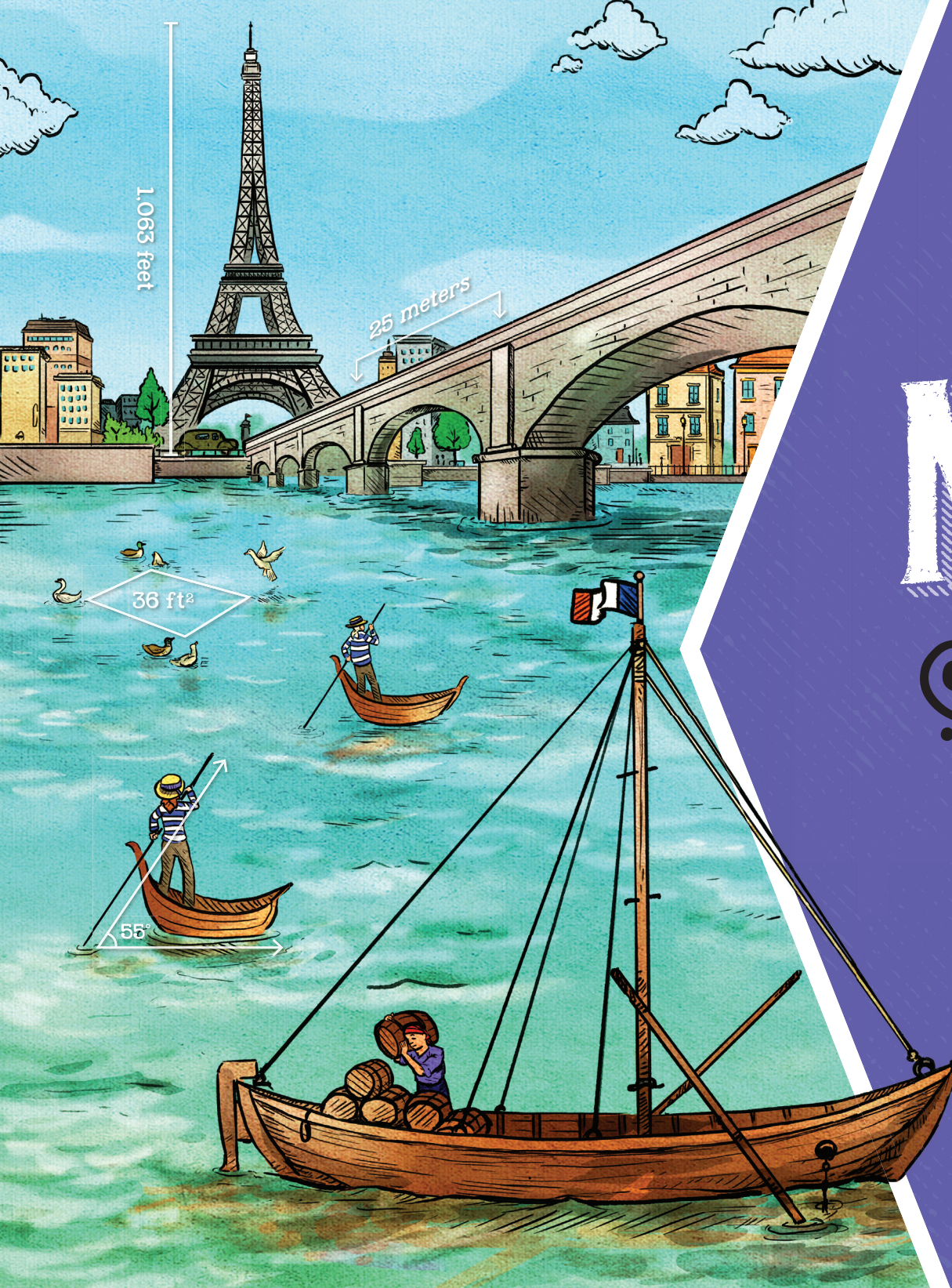




Simply
Good and Beautiful
MATH

4

COURSE BOOK

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ABOUT THE COURSE

Supplies Needed

- Simply Good and Beautiful Math 4 Course Book
- Simply Good and Beautiful Math 4 Answer Key
- Math 4 Mental Math Map Mysteries
- Simply Good and Beautiful Math Scratch Pad or other scratch paper
- Device to access videos (highly recommended)
- Pencils
- Crayons or colored pencils (keep on hand)
- 12-inch ruler
- Dice

Course Overview

Math 4 consists of 120 lessons divided into four units. Each unit ends with an assessment. The course is designed to be completed by the child independently, but parents/teachers can choose to be as involved in the lessons as they would like to be.

Lesson Overview

Most lessons are 3–4 pages and consist of four parts: video lesson, mini lesson, lesson practice, and review.

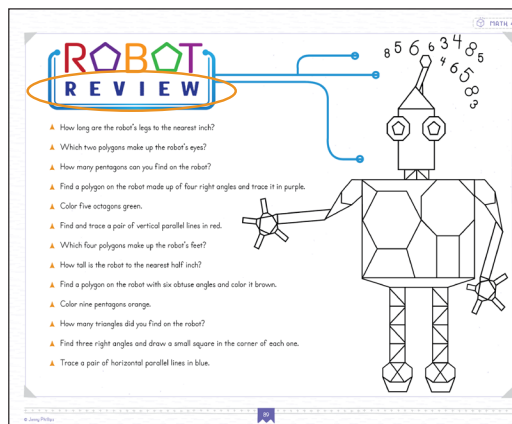
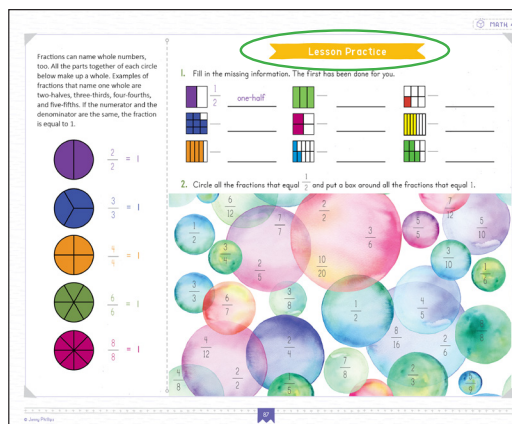
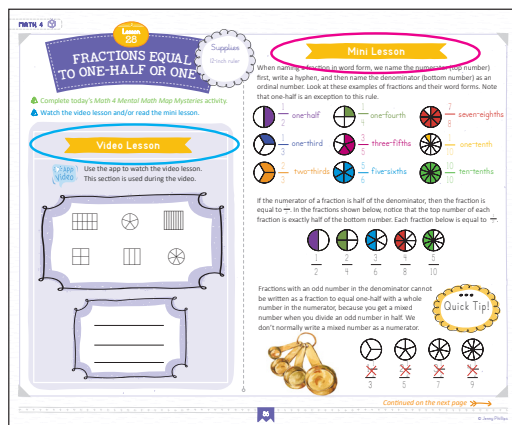
Video Lesson: Themed videos provide detailed teaching and interactive guided practice of the lesson topic. The Good and Beautiful Homeschool app can be used to access and watch the videos. Use the QR code at the right for app download information.

Mini Lesson: A concise written lesson on the topic.

Lesson Practice: Practice that is dedicated to the lesson topic.

Review: Daily review of topics from previous lessons, including daily review of multiplication facts.

A Reference Guide is included at the end of the course book.



Getting Started

Simply open the course book. Students may choose to watch the video lesson or to read just the mini lesson. Please note that videos may contain material not included in the written mini lesson. After completing the video and/or mini lesson, the student should complete the lesson practice and review sections. Parents/teachers should grade their child's work daily and provide immediate help and feedback. Students who struggle with the lesson practice should be encouraged to review the mini lesson or the video for help.

Students should complete one section in their *Math 4 Mental Math Map Mysteries* book each time they complete a math lesson.

QR Code for App Download



Important Safety Notice

Adult supervision is recommended for all activities and experiments as some require sharp objects, heat sources, or small objects that could be a choking hazard for young children.

Frequently Asked Questions

How many lessons should my student do each week?

- There are 120 lessons in the course. If your student completes four lessons per week, he or she will complete the course in a standard school year with typical breaks for vacation or sickness.

How long do lessons take?

- The average time to complete a lesson is 35–45 minutes. This includes time to watch the video, complete the practice and review sections, and practice multiplication facts.

What if my child is too slow/fast?

- If your child takes longer than average but is understanding and retaining information, don't worry. You may want to break up the lessons. Complete the video and lesson practice at one time and the review section at another time.
- To avoid holes in his or her math foundation, we suggest not skipping entire levels if your child works more quickly than average but is learning new concepts. Consider having your child do multiple lessons a day to complete the course faster.
- If your child takes less time than average and seems to already know all the information, consider giving the Unit Assessments to see if he or she can skip any units or move on to the next course. Remember, the first few lessons of the course are review from Math 3, and it's expected that most students will know the information already.

What if my child cannot remember concepts?

- In the back of the course book is a reference guide. This page may be useful for your student to refer to as he or she is completing difficult concepts that require memorizing information such as conversions, volume, perimeter, area, long division, etc.

Does my student have to watch the videos?

- The videos contain the bulk of the teaching and are highly recommended. However, if your student feels confident in the topic being taught, he or she can skip the video and read the mini lesson instead. A student who struggles with the lesson practice should be encouraged to go back and watch the video.
- Some families prefer to have the parent/teacher teach the child using the mini lesson rather than have the child watch the video lesson independently.

Is Math 4 completed independently by the child?

- Yes, Math 4 is designed for your student to mostly complete independently, though at times children may need parent/teacher assistance to understand a concept. Parents/teachers will need to grade their child's work and should do so on a daily basis when possible, providing immediate feedback.

Is Math 4 a spiral or mastery program?

- Math 4 is mainly a spiral course, constantly reviewing concepts your student has learned to ensure understanding and retention of information.

What if there isn't room to complete the work?

- Students should always keep scratch paper on hand while completing the lessons. The *Simply Good and Beautiful Math Scratch Pad* is available for purchase.

Do you include any specific doctrine?

- No, the goal of our curriculum is not to teach doctrines specific to any particular Christian denomination but to teach general principles such as honesty, hard work, and kindness. All Bible references in our curriculum use the King James Version.

UNIT 1 OVERVIEW

LESSONS 1-30

Extra Supplies Needed

-  ruler
-  colored pencils or crayons

New Concepts Taught

-  commutative property of multiplication
-  compare numbers through hundred millions
-  estimations (sums and differences)
-  measurement to a quarter inch
-  order numbers through hundred millions

Parent/Teacher Tips

The first several lessons in this unit review foundational concepts that students should have mastered in previous math levels. It is expected and appropriate that these lessons will be fairly easy for the child. These lessons may be finished in much less time than the lesson average.

Concepts Reviewed and Expanded Upon

-  addition (three or more addends)
-  addition/subtraction (multi-digit, money)
-  angle classifications
-  commutative property of addition
-  conversion (units of length)
-  division (arrays, equal groups)
-  elapsed time beyond 1 hour
-  expanded form through hundred millions
-  fact families and inverse operations
-  fractions and mixed numbers
-  fractions equal to one-half and one
-  geometric figures and polygons
-  mental math (addition and subtraction)
-  multiplication
-  number patterns
-  place value through billions
-  round whole numbers to billions
-  scales
-  solving for unknowns
-  subtraction across zeros
-  time

SOLVING FOR UNKNOWNNS

Complete today's Math 4 Mental Math Map Mysteries activity.

Watch the video lesson and/or read the mini lesson.

Video Lesson



Use the app to watch the video lesson.
This section is used during the video.

$$c + 9 = 15$$

$$19 - d = 7$$



Mini Lesson

An **unknown** is a number in an equation that we don't know. An unknown can be shown as a blank space or shape but most often is represented by a letter. Often unknowns can be found using the opposite, or inverse, operation from the one found in the equation. An **operation** is a mathematical process. The four basic operations in math are addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. **Inverse operations** are operations that undo each other.

Inverse Operations

Addition & Subtraction

Multiplication & Division

In an addition equation, subtraction can be used to find the unknown number.

Addition Equation

$$A + 7 = 18$$

Use the Inverse Operation

$$18 - 7 = A$$

Solve for Unknown

$$A = 11$$

Another way to find unknowns is to use fact families. A **fact family** is a group of math facts, or equations, that use the same set of three numbers. Different equations within a fact family can help solve for an unknown. The circled equation in the fact family listed can help solve for the unknown in the original equation.

Fact Family

$$11 - B = 5$$

$$5 + B = 11$$

$$B + 5 = 11$$

$$11 - 5 = B$$

Equation

$$11 - B = 5$$

Solve for Unknown

$$B = 6$$

An unknown can be shown as a blank space or shape, but most often it is represented by a letter.

Lesson Practice

MATH

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Solve the problems below to find the answer for each unknown letter. Then use those letters and their values to answer the riddle at the bottom. Try using inverse operations to solve the problems!

$8 + T = 20$

$T = \underline{\quad}$

$B - 7 = 6$

$B = \underline{\quad}$

$M - 10 = 15$

$M = \underline{\quad}$

$A + 8 = 16$

$A = \underline{\quad}$

$12 + P = 23$

$P = \underline{\quad}$

$E - 13 = 5$

$E = \underline{\quad}$

$16 + S = 22$

$S = \underline{\quad}$

$F - 15 = 15$

$F = \underline{\quad}$

$5 + E = 19$

$E = \underline{\quad}$

$T + 4 = 11$

$T = \underline{\quad}$

$H - 8 = 7$

$H = \underline{\quad}$

$14 + N = 24$

$N = \underline{\quad}$

$R - 1 = 8$

$R = \underline{\quad}$

$O + 9 = 12$

$O = \underline{\quad}$

$V - 2 = 20$

$V = \underline{\quad}$

People lose me more than
any other item. What am I?

