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Adult Literacy Fundamental Mathematics, Instructor’s Manual and Test-Bank

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To the Learner:
Welcome to Fundamental Mathematics Book Two.

Adult Math Learners
You have the skills you need to be a strong student in this class.

Adult math learners have many skills. They have a lot of life experience. They also use math in their everyday lives. This means that adult math learners may already know some of what is being taught in this book. Use what you already know with confidence!

Grades Record
You have also been given a sheet to write down your grades. After each test, you can write in the mark. This way you can keep track of your grades as you go through the course. This is a good idea to use in all your courses. You can find this grade sheet on page vii.

How to Use this Book

This textbook has:

- A Table of Contents listing the units, the major topics and subtopics.
- A Glossary giving definitions for mathematical vocabulary used in the course.
- A grades record to keep track of your marks.

The textbook has many exercises; some are quite short, but others have a great number of questions. You do not have to do every single question!

- Do as many questions as you feel are necessary for you to be confident in your skill.
- It is best to do all the word problems.
- If you leave out some questions, try doing every second or every third question. Always do some questions from the end of each exercise because the questions usually get harder at the end. You might use the skipped questions for review before a test.
- If you are working on a difficult skill or concept, do half the exercise one day and finish the exercise the next day. That is a much better way to learn.
Self-tests at the end of most topics have an Aim at the top. If you do not meet the aim, talk to your instructor, find what is causing the trouble, and do some more review before you go on.

A Review and Extra Practice section is at the end of each unit. If there is an area of the unit that you need extra practice in, you can use this. Or, if you want, you can use the section for more review.

A Practice Test is available for each unit. You may:

- Write the practice test after you have studied the unit as a practice for the end-of-chapter test, OR
- You might want to write it before you start the unit to find what you already know and which areas you need to work on.

Unit tests are written after each unit. Again, you must reach the Aim before you begin the next unit. If you do not reach the aim, the instructor will assist you in finding and practising the difficult areas. When you are ready, you can write a B test to show that you have mastered the skills.

A Final Test is to be written when you have finished the book. This final test will assess your skills from the whole book. You have mastered the skills in each unit and then kept using many of them throughout the course. The test reviews all those skills.
## Grades Record
### Book 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Practice Test</th>
<th>Date of Test A</th>
<th>Test A</th>
<th>Date of Test B</th>
<th>Test B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>Sept. 4, 2011</td>
<td>25/33</td>
<td>Sept. 7, 2011</td>
<td>28/33</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Final Test</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Unit 1
Number Sense
Topic A: Emotions and Learning

Emotions, or what we feel about something, play a big part in how we learn. If we are calm, we learn well. If we are afraid or stressed, we do not learn as well.

Math anxiety or the fear of math is a learned habit. If it is learned, it can be unlearned. Most math anxiety comes from bad memories while learning math.

Everyone can learn math. There is no special talent for math. There are some people who are better at math than others, but even these people had to learn to be good at math.

People who are good at math have learned some good skills to help them learn math. One good skill is to know your textbook.

Know Your Textbook

Look at the Table of Contents in the front of your textbook. It tells you what you will be learning. You can see some things that you already know, some things that you may have forgotten and some things that are new to you.

Flip the pages. You can see that the textbook is split into units. Each unit is something to learn.

Each unit has exercises to do. Notice the answers are at the end of the exercise. You can check your answers as soon as you are done. You can also check your answer before moving on if are not sure if you are doing the question right.

At the end of each unit is a self-test. It is a chance for you to see how well you have learned the skills in the unit. If you do well, you can move on. If you don’t do well, you can go back and practice those skills.

Knowing your textbook gives you a good skill. If you get frustrated, you can use the Table of Contents to go back and find some help.
How to Deal with Math Anxiety

Anyone can feel anxiety that will slow down learning. The key to learning is to be the “boss” of your anxiety.

One way to be the “boss” is to relax. Try this breathing exercise.

Start by breathing in slowly to the count of four. It may help to close your eyes and count. Now hold your breath for four counts and then let your breath out slowly to the count of four. The counting is silent and should follow this pattern: “breathe in, two, three four; hold, two, three, four; breathe out, two, three, four; wait, two, three four.” With practice, the number of counts can be increased. This is an easy and good way to relax.

Now try this exercise quietly and repeat it five times slowly.

Each time you feel anxious about learning, use the breathing exercise to help calm yourself. Ask yourself if what you tried worked. Do you feel calmer?

Remember learning to deal with your math anxiety may take some time. It took you a long time to learn “math anxiety”, so it will take some time to overcome it.
Topic B: Place Value

Each **place** in a number has a **value**.

- The **ones place** tells how many ones there are.

  3 means 3 ones

  9 is the largest amount that we can express (write or say) with one digit.

- The **tens place** shows how many tens there are. The ones place must have a digit in it before there can be a digit in the tens place.

  Every ten is **ten ones**.

  43 means 4 tens and 3 ones

  99 means 9 tens and 9 ones. 99 is the largest amount that we can express (write or say) using only two digits.

The place to the left of the tens place is the **hundreds place**. It shows how many hundreds there are. A number written using three whole digits has a hundreds place, a tens place, and a ones place.
Every hundred is ten tens – every hundred is the same as one hundred ones.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{100} \\
\text{=}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\text{100} \\
\text{=}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\text{100}
\end{array}
\]

425 means 4 hundreds, 2 tens, and 5 ones.

The place to the left of the hundreds place is the thousands place.

One thousand is the same as ten hundreds.
One thousand is the same as one hundred tens.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{One thousand is the same as one thousand ones. (You will have to imagine the picture of the one thousand ones!)}
\end{array}
\]

When we write numerals, a little space is left between the thousands place and the hundreds place. The space makes it easier to read large numerals.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
4 & 392 & 8 & 253 & 23 & 693
\end{array}
\]

Large numerals used to be written with a comma (,) instead of a space and you may still see numerals like this: 4,392 8,253 23,693

Learn to use the space instead of a comma because that is the preferred style.

2 212 means 2 thousands, 2 hundreds, 1 ten, and 2 ones

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{3 064 means 3 thousands, 0 hundreds, 6 tens, and 4 ones}
\end{array}
\]
What happens if the 0 is not written to hold the hundreds place?

The numerals would then be 364 which stands for the number 3 hundreds, 6 tens, and 4 ones.

364 is not the same as 3 064.

**Exercise One**

Fill in the blanks to make each sentence true. Draw a sketch if you wish. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) $8261 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ thousands $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ hundreds $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ tens $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ ones

b) $4005 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ thousands $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ hundreds $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ tens $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ ones

c) $2931 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ thousands $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ hundreds $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ tens $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ ones

d) $1034 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ thousands $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ hundreds $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ tens $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ ones

e) $2608 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ thousands $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ hundreds $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ tens $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ ones

f) $7543 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ thousands $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ hundreds $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ tens $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ ones

g) $2900 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ thousands $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ hundreds $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ tens $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ ones
Answers to Exercise One

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>8 thousands, 2 hundreds, 6 tens, 1 ones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>4 thousands, 0 hundreds, 0 tens, 5 ones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>2 thousands, 9 hundreds, 3 tens, 1 one</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>1 thousand, 0 hundreds, 3 tens, 4 ones</td>
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<tr>
<td>e)</td>
<td>2 thousands, 6 hundreds, 0 tens, 8 ones</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>f)</td>
<td>7 thousands, 5 hundreds, 4 tens, 3 ones</td>
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<tr>
<td>g)</td>
<td>2 thousands, 9 hundreds, 0 tens 0 ones</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The place value to the left of thousands is **ten thousands**. As you can tell by the name, one ten thousand is ten thousands. You are not going to get a sketch of these large place values because the page isn’t big enough!

43 692 = 4 ten thousands, 3 thousands, 6 hundreds, 9 tens, and 2 ones

43 692 can also be thought of as 43 thousands, 6 hundreds, 9 tens, and 2 ones.

**Exercise Two**

Fill in the blanks. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a)

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<thead>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>OR</td>
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b)

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<tr>
<td>36 981</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
c)  
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<td><strong>OR</strong></td>
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d)  
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<td>99 999</td>
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<td><strong>OR</strong></td>
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f)  
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75 125</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>OR</strong></td>
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## Answers to Exercise Two

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<td>OR</td>
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</table>

### c)

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### d)

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### e)

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<td>0</td>
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### f)

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<td>75 125</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Have you heard the expression, “Oh, he has a 6 figure salary!” That means he earns at least one hundred thousand dollars which takes six digits to write! The place value to the left of ten thousands is **hundred thousands**. There is definitely not room on the page for a picture of this place value! Ten ten thousands makes one hundred thousand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And if we look one more place to the left, the place value is **millions**. One million is 1 with six zeros after it. 1 000 000

A space is left between the millions place and the hundred thousands place.

A space is left between the thousands place and the hundreds place.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>3 150 213</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14 263 942</td>
<td>5 521 671</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This **place value chart** may help you to remember the place values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hundred billions</th>
<th>ten billions</th>
<th>billions</th>
<th>hundred millions</th>
<th>ten millions</th>
<th>millions</th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice the groups of three digits. Look at the pattern for the three places which is repeated in each **place value group** – the pattern is hundreds, tens, ones.

Our number system is called a **decimal system** because it is based on the number ten. *Deci* is a Latin word that means *ten*.

Whole numbers can have a decimal point (a dot) written at the end. Starting with ones, the place values are each **ten times greater**.

- ones place = one
- tens place = 10 ones
- hundreds place = 10 tens
- thousands place = 10 hundreds
- ten thousands place = 10 thousands
- hundred thousands place = 10 ten thousands
- millions place = 10 hundred thousands
- ten millions place = 10 millions
- hundred millions place = 10 ten millions

… and so on.

Our number system is very tidy. When you learn to use the metric measurement system you will see the metric system is based on ten just like the number system.
Exercise Three  
Write the place value name for each underlined digit. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>23 206</td>
<td><strong>thousands</strong></td>
<td>b)</td>
<td>2 468</td>
<td><strong>tens</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>622</td>
<td></td>
<td>d)</td>
<td>92 002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e)</td>
<td>92 002</td>
<td></td>
<td>f)</td>
<td>14 262</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g)</td>
<td>48 076</td>
<td></td>
<td>h)</td>
<td>5 555</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i)</td>
<td>12 245</td>
<td></td>
<td>j)</td>
<td>92 002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k)</td>
<td>12 026</td>
<td></td>
<td>l)</td>
<td>6 348</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answers to Exercise Three

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>thousands</td>
<td>b)</td>
<td>tens</td>
<td>c)</td>
<td>hundreds</td>
<td>d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e)</td>
<td>hundreds</td>
<td>f)</td>
<td>tens</td>
<td>g)</td>
<td>ten thousands</td>
<td>h)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i)</td>
<td>ones</td>
<td>j)</td>
<td>tens</td>
<td>k)</td>
<td>thousands</td>
<td>l)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise Four  
Underline the digit for the place value named. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>thousands</td>
<td>416 245</td>
<td>b)</td>
<td>tens</td>
<td>363 482</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>ten thousands</td>
<td>36 482</td>
<td>d)</td>
<td>hundreds</td>
<td>1 456</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e)</td>
<td>hundred thousands</td>
<td>206 415</td>
<td>f)</td>
<td>thousands</td>
<td>63 421</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g)</td>
<td>hundreds</td>
<td>74 322</td>
<td>h)</td>
<td>hundred thousands</td>
<td>685 413</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i)</td>
<td>thousands</td>
<td>221 300</td>
<td>j)</td>
<td>ten thousands</td>
<td>10 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k)</td>
<td>ones</td>
<td>16 394</td>
<td>l)</td>
<td>tens</td>
<td>684</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Answers to Exercise Four</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) 416 245</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) 363 482</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) 36 482</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) 1 456</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) 206 415</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) 63 421</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) 74 322</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h) 685 413</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) 221 300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j) 10 000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k) 16 394</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l) 684</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reading and Writing Numerals

You know that the digits are 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 and that digits are arranged in different places so we can count larger amounts than our ten fingers!

When we use digits we call what we write the numeral.

328 is a numeral
46 is a numeral
3 is a numeral

We use numerals to represent numbers.

The numerals from 1 to 12 have special words. These are

<p>| | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>zero</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>seven</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>eight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>two</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>nine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>three</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ten</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>four</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>eleven</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>five</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>twelve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>six</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The numerals from 13 to 19 are

<p>| | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>thirteen</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>fourteen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>fifteen</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>sixteen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>seventeen</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>eighteen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>nineteen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The word names for the numbers 20 to 90 are

- 20 twenty
- 30 thirty
- 40 forty
- 50 fifty
- 60 sixty
- 70 seventy
- 80 eighty
- 90 ninety

The names for the numbers between groups of tens also follow a pattern. The first number tells us how many tens. The second number tells us how many ones.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tens</th>
<th>Ones</th>
<th>Tens</th>
<th>Ones</th>
<th>Tens</th>
<th>Ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>twenty</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>thirty</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>forty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>twenty-one</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>thirty-one</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>forty-one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>twenty-two</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>thirty-two</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>forty-two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>twenty-three</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>thirty-three</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>forty-three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>twenty-four</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>thirty-four</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>forty-four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>twenty-five</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>thirty-five</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>forty-five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>twenty-six</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>thirty-six</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>forty-six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>twenty-seven</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>thirty-seven</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>forty-seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>twenty-eight</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>thirty-eight</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>forty-eight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>twenty-nine</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>thirty-nine</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>forty-nine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The written names for numbers that have tens and ones are written with a hyphen (-) between them. This pattern with the hyphen continues up to ninety-nine (99).
When we write hundreds in words, we need two words. The first word tells us how many hundreds. The second word tells us we are counting hundreds.

200  two hundred

You now know how to write numbers in words up to 999.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>367 is made of</th>
<th>3 hundreds</th>
<th>6 tens</th>
<th>7 ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Each is written:</td>
<td>three hundred</td>
<td>sixty</td>
<td>seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put the parts together:</td>
<td>three hundred sixty-seven</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remember:**
- hyphen (-) between the tens and units
- no hyphen anywhere else
- no “s” on the hundred
- no ‘and” between the hundreds place and the tens place

Here is another example. Watch out for the empty space!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>504 is made of</th>
<th>5 hundreds</th>
<th>0 tens</th>
<th>4 ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Each is written:</td>
<td>five hundred</td>
<td>four</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put the parts together:</td>
<td>five hundred four</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here is another example. Watch out for the empty space!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>890 is made of</th>
<th>8 hundreds</th>
<th>9 tens</th>
<th>0 ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Each is written:</td>
<td>eight hundred</td>
<td>ninety</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put the parts together:</td>
<td>eight hundred ninety</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Here is another example. Watch out for the empty spaces!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>100 is made of</th>
<th>1 hundreds</th>
<th>0 tens</th>
<th>0 ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Each is written:</td>
<td>one hundred</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put the parts together:</td>
<td>one hundred</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remember:** empty spaces are not written in words.

