$3 + 7 - 9$	
$24 + 1$	$13 + 4$	$10 - 9$	
25	17	1	

Vocabulary	coordinate plane	A plane formed by the intersection of a horizontal number line with a vertical number line.
Coordinate plane	x-axis	The horizontal axis in a coordinate plane.
Origin	x-coordinate	The first number in an ordered pair. (x,y)
x-axis	y-axis	The vertical axis in a coordinate plane.
y-axis	origin	The intersection of the vertical and horizontal lines in a coordinate plane. (0,0)
x-coordinate	y-coordinate	The second number in an ordered pair. (x,y)
y-coordinate		

Computation: Add and Subtract Whole Numbers		Computation: Multiply and Divide Whole Numbers	
$\begin{array}{r} 56,202 \\ + 1,435 \\ \hline 57,637 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 6 \cancel{10} 15 \\ - 170,526 \\ \hline 623 \\ \hline 169,903 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 86 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline 172 \\ + 860 \\ \hline 1,032 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 234 \\ 2 \overline{)468} \\ \underline{-4} \\ 06 \\ \underline{-6} \\ 08 \\ \underline{-8} \\ 0 \end{array}$

Place Value: Decimals		Fractions: Add and Subtract with LIKE Denominators	
<p>0.54 100ths</p> $\frac{54}{100}$ <p>fifty-four hundredths</p>	<p>0.1 10ths</p> $\frac{1}{10}$ <p>one tenth</p>	<p>Place a 1 under the decimal and fill in with zeros, don't forget your ths, to identify the place value of the decimal.</p>	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \frac{3}{7} \\ + 2 \frac{2}{7} \\ \hline 7 \frac{5}{7} \end{array}$
		$\begin{array}{r} 8 \frac{5}{6} \\ - 3 \frac{2}{6} \\ \hline 5 \frac{3}{6} \div \frac{3}{3} = 5 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	

Multiple Representations		Graphing Ordered Pairs																							
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th> <th>Process</th> <th>y</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>$y = x - 3$</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>$y = 6 - 3$</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>$y = 7 - 3$</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>$y = 8 - 3$</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>$y = 9 - 3$</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	x	Process	y		$y = x - 3$		6	$y = 6 - 3$	3	7	$y = 7 - 3$	4	8	$y = 8 - 3$	5	9	$y = 9 - 3$	6	<p>Fill in the table and graph the points.</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td> $y = x - 3$ $y = 6 - 3$ $y = 3$ (x, y) ordered pair (6 , 3) </td> <td> $y = x - 3$ $y = 7 - 3$ $y = 4$ ordered pair (7 , 4) </td> </tr> <tr> <td> $y = x - 3$ $y = 8 - 3$ $y = 5$ ordered pair (8 , 5) </td> <td> $y = x - 3$ $y = 9 - 3$ $y = 6$ ordered pair (9 , 6) </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		$y = x - 3$ $y = 6 - 3$ $y = 3$ (x, y) ordered pair (6 , 3)	$y = x - 3$ $y = 7 - 3$ $y = 4$ ordered pair (7 , 4)	$y = x - 3$ $y = 8 - 3$ $y = 5$ ordered pair (8 , 5)	$y = x - 3$ $y = 9 - 3$ $y = 6$ ordered pair (9 , 6)
x	Process	y																							
	$y = x - 3$																								
6	$y = 6 - 3$	3																							
7	$y = 7 - 3$	4																							
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Order of Operations			
Grouping Symbols	Exponent	Multiply-Divide (left to right) first	then Add-Subtract (left to right)
$12 + 3 - 4$ $\underline{15} - 4$ $\underline{11}$		$2 + 18 \div 6$ $2 + \underline{3}$ $\underline{5}$	$2 + 9 - (4 + 3)$ $2 + 9 - \underline{7}$ $\underline{11} - \underline{7}$ $\underline{4}$

Vocabulary	<p>A symbol, usually a letter, that represents one or more numbers. variable</p> <p>A ratio of two integers where the denominator is not "0". rational number</p> <p>The answer when you add. sum</p> <p>The answer to a multiplication problem. product</p> <p>The answer when you divide. quotient</p> <p>The answer when you subtract. difference</p>
<p>sum</p> <p>difference</p> <p>quotient</p> <p>product</p> <p>rational number</p> <p>variable</p>	

Computation: Add and Subtract Whole Numbers		Computation: Multiply and Divide Whole Numbers	
$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 2,356,202 \\ + 156,435 \\ \hline 2,412,637 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 51312 \\ 1,706,425 \\ - 1,534 \\ \hline 1,704,891 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 36 \\ \times 18 \\ \hline 288 \\ + 360 \\ \hline 648 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 71 \\ 8 \overline{)568} \\ \underline{-56} \\ 08 \\ \underline{-8} \\ 0 \end{array}$