8 7 22 9 14 25 3 12 18

Review

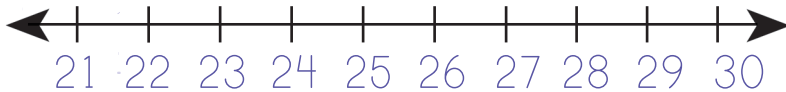
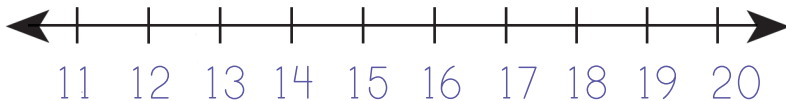
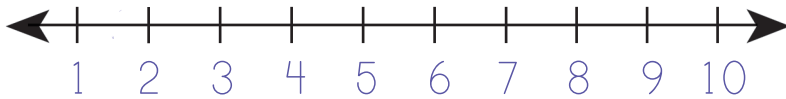
1. Write a fact family for each set of numbers. Each fact family has two addition equations and two subtraction equations.

3, 9, 12

5, 8, 13

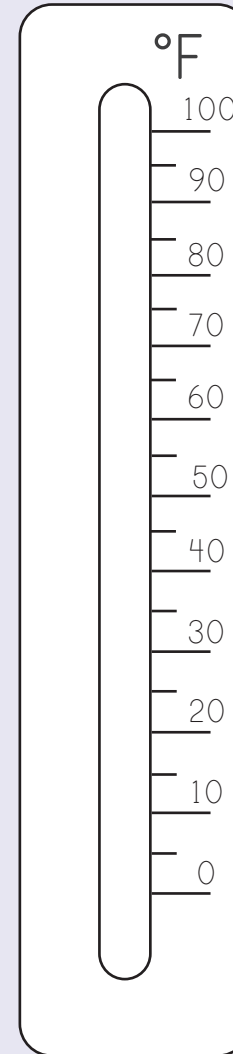
9, 13, 22

2. Circle the numbers on the number lines that follow the pattern of skip counting by 4s.



3. On the number lines above, put an X on the numbers that follow the pattern of skip counting by 3s. Which numbers have both a circle and an X?

4. Your mom is trying to decide if she wants to make pumpkin pie or apple pie for dessert on Thanksgiving. You volunteer to ask everyone in your entire family which type of pie he or she prefers. You talk to all 23 people who are coming. If 17 of them choose apple pie and the rest choose pumpkin pie, how many people choose pumpkin pie? Show your work in the box to the right.



5. Shade the thermometer to show 55 °F.

6. What is the eleventh month of the year?

7. Multiply.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

FRACTIONS

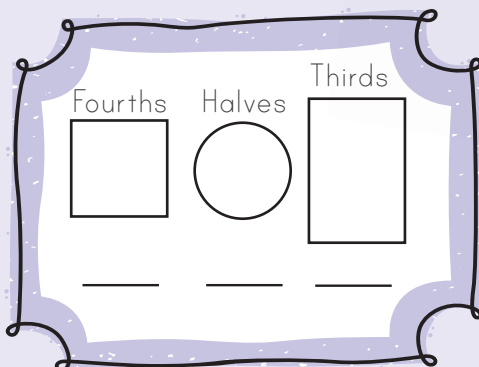
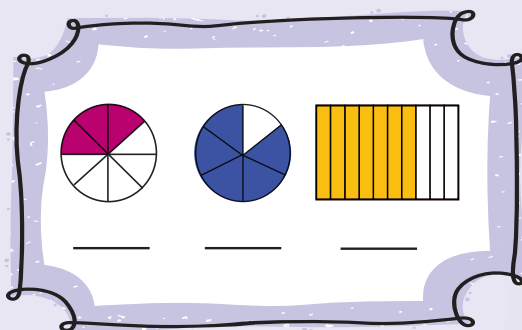
📖 Complete today's *Math 4 Mental Math Map Mysteries* activity.

📺 Watch the video lesson and/or read the mini lesson.

Video Lesson



Use the app to watch the video lesson.
This section is used during the video.



Mini Lesson

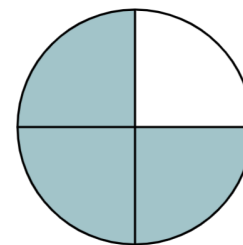
A **fraction** is a part or multiple parts of a whole. Fractions can be shown using different shapes. Circles, rectangles, and squares are most commonly used to show fractions.

Every fraction has a numerator and a denominator. The **numerator** is the top number in a fraction. It is the number of parts being referred to in a fraction. The **denominator** is the bottom number in a fraction. It is the total number of equal parts that make a whole.

Numerator

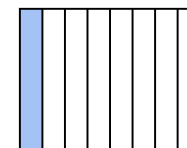
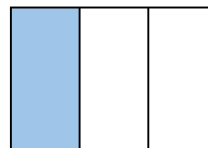
$$\frac{3}{4}$$

Denominator



The fraction for this picture has four equal parts that make a whole. The denominator for this fraction is 4. Three of the parts are shaded, so the numerator is 3 if we are finding the fraction of the circle that is shaded. We read this fraction as three-fourths and write it using a fraction bar.

Wholes can be divided equally in different ways. The greater the number in the denominator, the smaller the equal parts appear in a whole. Both shapes shown below are the same in size.

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


$$\frac{1}{8}$$

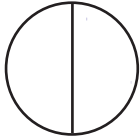
The whole on the left is divided into thirds. There are only three equal-sized parts in the whole, so the pieces are larger in size. The whole on the right is divided into eighths. Since there are eight equal-sized parts in this whole, the pieces are smaller.

Continued on the next page ➡

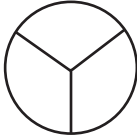


You will write many different fractions in this course. They include halves, thirds, fourths, fifths, sixths, eighths, tenths, and twelfths.

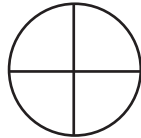
Halves



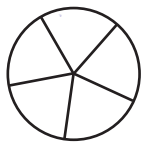
Thirds



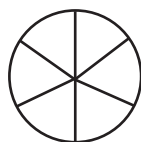
Fourths



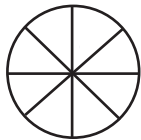
Fifths



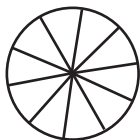
Sixths



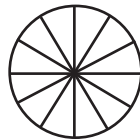
Eighths



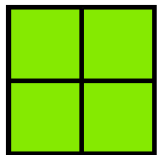
Tenths



Twelfths



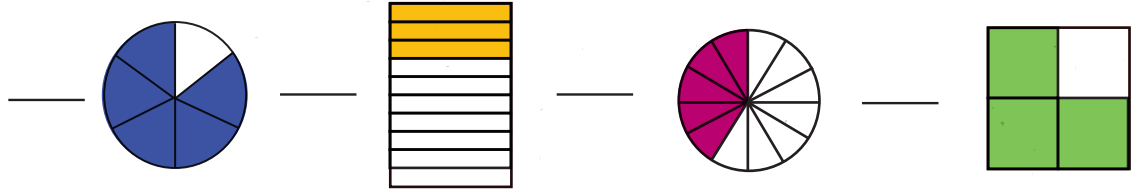
Fractions that have the same numerator and denominator are equal to one whole.



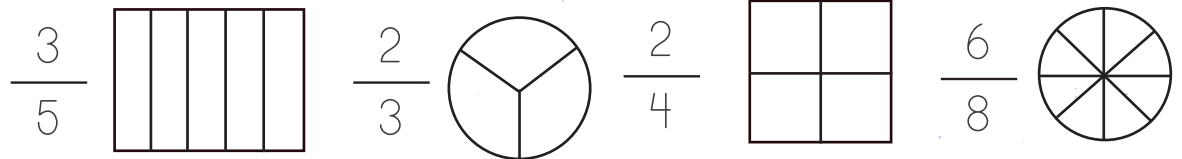
$$\frac{4}{4} = 1$$

Lesson Practice

1. Write the fraction for the shaded part of each of the shapes.



2. Shade in parts of the shapes to match the fractions listed.



3. Fill in the blanks. *Need help? Refer to the mini lesson if you get stuck.*

The _____ is the number of parts being referred to in a fraction and is the top number. The _____ is the total number of equal parts that make a _____ and is the bottom number.



4. Write a fraction that shows how many people in this family are roasting marshmallows. Then write a fraction that shows how many people are wearing red shirts.

5. Draw lines to divide each shape into the fractional amount listed.

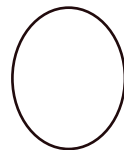
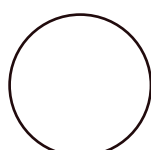
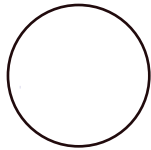
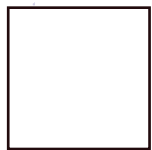
Thirds

Eighths

Fourths

Sixths

Halves



6. Divide and shade the shapes to show the indicated fractions.

$$\frac{1}{2}$$



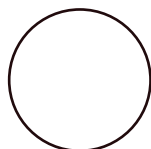
$$\frac{2}{4}$$



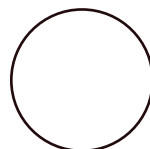
$$\frac{4}{8}$$



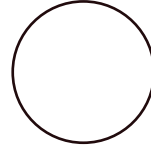
$$\frac{1}{3}$$



$$\frac{2}{6}$$



$$\frac{3}{3}$$



7. What fraction of the letters in the word MISSISSIPPI are the letter I? _____

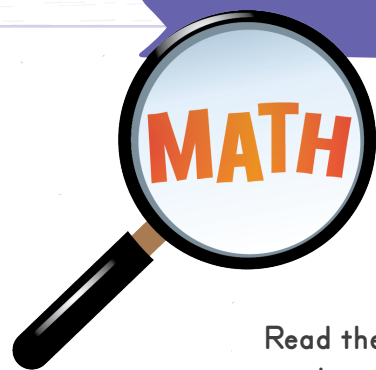
8. What fraction of your family is younger than 14? _____

Read with your parent or teacher

You are now ready to take your first Multiplication Mastery Assessment. Have your parent or teacher quiz you on Multiplication Set A using the Multiplication Mastery Chart on page 395.

Parent/Teacher: Indicate which facts from Set A the student has mastered in the "Mastered" column on page 395. The student will continue to review and practice these facts throughout the course.

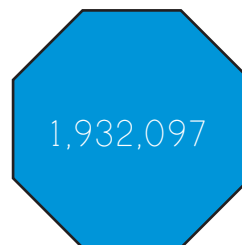
Review



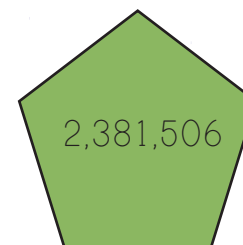
MYSTERIES

Who Am I?

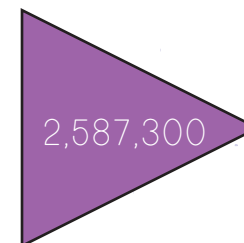
Read the clues below to determine the mystery number.



1,932,097



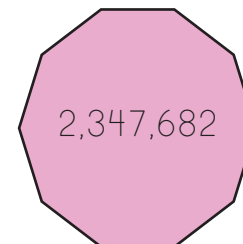
2,381,506



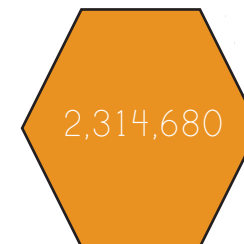
2,587,300



2,411,928



2,347,682



2,314,680

- ★ I am more than 2,000,000.
- ★ I am less than 2,500,000.
- ★ I have a 3 in the hundred thousands place.
- ★ Rounded to the nearest hundred thousand, I'm 2,300,000.
- ★ I am not inside the hexagon.
- ★ Who am I? _____

What is the name of the shape the mystery number is in?

Lesson
25

ELAPSED TIME: START AND END TIMES

Complete today's Math 4 Mental Math Map Mysteries activity.

Watch the video lesson and/or read the mini lesson.

Video Lesson



Use the app to watch the video lesson.
This section is used during the video.

Elapsed Time:

Time	Interval

Elapsed Time:

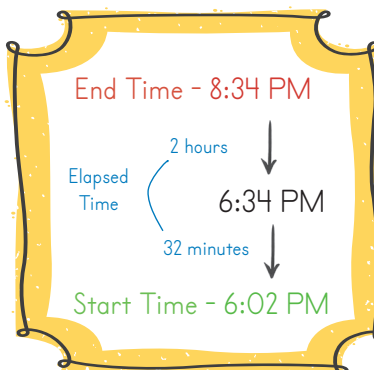
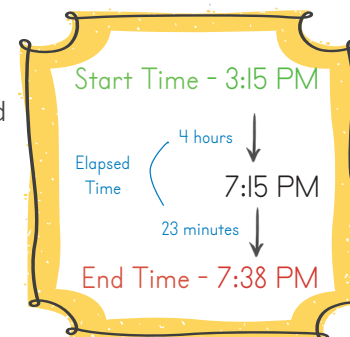
Time	Interval

Mini Lesson

When solving elapsed time problems, sometimes you are given the elapsed time and you need to figure out either the start or end time.

Steps to find the **END TIME**:

1. Begin at the **START TIME** and count forward the number of hours listed in the **ELAPSED TIME**.
2. Count forward the number of minutes listed in the **ELAPSED TIME**, and then you have the **END TIME**.



Steps to find the **START TIME**:

1. Begin at the **END TIME** and count backward the number of hours listed in the **ELAPSED TIME**.
2. Count backward the number of minutes listed in the **ELAPSED TIME**, and then you have the **START TIME**.

TIP: Use a T-Chart to help find the start or end time.

If given the start time and elapsed time, count forward.

START TIME:
1:52 PM

ELAPSED TIME:
3 hours 18 min

Time	Interval
1:52 PM	Start Time
4:52 PM	3 hr
5:10 PM	18 min

End Time

If given the end time and elapsed time, count backward.

END TIME:
9:16 PM

ELAPSED TIME:
5 hours 27 min

Time	Interval
9:16 PM	End Time
4:16 PM	5 hr
3:49 PM	27 min

Start Time



TRAVELING Through **TIME**

Tour famous locations around the world as you use the elapsed times listed on this map to answer the questions in the practice section.