Large numerals are read in the place value groups of three that you noticed in the place value chart. You have been practicing reading numerals with three digits or less. Now practice reading the thousands group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>423 796 is made of</th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Each is written</td>
<td>four hundred twenty-three <strong>thousand</strong></td>
<td>seven hundred</td>
<td>ninety six</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put the parts together</td>
<td>four hundred twenty-three thousand seven hundred ninety-six</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

423 796 is four hundred twenty-three **thousand** seven hundred ninety-six

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>26 201 is made of</th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Each is written</td>
<td>twenty-six <strong>thousand</strong></td>
<td>two hundred</td>
<td>one</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put the parts together</td>
<td>twenty-six thousand two hundred one</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26 201 is twenty-six **thousand** two hundred one
400 000 is four hundred thousand

Exercise Five  Write the word names for the numerals. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a)

b)
c) 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>304 212 is made of</th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Each is written</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put the parts together</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


d) 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 426 is made of</th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Each is written</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put the parts together</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e) 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>218 000 is made of</th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Each is written</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put the parts together</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
f)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>623 009 is made of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each is written</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put the parts together</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

g) 365 456 ________________________________

h) 299 899 ________________________________

i) 456 876 ________________________________

j) 923 471 ________________________________

k) 53 679 ________________________________
Answers to Exercise Five

a)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>491 200</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is made of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each is written

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>four hundred ninety-one thousand two hundred</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Put the parts together

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>four hundred ninety-one thousand two hundred</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>19 631</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is made of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each is written

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nineteen thousand six hundred thirty one</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Put the parts together

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nineteen thousand six hundred thirty one</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c)

<table>
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<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>304 212</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is made of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each is written

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>three hundred four thousand two hundred twelve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Put the parts together

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>three hundred four thousand two hundred twelve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d)

<table>
<thead>
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<th></th>
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<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3 426</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is made of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each is written

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>three thousand four hundred twenty-six</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Put the parts together

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>three thousand four hundred twenty-six</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
e) 218 000 is made of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each is written: two hundred eighteen thousand

Put the parts together: two hundred eighteen thousand

f) 623 009 is made of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each is written: six hundred twenty-three thousand nine

Put the parts together: six hundred twenty-three thousand nine

g) three hundred sixty-five thousand four hundred fifty-six

h) two hundred ninety-nine thousand eight hundred ninety-nine

i) four hundred fifty-six thousand eight hundred seventy-six

j) nine hundred twenty-three thousand four hundred seventy-one

k) fifty-three thousand six hundred seventy-nine

Now, just for fun, take a look at these very large numerals. Say “million” for the group to the left of the thousands group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>millions</th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 643 182 is made of</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each is written: two million six hundred forty-three thousand one hundred eighty-two

Put the parts together: two million six hundred forty-three thousand one hundred eighty-two
Exercise Six

Write the word names for the numerals. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>millions</th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 851 234 is made of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each is written</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put the parts together</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>millions</th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 186 662 is made of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each is written</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put the parts together</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c) 8 283 450 is made of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>millions</th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Each is written

Put the parts together

---

d) 2 345 409 is made of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>millions</th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Each is written

Put the parts together

---
e) 9 276 403

---
f) 3 916 875

---
g) 4 873 519
### Answers to Exercise Six

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>millions</th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>2 851 234 is made of</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Each is written</td>
<td>two million</td>
<td>eight hundred fifty-one thousand</td>
<td>two hundred twenty-thousand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Put the parts together</td>
<td>two million eight hundred fifty-one thousand two hundred thirty-four</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>3 186 662 is made of</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Each is written</td>
<td>three million</td>
<td>one hundred eighty-six thousand</td>
<td>six hundred sixty-two</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Put the parts together</td>
<td>three million one hundred eighty-six thousand six hundred sixty-two</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>8 283 450 is made of</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Each is written</td>
<td>eight million</td>
<td>two hundred eighty-three thousand</td>
<td>four hundred fifty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Put the parts together</td>
<td>eight million two hundred eighty-three thousand four hundred fifty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>2 345 409 is made of</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Each is written</td>
<td>two million</td>
<td>three hundred forty-five thousand</td>
<td>four hundred nine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Put the parts together</td>
<td>two million three hundred forty-five thousand four hundred nine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e)</td>
<td>nine million two hundred seventy-six thousand four hundred three</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f)</td>
<td>three million nine hundred sixteen thousand eight hundred seventy-five</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g)</td>
<td>four million eight hundred seventy-three thousand five hundred nineteen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Work on reading these numerals with someone else and then ask your instructor to listen as you read them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>number</th>
<th>number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>241 962 107</td>
<td>483 450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 800</td>
<td>2 345 409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164 231</td>
<td>260 164 342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138 000</td>
<td>410 623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>912 050</td>
<td>24 900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>227 695</td>
<td>105 576</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise Seven**

Now practice writing numerals from number names. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) Eight hundred twenty-three thousand nine hundred forty-one

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>eight hundred twenty-three thousand</th>
<th>nine hundred forty-one</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>millions</td>
<td>hundred thousands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

823 941

b) Three million four hundred eighty-one thousand five hundred sixty-seven

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>three million</th>
<th>four hundred eighty-one thousand</th>
<th>five hundred sixty-seven</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>millions</td>
<td>hundred thousands</td>
<td>ten thousands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 481 567
c) two hundred seventy-six thousand five hundred eight

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>millions</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


d) One million six hundred fifty-eight thousand three hundred twenty-five

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>millions</th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


e) four million eight hundred sixteen thousand two hundred thirty-two

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>millions</th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
f) six hundred twenty thousand four hundred thirty-nine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>millions</th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


g) twenty-five thousand five hundred seventy-four

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>millions</th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


h) nine million one hundred sixty-three thousand two hundred fifteen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>millions</th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
i) eighty-six thousand, three hundred sixty-eight

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>millions</th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

j) seven million twenty-six thousand five hundred eighteen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>millions</th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

k) six million two hundred nineteen thousand three hundred forty-five

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>millions</th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
l) two hundred seventy-nine thousand two hundred sixty-one

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>millions</th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

m) four million one hundred seventy thousand three hundred eight

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>millions</th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

n) nine million five hundred eighty-two thousand sixty-five

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>millions</th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### Answers to Exercise Seven

c) two hundred seventy-six thousand five hundred eight

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>two hundred seventy-six thousand</th>
<th>five hundred eight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>millions</td>
<td>hundred thousands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


d) One million six hundred fifty-eight thousand three hundred twenty-five

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>one million</th>
<th>six hundred fifty-eight thousand</th>
<th>three hundred twenty-five</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>millions</td>
<td>hundred thousands</td>
<td>ten thousands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


e) four million eight hundred sixteen thousand two hundred thirty-two

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>four million</th>
<th>eight hundred sixteen thousand</th>
<th>two hundred thirty-two</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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f) six hundred twenty thousand four hundred thirty-nine

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g) twenty-five thousand five hundred seventy-four

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h) nine million one hundred sixty-three thousand two hundred fifteen

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j) seven million twenty-six thousand five hundred eighteen

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k) six million two hundred nineteen thousand three hundred forty-five

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l) two hundred seventy-nine thousand two hundred sixty-one

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m) four million one hundred seventy thousand three hundred eight

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\[4,170,308\]

n) nine million five hundred eighty-two thousand sixty-five

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\[9,582,065\]

**Exercise Eight** Write the number in each of the word problems. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) The Nile River in Africa is the longest river in the world. It is two thousand five hundred sixty-nine kilometers long. Write the number.

b) Canada shares a border with the United States that is eight thousand eight hundred ninety-three kilometers long. Write the number.

c) The distance around the Earth is forty thousand seventy-six kilometers. Write the number.
d) The population of British Columbia in 2009 was four million four hundred fifty-five thousand two hundred seven. Write the number.

e) The population of Canada in 1891 was three million two hundred thirty thousand. Write the number.

f) The distance from Beijing, China to Vancouver is eight thousand five hundred thirty-six kilometers. Write the number.

g) The distance from Toronto, Ontario to Victoria is four thousand five hundred fifty-eight kilometers. Write the number.

h) The distance from Halifax, Nova Scotia to Vancouver is six thousand one hundred nineteen kilometers. Write the number.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Answers to Exercise Eight</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) 2 569 kilometers</td>
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<tr>
<td>b) 8 893 kilometers</td>
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<tr>
<td>c) 40 076 kilometers</td>
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<tr>
<td>d) 4 455 207 people</td>
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<tr>
<td>e) 3 230 000 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) 8 536 kilometers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) 4 558 kilometers</td>
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<tr>
<td>h) 6 119 kilometers</td>
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</table>
Topic B: Self-Test

A. Write the place value for the underlined digit. 6 marks

a) 8 765  ____________  b) 930  ____________

c) 47 932  ____________  d) 85 421  ____________

e) 279 673  ____________  f) 297  ____________

B. Write the word names for these numerals. 6 marks

a) 59  ____________________________

b) 942  ____________________________

c) 7 378  ____________________________

d) 8 200  ____________________________

e) 4 005  ____________________________

f) 58 310  ____________________________

C. Write the numerals for these word names. 5 marks

a) eight hundred forty-seven  ____________

b) four thousand three hundred eighty  ____________

c) two hundred seventy-five thousand eighty-seven  ____________

d) sixty thousand four hundred sixteen  ____________

e) fifteen thousand twenty  ____________
### Answers to Topic B Self-Test

#### A.
- a) tens
- b) ones
- c) ten thousands
- d) thousands
- e) hundred thousands
- f) hundreds

#### B.
- a) fifty-nine
- b) nine hundred forty-two
- c) seven thousand three hundred seventy-eight
- d) eight thousand two hundred
- e) four thousand five
- f) fifty-eight thousand three hundred ten

#### C.
- a) 847
- b) 4380
- c) 275087
- d) 60416
- e) 15020
**Topic C: Expanded Form**

When we write a number in **expanded form**, each digit is written with its place value.

**Example:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>millions</th>
<th>hundred thousands</th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>90</td>
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<tr>
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<td>500</td>
<td>+ 90</td>
<td>+ 8</td>
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**Example:**

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<td>+ 60</td>
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**Example:**

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**Exercise One**  
Write each number in expanded form. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

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b) 762

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c) 1 847

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e) 16 492

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2,941,678

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</table>

### Answers to Exercise One

a) \(300 + 20 + 9\)

b) \(700 + 60 + 2\)

c) \(1000 + 800 + 40 + 7\)

d) \(6000 + 300 + 1\)

e) \(10000 + 6000 + 400 + 90 + 2\)

f) \(70000 + 4000 + 200 + 90 + 6\)

g) \(300000 + 70000 + 8000 + 400 + 3\)

h) \(700000 + 20000 + 1000 + 800 + 30 + 4\)

i) \(3000000 + 800000 + 10000 + 6000 + 400 + 50\)

j) \(2000000 + 900000 + 40000 + 1000 + 600 + 70 + 8\)
Exercise Two

Write each number from expanded form. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

Example: $600 + 30 + 7 = 637$

Example: $7000 + 500 + 40 + 1 = 7541$

Example: $4000000 + 600000 + 70000 + 8000 + 900 + 3 = 4678903$

a) $400 + 10 + 6 =$

b) $500 + 40 + 2 =$

c) $5000 + 600 + 10 + 8 =$

d) $4000 + 100 + 40 + 5 =$
e) \[20000 + 1000 + 800 + 10 + 2 = \]

f) \[40000 + 200 + 5 = \]

g) \[30000 + 4000 + 50 + 3 = \]

h) \[200000 + 50000 + 3000 + 400 + 80 + 3 = \]

i) \[300000 + 50000 + 6000 + 700 + 10 + 9 = \]

j) \[1000000 + 400000 + 20000 + 3000 + 600 + 50 + 7 = \]

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Answers to Exercise Two</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) 416</td>
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<td>b) 542</td>
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<td>d) 4145</td>
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<td>f) 40205</td>
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<td>g) 34053</td>
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<td>h) 253483</td>
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<tr>
<td>i) 356719</td>
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<tr>
<td>j) 1423657</td>
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</table>
Topic C: Self-Test

A. Write each number in expanded form.  
   6 marks

   a) 643

   b) 759

   c) 4821

   d) 94 205

   e) 367 542

   f) 1 850 643
B. Write each number from its expanded form.  

6 marks

a) \( 300 + 60 + 9 = \)

b) \( 700 + 5 = \)

c) \( 1000 + 400 + 90 + 1 = \)

d) \( 20000 + 1000 + 500 + 80 + 4 = \)

e) \( 500000 + 40000 + 2000 + 700 + 30 + 9 = \)

f) \( 3000000 + 900000 + 60000 + 8000 + 400 + 30 + 1 = \)
Answers to Topic C Self-Test

A.

a) \(600 + 40 + 3\)
b) \(700 + 50 + 9\)
c) \(4000 + 800 + 20 + 1\)
d) \(90000 + 4000 + 200 + 5\)
e) \(30000 + 60000 + 7000 + 500 + 40 + 2\)
f) \(1000000 + 800000 + 50000 + 600 + 40 + 3\)

B.

a) \(369\)  
b) \(705\)  
c) \(1491\)  
d) \(21584\)

e) \(542739\)  
f) \(3968431\)
**Topic D: Ordering Numerals**

In this topic you will learn to arrange **numerals** in order from smallest to largest. Sorting numbered papers such as order forms, arranging items by the date and comparing prices are examples of the ways you use this skill. First look at pairs of numerals. Look at two numerals and tell which one is larger. How do you do this?

**Exercise One**

Draw a box around the larger number in each pair.

a) 431  [484]  
b) 267  251  
c) 684   693  
d) 274  315  
e) 932   895  
f) 792   810  

**Answers to Exercise One**

b) 267  
c) 693  
d) 315  
e) 932  
f) 810  

To compare numerals, look at the place with the largest value.

**Example A:** Compare 1 628 and 1 599.
- thousands are the same.
- hundreds  
  1 628 has 6 hundreds.
  1 599 has 5 hundreds.

  1 628 is larger than 1 599.

**Example B:** Compare 13 562 and 13 612
- ten thousands are the same
- thousands are the same
- hundreds  
  13 562 has 5 hundreds
  13 612 has 6 hundreds

  13612 is larger than 13 562.
Example C: Compare 673 234 and 673 423
- hundred thousands are the same
- ten thousands are the same
- thousands are the same
- hundreds  
  673 234 has 2 hundreds
  673 423 has 4 hundreds

Note: Numerals with one digit are always less than numerals with two digits. Numerals with two digits are always less than numerals with three digits, and so on.

  9 is less than 15
  87 is less than 107
  999 is less than 1 001

Exercise Two  
Draw a box around the larger numeral in each pair. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 1 016 1 316  
   
   1 229 1 329  
   
   5 230 5 210  
   
   2 151 2 159  
   
   83 476 93 475  
   
   31 276 31 576  
   
   46 821 46 801  
   
   343 3 740  
   
   8 325 8 236  
   
   11 278 1 325  
   
   4 289 4 230  
   
   13 471 13 422  
   
   31 476 32 502  
   
   876 2 319  
   
   5 618 8 234
Answers to Exercise Two

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<td>b)</td>
<td>1 329</td>
<td>c)</td>
<td>5 280</td>
<td>d)</td>
<td>2 159</td>
</tr>
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<td>e)</td>
<td>93 476</td>
<td>f)</td>
<td>31 576</td>
<td></td>
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<td>g)</td>
<td>46 821</td>
<td>h)</td>
<td>3 740</td>
<td>i)</td>
<td>8 325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j)</td>
<td>11 278</td>
<td>k)</td>
<td>4 289</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l)</td>
<td>13 471</td>
<td>m)</td>
<td>32 502</td>
<td>n)</td>
<td>2 319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o)</td>
<td>8 234</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now use the same ideas to arrange more than two numerals in order.

For example, to arrange 6, 616, 1, 66, 666, 61, and 16 in order from smallest to largest, use the following method:

- First, sort the numerals with the same number of digits into groups.

  6, 1  
  66, 16, 61  
  and  
  616, 666

- The group of one digit numerals contains 6 and 1. As 1 is smaller than 6, the list starts with 1, then 6.

- The group of two-digit numerals contains 66, 61, and 16. Use your skills in ordering numerals to see that 16 is smallest, then 61, and 66 is the largest of this group. The list now reads, 1, 6, 16, 61, 66.

- Finally, look at the three-digit numerals, 616 and 666. As 616 is smaller than 666, it will come first. The list now reads:

  1, 6, 16, 61, 66, 616, 666.

Exercise Three

Arrange these numbers in order from smallest to largest. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 1 235  
   1 352  
   1 523  
   1 253

b) 47 259  
   42 759  
   45 279  
   47 592
c) 73 050 76 940 79 053 73 502

d) 456 719 465 981 546 423 564 082

e) 12 546 5 781 423 172 901

f) 114 444 444 14 1 114 444 44

g) 777 17 71 7 177 717 77 177

Answers to Exercise Three

a) 1 235, 1 253, 1 352, 1 523
b) 42 759, 45 279, 47 259, 47 592
c) 73 050, 73, 502, 76 940, 79 053
d) 456 719, 465 981, 546 423, 564 082
e) 423, 5 781, 12 546, 172 901
f) 14, 44, 444, 114 444, 1 114 444
g) 17, 71, 717, 777, 7 177, 77 177
Greater Than, Less Than, Equal

The sign < means is less than (smaller than).
The sign > means is greater than (bigger than).

The greater than and less than signs always point to the smaller number (that is, the small part of the sign is close to the small number.)

\[ 5 < 12 \quad 5 \text{ is less than } 12 \\
6 > 3 \quad 6 \text{ is greater than } 3 \]

The sign = means equals and is used when two amounts are the same.

The sign ≠ means not equal to and is used when two amounts are not the same.