Place Value: Decimals		Fractions: Add and Subtract with LIKE Denominators	
<p>0.135 1000ths</p> $\frac{135}{1000}$ <p>One hundred thirty-five thousandths</p>	<p>0.125 1000ths</p> $\frac{125}{1000}$ <p>One hundred twenty-five thousandths</p>	<p>Place a 1 under the decimal and fill in with zeros, don't forget your ths, to identify the place value of the decimal.</p>	$3\frac{2}{5} + 1\frac{1}{5} = 4\frac{3}{5}$
			$5\frac{3}{5} - 2\frac{2}{5} = 3\frac{1}{5}$

Multiple Representations	Graphing Ordered Pairs																				
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th> <th>Process $y = 5 + x$</th> <th>y</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>$y = 5 + 0$</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>$y = 5 + 1$</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>$y = 5 + 2$</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>$y = 5 + 3$</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	x	Process $y = 5 + x$	y	0	$y = 5 + 0$	5	1	$y = 5 + 1$	6	2	$y = 5 + 2$	7	3	$y = 5 + 3$	8	<p>Fill in the table and graph the points.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> $y = 5 + x$ $y = 5 + 0$ $y = 5$ ordered pair (0, 5) </td> <td> $y = 5 + x$ $y = 5 + 1$ $y = 6$ ordered pair (1, 6) </td> </tr> <tr> <td> $y = 5 + x$ $y = 5 + 2$ $y = 7$ ordered pair (2, 7) </td> <td> $y = 5 + x$ $y = 5 + 3$ $y = 8$ ordered pair (3, 8) </td> </tr> </table>	$y = 5 + x$ $y = 5 + 0$ $y = 5$ ordered pair (0, 5)	$y = 5 + x$ $y = 5 + 1$ $y = 6$ ordered pair (1, 6)	$y = 5 + x$ $y = 5 + 2$ $y = 7$ ordered pair (2, 7)	$y = 5 + x$ $y = 5 + 3$ $y = 8$ ordered pair (3, 8)
x	Process $y = 5 + x$	y																			
0	$y = 5 + 0$	5																			
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Order of Operations			
Grouping Symbols	Exponent	Multiply-Divide (left to right) first then	Add-Subtract (left to right)
$2 + (3 - 2)$ $2 + 1$ <u>3</u>		$56 + 6 \div 2$ $56 + 3$ <u>59</u>	$17 - 3 - (6 \times 2)$ $17 - 3 - 12$ $14 - 12$ <u>2</u>

Vocabulary	<p>x-coordinate</p> <p>x-axis</p> <p>y-axis</p> <p>origin</p> <p>coordinate plane</p> <p>y- coordinate</p>	<p>The first number in an ordered pair. (x,y)</p> <p>The horizontal axis in a coordinate plane.</p> <p>The vertical axis in a coordinate plane.</p> <p>The intersection of the vertical and horizontal lines in a coordinate plane. (0,0)</p> <p>A plane formed by the intersection of a horizontal number line with a vertical number line.</p> <p>The second number in an ordered pair. (x,y)</p>
<p>Coordinate plane</p> <p>Origin</p> <p>x-axis</p> <p>y-axis</p> <p>x-coordinate</p> <p>y-coordinate</p>		

Computation: Add and Subtract Whole Numbers		Computation: Multiply and Divide Whole Numbers	
$\begin{array}{r} 62,024 \\ + 1,435 \\ \hline 63,459 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 610312 \\ 170,425 \\ - 2,153 \\ \hline 168,272 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ 67 \\ \times 63 \\ \hline 201 \\ +4020 \\ \hline 4,221 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 61 \\ 3 \overline{)183} \\ \underline{-18} \\ 03 \\ \underline{-3} \\ 0 \end{array}$

Place Value: Decimals		Fractions: Add and Subtract with LIKE Denominators	
<p>0.9 0.57 0.365</p> <p>10ths 100ths 1000ths</p> $\frac{9}{10}$ <p>nine tenths</p> $\frac{57}{100}$ <p>fifty-seven hundredths</p> $\frac{365}{1000}$ <p>Three-hundred sixty-five thousandths</p>	<p>Place a 1 under the decimal and fill in with zeros, don't forget your ths, to identify the place value of the decimal.</p>	$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 2 \frac{3}{5} \\ + \frac{1}{5} \\ \hline 2 \frac{4}{5} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 5 \frac{3}{8} \\ - 2 \frac{2}{8} \\ \hline 3 \frac{1}{8} \end{array}$