Grand Canyon,
Arizona,
USA

6 hr 17 min



Machu Picchu,
Peru

10 hr 34 min



Matterhorn,
Switzerland

8 hr 49 min



Great Pyramid
of Giza, Egypt

8 hr 13 min



Taj Mahal,
India



Great Wall
of China

5 hr 21 min



Great
Barrier Reef,
Australia

7 hr 6 min

9 hr 42 min



Victoria Falls,
Zambia

Lesson Practice

Your vacation starts in the US state of Arizona at the Grand Canyon, one of the most popular tourist sites in the world. From there you fly to Peru. Your flight leaves at 3:28 PM. What time will you arrive?



After touring Machu Picchu, which is perched on a mountain at 7,000 feet in elevation, you board a plane to fly to Switzerland. You arrive in Switzerland at 11:51 PM. What time did your flight leave?

After standing in the shadow of the mighty Matterhorn, it's time to continue on to China. Your plane takes off at 2:42 AM. What time will you arrive?



Standing on the Great Wall of China, which is more than 2,000 years old, was amazing. Now you are off to Australia. You arrive at 9:34 PM. What time did your flight leave?

After snorkeling in the Great Barrier Reef, you have a choice to make. Will the last stop on your trip be the Taj Mahal in India, the Great Pyramid of Giza in Egypt, or Victoria Falls in Zambia? You choose! Your flight leaves at 1:06 AM. What time will you arrive at your last stop?



Review

- Complete the problems.

$$\begin{array}{r} 800,000,000 \\ - 378,346,917 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 346,702,647 \\ + 276,671,507 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- Round the numbers to the nearest ten million and estimate the answer. Then complete the problem to see how close the estimate is.

$$\begin{array}{r} 46,393,753 \\ + 23,723,066 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- Compare the numbers and fill in the $<$, $>$, or $=$ symbol.

1,357,875

1,357,695

37,671,204

37,678,374



Targeted Multiplication Fact Practice



Practice any problems you missed in your Set B quiz in Lesson 23. Then complete the problems.

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Lesson
27

ADDING THREE OR MORE ADDENDS

Supplies
12-inch ruler

Complete today's *Math 4 Mental Math Map Mysteries* activity.

Watch the video lesson and/or read the mini lesson.

Video Lesson



Use the app to watch the video lesson. This section is used during the video.

Mini Lesson

When finding the sum of numbers with three or more addends, we begin by adding the digits on the right and working our way to the left. If the sum of the digits in a column is a two-digit number, we write the first digit above the column to the left and the second digit below the line.

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 1,265 \\ 3,448 \\ + 201 \\ \hline 4,914 \end{array}$$

1. Add the ones. $5 + 8 + 1 = 14$ [Write 4, Carry 1]
2. Add the tens. $1 + 6 + 4 + 0 = 11$ [Write 1, Carry 1]
3. Add the hundreds. $1 + 2 + 4 + 2 = 9$
4. Add the thousands. $1 + 3 = 4$

We follow the same process no matter the number of digits in each addend.

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 305,914 \\ 72,180 \\ + 632 \\ \hline 378,726 \end{array}$$

1. Add the ones. $4 + 0 + 2 = 6$
2. Add the tens. $1 + 8 + 3 = 12$ [Write 2, Carry 1]
3. Add the hundreds. $1 + 9 + 1 + 6 = 17$ [Write 7, Carry 1]
4. Add the thousands. $1 + 5 + 2 = 8$
5. Add the ten thousands. $0 + 7 = 7$
6. Add the hundred thousands. $3 = 3$

If the sum of the digits in the last column is a two-digit number and there is not a column on the left to carry over to, we write the two-digit number below the line.

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 98,124 \\ 31,145 \\ + 4,810 \\ \hline 134,079 \end{array}$$

1. Add the ones. $4 + 5 + 0 = 9$
2. Add the tens. $2 + 4 + 1 = 7$
3. Add the hundreds. $1 + 1 + 8 = 10$ [Write 0, Carry 1]
4. Add the thousands. $1 + 8 + 1 + 4 = 14$ [Write 4, Carry 1]
5. Add the ten thousands. $1 + 9 + 3 = 13$ [Write 13]

Day 1

On the first day of your family road trip, you left your house and traveled 87 miles to a waterfall, 22 miles to the mountains, and 104 miles to see a beautiful church. How far did you travel the first day?

Day 2

The next day you traveled 53 miles, stopped for ice cream, and then traveled 38 more miles to ride a roller coaster. Later, you traveled 126 miles and crossed a stone bridge and then drove another 219 miles to see a red rock canyon. How far did you travel on the second day of your trip?

Day 3

On Day 3 you took the scenic route through the canyon for 291 miles. Then you drove 334 miles and stopped for a picnic in a field of wildflowers before driving 45 miles to a hotel with a swimming pool. How far did you travel on Day 3?

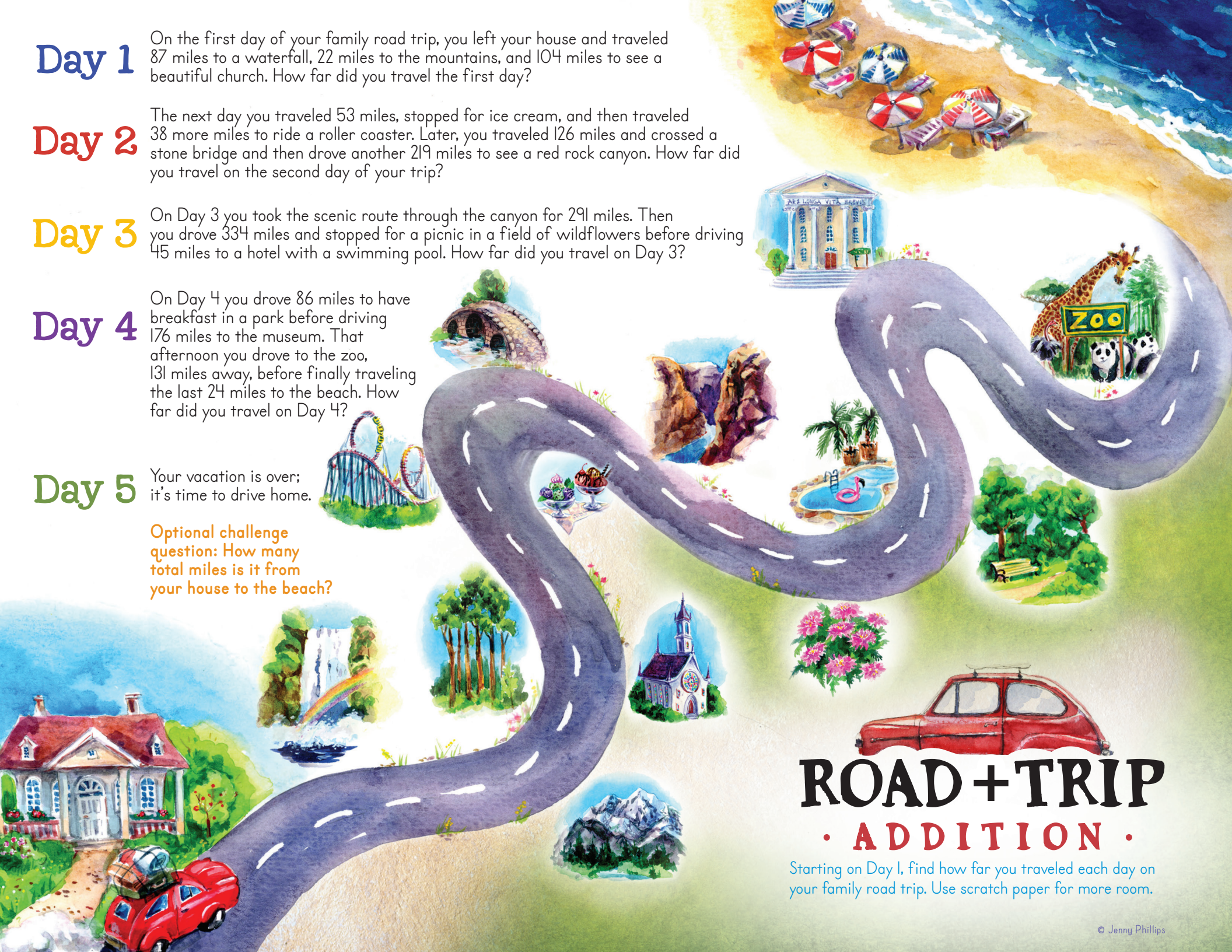
Day 4

On Day 4 you drove 86 miles to have breakfast in a park before driving 176 miles to the museum. That afternoon you drove to the zoo, 131 miles away, before finally traveling the last 24 miles to the beach. How far did you travel on Day 4?

Day 5

Your vacation is over; it's time to drive home.

Optional challenge question: How many total miles is it from your house to the beach?



ROAD+TRIP

• ADDITION •

Starting on Day 1, find how far you traveled each day on your family road trip. Use scratch paper for more room.

UNIT ASSESSMENT



Parent/Teacher

Supplies

12-inch ruler

 Read the following information aloud to the child: Unit assessments give you practice with the mathematical concepts learned in this course without having you overpractice concepts that you have mastered. These assessments also give you practice working on exercises for an extended period of time. This helps you to extend your focus and attention span and to be better prepared for any type of testing you will have to do in the future.

 Here are some tips. First, make sure to read the instructions carefully. Sometimes you can get answers wrong simply because you did not understand the instructions. Second, do not rush through exercises you think you already know. Instead, make sure to do your work carefully. And finally, if you feel you are having trouble focusing, take a quick break to do something else, like ten jumping jacks. There are no videos for Lessons 29–30.

 For Lesson 29 complete all the exercises with PURPLE headers ONLY. Your parent or teacher will correct the work. If you make one or more mistakes in a section, your parent or teacher will check the orange “Additional Practice” checkbox for that section.

 For Lesson 30 complete all the orange sections **that are checked**. If you still miss multiple problems, go back and rewatch the video or reread the mini lesson for that topic. All the principles will be reviewed again in future units. If you have only a few or no orange sections to practice, you may move on to the next unit.



Student

READING SCALES & MEASURING

(LESSON 23)

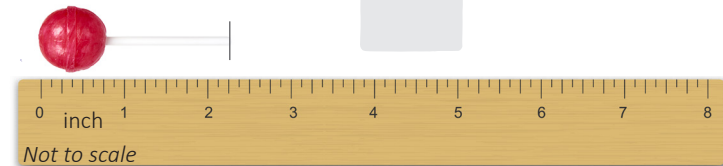
1. Label the inch scale below with the missing half-inch and quarter-inch measurements.



2. Measure this line segment to the nearest quarter inch.



3. How long is the lollipop?



Additional Practice

1. Draw a line segment that is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long.
2. Measure the following line segment to the nearest inch.
3. Find an object in your house that measures between 3 inches and 4 inches. Show it to your parent or teacher.

ADDITION, SUBTRACTION & WRITING NUMBERS

(LESSONS 19 & 20)

1. Complete each problem.

$$\begin{array}{r} 7,000,000 \\ - 5,347,501 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 32,461,084 \\ + 41,372,407 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 172,681,364 \\ + 441,132,737 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20,000,000 \\ - 8,274,391 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2. Write the following numbers using digits.

Twenty-four million, six hundred seventy-two thousand, nine hundred thirty-one _____

Seven billion, three hundred nineteen million, nine hundred forty-six thousand, two hundred four _____

3. Write the following number using words.

357,618,452

Additional Practice

Use the chart to answer the following questions.

Object	Number
	48,304,971
	22,374,019
	60,000,000
	35,476,945

1. How many cacao beans are there? Write the number in word form.

2. How many rubber ducks and bees are there in total?

3. How many more bottles of milk are there than rubber ducks?

4. How many cacao beans and bees are there in total?



COMPARE, ORDER & ESTIMATE NUMBERS (LESSONS 22 & 24)



1. Grace completed the problem below. Round both numbers to the nearest ten thousand and estimate the answer. Based on your estimation, is Grace's answer likely right or wrong?

$$\begin{array}{r} 913413 \\ 835,349 \\ - 344,917 \\ \hline 690,432 \end{array}$$

2. Order the numbers below from greatest (on top) to least.

347,287,104	
347,841,358	
347,231,985	
347,764,020	
347,234,765	



Additional Practice

1. Compare the two numbers and fill in the <, >, or = symbol.

39,715,624 39,717,842

2,629,374 2,629,719

84,617,619 84,617,270

492,726,311 492,746,997

2,674,824 677,917

3,374,035 21,379,674

2. Round to the nearest hundred thousand and estimate the sum.

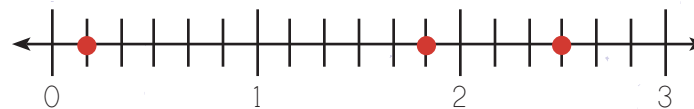
$$\begin{array}{r} 2,631,049 \\ + 1,282,437 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



FRACTIONS & MIXED NUMBERS (LESSONS 15 & 21)

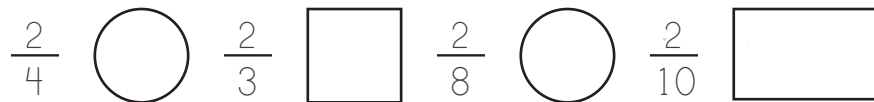


1. Plot and label the following mixed numbers and fraction on the number line.



$$A = 2\frac{3}{6} \quad B = 1\frac{5}{6} \quad C = \frac{1}{6}$$

2. Divide and shade each shape to match the fraction listed.

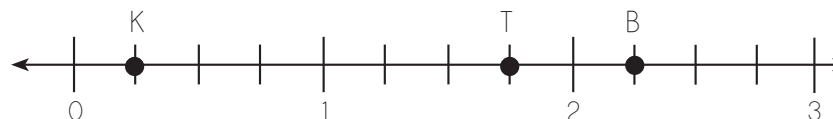


3. Draw a picture to represent the mixed number $4\frac{4}{6}$.



Additional Practice

1. Write the location of each point shown on the number line.



$$B = \quad K = \quad T =$$

2. Draw a picture to represent the mixed number $2\frac{1}{4}$.

UNIT 2 OVERVIEW

LESSONS 31-60

Extra Supplies Needed

-  ruler
-  measuring cups and large bowl
-  colored pencils or crayons

New Concepts Taught

-  add/subtract fractions (uncommon denominators)
-  associative property of addition
-  associative property of multiplication
-  convert improper fractions to mixed numbers
-  divisibility rules for 2, 5, and 10
-  exponents
-  long division (one-digit divisors)
-  order of operations
-  perfect squares to 144
-  prime and composite numbers
-  triangle classification by angles

Parent/Teacher Tips

As students learn more advanced concepts, they may want to refer to the Reference Guide on page 394, especially when completing the Review sections. The Reference Guide has visuals and guides to help students practice and memorize certain concepts.