Exercise Four
Write <, >, or = in each blank as needed. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 4 376 _______ 12 376 b) 342 981 _______ 324 762

c) 1 520 _______ 1 530 d) 5 821 _______ 5 821

e) 3 674 _______ 3 296 f) 6 214 _______ 6 251

6) 14 879 _______ 14 900 g) 78 432 _______ 78 429

i) 45 823 _______ 54 781 j) 732 591 _______ 732 950

Answers to Exercise Four
a) < b) > c) < d) = e) >
f) < g) < h) > i) < j) <
Topic D: Self-Test

A. Box the larger number of each pair. 6 marks
   a) 9 784  7 892  b) 56 663  56 566
   c) 13 204  14 420  d) 721 011  721 101
   e) 461 300  416 003  f) 2 879 921  2 987 721

B. Arrange these numerals in order from smallest to largest. 2 marks
   a) 75  754  475  47  5 747  5 774  77 575
       18  23 070  429  7 824  37  994  1 120

C. Write >, <, or = in each blank to make a true statement. 4 marks
   a) 3 678 _______ 3 768  b) 14 002 _______ 14 000
   c) 38 463 _______ 3 846  d) 10 010 _______ 10 010

Answers to Topic D: Self-Test

A.  
a) 9 784  b) 56 663  c) 14 420  d) 721 101
   e) 461 300  f) 2 987 721

B.  
a) 47, 75, 475, 754, 5 747, 5 774, 77 575
   b) 18, 37, 429, 994, 1 120, 7 824, 23 070

C.  
a) <  b) >  c) >  d) =
Topic E: Rounding Numbers

We use numbers a lot in our everyday lives. List some of the ways you use numbers.

You may have written money, shopping, time, and counting as part of your answer.

Think about time. Let’s say it takes eight minutes to walk to the bus. If someone asks you how long it takes, you will probably say, “About ten minutes.”

If you buy a sweater that cost $29, you may say, “Oh, it was around thirty dollars.”

How far is it from Vancouver to Prince George? The map says 796 km, but we would probably say, “About 800 kilometres.”

You have just read examples of rounding numbers.

We round numbers for many reasons:

- We may not know the exact number.
- The exact number may not be important for what we are doing.
- We may need a quick way to figure something out.

When you are rounding numbers, use zeros to hold the places at the end of the number. Work through the following examples and exercises carefully. Rounding is an important skill.
**Rounding to the Nearest Hundred**

A number rounded to the nearest hundred will have zeros in the ones place and in the tens place. The number will end with 000, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, or 900.

When rounding to the nearest 100, we are looking for the closest group of 100.

**Example:** 200, 220 and 300.

- **200**
  - [Diagram]

- **220**
  - [Diagram]

- **300**
  - [Diagram]

Is 220 closer to 200 or 300? It is closer to 200.

Which gives a better estimate of 220 … 2 hundreds or 3 hundreds? **2 hundreds**

If we round 220 to nearest hundred, the result would be **200**.

**Remember:** The rounded number has zeroes in the tens and ones places.
Example: 300, 348 and 400.

300

348

400

Is 348 closer to 300 or 400? It is closest to 300.

Which gives a better estimate of 348 — 3 hundreds or 4 hundreds? 3 hundreds

If we round 348 to the nearest 100, the result would be 300.

Remember: The rounded number has zeroes in the tens and ones places.
Example: 600, 650 and 700

600

650

700

Is 650 closer to 600 or 700? It is closer to 700.

Which gives a better estimate of 650…. 6 hundreds or 7 hundreds? 7 hundreds.

If we round 650 to the nearest hundred, the result would be 700.

When we round a number which has a 5 in the tens place, we always round up to the next hundred.

If we round 650 to nearest hundred, the result would be 700.

Example: Round 584 to the nearest 100.

584 is between __5__ hundreds and __6__ hundreds.

584 is closer to __6__ hundreds.

Rounded number is __600__.
**Exercise One**

Round each number to the nearest 100. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 232 is between _________ hundreds and _________ hundreds.

232 is closest to _________ hundreds.

Rounded number is _________.

b) 647 is between _________ hundreds and _________ hundreds.

647 is closest to _________ hundreds.

Rounded number is _________.

c) 881 is between _________ hundreds and _________ hundreds.

881 is closest to _________ hundreds.

Rounded number is _________.

d) 152 is between _________ hundreds and _________ hundreds.

152 is closest to _________ hundreds.

Rounded number is _________.

e) 326 is between _________ hundreds and _________ hundreds.

326 is closest to _________ hundreds.

Rounded number is _________.


f) 274 is between ________ hundreds and _________ hundreds.

274 is closest to _________ hundreds.

Rounded number is ________.


g) 550 is between ________ hundreds and _________ hundreds.

550 is closest to _________ hundreds.

Rounded number is ________.


h) 992 is between ________ hundreds and _________ hundreds.

992 is closest to _________ hundreds.

Rounded number is ________.


i) 479 is between ________ hundreds and _________ hundreds.

479 is closest to _________ hundreds.

Rounded number is ________.


j) 712 is between ________ hundreds and _________ hundreds.

712 is closest to _________ hundreds.

Rounded number is ________.
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<th>Closer to __________ hundreds</th>
<th>Rounded Number</th>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>188</td>
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<tr>
<td>m)</td>
<td>275</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>n)</td>
<td>620</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>o)</td>
<td>750</td>
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<td>549</td>
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<td>q)</td>
<td>499</td>
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<td>r)</td>
<td>821</td>
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<td>s)</td>
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**Answers to Exercise One**

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<td></td>
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<td>e)</td>
<td>3 hundreds</td>
<td>f)</td>
<td>3 hundreds</td>
<td>g)</td>
<td>6 hundreds</td>
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<td></td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>o)</td>
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<td>5 hundreds</td>
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<td>800</td>
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<td>1000</td>
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60

Book 2
Now look at a shorter method to round to the nearest 100.

**When rounding to the nearest hundred**, do this:

**Step 1:** Underline the hundreds place.

468

**Step 2:** Look at the digit following in the tens place.

→ 468

**Step 3:** If the digit in the tens place is less than 5,
- write a zero in the tens place and the ones place.
- leave the hundreds digit as it is.

→ 329 rounds to 300 (329 is nearer to 300 than to 400)
→ 846 rounds to 800
→ 608 rounds to 600

**Step 4:** If the digit in the tens place is 5 or more,
- write a zero in the tens place and the ones place.
- add one more hundred to the hundreds place.

→ 362 rounds to 400 (362 is nearer to 400 than to 300)
→ 852 rounds to 900
→ 964 rounds to 1 000 (one hundred more than 9 hundreds is 10 hundreds)

**Note:** If you are rounding to the nearest hundred, one and two-digit numerals round like this:

the numbers from 0 to 49 round to 0
the numbers from 50 to 99 round to 100.
Exercise Two

Round your answer to the nearest hundred. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) \(426 \approx \) __________  
b) \(395 \approx \) __________

c) \(638 \approx \) __________  
d) \(95 \approx \) __________

e) \(31 \approx \) __________  
f) \(211 \approx \) __________

g) \(965 \approx \) __________  
h) \(438 \approx \) __________

i) \(703 \approx \) __________  
j) \(796 \approx \) __________

Any number can be rounded to the nearest hundred.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
4 827 & \approx & 4 800 \\
92 659 & \approx & 92 700 \\
3 975 & \approx & 4 000 \\
\end{array}
\]

k) \(8 372 \approx \) __________  
l) \(2 082 \approx \) __________

m) \(21 639 \approx \) __________  
n) \(42 983 \approx \) __________

o) \(125 438 \approx \) __________  
p) \(12 651 \approx \) __________

q) \(3 888 \approx \) __________  
r) \(9 109 \approx \) __________

Answers to Exercise Two

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
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<td>b) 400</td>
<td>c) 600</td>
<td>d) 100</td>
<td>e) 0</td>
<td>f) 200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) 1 000</td>
<td>h) 400</td>
<td>i) 700</td>
<td>j) 800</td>
<td>k) 8 400</td>
<td>l) 2 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m) 21 600</td>
<td>n) 43 000</td>
<td>o) 125 400</td>
<td>p) 12 700</td>
<td>q) 3 900</td>
<td>r) 9 100</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rounding to the Nearest Thousand

A number rounded to the nearest thousand will have zeros in the ones, tens, and hundreds places. The number will end with 0 000, 1 000, 2 000, 3 000, 4 000, 5 000, 6 000, 7 000, 8 000, or 9 000.

When **rounding to the nearest thousand**, do this:

**Step 1:** Underline the thousands place.

4 398

**Step 2:** Look at the digit following in the hundreds place.

4 398

**Step 3:** If the digit in the hundreds place is less than 5,
- write a zero in the hundreds place, the tens place, and the ones place.
- leave the thousands digit as it is.

4 398 rounds to 4 000 (4 398 is nearer to 4 000 than to 5 000)

325 263 rounds to 325 000

**Step 4:** If the digit in the hundreds place is 5 or more,
- write a zero in the hundreds, tens, and ones places.
- add one more thousand to the thousands place.

2 884 rounds to 3 000 (2884 is nearer to 3 000 than to 2 000)

86 583 rounds to 87 000

29 965 rounds to 30 000

**Note:** If you are rounding to the nearest thousand, one, two, and three-digit numerals round like this:

- numerals from 0 to 499 round to 0
- numerals from 500 to 999 round to 1 000.
Exercise Three  Round your answer to the nearest thousand. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 3 829 ≈ ___________  b) 2 499 ≈ ___________

c) 8 309 ≈ ___________  d) 4 520 ≈ ___________

e) 9 724 ≈ ___________  f) 386 ≈ ___________

g) 2 096 ≈ ___________  h) 23 716 ≈ ___________

i) 45 245 ≈  j) 8 129 ≈ ___________

k) 123 542 ≈ ___________  l) 91 871 ≈ ___________

m) 724 ≈ ___________  n) 80 910 ≈ ___________

o) 14 639 ≈ ___________  p) 73 816 ≈ ___________

q) 41 171 ≈  r) 52 963 ≈ ___________

s) 829 527 ≈ ___________  t) 1 624 099 ≈ ___________


Answers to Exercise Three

| a) 4 000 | b) 2 000 | c) 8 000 | d) 5 000 | e) 10 000 | f) 0  
| g) 2 000 | h) 24 000 | i) 45 000 | j) 8 000 | k) 124 000 | l) 92 000  
| m) 1 000 | n) 81 000 | o) 15 000 | p) 74 000 | q) 41 000 | r) 53 000  
| s) 830 000 | t) 1 624 000 |
Rounding to the Nearest Ten Thousand

A number rounded to the nearest ten thousand will have zeros in the ones, tens, hundreds and thousands places. The number will end with 0 000, 10 000, 20 000, 30 000, 40 000, 50 000, 60 000, 70 000, 80 000, or 90 000.

When **rounding to the nearest ten thousand**, do this:

**Step 1**: Underline the ten thousands place.

42 398

**Step 2**: **Look** at the digit following in the **thousands place**.

42 398

**Step 3**: **If the digit in the thousands place is less than 5,**
- write a zero in the thousands place, the hundreds place, the tens place, and the ones place.
- leave the ten thousands digit as it is.

↓
42 398 rounds to 40 000 (42 398 is nearer to 40 000 than to 50 000)

↓
253 263 rounds to 250 000

**Step 4**: **If the digit in the thousands place is 5 or more,**
- write a zero in the thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones places.
- add one more thousand to the thousands place.

↓
28 884 rounds to 29 000 (28 884 is nearer to 29 000 than to 28 000)

↓
867 583 rounds to 870 000

↓
299 965 rounds to 300 000

**Note**: If you are rounding to the nearest ten thousand, one, two, three and four-digit numerals round like this:
- numerals from 0 to 4 999 round to 0
- numerals from 5 000 to 9 999 round to 10 000.
Exercise Four

Round your answer to the nearest ten thousand. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 53 829 ≈ ___________  b) 12 499 ≈ ___________

c) 86 309 ≈ ___________  d) 47 520 ≈ ___________

e) 9 724 ≈ ___________   f) 386 ≈ ___________

g) 22 096 ≈ ___________  h) 23 716 ≈ ___________

i) 45 245 ≈ ___________  j) 8 129 ≈ ___________

k) 123 542 ≈ ___________  l) 91 871 ≈ ___________

m) 41 724 ≈ ___________  n) 80 910 ≈ ___________

o) 14 639 ≈ ___________  p) 73 816 ≈ ___________

q) 41 171 ≈ ___________  r) 52 963 ≈ ___________

s) 829 527 ≈ ___________  t) 1 624 099 ≈ ___________

Answers to Exercise Four

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| a) | 50 000 | b) | 10 000 | c) | 90 000 | d) | 50 000 | e) | 10 000 | f) | 0 |
| g) | 20 000 | h) | 20 000 | i) | 50 000 | j) | 10 000 | k) | 120 000 | l) | 90 000 |
| m) | 40 000 | n) | 80 000 | o) | 10 000 | p) | 70 000 | q) | 40 000 | r) | 50 000 |
| s) | 830 000 | t) | 1 620 000 |
Rounding to the Nearest Hundred Thousand

A number rounded to the nearest hundred thousand will have zeros in the ones, tens, hundreds, thousands and ten thousands places. The number will end with 000 000, 100 000, 200 000, 300 000, 400 000, 500 000, 600 000, 700 000, 800 000, or 900 000.

When **rounding to the nearest hundred thousand**, do this:

**Step 1**: Underline the hundred thousands place.

414 398

**Step 2**: Look at the digit following in the **ten thousands place**.

414 398

**Step 3**: **If the digit in the ten thousands place is less than 5,**
- write a zero in the ten thousands place, the thousands place, the hundreds place, the tens place, and the ones place.
- leave the hundred thousands digit as it is.

414 398 rounds to 400 000  
(414 398 is nearer to 400 000 than to 500 000)

536 263 rounds to 500 000

**Step 4**: **If the digit in the thousands place is 5 or more,**
- write a zero in the ten thousands place, thousands place, hundreds place, tens place, and ones place.
- add one more thousand to the hundred thousands place.

281 884 rounds to 300 000  
(281 884 is nearer to 300 000 than to 200 000)

672 583 rounds to 700 000

999 965 rounds to 1 000 000

**Note**: If you are rounding to the nearest hundred thousand, one, two, three, four and five-digit numerals round like this:
- numerals from 0 to 49 999 round to 0
- numerals from 50 000 to 99 999 round to 100 000.
Exercise Five  
Round your answer to the nearest hundred thousand. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 143 829 \approx \underline{}  
b) 12 499 \approx \underline{}  
c) 861 309 \approx \underline{}  
d) 472 520 \approx \underline{}  
e) 96 724 \approx \underline{}  
f) 386 174 \approx \underline{}  
g) 221 096 \approx \underline{}  
h) 283 716 \approx \underline{}  
i) 457 245 \approx \underline{}  
j) 87 129 \approx \underline{}  
k) 123 542 \approx \underline{}  
l) 91 871 \approx \underline{}  
m) 419 724 \approx \underline{}  
n) 801 910 \approx \underline{}  
o) 141 639 \approx \underline{}  
p) 736 816 \approx \underline{}  
q) 413 171 \approx \underline{}  
r) 525 963 \approx \underline{}  
s) 829 527 \approx \underline{}  
t) 1 624 099 \approx \underline{}  

Answers to Exercise Five

|   | a) 100 000 |   | b) 0 |   | c) 900 000 |   | d) 500 000 |   | e) 100 000 |   | f) 400 000 |   | g) 200 000 |   | h) 300 000 |   | i) 500 000 |   | j) 100 000 |   | k) 100 000 |   | l) 100 000 |   | m) 400 000 |   | n) 800 000 |   | o) 100 000 |   | p) 700 000 |   | q) 400 000 |   | r) 500 000 |   | s) 800 000 |   | t) 1 600 000 |   |
Rounding to the Nearest Million

A number rounded to the nearest million will have zeros in the ones, tens, hundreds, thousands, ten thousands and hundred thousands places. The number will end with 000 000, 1 000 000, 2 000 000, 3 000 000, 4 000 000, 5 000 000, 6 000 000, 7 000 000, 8 000 000, or 9 000 000.

When rounding to the nearest million, do this:

Step 1: Underline the millions place.
4 214 398

Step 2: Look at the digit following in the hundred thousands place.
4 214 398

Step 3: If the digit in the hundred thousands place is less than 5,
- write a zero in the hundred thousands place, the ten thousands place, the thousands, the hundreds place, the tens place, and the ones place.
- leave the millions digit as it is.
4 214 398 rounds to 4 000 000
(4 214 398 is nearer to 4 000 000 than to 500 000)
5 367 263 rounds to 5 000 000

Step 4: If the digit in the hundred thousands place is 5 or more,
- write a zero in the hundred thousands place, the ten thousands place, the thousands place, the hundreds place, tens place, and ones place.
- add one more thousand to the thousands place.
2 818 884 rounds to 3 000 000
(2 818 884 is nearer to 3 000 000 than to 2 000 000)
6 729 583 rounds to 7 000 000
9 991 965 rounds to 10 000 000
Note: If you are rounding to the nearest million, one, two, three, four, five and six-digit numerals round like this:

- Numerals from 0 to 499,999 round to 0.
- Numerals from 500,000 to 999,999 round to 1,000,000.