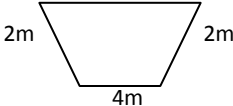
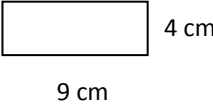
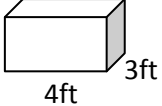
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Order of Operations			
Grouping Symbols	Exponent	Multiply-Divide (left to right) first	then Add-Subtract (left to right)
$(2 + 8) \times 4 \div 10$		$23 + 24 \div 6$	$3 + 7 - (6 + 3)$
10 $\times 4 \div 10$		$23 + \underline{4}$	$3 + 7 - \underline{9}$
40 $\div 10$		27	10 $- \underline{9}$
4			1

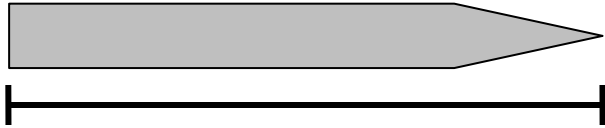
Vocabulary	<p>The answer when you divide. quotient</p> <p>The answer when you subtract. difference</p> <p>A ratio of two integers where the denominator is not "0". rational number</p> <p>The answer when you add. sum</p> <p>The answer to a multiplication problem. product</p> <p>A symbol, usually a letter, that represents one or more numbers. variable</p>
<p>sum</p> <p>difference</p> <p>quotient</p> <p>product</p> <p>rational number</p> <p>variable</p>	

Computation: Add and Subtract Decimals		Computation: Multiply and Divide Whole Numbers	
$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 34.6 \\ + 16.3 \\ \hline 50.9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \ 12 \\ 76.25 \\ - 5.33 \\ \hline 70.92 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 3 \\ 125 \\ \times 16 \\ \hline 750 \\ + 1250 \\ \hline 2,000 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 8 \overline{)152} \\ \underline{-8} \\ 72 \\ \underline{-72} \\ 0 \end{array}$

Place Value: Whole # Comparisons	Common Factors/GCF	Equivalent Fractions	Mixed/Improper fractions
<p>Use the inequality symbols greater than > , less than < and the equal to sign = to compare the numbers.</p> <p>1,669 < 1,995</p> <p>36,266 > 26,256</p> <p>896,368 = 896,368</p> <p>1,634,169,569 < 2,356,169,569</p>	<p>Find the common factors CF and the greatest common factor GCF.</p> <p>8- 1, 2, 4, 8</p> <p>24- 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24</p> <p>CF- 1, 2, 4, 8 GCF- 8</p>	<p>Generate Equivalent fractions by multiplying the given fraction by one made by using 2's, 3's and 4's!</p> <p>Remember to use a one!</p> <p>$\frac{2}{2} = 1$ whole</p> <p>$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{3}{9}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{4}{12}$</p>	<p>Change the mixed fraction to an improper fraction.</p> <p>$3\frac{2}{3} = \frac{11}{3}$ example</p> <p>$3 \times 3 + 2 = 11$</p> <p>$3\frac{2}{3} = \frac{11}{3}$ <small>new numerator keep denominator</small></p>

Expressions	Equations	Perimeter	Area	Volume
<p>GEMDAS</p> <p>$13 + 40 \div (6 + 4)$</p> <p>$13 + 40 \div 10$</p> <p>$13 + 4$</p> <p>17</p>	<p>Remember when you have a number next to the variable (or letter) you have to multiply!</p> <p>Evaluate the equations when x is equal to 5.</p> <p>$y = 2x$ $y = 2(5)$ $y = 10$ Now you try!</p> <p>$y = 6x$ $y = 6(5)$ $y = 30$</p>	<p>6m</p>  <p>$P = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4$</p> <p>$P = 4m + 2m + 2m + 6m$</p> <p>$P = 6m + 8m$</p> <p>$P = 14m$</p>	 <p>$A = l \times w$</p> <p>$A = (9 \text{ cm}) \times (4 \text{ cm})$</p> <p>$A = 36 \text{ cm}^2$</p>	 <p>$V = l \times w \times h$</p> <p>$V = 4 \text{ ft} \times 3 \text{ ft} \times 2 \text{ ft}$</p> <p>$V = 12 \text{ ft}^2 \times 2 \text{ ft}$</p> <p>$V = 24 \text{ ft}^3$</p>

Measurement



Use your customary ruler to measure the picture to the nearest inch and your metric ruler to measure to the nearest cm. Round to a whole number.

3 in.

8 cm.

Vocabulary	<p>The distance around a figure. perimeter</p> <p>The bottom part of a fraction. denominator</p> <p>The number of square units needed to cover a given surface. area</p> <p>The number of cubic units needed to fill the space inside a 3D figure. volume</p> <p>The top part of a fraction. numerator</p> <p>A number used to name a part of a group or a whole. fraction</p>
<p>area</p> <p>perimeter</p> <p>volume</p> <p>fraction</p> <p>numerator</p> <p>denominator</p>	