Concepts Reviewed and Expanded Upon

-  compare fractions
-  conversion (units of volume)
-  equivalent fractions
-  fractions of a set
-  graphs (pictographs, bar graphs, and line graphs)
-  lines of symmetry
-  missing factors
-  multiples and factors
-  multiplication by 100, 1,000, and 10,000
-  perimeter and area (rectangles, squares, and triangles)
-  problem solving with multiple steps
-  reflectional symmetry
-  rotational symmetry
-  similar and congruent shapes
-  temperature
-  triangle classifications by sides

Lesson
34

SIMILAR AND CONGRUENT FIGURES

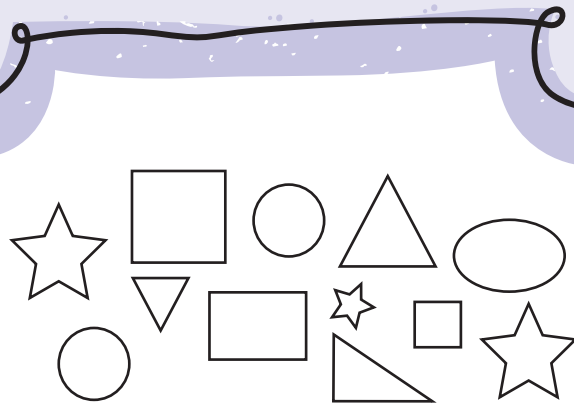
Complete today's *Math 4 Mental Math Map Mysteries* activity.

Watch the video lesson and/or read the mini lesson.

Video Lesson



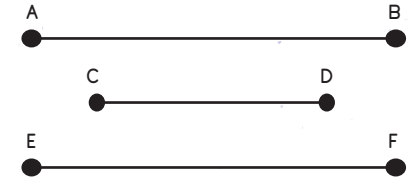
Use the app to watch the video lesson.



Congruent Similar Noncongruent

Mini Lesson

Congruent is a mathematical term that means having the same exact shape and size. Look at the three line segments shown here.



Line segment AB is congruent to line segment EF because they are the same size.

Line segment CD is not congruent to the other two line segments because it is not the same size.

Two-dimensional (2D) figures are flat shapes with length and width but no depth. They can only be measured in two dimensions: length and width. Shapes can be categorized as congruent, noncongruent, or similar.

Congruent shapes are shapes with the exact same shape and size. If you put one congruent shape on top of another, they will align completely. Shapes that are not congruent are classified as noncongruent. Noncongruent shapes do not have the same shape and/or size.

Congruent

Same shape and size



Noncongruent

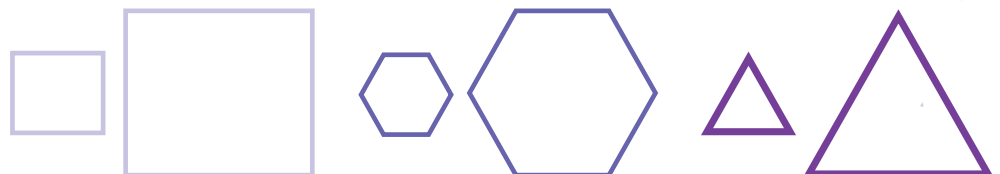
Different shape and/or size



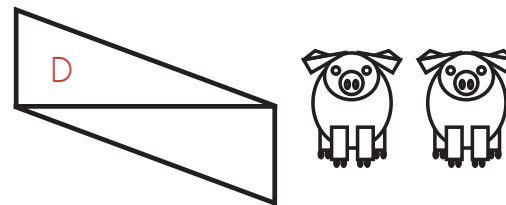
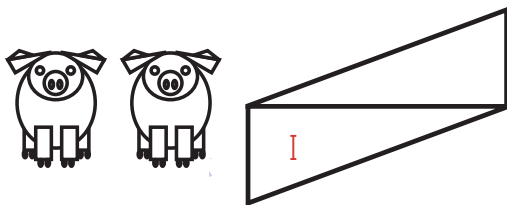
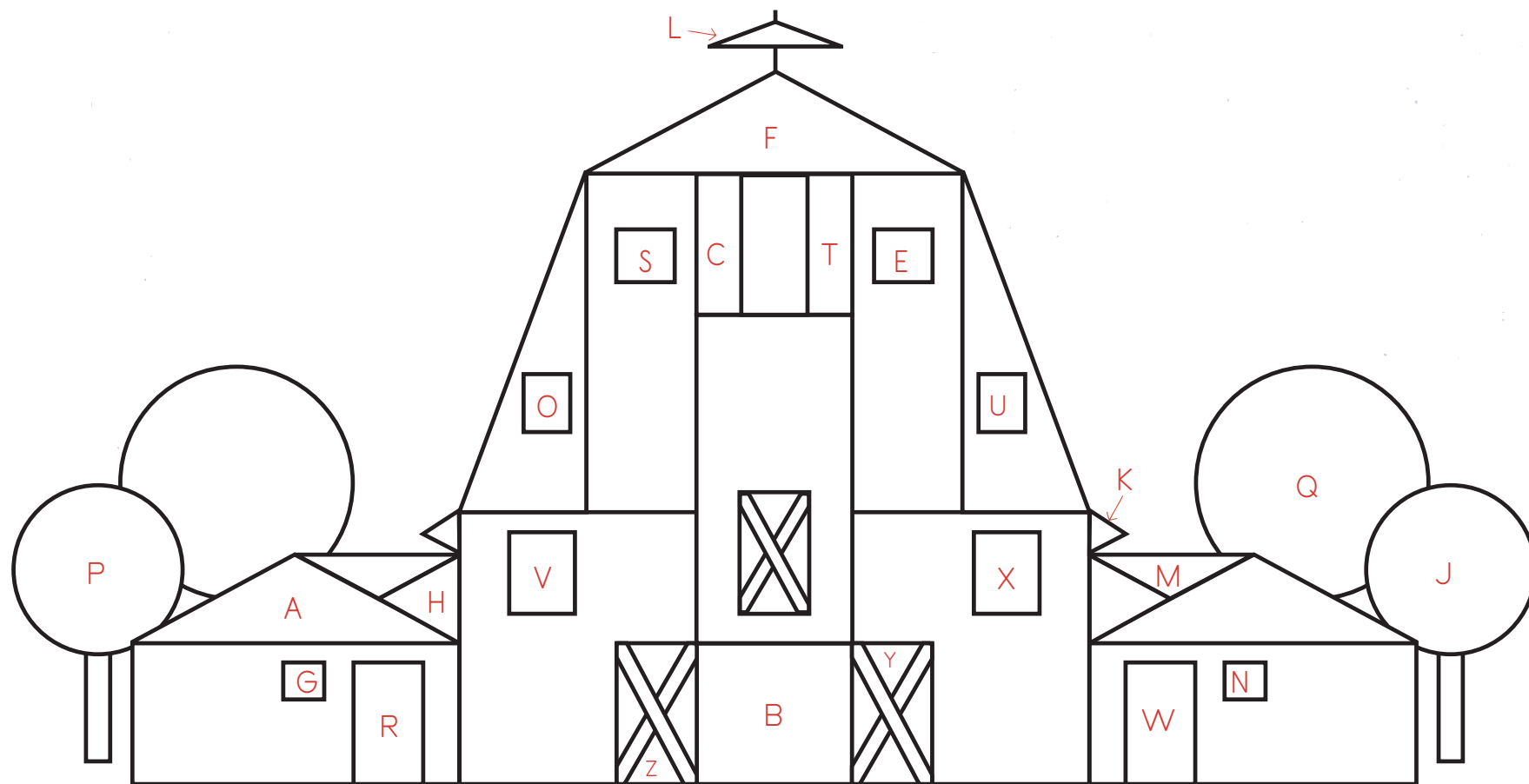
Similar means having the same shape but not necessarily the same size. Shapes that are similar are proportional to each other, which means you can shrink or stretch the shapes to be the same size.

Similar

Same shape



Lesson Practice



Similar-Congruent Ranch



For each description below, write the answer on the line.

- Name one rectangle that is congruent to door R. _____
- Name two windows that are similar to B. _____
- Name one triangle congruent to triangle I. _____
- Which two triangles on the barn door are congruent? _____
- Name a circle that is congruent to J. _____
- How many shapes are congruent to D? _____
- Name two triangles similar to L. _____
- Are C and T congruent? _____
- Name two rectangles that are similar to V. _____
- Which rectangle is congruent to window S? _____
- Name two triangles that are similar to H. _____
- How many animals are congruent? What are they? _____
- Which rectangle is congruent to X? _____
- Are V and U congruent? _____
- How many shapes are similar to Q? _____

Optional Coloring Extension:

- Color triangles similar to triangle D brown.
- Color labeled rectangles black.
- Color any rectangles not labeled red.
- Color all similar circles green.
- Color triangles similar to triangles A and H black.
- Color remaining shapes any color you want.

EXPONENTS AND PERFECT SQUARES

Complete today's Math 4 Mental Math Map Mysteries activity.

Watch the video lesson and/or read the mini lesson.

Video Lesson



Use the app to watch the video lesson.

Exponent Form	Factored Form
9^3	
	$6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6$
10^4	

Exponent Form	Factored Form	Answer
2^2		
	8×8	
10^2		
	5×5	

Mini Lesson

When **adding** the same number over and over, also known as repeated addition, we can use multiplication instead.

$$3 + 3 + 3 + 3$$

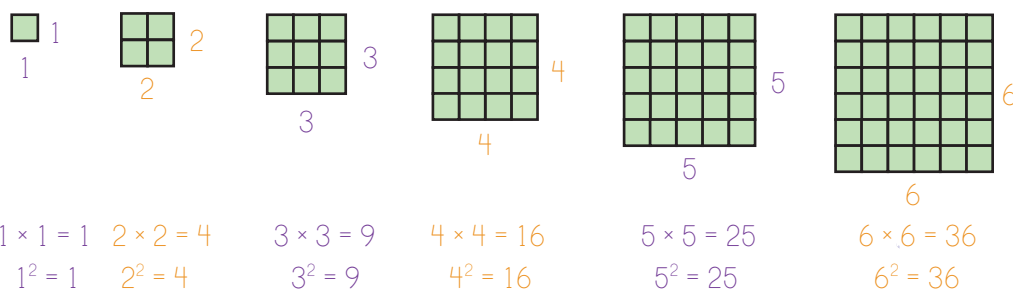
How many times the number is added to itself $\rightarrow 4 \times 3 \leftarrow$ Number being added
4 groups of 3

When **multiplying** the same number over and over, we use exponents. An **exponent** is a number showing how many times to multiply the number by itself. The number being multiplied by itself is called the base number. The exponent is written as a smaller number to the top right of the base number.

Factored Form
 $3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$

Base $\rightarrow 3^4 \leftarrow$ Exponent
Exponent Form

When a base number has an exponent of 2, we say the number is squared. A **perfect square** is the product of a whole number multiplied by itself. When showing perfect squares using arrays, the shape created is always a square.



The numbers 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, and 36 are perfect squares.



Lesson Practice

1. Perfect squares make a pattern on a multiplication chart. Color in each perfect square from 1^2 to 12^2 . The numbers 4^2 (4×4) and 9^2 (9×9) have been done for you.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

2. Convert each problem from factored form to exponent form. The first one is given as an example.

$5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$ 5^4 $1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1$

$12 \times 12 \times 12$

7×7

$3 \times 3 \times 3$

$2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$

10×10

$6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6$

$5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$

3. Fill in the missing information. The first row has been done for you.

Exponent Form	Factored Form	Answer
1^2	1×1	1
	2×2	
3^2		9
	4×4	
		25
	6×6	
7^2		
		64
	9×9	
10^2		
	11×11	
		144

MATH MYSTERIES

Sudoku

In a sudoku puzzle, you fill in the missing numbers until you have the numbers 1–9 in each block. Each number can only appear once in a row, column, or block. **TIP:** If a box has more than one possible option, skip it and come back to it after filling in more boxes.

	3		2	6	8	7		5
6	7	8	4	5		2		
1		2	9				4	
7	9	4			2	6	5	
			6	4	9	3		2
3		6		7	5		9	4
		3	7	9	6	4		
2	4		5	8		9		7
	6	7				5	8	3

Complete each problem.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1,328 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 371 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4,307 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 971 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2,544 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



Targeted Multiplication Fact Practice



Practice any problems you missed in your Set C quiz in Lesson 34. Then complete the problems in this section.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

ORDER OF
OPERATIONS

Complete today's *Math 4 Mental Math Map Mysteries* activity.

Watch the video lesson and/or read the mini lesson.

Video Lesson



Use the app to watch the video lesson.

$$4 \times (2 + 5)$$

do first

↓

□

$$15 - 3^2$$

do first

↓

□

$$24 \div (3 + 1) - 2^2 =$$

Mini Lesson

The **order of operations** is a set of rules that states the order in which to perform mathematical operations. The correct order is shown here. To help remember the correct order, we can use this phrase below:

1. Parentheses
2. Exponents
3. Multiply and Divide
(from left to right)
4. Add and Subtract
(from left to right)



The first letter of each word represents a step in the order of operations. The letter “P” is for parentheses, and “E” stands for exponents. “M” and “D” are for multiplication and division, and “A” and “S” mean addition and subtraction.

When simplifying a problem, we start with operations inside parentheses. In the purple box, $2 + 5$ is inside the parentheses and is done first. The sum is 7.

Next, we look for any exponents. Exponents tell us how many times a number is multiplied by itself. The number 3^2 is 3×3 , which is 9.

Then we look for multiplication and division. We multiply and divide from left to right. Whichever operation appears first in the problem is done first. The multiplication fact 7×9 is 63.