**Exercise Six**

Round your answer to the nearest million. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 2,143,829 ≈ __________  
b) 4,612,499 ≈ __________

c) 2,861,309 ≈ __________  
d) 8,472,520 ≈ __________

e) 3,196,724 ≈ __________  
f) 386,174 ≈ __________

g) 9,221,096 ≈ __________  
h) 1,283,716 ≈ __________

i) 8,457,245 ≈ __________  
j) 7,287,129 ≈ __________

k) 6,123,542 ≈ __________  
l) 2,391,871 ≈ __________

m) 5,419,724 ≈ __________  
n) 2,801,910 ≈ __________

o) 941,639 ≈ __________  
p) 3,736,816 ≈ __________

q) 3,413,171 ≈ __________  
r) 4,525,963 ≈ __________

s) 1,829,527 ≈ __________  
t) 1,624,099 ≈ __________

**Answers to Exercise Six**

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) 2,000,000</td>
<td>b) 5,000,000</td>
<td>c) 3,000,000</td>
<td>d) 8,000,000</td>
<td>e) 3,000,000</td>
<td>f) 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) 9,000,000</td>
<td>h) 1,000,000</td>
<td>i) 8,000,000</td>
<td>j) 7,000,000</td>
<td>k) 6,000,000</td>
<td>l) 2,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m) 5,000,000</td>
<td>n) 3,000,000</td>
<td>o) 1,000,000</td>
<td>p) 1,000,000</td>
<td>q) 3,000,000</td>
<td>r) 5,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s) 2,000,000</td>
<td>t) 2,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise Seven

For each problem, round to the number asked. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

Example: Juan had 1 094 baseball cards. Adamo has 2 106 baseball cards. Ho has 1 589 baseball cards. Round each number to the nearest 100.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rounded Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Juan</td>
<td>1 094</td>
<td>1 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adamo</td>
<td>2 106</td>
<td>2 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ho</td>
<td>1 589</td>
<td>1 600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) On Friday, 5 479 people went to the football game. On Saturday, 4 388 people went to the football game. On Sunday 4 834 people went to the basketball game. Round each number to the nearest hundred.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rounded Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b) Mount Logan in the Yukon is the highest mountain in Canada. It is 5 956 meters. Mount Waddington is the highest mountain in British Columbia. It is 4 019 meters. Mount Columbia is the highest mountain in Alberta. It is 3 741 meters. Round each number to the nearest hundred.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mountain</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rounded Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mount Logan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Waddington</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Columbia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c) The Connaught Tunnel is 8 082 meters long. The Mount MacDonald Tunnel is 14 700 meters long. The Deas Island Tunnel is 629 meters long. Round each number to the nearest thousand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tunnel</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rounded Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connaught Tunnel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount MacDonald Tunnel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deas Island Tunnel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
d) The area of British Columbia is 944,735 square kilometers. The area of Alberta is 661,848 square kilometers. The area of Saskatchewan is 651,036 square kilometers. Round each number to the nearest ten thousand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rounded Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e) In 2009, The population of British Columbia is 4,455,200 people. The population of Ontario is 13,069,200 people. The population of Quebec is 7,828,900. Round each number to the nearest hundred thousand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rounded Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
f) In 2009, the population of Denmark was 5 534 738. The population in Norway is 4 876 100. The population in Ireland is 4 459 300. Round each number to the nearest million.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rounded Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Answers to Exercise Seven

### a) Day

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rounded Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>5 479</td>
<td>5 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>4 388</td>
<td>4 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>4 834</td>
<td>4 800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### b) Mountain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mountain</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rounded Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mount Logan</td>
<td>5 965 meters</td>
<td>6 000 meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Waddington</td>
<td>4 019 meters</td>
<td>4 000 meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Columbia</td>
<td>3 741 meters</td>
<td>3 700 meters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### c) Tunnel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tunnel</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rounded Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connaught Tunnel</td>
<td>8 082 meters</td>
<td>8 000 meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount MacDonald Tunnel</td>
<td>14 700 meters</td>
<td>15 000 meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deas Island Tunnel</td>
<td>692 meters</td>
<td>1 000 meters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### d) Province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rounded Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>944 735 square meters</td>
<td>940 000 square meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>661 848 square meters</td>
<td>660 000 square meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>651 035 square meters</td>
<td>650 000 square meters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### e) Province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rounded Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>4 455 200 people</td>
<td>4 500 000 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>13 069 200 people</td>
<td>13 100 000 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>7 828 900 people</td>
<td>7 800 000 people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### f) Country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rounded Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>5 534 738 people</td>
<td>6 000 000 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>4 876 100 people</td>
<td>5 000 000 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>4 459 300 people</td>
<td>4 000 000 people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Topic E: Self-Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark /36</th>
<th>Aim 30/36</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### A. Round your answer to the nearest hundred. 4 marks

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>329 ≈ __________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>2 481 ≈ __________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>8 065 ≈ __________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>3 916 ≈ __________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### B. Round your answer to the nearest thousand. 4 marks

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>5 521 ≈ __________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>21 813 ≈ __________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>46 499 ≈ __________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>34 860 ≈ __________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### C. Round your answer to the nearest ten thousand. 4 marks

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>15 521 ≈ __________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>26 318 ≈ __________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>176 994 ≈ __________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>864 860 ≈ __________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### D. Round your answer to the nearest hundred thousand. 4 marks

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>523 521 ≈ __________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>821 932 ≈ __________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>761 949 ≈ __________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>464 051 ≈ __________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### E. Round your answer to the nearest million. 4 marks

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>7 312 908 ≈ __________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>6 009 280 ≈ __________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>9 152 801 ≈ __________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>576 679 ≈ __________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**F. For each problem, round to the number asked.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>River</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rounded Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi River</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mackenzie River</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon River</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lawrence River</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) The longest river in North America is the Mississippi River which is 6 275 kilometers long. The longest river in Canada is the Mackenzie River which is 4 242 kilometers long. The Yukon River is 3 701 kilometers long. The St. Lawrence River is 3 058 kilometers long. Round each number to the nearest hundred.

b) In 2009, the population of Shanghai, China was 13 831 900. The population of Moscow, Russia was 10 508 971. The population of New York City, United States of America was 8 363 710. The population of Vancouver, Canada was 578 041. Round each of these numbers to the nearest hundred thousand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rounded Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai, China</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow, Russia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York City, USA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vancouver, Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Answers to Topic E Self-Test

A.  
a) 300  
b) 2 500  
c) 8 100  
d) 4 000

B.  
a) 6 000  
b) 22 000  
c) 46 000  
d) 35 000

C.  
a) 20 000  
b) 30 000  
c) 180 000  
d) 860 000

D.  
a) 500 000  
b) 800 000  
c) 800 000  
d) 500 000

E.  
a) 7 000 000  
b) 6 000 000  
c) 9 000 000  
d) 1 000 000

F.  
a)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>River</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rounded Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi River</td>
<td>6 275 kilometers</td>
<td>6 300 kilometers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mackenzie River</td>
<td>4 242 kilometers</td>
<td>4 200 kilometers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon River</td>
<td>3 701 kilometers</td>
<td>3 700 kilometers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lawrence River</td>
<td>3 058 kilometers</td>
<td>3 100 kilometers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rounded Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai, China</td>
<td>13 831 900 people</td>
<td>13 800 000 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow, Russia</td>
<td>10 508 971 people</td>
<td>10 500 000 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York City, USA</td>
<td>8 363 710 people</td>
<td>8 400 000 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vancouver, Canada</td>
<td>578 041 people</td>
<td>600 000 people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unit 1 Review - Number Sense

You will now practice all the skills you learned in Unit 1. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the review.

A. Write the place value names (ones, tens, hundreds, thousands, ten thousands, hundred thousands, millions) for each underlined digit.
   a) 4 392__________________  b) 765__________________
   c) 18 293__________________  d) 56 428__________________
   e) 3 641 758__________________  f) 426 153__________________
   g) 8 429 576__________________  h) 4 258__________________

B. Using the number below, write the digit that is in each of the following place values.

   349 285 106

   a) millions __________  b) ones __________
   c) ten thousands _______  d) thousands __________
   e) hundreds __________  f) hundreds thousands __________
   g) tens __________

C. Underline the digit for the place value named.

   a) hundreds 5 321  b) tens 8 703
   c) ten thousands 34 891  d) hundred thousands 891 402
   e) thousands 72 491  f) millions 4 201 856
D. Write the word names for the numbers.

a) 818 ________________________________

b) 1678 ________________________________

c) 29 764 ________________________________

d) 1 984 152 ________________________________

e) 42 803 ________________________________

f) 226 917 ________________________________

E. Write the numerals for these word names.

a) twenty-five thousand one hundred thirty-two ________________

b) one thousand two hundred seven ________________
c) two hundred fifteen thousand twenty-four 

d) one million six hundred ninety-five thousand four hundred twenty 

e) seven hundred twenty-six 

f) nine thousand four 

F. Write each number in expanded form.

a) 184 

b) 3 908 

c) 61 281 

d) 1 539 587 

e) 366 524
G. Write each number from expanded form.

a) \( 50 000 + 6 000 + 600 + 90 + 8 \) _______________________

b) \( 200 000 + 70 000 + 8 000 + 200 + 60 + 1 \) _________________

c) \( 3 000 + 800 + 80 + 5 \) ________________________________

d) \( 1 000 000 + 400 000 + 70 000 + 6 000 + 100 + 50 + 3 \)

__________________________________

e) \( 700 + 1 \) _______________________________

H. Arrange these numbers in order from smallest to largest.

a) 18 34 937 727 1 487 147 832

__________________________________

b) 769 6 790 697 76 976 76 796

__________________________________
I. Write <, >, or = in each blank as needed.

a) 9 698 _______ 6 899  
   b) 7 542 _______ 7452

c) 34 682 _______ 39 421  
   d) 124 693 _______ 124 693

e) 738 423 _______ 783 423  
   f) 45 832 _______ 54 123

J. Round each number to the nearest hundred.

a) 774 ≈ _____________  
   b) 2 581 ≈ _______________

c) 21 204 ≈ _____________  
   d) 692 ≈ _______________

e) 572 098 ≈ _____________  
   f) 7 652 931 ≈ _______________

K. Round each number to the nearest thousand

a) 948 ≈ _____________  
   b) 75 767 ≈ _______________

c) 288 869 ≈ _____________  
   d) 479 ≈ _______________

e) 3 976 ≈ _____________  
   f) 5 012 ≈ _______________

L. Round each number to the nearest ten thousand.

a) 4 028 ≈ _____________  
   b) 226 917 ≈ _______________

c) 126 804 ≈ _____________  
   d) 9 794 487 ≈ _______________
M. Round each number to the nearest hundred thousand.

a) $687 \, 029 \approx \underline{\phantom{000000}}$
   b) $1 \, 326 \, 876 \approx \underline{\phantom{000000}}$

c) $523 \, 715 \approx \underline{\phantom{000000}}$
   d) $4 \, 766 \, 883 \approx \underline{\phantom{000000}}$

e) $8 \, 182 \, 390 \approx \underline{\phantom{000000}}$
   f) $792 \, 013 \approx \underline{\phantom{000000}}$

N. Round each number to the nearest million.

a) $1 \, 009 \, 627 \approx \underline{\phantom{000000}}$
   b) $28 \, 101 \, 052 \approx \underline{\phantom{000000}}$

c) $894 \, 063 \approx \underline{\phantom{000000}}$
   d) $9 \, 778 \, 656 \approx \underline{\phantom{000000}}$

e) $80 \, 379 \, 591 \approx \underline{\phantom{000000}}$
   f) $3 \, 102 \, 975 \approx \underline{\phantom{000000}}$

O. Word Problems.

a) The three heaviest sharks are the whale shark weighing 30 500 kilograms. The basking shark weighing 9 258 kilograms. The great white shark weighing 3 507 kilograms. Round each number to the nearest thousand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shark</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rounded Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whale shark</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basking shark</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great White Shark</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b) Three of the largest islands in the world are New Guinea covering 785,753 square kilometers, Baffin Island covering 503,944 square kilometers and Honshu Island covering 227,413 square kilometers. Round each number to the nearest ten thousand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Island</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rounded Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Guinea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baffin Island</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honshu Island</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Answers to Unit 1 Review – Number Sense

#### A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a) tens</th>
<th>b) ones</th>
<th>c) thousands</th>
<th>d) hundreds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e) hundred thousands</td>
<td>f) ten thousands</td>
<td>g) millions</td>
<td>h) thousands</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a) 2</th>
<th>b) 6</th>
<th>c) 8</th>
<th>d) 5</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e) 1</td>
<td>f) 2</td>
<td>g) 0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a) 5 321</th>
<th>b) 8 703</th>
<th>c) 34 891</th>
<th>d) 891 402</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e) 72 491</td>
<td>f) 4 201 856</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### D.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a) eight hundred eighteen</th>
<th>b) one thousand six hundred seventy-eight</th>
<th>c) twenty-nine thousand seven hundred sixty-four</th>
<th>d) one million nine hundred eighty-four thousand one hundred fifty-two</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e) forty-two thousand eight hundred three</td>
<td>f) two hundred twenty-six thousand nine hundred seventeen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### E.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a) 25 132</th>
<th>b) 1 207</th>
<th>c) 215 024</th>
<th>d) 1 695 420</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e) 726</td>
<td>f) 9 004</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### F.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a) 100 + 80 + 4</th>
<th>b) 3 000 + 900 + 8</th>
<th>c) 60 000 + 1 000 + 200 + 80 + 1</th>
<th>d) 1 000 000 + 500 000 + 30 000 + 9 000 + 500 + 80 + 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e) 300 000 + 60 000 + 6 000 + 500 + 20 + 4</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### G.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a) 56 698</th>
<th>b) 278 261</th>
<th>c) 3 885</th>
<th>d) 1 476 153</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e) 701</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### H.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a) 18, 727, 1 487, 34 937, 147 832</th>
<th>b) 697, 769, 6 790, 76 796, 76 976</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a) &gt;</th>
<th>b) &gt;</th>
<th>c) &lt;</th>
<th>d) =</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e) &lt;</td>
<td>f) &lt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
J.

a) 800 

b) 2 600 

c) 21 200 

d) 700 

e) 572 100 

f) 7 652 900 

K.

a) 1 000 

b) 76 000 

c) 289 000 

d) 0 

e) 4 000 

f) 5 000 

L.

a) 0 

b) 230 000 

c) 130 000 

d) 9 790 000 

e) 90 000 

f) 10 000 

M.

a) 700 000 

b) 1 300 000 

c) 500 000 

d) 4 800 000 

e) 8 200 000 

f) 800 000 

N.

a) 1 000 000 

b) 28 000 000 

c) 1 000 000 

d) 10 000 000 

e) 80 000 000 

f) 3 000 000 

O.

a)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shark</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rounded Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whale shark</td>
<td>30 500</td>
<td>31 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basking shark</td>
<td>9 258</td>
<td>9 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great White Shark</td>
<td>3507</td>
<td>4 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kilometers</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rounded Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Guinea</td>
<td>785 753</td>
<td>790 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baffin Island</td>
<td>503 944</td>
<td>500 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honshu Island</td>
<td>227 413</td>
<td>230 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONGRATULATIONS!!

Now you have finished Unit 1.

TEST TIME!

Ask your instructor for the Practice Test for this unit.
Once you’ve done the practice test, you need to do the unit 1 test.
Again, ask your instructor for this. Good luck!
Unit 2
Addition
Topic A: Addition

Addition puts amounts together. The answer of addition is called the sum or the total.

The plus sign + means to add.

\[ \Box \Box \Box + \Box \Box = \Box \Box \Box \Box \Box \]

\[ 3 + 2 = 5 \] says three plus two equals five
or three and two is five

The sum is 5.