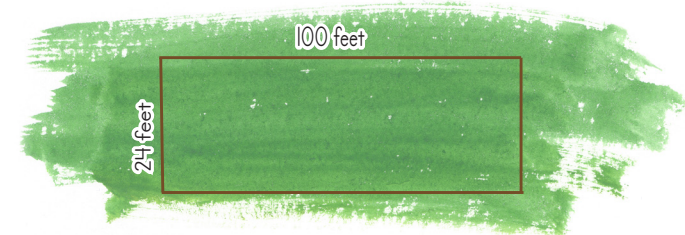
Finally, we add and subtract, again moving from left to right. The subtraction problem $63 - 3$ is 60. After following the order of operations, we find the problem $(2 + 5) \times 3^2 - 3$ simplifies to 60.

If we are simplifying a problem that does not have parentheses, we move to the next step. Think of it as a checklist. If a step is not found in the problem, cross it off and move to the next step.

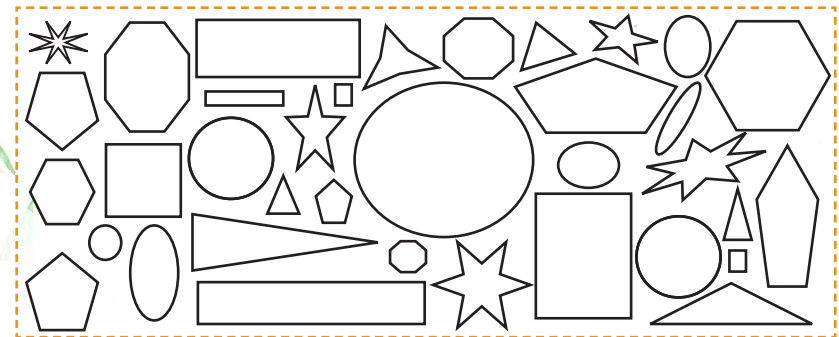
$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 (2 + 5) \times 3^2 - 3 & & \\
 \text{Parentheses} \swarrow \searrow & & \\
 7 \times 3^2 - 3 & & \\
 \text{Exponents} \downarrow & & \\
 7 \times 9 - 3 & & \\
 \text{Multiply and Divide} \swarrow \searrow & & \\
 63 - 3 & & \\
 \text{Add and Subtract} \downarrow & & \\
 60 & &
 \end{array}$$

Review

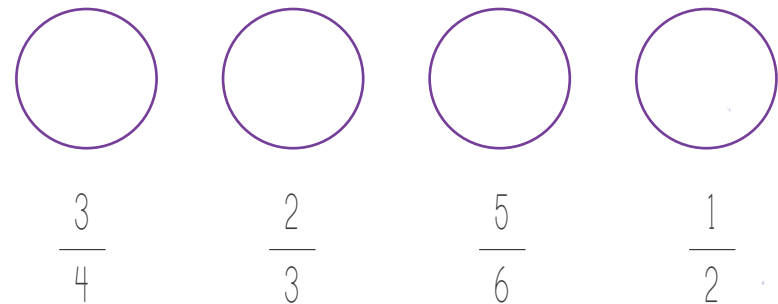
1. Luis' family has a llama farm in the mountains of Peru. They bought five new llamas and are building a corral for them. Using the diagram, find how many feet of fencing they will need to build the new corral.
2. Luis knows that they need at least 2,000 sq ft of grass for the five new llamas. Is the new corral big enough? What is the area of the new corral?



3. Find the congruent shapes and color each set the same color.



4. Which fraction is the greatest? Divide and shade the shapes to find out. Circle the greatest fraction.



★ Read with your parent or teacher ★

It's time to take your next Multiplication Mastery Assessment. Have your parent or teacher quiz you on Multiplication Set C, using the Multiplication Mastery Chart on page 395.

Parent/Teacher: Indicate which facts from Set C the student has mastered in the "Mastered" column on page 395. Your student will continue to review and practice these facts throughout the course.



FACT FAMILY LOGIC

Complete today's *Math 4 Mental Math Map Mysteries* activity.

This lesson does not have a video. Read through the mini lesson carefully, and then complete the assignment on the next page.

Mini Lesson

Fact Family for 5, 6, 11

$$5 + 6 = 11$$

$$6 + 5 = 11$$

$$11 - 5 = 6$$

$$11 - 6 = 5$$

A **fact family** is a group of math facts that uses the same three numbers to create two addition (or multiplication) equations and two subtraction (or division) equations.

You've learned about addition and subtraction fact families like this one on the left.

A fact family for multiplication and division uses a group of three numbers that are related through multiplication and division. You can create a fact family by starting with a multiplication fact. For example: $2 \times 5 = 10$.

Using the numbers 2, 5, and 10, we can create two multiplication facts and two division facts to complete our fact family.

Fact Family for 2, 5, 10

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

$$5 \times 2 = 10$$

$$10 \div 5 = 2$$

$$10 \div 2 = 5$$



Crack the Cookie Code



Welcome to Milk & Cookies Bakery. Isaiah and his mother, Ruth, make fresh cookies each morning in preparation for the many customers who stop by for a sweet treat throughout the day.

Isaiah loves baking cookies with his mother. He especially loves when he gets to decorate the cookies and place them on the shelves. Sometimes customers will call in to order cookies for pickup. When Ruth is in the back baking cookies, she allows Isaiah to answer the phone and write down the orders.

On this particular morning, the phone rings constantly. Isaiah takes eight orders over the phone. He has to get the orders prepared quickly before the customers arrive to pick up their cookies.

Let's help Isaiah prepare the orders by completing the logic activity below.

Logic Activity

Remove the picture of the Milk & Cookies Bakery before starting this section. On the display shelves, there are 13 trays of cookies. Each type of cookie is labeled with a number. These numbers represent the numbers in specific multiplication and division fact families.

The orders listed on page 143 show eight different fact families. There are missing numbers in each of the fact families. Using the numbers already shown, complete the four facts in each fact family. Once you find the missing numbers, write the three numbers that make up that fact family on the blank spaces next to the words "Fact Family."

Each order placed over the phone has three different types of cookies. To find out which cookies go with each order, find the three numbers on the cookie trays that match the three numbers for each fact family. Using the color indicated on each order sheet, color the white circles next to the cookie tray numbers that match the fact family numbers for each order. The first one is done for you.



Order #1

$$2 \times 6 = 12$$

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

$$12 \div 2 = 6$$

$$12 \div 6 = 2$$

Fact Family for 2, 6, 12

Order #2

$$__ \times __ = __$$

$$__ \times 2 = __$$

$$__ \div __ = 9$$

$$__ \div __ = __$$

Fact Family for , ,

Order #3

$$5 \times __ = __$$

$$__ \times __ = __$$

$$__ \div __ = __$$

$$__ \div 12 = __$$

Fact Family for , ,

Order #4

$$__ \times __ = __$$

$$__ \times __ = 12$$

$$__ \div 3 = __$$

$$__ \div __ = __$$

Fact Family for , ,

Order #5

$$10 \times __ = __$$

$$__ \times __ = __$$

$$__ \div 6 = __$$

$$__ \div __ = __$$

Fact Family for , ,

Order #6

$$__ \times __ = __$$

$$12 \times __ = __$$

$$__ \div __ = 2$$

$$__ \div __ = __$$

Fact Family for , ,

Order #7

$$__ \times 6 = __$$

$$__ \times __ = __$$

$$30 \div __ = __$$

$$__ \div __ = __$$

Fact Family for , ,

Order #8

$$3 \times __ = __$$

$$__ \times __ = __$$

$$__ \div __ = __$$

$$__ \div 8 = __$$

Fact Family for , ,

Isaiah wants to put the name of each customer on the correct bag of cookies. Use the alphabet code below to figure out the name of each customer he should write.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

1

10 15 5

2

12 5 5

3

16 1 13

4

10 5 14

5

18 5 24

6

1 13 25

7

5 12 9

8

19 1 13

Lesson
55

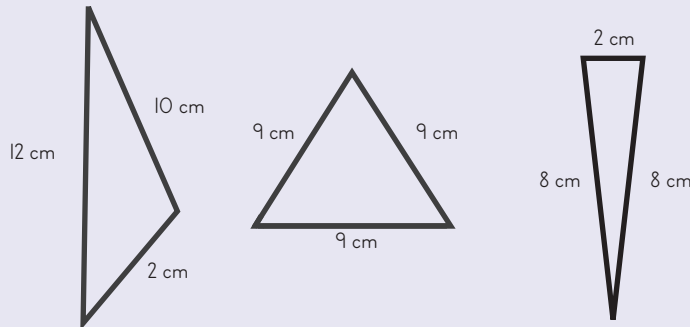
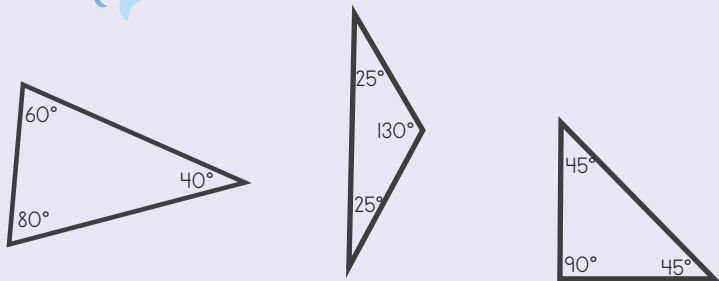
TYPES OF TRIANGLES

- Complete today's *Math 4 Mental Math Map Mysteries* activity.
- Watch the video lesson and/or read the mini lesson.

Video Lesson



Use the app to watch the video lesson.



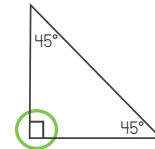
Mini Lesson

Two ways to classify a triangle are by the measures of its angles or by the lengths of its sides. Let's learn about both.

CLASSIFYING BY ANGLES

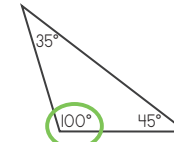
To classify a triangle by its angle measures, begin by looking at its angles. If a triangle has an angle that measures 90 degrees, which is often shown by a little square symbol, it is a **right triangle**. If it has an obtuse angle (between 90 and 180 degrees), it is an **obtuse triangle**. If all the angles are acute angles (less than 90 degrees), it is an **acute triangle**.

RIGHT TRIANGLE



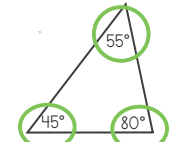
One right angle

OBTUSE TRIANGLE



One obtuse angle

ACUTE TRIANGLE

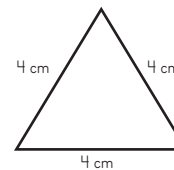


Three acute angles

CLASSIFYING BY SIDES

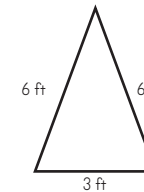
Another way to classify a triangle is by looking at its side lengths. If all three sides are of equal length, it is called an **equilateral triangle**. If two sides of a triangle are of equal length, it is called an **isosceles triangle**. If no sides are of equal length, it is called a **scalene triangle**.

EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE



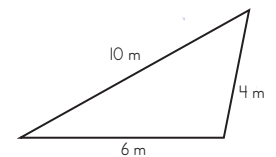
All sides of equal length

ISOSCELES TRIANGLE



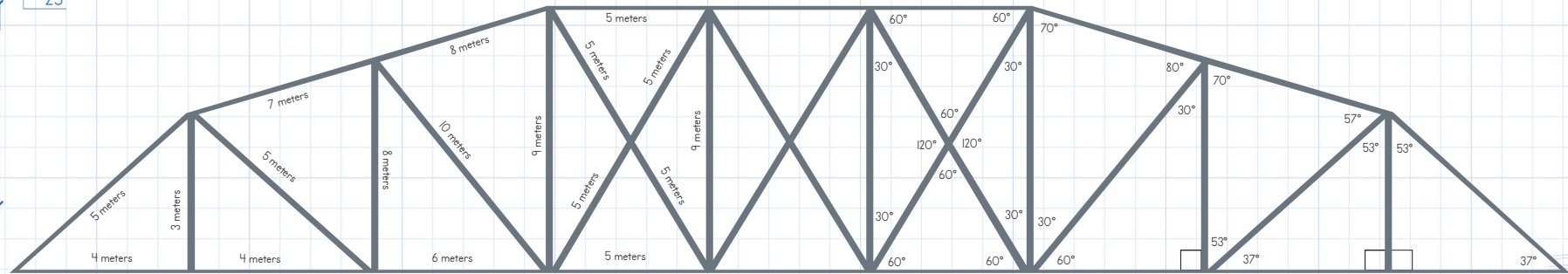
Two sides of equal length

SCALENE TRIANGLE



No sides of equal length

BUILDING BRIDGES



This bridge has many different types of triangles. The triangles on the left side of the bridge show side lengths. The triangles on the right side of the bridge show angle measures. Find each type of triangle described below and, using colored pencils, color one triangle on the bridge for each description.

NOTE: Triangles may not be drawn to scale.

By Side

This **SCALENE** triangle has two sides that measure 10 meters and 9 meters. Color this triangle **GREEN**.

This **ISOSCELES** triangle has two sides that measure 5 meters. Color this triangle **RED**.

This **EQUILATERAL** triangle has equal sides that measure 5 meters. Color this triangle **BLUE**.

This **SCALENE** triangle has two sides that measure 7 meters and 8 meters. Color this triangle **YELLOW**.

This **SCALENE** triangle has two sides that measure 6 meters and 8 meters. Color this triangle **ORANGE**.

This **ISOSCELES** triangle has two sides that measure 5 meters. Color this triangle **PURPLE**.

By Angle

This **ACUTE** triangle has an angle that measures 57° and an angle that measures 70°. Color this triangle **GREEN**.

This **RIGHT** triangle has an angle that measures 30° and an angle that measures 60°. Color this triangle **RED**.

This **OBTUSE** triangle has an angle that measures 120°. Color this triangle **BLUE**.

This **ACUTE** triangle has three angles that measure 60°. Color this triangle **YELLOW**.

This **ACUTE** triangle has an angle that measures 80° and an angle that measures 30°. Color this triangle **ORANGE**.

This **RIGHT** triangle has an angle that measures 53° and an angle that measures 37°. Color this triangle **PURPLE**.