Exercise One

Check out your addition facts by doing this exercise as quickly as possible without counting. The highest total or sum (what the numbers add up to) for these number facts is 20. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise. Then, make a list of any addition facts you do not know or which are slow – practice them. If you feel you need more practice, see your instructor.

a) \[ 6 + 7 = 13 \]
   b) \[ 8 + 3 = 11 \]
   c) \[ 4 + 2 = 6 \]
   d) \[ 8 + 7 = 15 \]

  e) \[ 1 + 2 = 3 \]
  f) \[ 6 + 4 = 10 \]
  g) \[ 5 + 8 = 13 \]
  h) \[ 2 + 5 = 7 \]

  i) \[ 7 + 6 = 13 \]
  j) \[ 0 + 3 = 3 \]
  k) \[ 9 + 7 = 16 \]
  l) \[ 7 + 2 = 9 \]
m) \[ \begin{array}{c}
4 \\
+4
\end{array} \]

n) \[ \begin{array}{c}
3 \\
+5
\end{array} \]

o) \[ \begin{array}{c}
4 \\
+6
\end{array} \]

p) \[ \begin{array}{c}
8 \\
+1
\end{array} \]

q) \[ \begin{array}{c}
9 \\
+6
\end{array} \]

r) \[ \begin{array}{c}
1 \\
+3
\end{array} \]

s) \[ \begin{array}{c}
0 \\
+2
\end{array} \]

t) \[ \begin{array}{c}
4 \\
+9
\end{array} \]

u) \[ \begin{array}{c}
9 \\
+2
\end{array} \]

v) \[ \begin{array}{c}
4 \\
+1
\end{array} \]

w) \[ \begin{array}{c}
8 \\
+8
\end{array} \]

x) \[ \begin{array}{c}
1 \\
+5
\end{array} \]

y) \[ \begin{array}{c}
7 \\
+3
\end{array} \]

z) \[ \begin{array}{c}
2 \\
+2
\end{array} \]

aa) \[ \begin{array}{c}
9 \\
+5
\end{array} \]

bb) \[ \begin{array}{c}
6 \\
+1
\end{array} \]

cc) \[ \begin{array}{c}
6 \\
+0
\end{array} \]

dd) \[ \begin{array}{c}
3 \\
+2
\end{array} \]

ee) \[ \begin{array}{c}
4 \\
+8
\end{array} \]

ff) \[ \begin{array}{c}
5 \\
+5
\end{array} \]
gg) 3  
   + 6

hh) 9  
   + 8

ii) 3  
   + 9

jj) 2  
   + 3

kk) 1  
   + 9

ll) 2  
   + 8

mm) 6  
   + 6

nn) 5  
   + 4

oo) 6  
   + 8

pp) 4  
   + 5

qq) 1  
   + 7

rr) 5  
   + 6

---

### Answers to Exercise One

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<td>c)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>d)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>i)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>j)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>k)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>p)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>q)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>r)</td>
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<td>v)</td>
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<td>jj)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>kk)</td>
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<td>ll)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>mm)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qq)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>rr)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| g) | 13 | f) | 10 | e) | 3  | d) | 15 | c) | 6  |
| m) | 8  | n) | 8  | l) | 9  | k) | 16 | j) | 3  |
|   | 13 | p) | 9  | q) | 15 | r) | 4  | s) | 2  |
| v) | 5  | w) | 16 | x) | 6  | y) | 10 | z) | 4  |
| cc) | 6  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| jj) | 5  | kk) | 10 | ll) | 10 | mm) | 12 | nn) | 9  |
| oo) | 14 | pp) | 9  |   |   |   |   |   |
| bb) | 7  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
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|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

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92

92

Book 2
Addition of Larger Numbers

Use these steps to complete each addition question.

Step 1: Add the ones to the ones.

Step 2: Add the tens to the tens.

Step 3: Add the hundreds to the hundreds.

Step 4: Add the thousands to the thousands.

Step 5: Add the ten thousands to the ten thousands.

Etc.

Example A: 

\[
\begin{array}{c}
23 \\
+ 56 \\
\end{array}
\]

Step 1: Add the ones to the ones. 3 ones + 6 ones = 9 ones

\[
\begin{array}{c}
23 \\
+ 56 \\
9 \\
\end{array}
\]

Write the answer in line with the ones in the question.

Step 2: Add the tens. 2 tens + 5 tens = 7 tens

\[
\begin{array}{c}
23 \\
+ 56 \\
79 \\
\end{array}
\]

The sum of 23 + 56 = 79
Exercise One

Find the sums. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 37 + 42  
b) 55 + 22  
c) 70 + 17  
d) 27 + 32  

e) 87 + 12  
f) 33 + 64  
g) 44 + 50  
h) 34 + 11  

i) 51 + 23  
j) 12 + 46  
k) 17 + 21  
l) 70 + 28  

m) 54 + 23  
n) 62 + 14  
o) 15 + 12  
p) 45 + 23  

q) 23 + 64  
r) 53 + 42  
s) 60 + 23  
t) 49 + 10  

u) 75 + 13  
v) 58 + 21  
w) 31 + 28  
x) 24 + 13
Answers to Exercise One

<p>| | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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Exercise Two

Find the sums. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

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Fundamental Mathematics
Answers to Exercise Two

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<td>x)</td>
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Exercise Three

Find the sums. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 47
   + 51
b) 65
   + 24
c) 78
   + 21
d) 84
   + 12
e) 73
   + 22
f) 64
   + 13
g) 25
   + 64
h) 51
   + 38
i) 26
   + 43
j) 40
   + 57
k) 76
   + 23
l) 86
   + 13
m) 28
   + 71
n) 35
   + 62
o) 27
   + 12
p) 19
   + 40
q) 41
   + 43
r) 53
   + 32
s) 61
   + 22
t) 52
   + 21
Exercise Four

Find the sums. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 32
   + 64

b) 23
   + 54

c) 61
   + 22

d) 83
   + 11

e) 32
   + 45

f) 63
   + 33

g) 75
   + 24

h) 46
   + 12

i) 44
   + 35

j) 25
   + 42

k) 41
   + 38

l) 54
   + 45

m) 25
   + 32

n) 35
   + 42

o) 32
   + 44

p) 22
   + 14

Answers to Exercise Three

a) 98  b) 89  c) 99  d) 96  e) 95  f) 77  g) 89  h) 89  i) 69  j) 97  k) 99  l) 99  m) 99  n) 97  o) 39  p) 59  q) 84  r) 85  s) 83  t) 73  u) 87  v) 75  w) 78  x) 88
Answers to Exercise Four

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To add three or more numbers together, use the following steps.

**Step 1**: Add the ones to the ones.

**Step 2**: Add the tens to the tens.

**Step 3**: Add the hundreds to the hundreds.

**Step 4**: Add the thousands to the thousands.

**Step 5**: Add the ten thousands to the ten thousands.

---

**Example A**:

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**Step 1**: Add the ones. 4 ones + 2 ones + 3 ones = 9 ones

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**Step 2**: Add the tens. 2 tens + 5 tens + 7 ten = 14 tens

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**Exercise Five**

Find the sums. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

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Exercise Six

Find the sums. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

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<td>+ 14</td>
<td>+ 84</td>
<td>+ 81</td>
<td>+ 61</td>
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<td>+ 71</td>
<td>+ 83</td>
<td>+ 46</td>
<td>+ 70</td>
<td>+ 91</td>
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</table>
q) 31 r) 21 s) 41 t) 11
    12        22        52        63
+ 44 + 84 + 65 + 74

u) 31 v) 32 w) 54 x) 24
    42        25        33        62
+ 53 + 71 + 10 + 50

Answers to Exercise Six
a) 97 b) 139 c) 138 d) 129 e) 158 f) 116 g) 128
h) 148 i) 80 j) 149 k) 159 l) 109 m) 167 n) 132
o) 138 p) 169 q) 87 r) 127 s) 158 t) 148 u) 126
v) 128 w) 97 x) 136

Exercise Seven
Find the sums. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 53 b) 22 c) 60 d) 42
    40        51        14        56
+ 71 + 35 + 23 + 51

e) 23 f) 42 g) 41 h) 24
    45        46        34        31
+ 60 + 51 + 63 + 40
i) $\begin{array}{cccc}
40 & 45 & 13 & 52 \\
23 & 62 & 52 & 27 \\
+62 & +41 & +71 & +30 \\
\end{array}$

\[ \text{m)} \quad \begin{array}{cccc}
55 & 51 & 12 & 25 \\
42 & 26 & 41 & 13 \\
+22 & +42 & +83 & +61 \\
\end{array} \]

\[ \text{q)} \quad \begin{array}{cccc}
34 & 12 & 45 & 52 \\
21 & 62 & 52 & 27 \\
+62 & +41 & +71 & +30 \\
\end{array} \]

\[ \text{u)} \quad \begin{array}{cccc}
53 & 21 & 34 & 37 \\
20 & 36 & 21 & 51 \\
+62 & +42 & +92 & +21 \\
\end{array} \]

\[ \text{Answers to Exercise Seven} \]

\[ \begin{array}{cccccccccccc}
a) & 164 & b) & 108 & c) & 97 & d) & 149 & e) & 128 & f) & 139 & g) & 138 \\
h) & 95 & i) & 125 & j) & 148 & k) & 136 & l) & 109 & m) & 119 & n) & 119 \\
o) & 136 & p) & 99 & q) & 117 & r) & 115 & s) & 168 & t) & 109 & u) & 135 \\
v) & 99 & w) & 147 & x) & 109 \end{array} \]
**Exercise Eight**

Find the sums. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) \[32 + 53 + 14 = 99\]  
b) \[42 + 25 + 11 = 78\]  
c) \[24 + 81 + 13 = 118\]  
d) \[52 + 24 + 63 = 139\]  

e) \[54 + 23 + 71 = 148\]  
f) \[25 + 60 + 84 = 169\]  
g) \[41 + 32 + 96 = 179\]  
h) \[31 + 43 + 85 = 169\]  

i) \[15 + 52 + 82 = 150\]  
j) \[43 + 21 + 52 = 116\]  
k) \[81 + 16 + 42 = 141\]  
l) \[56 + 31 + 92 = 180\]  

m) \[37 + 12 + 80 = 129\]  
n) \[63 + 25 + 70 = 158\]  
o) \[70 + 24 + 65 = 159\]  
p) \[25 + 41 + 73 = 139\]  

q) \[41 + 66 + 32 = 139\]  
r) \[24 + 33 + 62 = 120\]  
s) \[52 + 45 + 21 = 118\]  
t) \[71 + 16 + 42 = 129\]
u) 64  
  v) 55  
  w) 26  
  x) 44  

12  
  21  
  61  
  53  

+ 90  
  + 43  
  + 82  
  + 31  

Answers to Exercise Eight

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Use these steps to complete each addition question.

**Step 1:** Add the ones to the ones.

**Step 2:** Add the tens to the tens.

**Step 3:** Add the hundreds to the hundreds.

**Example A:**

\[
\begin{array}{c}
372 \\
+ 415 \\
787
\end{array}
\]

**Step 1:** Add the ones. 2 ones + 5 ones = 7 ones

\[
\begin{array}{c}
372 \\
+ 415 \\
\hline
7
\end{array}
\]

**Step 2:** Add the tens. 7 tens + 1 ten = 8 tens

\[
\begin{array}{c}
372 \\
+ 415 \\
\hline
87
\end{array}
\]

**Step 3:** Add the hundreds. 3 hundreds + 4 hundreds = 7 hundreds

\[
\begin{array}{c}
372 \\
+ 415 \\
\hline
787
\end{array}
\]
Exercise Nine

Find the sums. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 324
   + 865
   ----
   1209

b) 514
   + 274
   ----
   788

c) 673
   + 326
   ----
   1009

d) 603
   + 375
   ----
   978

e) 174
   + 922
   ----
   1096

f) 250
   + 618
   ----
   868

g) 506
   + 182
   ----
   688

h) 514
   + 482
   ----
   996

i) 738
   + 510
   ----
   1248

j) 321
   + 358
   ----
   679

k) 215
   + 584
   ----
   809

l) 416
   + 352
   ----
   768

m) 167
   + 522
   ----
   689

n) 315
   + 573
   ----
   888

o) 156
   + 732
   ----
   888

p) 713
   + 256
   ----
   969

q) 135
   + 564
   ----
   699

r) 105
   + 632
   ----
   737
Answers to Exercise Nine

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Exercise Ten

Find the sums. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

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j) \[ 568 + 210 \]
\[ 432 + 325 \]
\[ 621 + 214 \]

k) \[ 312 + 541 \]
\[ 135 + 420 \]
\[ 231 + 354 \]

l) \[ 532 + 141 \]
\[ 537 + 21 \]
\[ 145 + 441 \]

m) \[ 235 + 214 \]
\[ 723 + 113 \]
\[ 463 + 425 \]

n) \[ 624 + 174 \]
\[ 524 + 221 \]
\[ 463 + 425 \]

**Answers to Exercise Ten**

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<td>n)</td>
<td>555</td>
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<td>673</td>
<td>q)</td>
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<td>s)</td>
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<td>v)</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>w)</td>
<td>745</td>
<td>x)</td>
<td>888</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Exercise Eleven

Find the sums. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) \[ \begin{array}{c}
172 \\
+ 401 \\
\hline
573
\end{array} \] 

b) \[ \begin{array}{c}
314 \\
+ 553 \\
\hline
867
\end{array} \] 

c) \[ \begin{array}{c}
431 \\
+ 317 \\
\hline
748
\end{array} \] 

d) \[ \begin{array}{c}
213 \\
+ 384 \\
\hline
608
\end{array} \] 

e) \[ \begin{array}{c}
163 \\
+ 224 \\
\hline
393
\end{array} \] 

f) \[ \begin{array}{c}
412 \\
+ 531 \\
\hline
943
\end{array} \] 

g) \[ \begin{array}{c}
731 \\
+ 142 \\
\hline
873
\end{array} \] 

h) \[ \begin{array}{c}
314 \\
+ 524 \\
\hline
838
\end{array} \] 

i) \[ \begin{array}{c}
253 \\
+ 401 \\
\hline
654
\end{array} \] 

d) \[ \begin{array}{c}
243 \\
+ 425 \\
\hline
668
\end{array} \] 

j) \[ \begin{array}{c}
653 \\
+ 434 \\
\hline
1087
\end{array} \] 

k) \[ \begin{array}{c}
576 \\
+ 303 \\
\hline
879
\end{array} \] 

l) \[ \begin{array}{c}
732 \\
+ 210 \\
\hline
942
\end{array} \] 

m) \[ \begin{array}{c}
251 \\
+ 734 \\
\hline
985
\end{array} \] 

n) \[ \begin{array}{c}
605 \\
+ 143 \\
\hline
748
\end{array} \] 

p) \[ \begin{array}{c}
715 \\
+ 223 \\
\hline
938
\end{array} \] 

q) \[ \begin{array}{c}
254 \\
+ 125 \\
\hline
379
\end{array} \] 

r) \[ \begin{array}{c}
351 \\
+ 645 \\
\hline
996
\end{array} \]
Answers to Exercise Eleven

<p>| | | | | | | | |</p>
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<td>867</td>
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<td>597</td>
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<td>h</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>1 087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>938</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>379</td>
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<td>838</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>j</td>
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<tr>
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<td>p</td>
<td>938</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>r</td>
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<tr>
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<td>869</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>738</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>873</td>
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Exercise Twelve

Find the sums. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

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<td>a</td>
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<td>b</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>653</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>615</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 231</td>
<td>+ 257</td>
<td>+ 142</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 170</td>
<td>+ 146</td>
<td>+ 303</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

g)  124  
    + 762  

h)  451  
    + 206  

i)  705  
    + 261  

j)  627  
    + 512  

k)  357  
    + 130  

l)  725  
    + 273  

m)  753  
    + 902  

n)  425  
    + 203  

o)  652  
    + 137  

p)  357  
    + 132  

q)  675  
    + 214  

r)  802  
    + 254  

s)  524  
    + 321  

t)  723  
    + 306  

u)  243  
    + 152  

v)  145  
    + 213  

w)  262  
    + 321  

x)  545  
    + 131
To add three or more numbers together, use the following steps.