UNIT 3 OVERVIEW

LESSONS 61-90

Extra Supplies Needed

- 1 standard dice
- colored pencils or crayons

New Concepts Taught

- add/subtract decimals to the thousandths place
- change mixed numbers to improper fractions
- circles (center, radius, and diameter)
- distributive property
- find mixed numbers using long division
- geometric transformations
- long division (with remainders)
- long division (zero in the quotient)
- measuring turns
- multiplication (two-digit by two-digit)
- perimeter and area (irregular shapes)
- reducing fractions to simplest form
- tessellations (regular and semi-regular)
- volume of cubes
- volume of rectangular prisms

Concepts Reviewed and Expanded Upon

- conversion (units of length)
- geometric solids
- multiplication (multiples of 100, 1,000, and 10,000)
- naming geometric figures
- patterns
- quadrilateral classification
- Roman numerals

Parent/Teacher Tips

Students will complete multiplication facts in every lesson in Unit 3; however, they will not be prompted to practice the multiplication Sets A–D anymore. Memorizing these facts is vital. If the child is still struggling, consider continuing daily practice using *Musical Multiplication* or another method.



MULTIPLICATION: MULTIPLES OF 10

Complete today's *Math 4 Mental Math Map Mysteries* activity.

Watch the video lesson and/or read the mini lesson.

Video Lesson



Use the app to watch the video lesson.



$$9 \times \$3,000 =$$

$$30 \times \$700 =$$

Mini Lesson

A **multiple** is the product of a number and an integer. Skip counting is one way to find the multiples of a number.

Multiples of 100

100, 200, 300, 400,
500, 600, 700,
800, 900, 1,000, ...

Multiples of 1,000

1,000, 2,000, 3,000,
4,000, 5,000, 6,000,
7,000, 8,000, ...

When multiplying a number by 10, 100, 1,000, or 10,000, multiply the 1 times the number, and then write the same number of zeros in the problem at the end.

$$4 \times 10 = ?$$

$$4 \times 1,000 = ?$$

$$4 \times 10,000 = ?$$

$$4 \times 1 = 4$$

$$4 \times 1 = 4$$

$$4 \times 1 = 4$$

$$4 \times 10 = 40$$

$$4 \times 1,000 = 4,000$$

$$4 \times 10,000 = 40,000$$

The same strategy can be used when multiplying by multiples of 10, 100, 1,000, or 10,000. Instead of multiplying the number by 1, multiply by all the digits that are NOT zero. Then write the number of zeros in the problem at the end.

$$40 \times 300 = ?$$

$$5 \times 4,000 = ?$$

$$2 \times 40,000 = ?$$

$$4 \times 3 = 12$$

$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

$$40 \times 300 = 12,000 \quad 5 \times 4,000 = 20,000 \quad 2 \times 40,000 = 80,000$$

MAXED OUT

MULTIPLICATION

Surf the wave by completing each multiplication problem.

$$4 \times 40 =$$

$$3 \times 8,000 =$$

$$8 \times 600 =$$

$$12 \times 50 =$$

$$5 \times 40,000 =$$

$$2 \times 500 =$$

$$2 \times 700 =$$

$$25 \times 30 =$$

$$10 \times 3,000 =$$

$$7 \times 7,000 =$$

$$12 \times 20 =$$

$$11 \times 60,000 =$$

$$6 \times 300 =$$

$$7 \times 400 =$$

$$3 \times 20,000 =$$

$$9 \times 9,000 =$$

$$7 \times 50 =$$

$$6 \times 400 =$$

Review

1. Continue each number pattern.

3, 11, 19, 27, 35, _____, _____, _____, _____

1, 2, 4, 8, _____, _____, _____, _____

153, 156, 159, _____, _____, _____, _____

75, 66, 57, 48, _____, _____, _____, _____

2. Complete each problem to find the value of the letter.

$$25 + F = 47 \quad 58 - B = 12 \quad 36 \div M = 6$$

$$F = \underline{\quad} \quad B = \underline{\quad} \quad M = \underline{\quad}$$

$$G + 16 = 39 \quad 12 \times Z = 72 \quad A \times 9 = 54$$

$$G = \underline{\quad} \quad Z = \underline{\quad} \quad A = \underline{\quad}$$

3. Round each number to the nearest thousand.

Hint: Underline the digit in the thousands place and circle the digit to the right.

12,287

3,877

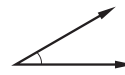
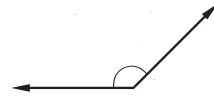
647,515

4. Round each number to the nearest ten million.

34,147,362

756,942,025

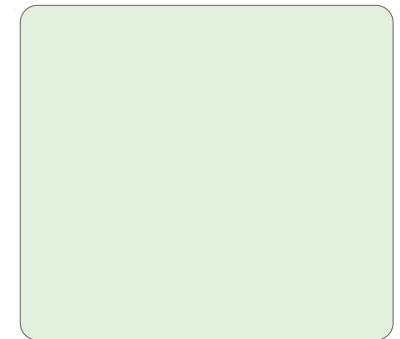
5. Draw a line from each image to the angle type.



right

acute

obtuse



6. Jerry's plane takes off at 5:42 AM and lands at 10:31 AM. How long is the flight?

7. Compare the numbers and write a $<$ or $>$ symbol.

2,479,614

2,479,604

1,240,357

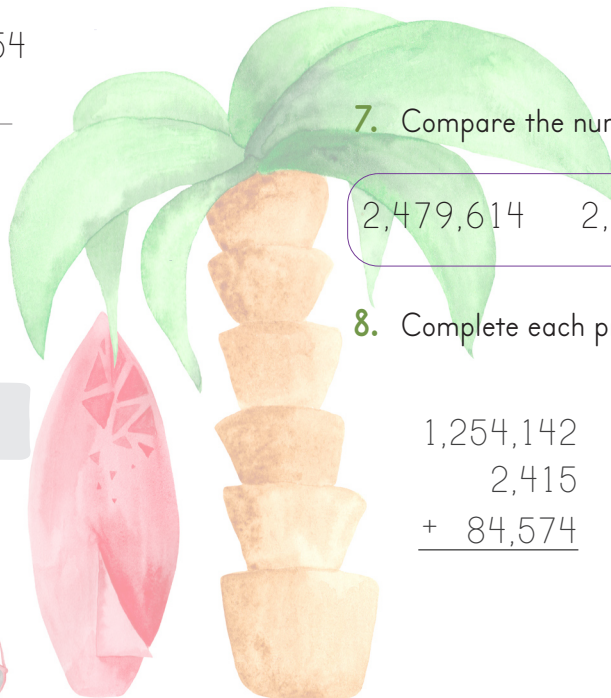
824,752

8. Complete each problem.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1,254,142 \\ 2,415 \\ + 84,574 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 517 \\ 250,475 \\ 6,344 \\ + \quad \quad 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

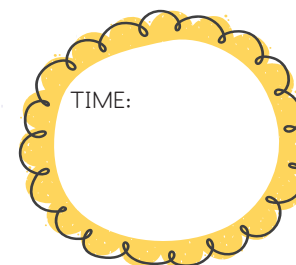
$$\begin{array}{r} 547,658 \\ 87,642 \\ 3,510 \\ + \quad 604 \\ \hline \end{array}$$





Multiplication *MASTERY*

OPTIONAL: Time yourself to see how long this page takes you to complete. Try to beat your time when you complete the mastery page again, later in this unit.



$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Lesson
73

DECIMALS

Complete today's *Math 4 Mental Math Map Mysteries* activity.

Watch the video lesson and/or read the mini lesson.

Video Lesson



Use the app to watch the video lesson.



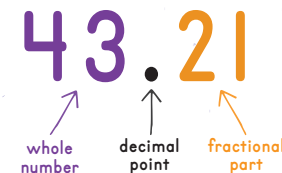
375.29 41.832 3.92

Mini Lesson

The numbers we use every day are part of a number system called the base-10 or decimal system. **Place value** is the value a digit represents based on its place in a number.

Place values to the right of the ones place are less than one. A **decimal number** is a number that has a decimal point. The **decimal point** is a dot that separates a whole number from a fractional part. If there are no fractional parts, a decimal point is not needed.

Decimal Number



The value of each place is ten times greater than the place to the right and ten times smaller than the place to the left. **Multiply by ten to move one place value to the left.** **Divide by ten to move one place value to the right.** To find the first three place values to the right of the ones, continue to divide by tens.

MILLIONS			THOUSANDS			ONES			DECIMALS		
hundred millions	ten millions	millions	hundred thousands	ten thousands	thousands	hundreds	tens	ones	tenths	hundredths	thousandths
$\times 10$			$\times 10$	$\times 10$	$\times 10$	$\times 10$	$\times 10$	$\times 10$	$\times 10$	$\times 10$	$\times 10$
$\div 10$			$\div 10$	$\div 10$	$\div 10$	$\div 10$	$\div 10$	$\div 10$	$\div 10$	$\div 10$	$\div 10$

The first three place values to the right of the decimal point are tenths, hundredths, and thousandths.

TENTHS

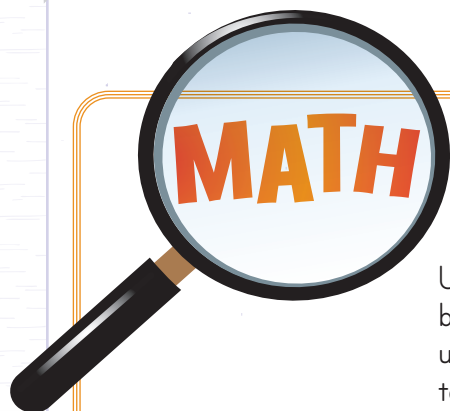
$$1 \div 10 = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1$$

HUNDREDTHS

$$\frac{1}{10} \div 10 = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01$$

THOUSANDTHS

$$\frac{1}{100} \div 10 = \frac{1}{1000} = 0.001$$



MATH MYSTERIES

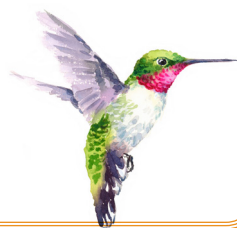
Use the clues and the number bank below to fill in the correct answers. Then use the numbers above the colored lines to answer the question at the bottom.

- I have a 3 in the tenths place. .
- I have a 1 in the thousandths place. .
- I have a 3 in the hundredths place. .
- I have an 8 in the tenths place. .
- I have a 1 in the hundredths place. .
- I have an 8 in the thousandths place. .

1.308 61.37 5.841 82.41 71.83 8.334

How many times on average does a hummingbird beat its wings in one minute?

 , .



Lesson Practice

1. Fill in the missing decimal place values.

MILLIONS			THOUSANDS			ONES			DECIMALS		
hundred millions	ten millions	millions	hundred thousands	ten thousands	thousands	hundreds	tens	ones			

2. Follow the instructions to write the number below.

- Write a 7 in the hundredths place.
- Write a 4 in the ones place.
- Write a 3 in the thousandths place.
- Write a 5 in the tenths place.
- Write a 1 in the tens place.
- Write a 2 in the hundreds place.



 .

3. Circle every decimal number that has a 4 in the tenths place.

64.32 9.47 4.841 0.74 673.45 0.489 4.6 0.244

4. Circle every decimal number that has a 7 in the hundredths place.

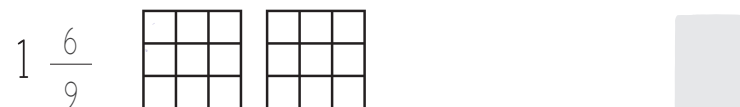
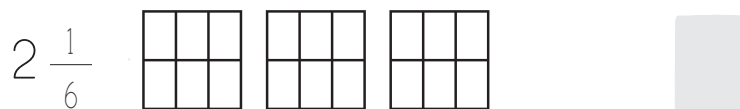
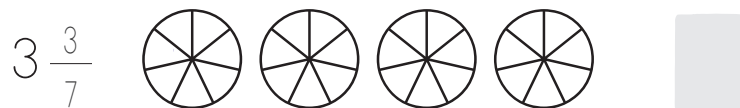
72.51 7.87 14.247 0.27 123.74 0.574 1.7 0.674

5. Circle every decimal number that has a 2 in the thousandths place.

32.522 7.286 14.247 0.652 123.24 0.542 2.674

Review

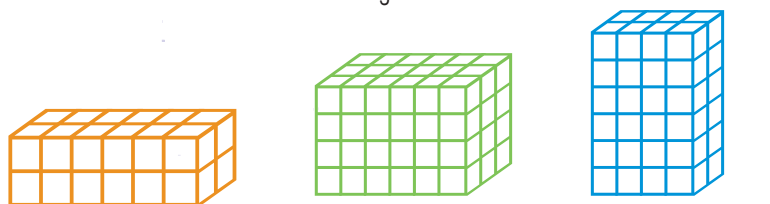
1. Shade the shapes to represent each mixed number. Then use the shaded shapes to write the improper fraction.



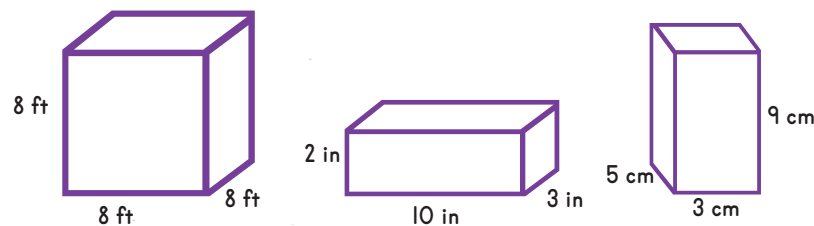
2. Write all the multiples of 12 between 60 and 132.

60, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, 132

3. Find the volume of each object.

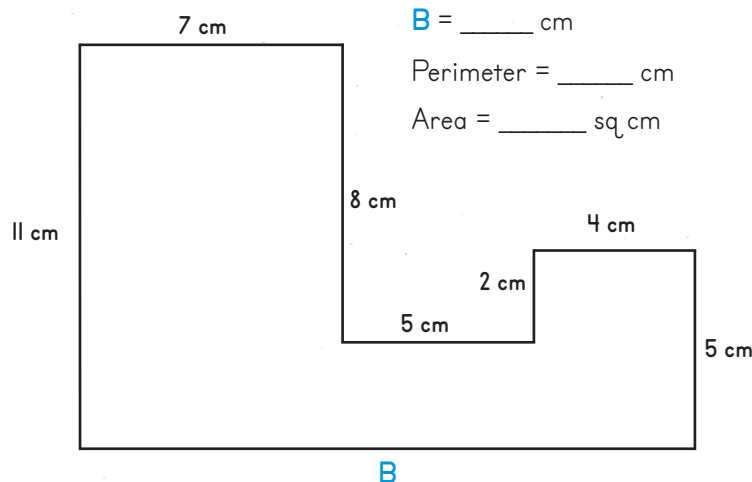


_____ cubic in _____ cubic in _____ cubic in



_____ cubic ft _____ cubic in _____ cubic cm

4. Find the measurement of the missing side. Then find the perimeter and area. *Hint: Divide this shape into three smaller rectangles.*



5. Round to the nearest hundred thousand.

3,418,285

12,375,201

6. Circle all the triangles that are congruent to the first triangle.



7. Complete each problem. Use scratch paper if necessary.

$$2 \overline{)1,764}$$

$$9 \overline{)513}$$

$$4 \overline{)296}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \quad 9 \\ \times 4 \quad \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \quad 12 \\ \times 8 \quad \times 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \quad 5 \\ \times 5 \quad \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \quad 3 \\ \times 5 \quad \times 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \quad 8 \\ \times 8 \quad \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \quad 12 \\ \times 6 \quad \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \quad 3 \\ \times 8 \quad \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \quad 4 \\ \times 5 \quad \times 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Lesson
77

LONG DIVISION: ZERO
IN THE QUOTIENT

Complete today's Math 4 Mental Math Map Mysteries activity.

Watch the video lesson and/or read the mini lesson.

Video Lesson



Use the app to watch the video lesson.

$$3 \overline{)2,709}$$

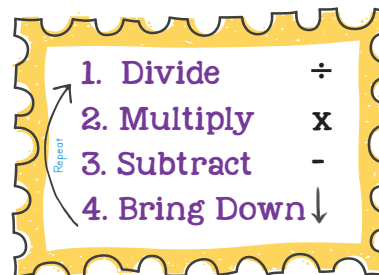
$$6 \overline{)3,480}$$

Mini Lesson

Sometimes when you are completing a division problem, a digit cannot be divided by the divisor. When this happens, you write "0" in the quotient. The 0 is an important placeholder, and it may be in the middle of a quotient or at the end.

In this example on the right, we have already divided the 6 by 3 and brought down the 1. That 1 cannot be divided

evenly by 3, so a 0 is written as the second digit of the quotient. It is an important placeholder because it tells us exactly how many tens are in our quotient: 0! We then continue through the long division steps to complete the problem.



We can check the answer by multiplying the quotient by the divisor: $206 \times 3 = 618$. It's the same as the dividend, so our answer is correct!

Remember, 0 is an important placeholder. Without the 0, the quotient would have been 26. We can see this quotient would be incorrect because when we check the answer we get $26 \times 3 = 78$.

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 3 \overline{)618} \\ -6 \\ \hline 01 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 206 \\ 3 \overline{)618} \\ -6 \\ \hline 01 \\ -0 \\ \hline 18 \\ -18 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

Check the answer

$$\begin{array}{r} 206 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 618 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 210 \\ 4 \overline{)840} \\ -8 \\ \hline 04 \\ -4 \\ \hline 00 \\ -0 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

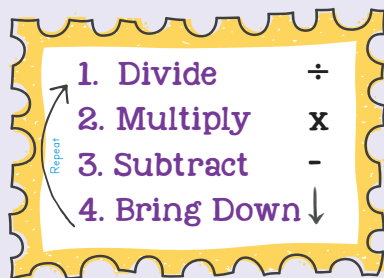
Here is an example where the 0 is needed at the end of the quotient. Every digit in a dividend must be divided by the divisor or brought down. Zero ones divided into four groups is 0 in each group. So a 0 is written as the last digit in the quotient. We can check the answer using multiplication!

Check the answer

$$\begin{array}{r} 210 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 840 \end{array}$$

Complete each problem using long division on scratch paper.

1. Daisy drove 240 miles in 3 hours. If she drove the same number of miles each hour, how many miles did she drive each hour?
2. Marco is trying to fit 618 books equally on 3 bookshelves. How many books will he put on each shelf?
3. Chelsea flew 2,730 miles in 7 hours. If she flew the same number of miles each hour, how many miles did she fly each hour?
4. Michelle makes the same amount of money each week at her job. After 5 weeks of dog walking, she earned \$530. How much did she make each week?



Lesson Practice

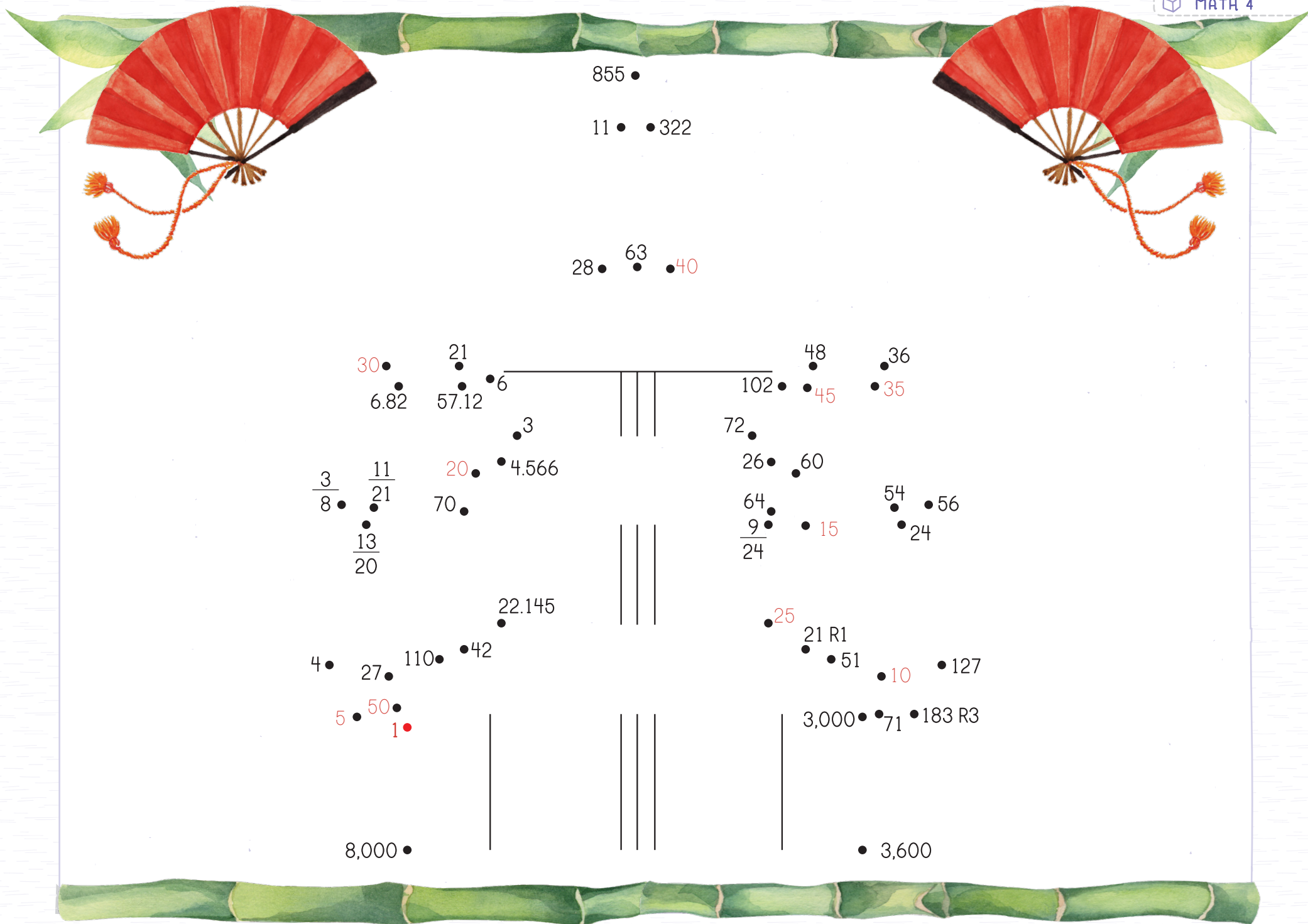


5. Darius and Jamal caught 120 trout at the fishing hole. How many fish will each boy get if they split them equally?
6. Isabella works at a local pizza restaurant. She made 612 pizzas in the last 6 days. If she made the same number of pizzas each day, how many pizzas did she make each day?
7. Kim and Juan are baking cookies for a fundraiser. They baked 428 cookies and packaged them in groups of 4. How many cookie packages do they have?
8. Gerald volunteered for 50 hours over the last 5 days. If he volunteered the same number of hours daily, how many hours did he volunteer each day?
9. Kojo is helping to build a school for boys and girls who live in the African village of Nzuri. There are 320 students who will be divided evenly into 8 classrooms. How many students will be learning in each classroom?

DOT•TO•DOT REVIEW

Complete each problem below. Then use the answers to complete the dot-to-dot picture on the next page. Start at the red number 1. Draw a line to the answer to Problem 2, and then draw a line to the answer to Problem 3. The numbers in red have been done for you; simply find that number on the dot-to-dot.

1. 1	2. $400 \times 20 =$	3. $12 \times 300 =$	4. $60 \times 50 =$	5. 5
6. IV -	7. XXVII -	8. CX -	9. LI -	10. 10
11. $2 \overline{)254}$	12. $4 \overline{)735}$	13. $5 \overline{)355}$	14. $8 \overline{)169}$	15. 15
16. $6 \times 4 =$	17. $8 \times 7 =$	18. $6 \times 9 =$	19. $5 \times 12 =$	20. 20
21. $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{21} =$	22. $\frac{7}{8} - \frac{1}{2} =$	23. $\frac{9}{20} + \frac{1}{5} =$	24. $\frac{4}{6} - \frac{7}{24} =$	25. 25
26. $31.745 - 9.6 =$	27. $4.57 - 0.004 =$	28. $61.9 - 4.78 =$	29. $8.32 - 1.5 =$	30. 30
31. $3 \times 7 =$	32. $9 \times 7 =$	33. $12 \times 4 =$	34. $6 \times 6 =$	35. 35
36. 34 yd = ____ ft	37. 6 ft = ____ in	38. 30 mm = ____ cm	39. 600 cm = ____ m	40. 40
41. $23 \times 14 =$	42. $45 \times 19 =$	43. 27, 23, 19, 15, ____	44. 7, 14, 21, ____	45. 45
46. Radius = 13 cm Diameter = ____ cm	47. Radius = 32 ft Diameter = ____ ft	48. Radius = ____ in Diameter = 140 in	49. Radius = ____ m Diameter = 84 m	50. 50



855 •

11 • • 322

28 • 63 • 40

30 •	21 •		48 •	36 •
6.82	57.12	6 •	102 •	45 •
		3 •	72 •	
		4.566	26 •	60 •
$\frac{3}{8}$ •	$\frac{11}{21}$ •	20 •	64 •	54 •
	$\frac{13}{20}$ •	70 •	$\frac{9}{24}$ •	15 •
		22.145	25 •	21 R1 •
4 •	27 •	110 •	42 •	51 •
5 •	50 •			10 •
1 •				127 •
				3,000 •
				71 •
				183 R3 •
8,000 •				
				3,600 •

UNIT 4 OVERVIEW

LESSONS 91-120

Extra Supplies Needed

-  2 standard dice
-  1 quarter
-  colored pencils or crayons

New Concepts Taught

-  add/subtract mixed numbers (uncommon denominators)
-  compare decimal numbers to the thousandths place
-  estimation (multiplication and division)
-  long division (check quotients using multiplication)
-  long division (decimal numbers)
-  long division (two-digit divisor)
-  mean, median, mode, and range
-  mental math (multiplication)
-  multiplication (decimal numbers)
-  multiplication (three-digit by two-digit)
-  percents
-  round decimal numbers to the ones and tenths place
-  short division
-  write fractions and mixed numbers as decimals

Concepts Reviewed and Expanded Upon

-  compare positive and negative numbers
-  conversion (units of weight)
-  coordinate graph
-  fractions of a set
-  identify positive and negative numbers

Parent/Teacher Tips

Students are not expected to completely master all the concepts taught in Unit 4, especially toward the end of the unit. Some concepts are presented to give the student familiarity with topics that will be taught and expanded on in Math 5.

Lesson
96

ADDING AND SUBTRACTING MIXED NUMBERS

Complete today's Math 4 Mental Math Map Mysteries activity.

Watch the video lesson and/or read the mini lesson.

Video Lesson



Use the app to watch the video lesson.

$$4\frac{3}{8} + 2\frac{1}{8} =$$

$$3\frac{4}{5} - 2\frac{2}{5} =$$

$$7\frac{2}{3} + 2\frac{1}{9} =$$

$$6\frac{4}{5} - 3\frac{3}{10} =$$

Mini Lesson

Adding and subtracting mixed numbers is similar to adding and subtracting fractions. In these two problems, the fractions have common denominators. For the addition problem, add the **whole numbers**, and then add the **fractions**. For the subtraction problem, subtract the **whole numbers**, and then subtract the **fractions**.

Add Whole Numbers $3 + 2 = 5$

$$3\frac{1}{10} + 2\frac{2}{10} = 5\frac{3}{10}$$

Add Fractions $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{2}{10} = \frac{3}{10}$

Subtract Whole Numbers $4 - 2 = 2$

$$4\frac{6}{7} - 2\frac{3}{7} = 2\frac{3}{7}$$

Subtract Fractions $\frac{6}{7} - \frac{3}{7} = \frac{3}{7}$

Sometimes the fraction parts will not have a common denominator. Before any addition or subtraction can take place, the fraction parts of the mixed numbers must have a common denominator. Once a common denominator is found, the mixed numbers can be added or subtracted by first adding or subtracting the whole numbers and then adding or subtracting the fractions.

$$2\frac{3}{8} + 1\frac{1}{2} =$$

In this problem the fractions do not have a common denominator. We must find a common denominator before adding.

$$\frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{\times 4} \frac{4}{8}$$

We find an equivalent fraction for one-half with a denominator of eight and replace one-half with four-eighths.

Add Whole Numbers $2 + 1 = 3$

$$2\frac{3}{8} + 1\frac{4}{8} = 3\frac{7}{8}$$

Add Fractions $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{4}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$

$$5\frac{7}{9} - 2\frac{1}{3} =$$

In this problem the fractions do not have a common denominator. We must find a common denominator before subtracting.

$$\frac{1}{3} \xrightarrow{\times 3} \frac{3}{9}$$

We find an equivalent fraction for one-third with a denominator of nine and replace one-third with three-ninths.

Subtract Whole Numbers $5 - 2 = 3$

$$5\frac{7}{9} - 2\frac{3}{9} = 3\frac{4}{9}$$

Subtract Fractions $\frac{7}{9} - \frac{3}{9} = \frac{4}{9}$



$$9\frac{1}{3} - 2\frac{1}{6}$$

$$4\frac{9}{10} - 2\frac{1}{5}$$

$$8\frac{10}{12} - 2\frac{4}{6}$$

$$2\frac{1}{9} + 2\frac{2}{3}$$

$$1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{10}$$

$$1\frac{1}{4} + 5\frac{4}{12}$$

$$5\frac{2}{3} - 1\frac{2}{9}$$

$$3\frac{2}{6} + 4\frac{1}{2}$$

$$7\frac{5}{6}$$

$$4\frac{7}{9}$$

$$2\frac{6}{10}$$

$$7\frac{1}{6}$$

$$2\frac{7}{10}$$

$$4\frac{4}{9}$$

$$6\frac{2}{12}$$

$$6\frac{7}{12}$$

Help each bird get back to its birdhouse by completing each problem and then drawing a line from the bird to the birdhouse with the correct answer.



WREN BIRDHOUSE BLUEPRINTS

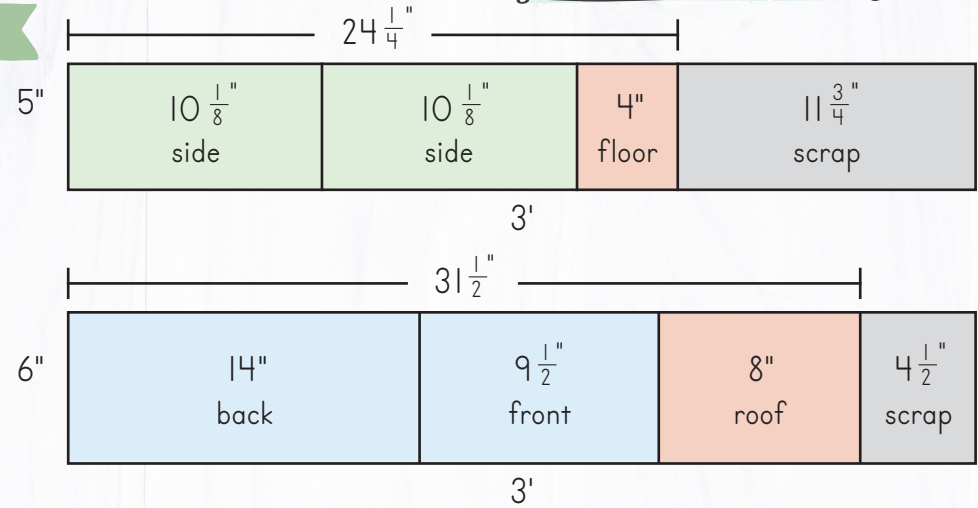
Optional Extension Project

Ask your parent for permission and supervision for this project.

Materials

- Common board 1" x 6" x 3'
- Common board 1" x 5" x 3'
- #8 x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " outdoor or galvanized screws (qty. 15)
- #108 square bend screw hook
- Power drill
- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ " wood-boring spade drill bit
- $\frac{3}{32}$ " twist drill bit
- Handsaw (or chop saw)

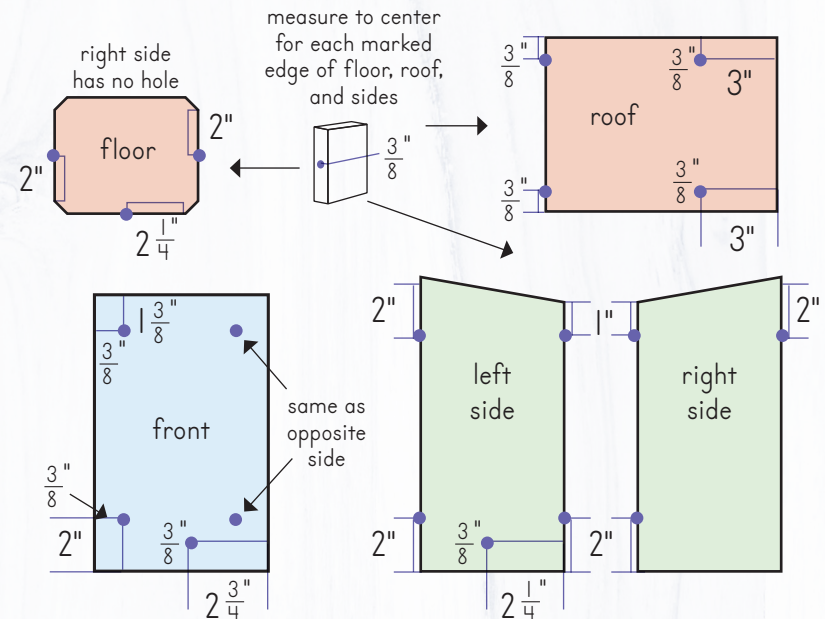
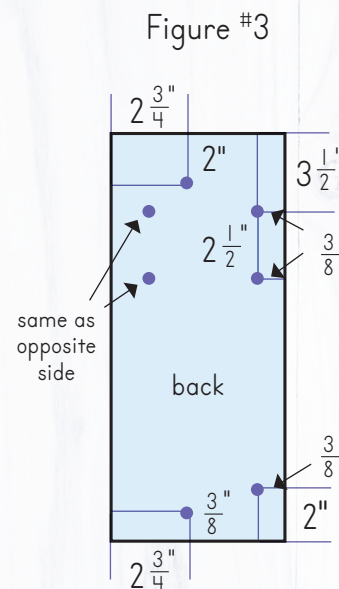
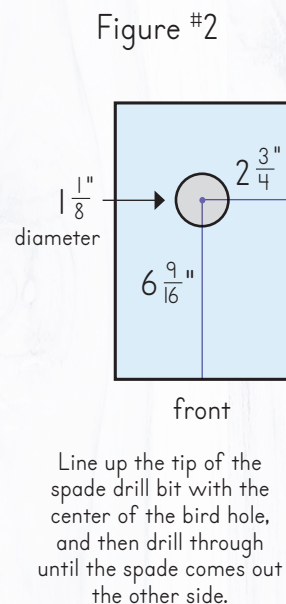
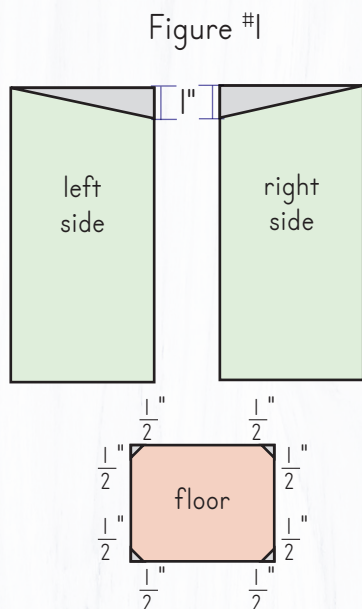
Cut List



Preparation

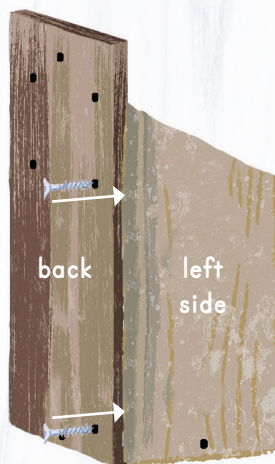
1. Measure and cut pieces for birdhouse using a handsaw or chop saw (see cut list).
2. Measure and cut side piece angles and corners of floor piece (see figure #1).
3. Measure and mark center of bird hole. Use wood-boring spade to drill the hole (see figure #2).
4. Measure and mark screw holes. Pre-drill holes using twist drill bit (see figure #3).

HOME TWEET HOME

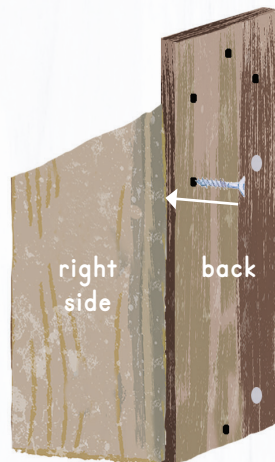


Instructions

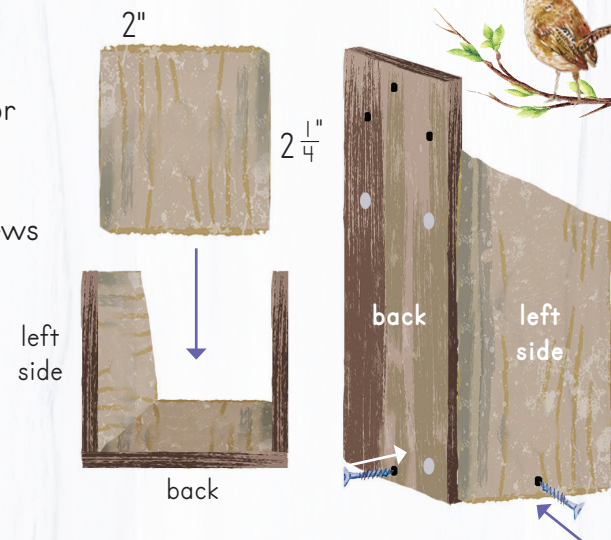
1. Attach back piece to left side. Make sure the left side's top slants down away from back piece.



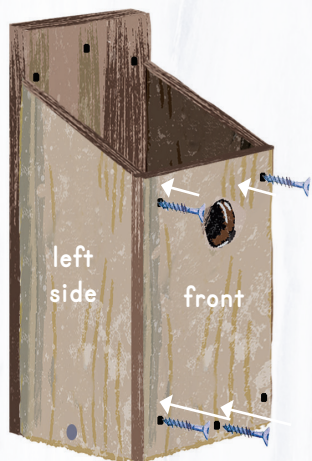
2. Attach right side to back. Drill screw into hole so it is not snug. This screw will act as a hinge.



3. Slide floor piece in position. Drill screws into back and left side.



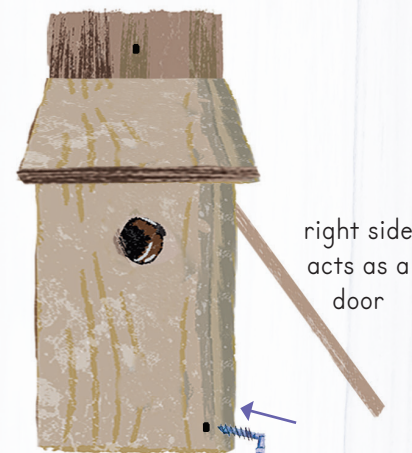
4. Attach front to left side and floor. Drill screw into top hole only for right side, making sure it is not snug. This screw will act as another hinge.



5. Attach roof to front, and then to back. There will be a $\frac{1}{4}$ " gap between roof and top of sides to allow for airflow.



6. Use pliers to screw the square bend screw hook clockwise into bottom right hole on front piece. This will lock the right side in place. To unlock, twist screw counterclockwise enough so that the right side can be opened.



7. Attach birdhouse to tree, post, or fence. In early winter, ease the side door open to clean out old nests. Make sure there are no birds still living in the nest before removing it.



LONG DIVISION: DIVIDING BY 10

Complete today's *Math 4 Mental Math Map Mysteries* activity.

Watch the video lesson and/or read the mini lesson.

Video Lesson



Use the app to watch the video lesson.

$$10 \overline{)5,480}$$

$$10 \overline{)2,497}$$

Mini Lesson

Dividing by 10 is a type of math problem that can be completed by using long division. Remember, the four steps of long division are repeated until there are no more digits to bring down.

$$\begin{array}{r} 374 \\ 10 \overline{)3,740} \\ \underline{-30} \downarrow \\ 74 \downarrow \\ \underline{-70} \downarrow \\ 40 \downarrow \\ \underline{-40} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

If we divide 520 into 10 equal groups, there will be 52 in each group and no remainder. If we divide 3,740 into 10 equal groups, there will be 374 in each group and no remainder.

In both of these problems, the dividends end in a 0, and there is no remainder in the quotient. When dividing 10 into a number that ends with 0, there is no remainder.

$$\begin{array}{r} 52 \\ 10 \overline{)520} \\ \underline{-50} \downarrow \\ 20 \downarrow \\ \underline{-20} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

If we divide 6,896 into 10 equal groups, there will be 689 in each group with 6 left over. The quotient for this problem is 689 R6.

$$\begin{array}{r} 689 \text{ R}6 \\ 10 \overline{)6,896} \\ \underline{-60} \downarrow \\ 89 \downarrow \\ \underline{-80} \downarrow \\ 96 \downarrow \\ \underline{-90} \\ 6 \end{array}$$



Hot Dogs



Complete each division problem as you learn about hot dogs around the world.

In Germany hot dogs are eaten with sauerkraut, mustard, potato salad, and no bun!

$$10 \overline{) 3,521}$$

$$10 \overline{) 360}$$

AROUND THE WORLD

In Peru hot dogs are sliced and served over fries with ketchup, mayo, and mustard.

$$10 \overline{) 6,250}$$

In China hot dogs are wrapped in a dumpling and baked.

$$10 \overline{) 810}$$

In France the hot dog comes in a baguette with Gruyère cheese.

In Sweden hot dogs are wrapped up with mashed potatoes, shrimp salad, and fried onions.

$$10 \overline{) 1,540}$$

$$10 \overline{) 477}$$

In Japan the hot dog is cut to look like a little octopus and then deep-fried!

$$10 \overline{) 768}$$

$$10 \overline{) 2,570}$$

$$10 \overline{) 457}$$

In the Philippines hot dogs are served with banana ketchup, rice, and a fried egg.

$$10 \overline{) 4,237}$$

In Vietnam hot dogs are served in a roll called banh mi with pickled vegetables on top.