**Step 1:** Add the ones to the ones.

**Step 2:** Add the tens to the tens.

**Step 3:** Add the hundreds to the hundreds.

**Example A:**

\[
\begin{array}{c}
372 \\
415 \\
+210 \\
\hline
7
\end{array}
\]

**Step 1:** Add the ones. 2 ones + 5 ones + 0 ones = 7 ones

\[
\begin{array}{c}
372 \\
415 \\
+210 \\
\hline
7
\end{array}
\]

**Step 2:** Add the tens. 7 tens + 1 ten + 1 ten = 9 tens

\[
\begin{array}{c}
372 \\
415 \\
+210 \\
\hline
97
\end{array}
\]

**Step 3:** Add the hundreds. 3 hundreds + 4 hundreds + 2 hundreds = 9 hundreds

\[
\begin{array}{c}
372 \\
415 \\
+210 \\
\hline
997
\end{array}
\]
Exercise Thirteen  Find the sums. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 345  b) 524  c) 305
   132       630       131
   + 421    + 721    + 422

d) 214  e) 821  f) 353
   341       324       301
   + 932    + 423    + 624

g) 435  h) 641  i) 132
   201       322       254
   + 160    + 833    + 413

j) 713  k) 245  l) 341
   102       321       215
   + 860    + 803    + 840

m) 524  n) 253  o) 272
   243       114       315
   + 125    + 321    + 410
Answers to Exercise Thirteen

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<td>a)</td>
<td>898</td>
<td>b)</td>
<td>1 875</td>
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<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>d)</td>
<td>1 487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e)</td>
<td>1 568</td>
<td>f)</td>
<td>1 278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g)</td>
<td>796</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h)</td>
<td>1 796</td>
<td>i)</td>
<td>799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j)</td>
<td>1 675</td>
<td>k)</td>
<td>1 369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l)</td>
<td>1 396</td>
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<td>m)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>n)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o)</td>
<td>997</td>
<td>p)</td>
<td>1 365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q)</td>
<td>1 099</td>
<td>r)</td>
<td>699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s)</td>
<td>1 198</td>
<td>t)</td>
<td>1 197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u)</td>
<td>1 499</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>v)</td>
<td>1 399</td>
<td>w)</td>
<td>1 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x)</td>
<td>1 399</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise Fourteen

Find the sums. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.
d)  413  
    155  
    + 231  

  e)  234  
    412  
    + 543  

  f)  525  
    241  
    + 732  


  g)  423  
    140  
    + 735  

  h)  143  
    341  
    + 614  

  i)  142  
    410  
    + 536  


  j)  211  
    425  
    + 731  

  k)  354  
    124  
    + 611  

  l)  342  
    153  
    + 803  


  m)  213  
    462  
    + 524  

  n)  421  
    523  
    + 654  

  o)  124  
    135  
    + 430  


  p)  421  
    342  
    + 836  

  q)  725  
    231  
    + 421  

  r)  752  
    304  
    + 311  


  s)  523  
    364  
    + 411  

  t)  683  
    204  
    + 310  

  u)  821  
    146  
    + 512
### Answers to Exercise Fourteen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a) 1 396</th>
<th>b) 1 899</th>
<th>c) 1 399</th>
<th>d) 799</th>
<th>e) 1 189</th>
<th>f) 1 498</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>h)</td>
<td>1 098</td>
<td>i) 1 088</td>
<td>j) 1 367</td>
<td>k) 1 089</td>
<td>l) 1 298</td>
<td>m) 1 199</td>
<td>n) 1 598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o)</td>
<td>689</td>
<td>p) 1 599</td>
<td>q) 1 377</td>
<td>r) 1 367</td>
<td>s) 1 298</td>
<td>t) 1 197</td>
<td>u) 1 479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v)</td>
<td>1 398</td>
<td>w) 1 898</td>
<td>x) 899</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some people like to check their addition by adding a second time, starting with the bottom number instead of the top number. For example,

\[ \begin{align*}
63 & \quad \text{Add: } 3 + 5 = 8 \\
+ 35 & \quad 6 + 3 = 9 \\
98 & \quad 3 + 6 = 9
\end{align*} \]

### Exercise Fifteen

Find the sums. Check your addition a second time by starting at the bottom. Place a check mark (\(\checkmark\)) beside your answer after you have added from the bottom to the top. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a) 7 003</th>
<th>b) 6 217</th>
<th>c) 2 271</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 2 692</td>
<td>+ 3 732</td>
<td>+ 3 618</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
d)  5 992  
+ 3 006  
  8 998  
e)  4 235  
+ 1 162  
  5 397  
f)  6 518  
+ 2 050  
  8 568  
g)  1 023  
+ 1 553  
  2 576  
h)  4 034  
+ 2 853  
  6 887  
i)  5 234  
+ 1 244  
  6 478  
j)  41 738  
+ 38 051  
  79 789  
k)  20 295  
+ 46 503  
  66 798  
l)  62 041  
+ 12 857  
  74 908  
m)  73 104  
+ 21 620  
  94 724  
n)  40 835  
+ 25 034  
  65 869  
o)  36 125  
+ 60 471  
  96 601  
p)  40 127  
+ 17 361  
  57 488  
q)  40 261  
+ 49 130  
  89 391  
r)  32 651  
+ 43 225  
  75 876

Answers to Exercise Fifteen

|   | a) 9 695 | b) 9 949 | c) 5 889 | d) 8 998 | e) 5 397 | f) 8 568 | g) 2 576 | h) 6 887 | i) 6 478 | j) 79 789 | k) 66 798 | l) 74 898 | m) 94 724 | n) 65 869 | o) 96 596 | p) 57 488 | q) 89 391 | r) 75 876 |
If an addition question is written with the numbers side by side, rewrite the question in columns. Put the ones under the ones, the tens under the tens, the hundreds under the hundreds, and so on.

**Example A:** 263 + 25 =

\[
\begin{align*}
263 \\
+ 25 \\
\hline
288
\end{align*}
\]

**Example B:** 316 + 9560 =

\[
\begin{align*}
316 \\
+ 9560 \\
\hline
9876
\end{align*}
\]

**Exercise Sixteen**  Rewrite each question in columns and find the total. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 75 + 512 = ________  
b) 372 + 16 = ________

c) 691 + 8 = ________  
d) 4 + 275 = ________

e) 3457 + 112 = ________  
f) 2403 + 340 = ________

g) 730 + 422 + 36 = ________  
h) 24 + 333 + 442 = ________

i) 3000 + 24132 + 70534 = ________  
j) 34511 + 3012 + 40234 = ________

**Answers to Exercise Sixteen**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a)</th>
<th>b)</th>
<th>c)</th>
<th>d)</th>
<th>e)</th>
<th>f)</th>
<th>g)</th>
<th>h)</th>
<th>i)</th>
<th>j)</th>
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<td>587</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>3569</td>
<td>2743</td>
<td>1188</td>
<td>799</td>
<td>97666</td>
<td>77757</td>
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</table>
Topic A: Self-Test

A. Find the sums. Be sure to check your answers.  

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>b)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 25</td>
<td></td>
<td>+ 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>43</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>e)</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 33</td>
<td></td>
<td>+ 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f)</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>g)</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>h)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 14</td>
<td></td>
<td>+ 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i)</td>
<td>46</td>
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<td>+ 72</td>
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</table>

B. Find the sums. Be sure to check your answers.  

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>b)</td>
<td>832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 354</td>
<td></td>
<td>+ 162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>956</td>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>e)</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 213</td>
<td></td>
<td>+ 351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f)</td>
<td>731</td>
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</table>

<p>| | | | |</p>
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<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>g)</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>h)</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 611</td>
<td></td>
<td>+ 515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i)</td>
<td>312</td>
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</table>

C. Find the sums. Be sure to check your answers.  

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>4 235</td>
<td>b)</td>
<td>6 513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 4 730</td>
<td></td>
<td>+ 4 182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>8 250</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>8 250</td>
<td>e)</td>
<td>8 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 4 182</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f)</td>
<td>8 647</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D. Add these numbers.  
4 marks

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{a)} & \quad 45 + 21 + 32 = \quad \text{b)} & \quad 242 + 325 + 112 = \\
\text{c)} & \quad 8013 + 1246 + 5430 = \quad \text{d)} & \quad 5214 + 40230 + 2345 = \\
\end{align*}
\]

Answers to Topic A Self-Test

A.

\[
\begin{align*}
a) & \quad 88 \quad b) & \quad 87 \quad c) & \quad 97 \quad d) & \quad 89 \quad e) & \quad 108 \quad f) & \quad 139 \\
\end{align*}
\]

B.

\[
\begin{align*}
a) & \quad 775 \quad b) & \quad 994 \quad c) & \quad 1686 \quad d) & \quad 1199 \quad e) & \quad 1077 \quad f) & \quad 1288 \\
\end{align*}
\]

C.

\[
\begin{align*}
a) & \quad 8965 \quad b) & \quad 10695 \quad c) & \quad 11897 \quad d) & \quad 87796 \quad e) & \quad 68689 \quad f) & \quad 112497 \\
\end{align*}
\]

D.

\[
\begin{align*}
a) & \quad 98 \quad b) & \quad 679 \quad c) & \quad 14689 \quad d) & \quad 47789 \\
\end{align*}
\]
**Topic B: Addition with Carrying**

When the digits of one column add up to a two digit number (10 or more), you must **carry** the digit to the next column.

**Example A:**

\[
\begin{array}{c}
27 \\
+ 55 \\
\hline
27 \\
+ 55 \\
\hline
82
\end{array}
\]

**Step 1:** Add the ones. \(7 \text{ ones} + 5 \text{ ones} = 12 \text{ ones}\)

Rename 12 ones as 1 ten and 2 ones. Write the 2 ones under the ones column and **carry** the ten to be added with the tens column.

**Step 2:** Add the tens. \(1 \text{ ten} + 2 \text{ tens} + 5 \text{ tens} = 8 \text{ tens}\)

**Example B:**

\[
\begin{array}{c}
58 \\
+ 76 \\
\hline
58 \\
+ 76 \\
\hline
134
\end{array}
\]

**Step 1:** Add the ones. \(8 \text{ ones} + 6 \text{ ones} = 14 \text{ ones}\)

Rename the 14 ones as \(1 \text{ ten} + 4 \text{ ones}\).

Write the 4 ones under the ones column and **carry** the ten to be added with the tens column.

**Step 2:** Add the tens. \(1 \text{ ten} + 5 \text{ tens} + 7 \text{ tens} = 13 \text{ tens}\)

The 1 hundred can just be written in the sum because there are no other hundreds to add it to.
Exercise One

Find the sums. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 62 + 18
   b) 46 + 37
   c) 49 + 42
   d) 44 + 26

   e) 17 + 79
   f) 23 + 82
   g) 28 + 91
   h) 54 + 58

   i) 68 + 49
   j) 66 + 35
   k) 99 + 88
   l) 89 + 74

   m) 37 + 15
   n) 55 + 27
   o) 29 + 76
   p) 35 + 69

   q) 54 + 17
   r) 72 + 33
   s) 26 + 56
   t) 38 + 80

   u) 47 + 57
   v) 83 + 27
   w) 39 + 59
   x) 78 + 68
Answers to Exercise One

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Exercise Two

Find the sums. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) | 73 | b) | 64 | c) | 65 | d) | 51 |
| + | 52 | + | 93 | + | 64 | + | 78 |
| e) | 82 | f) | 60 | g) | 47 | h) | 56 |
| + | 34 | + | 57 | + | 81 | + | 82 |
| i) | 78 | j) | 84 | k) | 76 | l) | 86 |
| + | 41 | + | 92 | + | 83 | + | 51 |
| m) | 28 | n) | 39 | o) | 87 | p) | 99 |
| + | 76 | + | 92 | + | 73 | + | 51 |
| q) | 79 | r) | 56 | s) | 27 | t) | 47 |
| + | 23 | + | 60 | + | 36 | + | 57 |
Exercise Three

Find the sums. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 28  
   + 64

b) 34  
   + 39

c) 48  
   + 18

d) 92  
   + 71

e) 57  
   + 86

f) 32  
   + 79

g) 67  
   + 84

h) 36  
   + 96

i) 56  
   + 47

j) 64  
   + 42

k) 56  
   + 29

l) 25  
   + 75

m) 76  
   + 71

n) 48  
   + 56

o) 59  
   + 39

p) 83  
   + 76

Answers to Exercise Two

a) 125  
b) 157  
c) 129  
d) 129  
e) 116  
f) 117  
g) 128  
h) 138  
i) 119  
j) 176  
k) 159  
l) 137  
m) 104  
n) 131  
o) 160  
p) 150  
q) 102  
r) 116  
s) 63  
t) 104  
u) 108  
v) 80  
w) 84  
x) 105
q)  65  r)  54  s)  88  t)  91
    + 27       + 94       + 35       + 26

u)  96  v)  42  w)  96  x)  79
    + 55       + 78       + 43       + 38

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<td>h) 132</td>
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<tr>
<td>o) 98</td>
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<td>v) 120</td>
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- This game is played by two people with one set of dice. Ask your instructor for one set of dice.
- The first player to reach 100 or more points is the winner.
- Players take turns rolling the dice.
- You add the amounts on the dice to find your score.
- When it is your turn, you may roll as many times in a row as you like. Therefore, it is possible to score 100 or more points in one turn.
- However, during your turn if you roll a **1 on either die**, you lose all your points for that turn, and your turn is over.
- If you roll a **1 on both dice**, you lose all the points you have, and you have to start all over again at zero, and your turn is over.

Example C: 45  2
37  45
+ 69  37
1

Step 1: Add the ones. 5 ones + 7 ones + 9 ones = 21 ones

Rename 21 ones as 2 tens and 1 one.

Write the one in the sum under the ones column and **carry** the 2 tens to the tens column.

Step 2: Add the tens. 2 tens + 4 tens + 3 tens + 6 tens = 15 tens

15 tens is 1 hundred and 5 tens.

The one hundred can just be written in the sum because there are no other hundreds to add it to.
Exercise Four

Add these numbers. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) \[23 + 14 + 31\]
   \[\text{b) } 68 + 54 + 27\]
   \[\text{c) } 32 + 18 + 29\]
   \[\text{d) } 8 + 13 + 93\]

\[\text{e) } 36 + 29 + 16\]
\[\text{f) } 6 + 18 + 7\]
\[\text{g) } 28 + 16 + 9\]
\[\text{h) } 19 + 85 + 37\]

\[i) 52 + 41 + 30\]
\[\text{j) } 26 + 30 + 92\]
\[\text{k) } 33 + 44 + 57\]
\[\text{l) } 38 + 46 + 69\]

\[m) 49 + 65 + 77\]
\[\text{n) } 27 + 34 + 46\]
\[\text{o) } 57 + 28 + 36\]
\[\text{p) } 42 + 54 + 78\]

\[\text{q) } 79 + 34 + 29\]
\[\text{r) } 68 + 78 + 88\]
\[\text{s) } 25 + 36 + 42\]
\[\text{t) } 53 + 26 + 13\]
Exercise Five

Add these numbers. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

u) 22  v) 75  w) 32  x) 27
   14  16  44  35
   + 91 + 58 + 28 + 42

Answers to Exercise Four

a)  68  b) 149  c)  79  d) 114  e)  81  f)  31  g)  53
h) 141  i) 123  j) 148  k) 134  l) 153  m) 191  n) 107
o) 121  p) 174  q) 142  r) 234  s) 103  t)  92  u) 127
v) 149  w) 104  x) 104

e)  35  f)  45  g)  82  h)  18
   12  18  32  45
   + 86 + 32 + 41 + 23

i)  13  j)  53  k)  44  l)  35
   23  31  82  71
   + 36 + 92 + 41 + 60
m) 56
   27
   + 48
---
   83

n) 41
   22
   + 33
---
   74

o) 18
   25
   + 44
---
   87

p) 26
   74
   + 93
---
   173

q) 71
   80
   + 76
---
   147

r) 37
   28
   + 56
---
   101

s) 24
   87
   + 25
---
   156

t) 53

u) 34
   87
   + 28
---
   149

v) 17
   30
   + 85
---
   132

w) 52
   24
   + 58
---
   134

x) 47

---

Answers to Exercise Five

| 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 |
| 64 | 84 | 178 | 146 | 133 | 95 | 155 | 86 | 72 | 176 | 167 | 166 | 131 | 96 | 87 | 193 | 227 | 121 | 136 | 156 | 149 | 132 | 134 | 136 |   |

Exercise Six

Find the sums. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 67
   78
   + 55
---
   190

b) 42
   13
   + 25
---
   80

c) 31
   12
   + 49
---
   92

d) 23
   27
   + 84
---
   134
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<td>+ 67</td>
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<td>+ 89</td>
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<td>+ 85</td>
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<td>+ 81</td>
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### Answers to Exercise Six

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Use the same method for “carrying” when you add the columns of tens, hundreds, thousands, ten thousands, and so on. Look at these examples:

**Example A:**

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\quad 374 \\
+ 438 \\
\hline
812
\end{array}
\]

**Step 1:** Add the ones.

\[
4 \text{ ones} + 8 \text{ ones} = 12 \text{ ones} = 1 \text{ ten and 2 ones}
\]

Write the 2 ones in the sum. Carry the 1 ten to the tens column.

**Step 2:** Add the tens.

\[
7 + 3 + 1 \text{ ten you carried} = 11 \text{ tens} = 1 \text{ hundred and 1 ten}
\]

Write the 1 ten. Carry the 1 hundred to the hundreds column.

**Step 3:** Add the hundreds.

\[
3 + 4 + 1 \text{ hundred you carried} = 8 \text{ hundreds}
\]

Write 8.

**Example B:**

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\quad 4974 \\
+ 2385 \\
+ 6890 \\
\hline
14249
\end{array}
\]

**Step 1:** Add the ones.

9 ones (write 9 ones in the sum)

**Step 2:** Add the tens.

24 tens = 2 hundreds + 4 tens (write 4 tens)

Carry the 2 hundreds to the hundreds column.

**Step 3:** Add the hundreds and the 2 hundreds you carried.

22 hundreds = 2 thousands + 2 hundreds (write 2 hundreds)

**Step 4:** Add the thousands and the 2 thousands you carried.

14 thousands = 1 ten thousand + 4 thousands

Write 14 thousands in the sum.
Example C:  

\[
\begin{array}{c}
246 476 \\
+ 873 706 \\
\hline
1 120 182 \\
\end{array}
\]

\textbf{Step 1:} Add the ones.  \textbf{12 ones} = 1 ten + 2 ones  
Write 2 ones in the sum, carry the 1 ten over.

\textbf{Step 2:} Add the tens.  \textbf{8 tens}  
Write \textbf{8} tens in the sum, nothing to carry.

\textbf{Step 3:} Add the hundreds.  \textbf{11 hundreds} = 1 thousand + 1 hundred  
Write \textbf{1} hundred in the sum, carry the 1 thousand.

\textbf{Step 4:} Add the thousands.  \textbf{10 thousands} = 1 ten thousand + 0 thousands  
Be sure to write the \textbf{0} to hold the thousands place in the sum.  
Carry the 1 ten thousand.

\textbf{Step 5:} Add the ten thousands.  
\textbf{12 ten thousands} = 1 hundred thousand + 2 ten thousands  
Write the \textbf{2} ten thousands in the sum, carry the 1 hundred thousand.

\textbf{Step 6:} Add the hundred thousands.  
\textbf{11 hundred thousands} = 1 million + 1 hundred thousand  
Write 1 million and the \textbf{1} hundred thousand in the sum.

And to read the answer, say,  
“one million, one hundred twenty thousand, one hundred eight-two”.
Exercise Seven

Find the sums. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 231 + 452 b) 520 + 239 c) 481 + 306

d) 306 + 83 e) 5 237 + 2 549 f) 2 846 + 1 437

 g) 5 128 + 4 907 h) 6 005 + 239 i) 8 106 + 3 923

 j) 5 028 + 4 907 k) 6 005 + 273 l) 2 648 + 1 838

 m) 5 837 + 2 569 n) 2 846 + 1 457 o) 3 517 + 4 296

 p) 9 020 + 684 q) 2 648 + 1 238 r) 5 237 + 6 968
If you are having any problems with this work, ask your instructor to check your method of addition with carrying before you go any further.

If you feel that you need more practice, your instructor will give you more addition questions to do.
Adding Across

If an addition question is written with the numbers side by side, rewrite the question in columns. Put the ones under the ones, the tens under the tens, the hundreds under the hundreds, and so on.

Example A: 263 + 25 = __________

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{263} \\
\text{+ 25} \\
\text{288}
\end{align*}
\]

Example B: 316 + 9 560 = __________

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{316} \\
\text{+ 9 560} \\
\text{9 876}
\end{align*}
\]

Exercise Eight

Rewrite each question in columns. Be careful to write ones under ones, tens under tens, hundreds under hundreds, and so on. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 476 + 392 + 483 = __________ 

b) 986 + 483 + 524 = __________

c) 3 714 + 3 189 + 4 582 = __________

d) 466 + 5 973 + 821 + 83 = __________

e) 697 + 7 639 + 27 + 5 396 = __________
f) \[ 1436 + 844 + 16009 = \] __________

g) \[ 242100 + 62418 + 32 + 528002 = \] __________

h) \[ 279661 + 475 + 49264 = \] __________

**Answers to Exercise Eight**

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**Topic B: Self-Test**

A. Find the sums. Be sure to check your answers. 12 marks

a) 85  
   + 57  
   __________  
   92

b) 94  
   + 48  
   __________  
   142

c) 982  
   + 743  
   __________  
   1725

d) 829  
   + 303  
   __________  
   1132

e) 7 834  
   + 2 169  
   __________  
   9903

f) 5 976  
   + 2 081  
   __________  
   8057

g) 46 940  
   + 86 502  
   __________  
   133 442

h) 41 801  
   + 39 199  
   __________  
   81 000

i) 3 742  
   + 7 336  
   __________  
   11 078

j) 12 350  
   + 23 244  
   __________  
   35 594

k) 352 641  
   + 720 250  
   __________  
   1 072 891

l) 18 060  
   + 399  
   __________  
   18 459
B. Add these numbers.  

3 marks

a) \( 74 + 32 + 67 + 85 = \)

b) \( 721 + 8462 + 968 + 99 = \)

c) \( 389 + 2517 + 2 = \)

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Answers to Topic B Self-Test

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Topic C: Estimating Answers in Addition

You have learned how to round numbers. Now you can use that skill to quickly find an approximate sum.

Often an estimate is all you need. If you are going away for the weekend, you have to think about how much money you will need.

The hotel is about $60, meals about $80, gas about $40, and entertainment about $100.
You will take $60 + $80 + $40 + $100 = $280

When you are solving word problems or working with a calculator, you should estimate your answer first so you can tell if your answer is sensible.

In these examples, estimate the answer. Round each number BEFORE you add.

Example A:  
53 rounds to 50
69 rounds to 70
22 rounds to 20
+ 88 rounds to + 90
230

Example B:  
349 rounds to 300
+ 682 rounds to + 700
1 000

Example C:  
43 928 rounds to 40 000
29 785 rounds to 30 000
88 319 rounds to 90 000
+ 243 928 rounds to + 240 000
400 000

If you are estimating an answer, usually you estimate to the largest place value that you can. Your estimate will give you what is sometimes called a ballpark figure. You will have an approximate answer.
Exercise One

Estimate the sums. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) \[973 \approx 1000\]
   \[496 \approx 500\]
   \[+382 \approx +400\]
   \[1900\]

b) \[519\]
   \[439\]
   \[+382\]
   \[1900\]

c) \[1234\]
   \[4567\]
   \[+7890\]

d) \[3519\]
   \[4003\]
   \[+3832\]

e) \[2727\]
   \[2329\]
   \[+9818\]

f) \[4113\]
   \[1590\]
   \[+2671\]

g) \[38985\]
   \[43691\]
   \[+8336\]
   \[+60422\]

h) \[42163\]
   \[30820\]
   \[21911\]
   \[+60422\]
i) 21 472  
   46 371  
   98 393  
   +82 218  

j) 30 706  
   29 115  
   40 082  
   +31 621  

k) 431 391  
   554 423  
   913 174  
   +282 826  

l) 171 234  
   102 085  
   460 892  
   +542 329  

m) 726 712  
   463 314  
   543 273  
   +429 179  

n) 52 163  
   4 218  
   316  
   +62 190  

o) 4 216  
   53 008  
   31 621  
   +2 165  

p) 321  
   2 143  
   52 140  
   +1 230  

Fundamental Mathematics
Answers to Exercise One

a) \(1000 + 500 + 400 = 1900\)
b) \(500 + 400 + 400 = 1300\)
c) \(1000 + 5000 + 8000 = 14000\)
d) \(4000 + 4000 + 4000 = 12000\)
e) \(3000 + 2000 + 10000 = 15000\)
f) \(4000 + 2000 + 3000 = 9000\)
g) \(39000 + 44000 + 8000 = 91000\)
h) \(40000 + 30000 + 20000 + 60000 = 150000\)
i) \(20000 + 50000 + 100000 + 80000 = 250000\)
j) \(30000 + 30000 + 40000 + 30000 = 130000\)
k) \(400000 + 600000 + 900000 + 300000 = 2200000\)
l) \(200000 + 100000 + 500000 + 500000 = 1300000\)
m) \(700000 + 500000 + 500000 + 400000 = 2100000\)
n) \(52200 + 4300 + 300 + 62200 = 118900\)
o) \(4000 + 53000 + 32000 + 2000 = 91000\)
p) \(300 + 2100 + 52100 + 1200 = 55700\)
q) \(5000000 + 2000000 + 6000000 + 2000000 = 15000000\)
r) \(2000000 + 8000000 + 4000000 + 3000000 = 17000000\)
**Estimating Answers in Addition Word Problems**

When you are solving word problems, **an estimate tells you if your answer is sensible.** You can use your estimate to help you check your answers. If your answer and the estimate are not close, then you know that you should add your numbers again.

**Exercise Two**

Estimate the following answers. Be sure to round to the largest place value possible before adding. Remember to circle the information and underline what is being asked. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

**Example:**

During one month, Chaska spends 11 432 minutes sleeping and 5 812 minutes eating. Estimate how much time he spends sleeping and eating.

During one month, Chaska spends 11 432 minutes sleeping and 5 812 minutes eating. **Estimate how much time** he spends sleeping and eating?

\[
\begin{align*}
11 432 & \quad \text{Estimate:} \quad 11 000 \\
+ 5 812 & \quad + 6 000 \\
\hline
17 000
\end{align*}
\]

Chaska spent about 17 000 minutes sleeping and eating.

a) During October, Amul drove 674 kilometres, 493 kilometres, 384 kilometres and 914 kilometres. Estimate the total kilometres Amul drove.
b) The number of passengers using the ABE Taxi Company for the past three weeks were 3 205 passengers, 3 542 passengers and 2 821 passengers. Estimate the number of passengers that used the ABE Taxi Company.

c) In 2008, the top three winning teams in the NHL were the Montreal Canadiens winning 2 980 games, the Boston Bruins winning 2 669 games and the Toronto Maple Leafs winning 2 535 games. Estimate the total number of games won by these three teams.

d) The three deepest lakes in the world are Baikal Lake which is 1 741 metres, Tanganyika Lake which is 1 471 metres and the Caspian Sea which 1 025 metres. Estimate the total depth of the three lakes.
e) The Wang family drove 13 527 kilometres. The Li family drove 15 439 kilometres. The Zhang family drove 17 024 kilometres. Estimate the total kilometres driven by the three families.

f) Indonesia has 884 950 square kilometres of forest. Peru has 687 420 square kilometres of forest. India has 677 010 square kilometres of forest. Estimate the total square kilometres of forest for these three countries.

g) Four astronauts have logged the following times in actual space travel: 4 216 minutes, 13 628 minutes, 3 153 minutes and 22 117 minutes. Estimate the total number of minutes logged by these four astronauts.
h) In 1910, the population of London, England was 6,580,616. The population of Paris, France was 2,763,393. The population of Tokyo, Japan was 2,186,079. Estimate the total population of the three countries.

---

**Answers to Exercise Two**

a) \(700 + 500 + 400 + 900 = 2,500\) kilometres

b) \(3,000 + 4,000 + 3,000 = 10,000\) passengers

c) \(3,000 + 3,000 + 3,000 = 9,000\) games

d) \(2,000 + 1,000 + 1,000 = 4,000\) metres

e) \(10,000 + 20,000 + 20,000 = 50,000\) kilometres

f) \(900,000 + 700,000 + 700,000 = 2,300,000\) square kilometres

g) \(4,000 + 14,000 + 3,000 + 22,000 = 43,000\) minutes

h) \(7,000,000 + 3,000,000 + 2,000,000 = 12,000,000\) people
A. Estimate the sums. Show your work.  

9 marks

a)  
7 964  
971  
6 888  
+ 2 021  

b)  
5 365  
5 100  
9 982  
+ 7 752  

c)  
5 211  
1 982  
3 371  
+ 2 801  

d)  
2 395  
2 709  
18 060  
+ 932 335  

e)  
2 364  
62 182  
549 272  
+ 6 395  

f)  
75 536  
31 807  
337 427  
+ 7 912  

g)  
898 402  
465 766  
558 485  
+ 324 715  

h)  
6 182 390  
2 763 393  
1 326 879  
+ 2 743 912
i) \[
\begin{align*}
1226590 \\
687029 \\
533905 \\
+1359254
\end{align*}
\]

B. Estimate each of the following word problems. 6 marks

Be sure to include the unit of measure in your answer. (2 marks each)
Be sure to circle information and underline what is being asked.

a) Yuan counted 854 old books and 519 new books. Estimate how many books there were altogether.

b) A magazine has 34,783 subscribers. Last year the magazine had 26,876 subscribers. Estimate how many subscribers in total.
c) The area of Canada is 9,984,670 square kilometres. The area of the United States is 9,629,091 square kilometres. The area of Mexico is 1,964,375 square kilometres. Estimate the total area of the three countries.

Answers to Topic B Self-Test

A.

a) 18,000    b) 28,000    c) 13,000    d) 955,000    e) 619,000
f) 453,000    g) 2,300,000    h) 13,000,000    i) 3,800,000

B.

a) 1,400 books    b) 60,000 subscribers    c) 22,000,000 square kilometres
Unit 2 Review - Addition

You will now practice all the skills you learned in Unit 2. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the review.

A. Find the sums.

a) 23  
   + 35  

b) 47  
   + 52  

c) 62  
   + 36  

d) 51  
   + 24  

e) 64  
   + 14  

f) 53  
   + 32

B. Find the sums.

a) 23  
   34  
   + 42  

b) 42  
   35  
   + 70  

c) 41  
   58  
   + 20  

d) 51  
   43  
   + 70  

e) 22  
   46  
   + 31  

f) 63  
   24  
   + 81

C. Find the sums.

a) 518  
   + 470  

b) 410  
   + 316  

c) 820  
   + 149
D. Find the sums.

a) \[ 453 + 216 + 320 = \]
\[ 231 + 425 + 313 = \]
\[ 212 + 345 + 831 = \]

E. Find the sums.

a) \[ 3\,168 + 3\,220 = \]
\[ 3\,782 + 4\,217 = \]
\[ 7\,521 + 3\,167 = \]

F. Find the sums.

a) \[ 45 + 104 = \]
\[ 523 + 364 = \]
c) \[ 5231 + 346 = \]

d) \[ 4661 + 2138 = \]

e) \[ 42 + 707 + 350 = \]

f) \[ 63613 + 45165 = \]

g) \[ 22514 + 43262 + 21102 = \]

h) \[ 72510 + 4127 + 13041 = \]

G. Find the sums.

a) \[ 96 + 58 = \]

b) \[ 87 + 57 = \]

c) \[ 35 + 89 = \]

d) \[ 48 + 63 = \]

e) \[ 54 + 98 = \]

f) \[ 37 + 65 = \]

H. Find the sums.

a) \[ 27 + 18 + 35 = \]

b) \[ 52 + 16 + 79 = \]

c) \[ 58 + 37 + 29 = \]
I. Find the sums.

a) \[ 527 + 319 = 846 \]
b) \[ 382 + 476 = 858 \]
c) \[ 3782 + 4561 = 8343 \]
d) \[ 6789 + 4567 = 11356 \]
e) \[ 83245 + 13876 = 97121 \]
f) \[ 52368 + 29240 = 81608 \]
g) \[ 683 + 276 = 959 \]
h) \[ 483 + 753 = 1236 \]
i) \[ 3807 + 4498 = 8305 \]

J. Find the sums.

a) \[ 234 + 357 + 526 = 1117 \]
b) \[ 435 + 16 + 127 = 578 \]
c) \[ 4118 + 2671 + 1590 = \]

d) \[ 67543 + 17069 = \]

e) \[ 4235 + 6815 + 42916 = \]

f) \[ 231262 + 64221 + 7143 = \]

K. **Estimate the sums.**

a) \[ \begin{array}{c} 217 \\ 316 \\ + 142 \end{array} \]

b) \[ \begin{array}{c} 3317 \\ 2154 \\ + 1212 \end{array} \]

c) \[ \begin{array}{c} 21016 \\ 14527 \\ + 51202 \end{array} \]

d) \[ \begin{array}{c} 31945 \\ 12214 \\ + 3142 \end{array} \]

e) \[ \begin{array}{c} 41730 \\ 2151 \\ 33225 \\ + 14659 \end{array} \]

f) \[ \begin{array}{c} 217317 \\ 362154 \\ + 1421212 \end{array} \]
L. Estimate the following answers. Be sure to round to the largest place value possible before adding. Remember to circle the information and underline what is being asked.

a) The Plumbers’ Union has 456 members. The Carpenters’ Union has 875 members. The Electricians’ Union has 1394 members. Estimate how many members these three unions have.

b) Last year Seung shipped 42169 orders from his warehouse. So far this year, Seung has shipped 5837 orders. Estimate the total number of orders sent.

c) Avani has driven 42576 kilometres, 38342 kilometres and 14208 kilometres in the last three years. Estimate how many kilometres Avani has driven in the last three years.
**Answers to Unit 2 Review**

**A.**

a) 58  
   b) 99  
   c) 98  
   d) 75  
   e) 78  
   f) 85

**B.**

a) 99  
   b) 147  
   c) 119  
   d) 164  
   e) 99  
   f) 168

**C.**

a) 988  
   b) 726  
   c) 969  
   d) 866  
   e) 763  
   f) 849

**D.**

a) 989  
   b) 969  
   c) 1 388  
   d) 1 299  
   e) 1 498  
   f) 1 189

**E.**

a) 6 388  
   b) 7 999  
   c) 10 688  
   d) 124 998  
   e) 108 998  
   f) 96 695

**F.**

a) 149  
   b) 887  
   c) 5 577  
   d) 6 799  
   e) 1 099  
   f) 108 778  
   g) 86 878  
   h) 89 678

**G.**

a) 154  
   b) 144  
   c) 124  
   d) 111  
   e) 152  
   f) 102

**H.**

a) 80  
   b) 147  
   c) 124  
   d) 127  
   e) 177  
   f) 111

**I.**

a) 846  
   b) 858  
   c) 8 343  
   d) 11 356  
   e) 97 121  
   f) 81 608  
   g) 1 153  
   h) 1 865  
   i) 12 521  
   j) 100 313  
   k) 1 056 974  
   l) 62 152

**J.**

a) 1 117  
   b) 578  
   c) 8 379  
   d) 84 612  
   e) 53 966  
   f) 302 626

**K.**

a) $200 + 300 + 100 = 600$  
   b) $3 000 + 2 000 + 1 000 = 6000$

   c) $20 000 + 10 000 + 50 000 = 80 000$  
   d) $32 000 + 12 000 + 3 000 = 47 000$

   e) $42 000 + 2 000 + 33 000 + 15 000 = 92 000$

   f) $2 000 000 + 4 000 000 + 1 000 000 = 7 000 000$

**L.**

a) $500 + 900 + 1 400 = 2 800$ members  
   b) $42 000 + 6 000 = 48 000$ orders

   c) $40 000 + 40 000 + 10 000 = 90 000$ kilometres
CONGRATULATIONS!!

Now you have finished Unit 2.

TEST TIME!

Ask your instructor for the Practice Test for this unit. Once you’ve done the practice test, you need to do the unit 2 test. Again, ask your instructor for this. Good luck!
Unit 3
Subtraction
Topic A: Subtraction

Subtraction takes an amount away from another amount. The result of subtraction is called the difference.

The minus sign $-$ means to subtract.

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc &= \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \\
9 - 3 &= 6
\end{array}$$

This says nine minus three equals six or nine take away three is six.

The difference between 9 and 3 is 6.

Subtraction is the opposite of addition. Look at the examples:

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
5 + 4 &= 9 & 9 - 4 &= 5 & 8 & 11 \\
4 + 5 &= 9 & 9 - 5 &= 4 & +3 & -3 \\
& & & 11 & 8 \\
& & & 3 & 11 \\
& & & +8 & -8 \\
& & & 11 & 3
\end{array}$$

Subtraction facts are a tool that you use to do subtraction questions.

Exercise One

Check out your subtraction facts by doing this exercise as quickly as you can. Use your addition facts to help find the subtraction facts. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise. Then, make a list of any subtraction facts you do not know or are tricky for you - practice them.

a) \[5 - 2\]  
b) \[9 - 1\]  
c) \[12 - 4\]  
d) \[4 - 2\]
e) 17  f) 2  g) 11  h) 7
   — 9  — 1  — 9  — 7

i) 14  j) 16  k) 9  l) 8
   — 6  — 9  — 3  — 1

m) 9  n) 14  o) 10  p) 15
   — 0  — 8  — 5  — 8

q) 12  r) 13  s) 6  t) 5
   — 9  — 5  — 5  — 0

u) 13  v) 8  w) 10  x) 7
   — 9  — 4  — 0  — 3

y) 11  z) 9  aa) 6  bb) 4
   — 8  — 9  — 1  — 4

cc) 13  dd) 3  ee) 11  ff) 5
   — 7  — 2  — 4  — 4
Answers to Exercise One

a) 3  b) 8  c) 8  d) 2  e) 8  f) 1  g) 2
h) 0  i) 8  j) 7  k) 6  l) 7  m) 9  n) 6
o) 5  p) 7  q) 3  r) 8  s) 1  t) 5  u) 4
v) 4  w) 10  x) 4  y) 3  z) 0  aa) 5  bb) 0
c) 6  dd) 1  ee) 7  ff) 1  gg) 5  hh) 4  ii) 4
jj) 0  kk) 3  ll) 1  mm) 6  nn) 5  oo) 9  pp) 2
qq) 2  rr) 0

Note: There is no self-test for this topic.
Topic B: Subtraction of Larger Numbers

You can find the difference between two large numbers using the subtraction facts you have been practicing. Always take away or subtract the number after the minus sign.

Use these steps to complete each subtraction question.

Step 1: Subtract the ones from the ones.

Step 2: Subtract the tens from the tens.

Step 3: Subtract the hundreds from the hundreds.

Step 4: Subtract the thousands from the thousands.

Step 5: Subtract the ten thousands from the ten thousands and so on.

Example A: 

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
57 & 57 & 57 \\
-26 & -26 & -26 \\
\hline
1 & 31 & \\
\end{array}
\]

Step 1: Subtract the ones from the ones. 7 ones – 6 ones = 1 one
Write the answer in line with the ones in the question.

Step 2: Subtract the tens from the tens. 5 tens – 2 tens = 3 tens

The difference between 57 and 26 is 31.

Exercise One

Find the differences. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 36 – 13 
b) 72 – 42 
c) 48 – 22 
d) 55 – 31
### Answers to Exercise One

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Checking Subtraction

You can check your subtraction. Add the answer (the difference) to the number you took away (the second number). If your subtracting was correct, the result of the adding will be the number you started with (the top number) in the subtraction question.

Example A:  

\[
\begin{array}{c}
928 \\
\underline{\ -416} \\
512 \\
\end{array}
\]

difference

To check, add 512 to 416.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
512 \\
+416 \\
\underline{928} \\
\end{array}
\]


Exercise Two

Find the differences. Check your work by adding and then by using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) \[87 \quad b) \ 29 \quad c) \ 48 \quad d) \ 99\]
\[\underline{\ -36} \quad \underline{\ -21} \quad \underline{\ -40} \quad \underline{\ -63}\]

e) \[75 \quad f) \ 73 \quad g) \ 92 \quad h) \ 58\]
\[\underline{\ -45} \quad \underline{\ -20} \quad \underline{\ -21} \quad \underline{\ -27}\]

i) \[84 \quad j) \ 69 \quad k) \ 45 \quad l) \ 49\]
\[\underline{\ -23} \quad \underline{\ -38} \quad \underline{\ -23} \quad \underline{\ -19}\]

m) \[59 \quad n) \ 87 \quad o) \ 88 \quad p) \ 56\]
\[\underline{\ -14} \quad \underline{\ -63} \quad \underline{\ -15} \quad \underline{\ -44}\]
### Answers to Exercise Two

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### Exercise Three

Find the differences. Check your work by adding and then by using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

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<td>k)</td>
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</table>
m) \(69 - 19\)  n) \(86 - 71\)  o) \(99 - 50\)  p) \(89 - 55\)

q) \(97 - 13\)  r) \(87 - 25\)  s) \(48 - 26\)  t) \(36 - 11\)

u) \(46 - 12\)  v) \(86 - 43\)  w) \(59 - 32\)  x) \(84 - 14\)

### Answers to Exercise Three

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### Exercise Four

Find the differences. Check your work by adding and then by using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) \(23 - 11\)  b) \(53 - 21\)  c) \(32 - 20\)  d) \(77 - 32\)

e) \(31 - 21\)  f) \(38 - 15\)  g) \(33 - 13\)  h) \(92 - 30\)
### Answers to Exercise Four

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<th>b) 32</th>
<th>c) 12</th>
<th>d) 45</th>
<th>e) 10</th>
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<th>g) 20</th>
<th>h) 62</th>
<th>i) 71</th>
<th>j) 12</th>
<th>k) 41</th>
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<th>m) 10</th>
<th>n) 34</th>
<th>o) 73</th>
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<th>q) 42</th>
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```plaintext

i) 94  j) 54  k) 74  l) 88
   −23  −42  −33  −72

m) 46  n) 75  o) 85  p) 56
   −36  −41  −12  −45

q) 64  r) 27  s) 76  t) 63
   −22  −15  −53  −41

u) 52  v) 57  w) 69  x) 77
   −41  −44  −46  −42
```
Use these steps to complete each subtraction question:

Example B:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
696 \\
- 251 \\
\hline
445
\end{array}
\]

**Step 1:** Subtract the ones from the ones. \(6 \text{ ones} - 1 \text{ one} = 5 \text{ ones}\)

\[
\begin{array}{c}
696 \\
- 251 \\
\hline
5
\end{array}
\]

**Step 2:** Subtract the tens from the tens. \(9 \text{ tens} - 5 \text{ tens} = 4 \text{ tens}\)

\[
\begin{array}{c}
696 \\
- 251 \\
\hline
45
\end{array}
\]

**Step 3:** Subtract the hundreds from the hundreds. \(6 \text{ hundreds} - 2 \text{ hundreds} = 4 \text{ hundreds}\)

\[
\begin{array}{c}
696 \\
- 251 \\
\hline
445
\end{array}
\]

The difference between 696 and 251 is **445**.

**Exercise Five**

Find the differences. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) \[
\begin{array}{c}
995 \\
- 452 \\
\hline
543
\end{array}
\]

b) \[
\begin{array}{c}
877 \\
- 342 \\
\hline
535
\end{array}
\]

c) \[
\begin{array}{c}
788 \\
- 615 \\
\hline
173
\end{array}
\]

d) \[
\begin{array}{c}
987 \\
- 243 \\
\hline
744
\end{array}
\]
e) 549  f) 806  g) 953  h) 569  
\[\begin{align*}
-131 & \\
-204 & \\
-603 & \\
-403 & 
\end{align*}\]

i) 874  j) 269  k) 485  l) 381  
\[\begin{align*}
-650 & \\
-159 & \\
-203 & \\
-270 & 
\end{align*}\]

m) 796  n) 864  o) 963  p) 957  
\[\begin{align*}
-172 & \\
-531 & \\
-810 & \\
-342 & 
\end{align*}\]

q) 837  r) 528  s) 549  t) 627  
\[\begin{align*}
-410 & \\
-208 & \\
-120 & \\
-523 & 
\end{align*}\]

u) 849  v) 175  w) 937  x) 875  
\[\begin{align*}
-246 & \\
-163 & \\
-224 & \\
-252 & 
\end{align*}\]

**Answers to Exercise Five**

|   | a) 543 | b) 535 | c) 173 | d) 744 | e) 418 | f) 602 | g) 350 | h) 166 | i) 224 | j) 110 | k) 282 | l) 111 | m) 624 | n) 333 | o) 153 | p) 615 | q) 427 | r) 320 | s) 429 | t) 104 | u) 603 | v) 12 | w) 713 | x) 623 |
Exercise Six

Find the differences. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 476
   \[\begin{array}{c}
   -413
   \end{array}\]

b) 873
   \[\begin{array}{c}
   -560
   \end{array}\]

c) 589
   \[\begin{array}{c}
   -384
   \end{array}\]

d) 793
   \[\begin{array}{c}
   -170
   \end{array}\]

e) 228
   \[\begin{array}{c}
   -123
   \end{array}\]

f) 995
   \[\begin{array}{c}
   -452
   \end{array}\]

g) 896
   \[\begin{array}{c}
   -450
   \end{array}\]

h) 769
   \[\begin{array}{c}
   -405
   \end{array}\]

i) 788
   \[\begin{array}{c}
   -435
   \end{array}\]

j) 579
   \[\begin{array}{c}
   -234
   \end{array}\]

k) 958
   \[\begin{array}{c}
   -403
   \end{array}\]

l) 696
   \[\begin{array}{c}
   -251
   \end{array}\]

m) 657
   \[\begin{array}{c}
   -234
   \end{array}\]

n) 745
   \[\begin{array}{c}
   -412
   \end{array}\]

o) 967
   \[\begin{array}{c}
   -143
   \end{array}\]

p) 456
   \[\begin{array}{c}
   -214
   \end{array}\]

q) 627
   \[\begin{array}{c}
   -512
   \end{array}\]

r) 878
   \[\begin{array}{c}
   -425
   \end{array}\]
Exercise Seven

Find the differences. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-132</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>b) 752</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>-150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>c) 328</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>-115</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>d) 758</td>
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<tr>
<td>-341</td>
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<tr>
<td>e) 587</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-425</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>f) 857</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-143</td>
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</table>
g)  545  
    − 302  

h)  466  
    − 115  

i)  964  
    − 231  

j)  679  
    − 424  

k)  757  
    − 136  

l)  467  
    − 132  

m)  536  
    − 325  

n)  897  
    − 287  

o)  979  
    − 465  

p)  907  
    − 605  

q)  494  
    − 146  

r)  778  
    − 635  

s)  573  
    − 232  

t)  859  
    − 734  

u)  735  
    − 420  

v)  912  
    − 811  

w)  966  
    − 732  

x)  578  
    − 343
Answers to Exercise Seven

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Exercise Eight

Find the differences. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

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<tr>
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<td>946</td>
<td>o)</td>
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<tr>
<td>o)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
p) \hspace{1cm} 824 \hspace{1cm} q) \hspace{1cm} 768 \hspace{1cm} r) \hspace{1cm} 497
\hspace{1cm} \begin{array}{c}
\downarrow 513 \\
\downarrow 633 \\
\downarrow 335 \\
\end{array}

s) \hspace{1cm} 985 \hspace{1cm} t) \hspace{1cm} 679 \hspace{1cm} u) \hspace{1cm} 598
\hspace{1cm} \begin{array}{c}
\downarrow 843 \\
\downarrow 436 \\
\downarrow 365 \\
\end{array}

v) \hspace{1cm} 984 \hspace{1cm} w) \hspace{1cm} 569 \hspace{1cm} x) \hspace{1cm} 747
\hspace{1cm} \begin{array}{c}
\downarrow 672 \\
\downarrow 238 \\
\downarrow 636 \\
\end{array}

Answers to Exercise Eight

<table>
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<th>b)</th>
<th>c)</th>
<th>d)</th>
<th>e)</th>
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<th>s)</th>
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<th>v)</th>
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<td>243</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>111</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Use these steps to complete each subtraction question:

**Example B:**

```
4 628
- 2 604
```

**Step 1:** Subtract the ones from the ones. 8 ones – 4 ones = 4 ones

```
4 628
- 2 604
  4
```

**Step 2:** Subtract the tens from the tens. 2 tens – 0 tens = 2 tens

```
4 628
- 2 604
  24
```

**Step 3:** Subtract the hundreds from the hundreds. 6 hundreds – 6 hundreds = 0 hundreds

The 0 must be placed in the answer to hold the hundreds place.

```
4 628
- 2 604
  024
```

**Step 4:** Subtract the thousands from the thousands. 4 thousands – 2 thousands = 2 thousands

```
4 628
- 2 604
  2 024
```

The **difference** between 4 628 and 2 604 is **2 024**.
Example C: 

\[
\begin{array}{r}
79486 \\
-42104 \\
\hline
2
\end{array}
\]

Step 1: Subtract the ones from the ones. 6 ones \(-\) 4 ones = 2 ones

\[
\begin{array}{r}
79486 \\
-42104 \\
\hline
2
\end{array}
\]

Step 2: Subtract the tens from the tens. 8 tens \(-\) 0 tens = 8 tens

\[
\begin{array}{r}
79486 \\
-42104 \\
\hline
82
\end{array}
\]

Step 3: Subtract the hundreds from the hundreds.
   4 hundreds \(-\) 1 hundreds = 3 hundreds

\[
\begin{array}{r}
79486 \\
-42104 \\
\hline
382
\end{array}
\]

Step 4: Subtract the thousands from the thousands.
   9 thousands \(-\) 2 thousands = 7 thousands

\[
\begin{array}{r}
79486 \\
-42104 \\
\hline
7382
\end{array}
\]

Step 5: Subtract the ten thousands from the ten thousands.
   7 ten thousands \(-\) 4 ten thousands = 3 ten thousands

\[
\begin{array}{r}
79486 \\
-42104 \\
\hline
37782
\end{array}
\]

The difference between 79 486 and 42 104 is 37 382.
Exercise Nine

Find the differences. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 8 646   b) 7 295   c) 9 738   d) 6 498
    ─ 542   ─ 231   ─ 215   ─ 253

e) 3 674   f) 3 219   g) 6 456   h) 1 758
    ─ 2 503   ─ 2 116   ─ 5 234   ─ 1 431

i) 8 954   j) 8 975   k) 7 296   l) 9 678
    ─ 2 151   ─ 4 732   ─ 5 081   ─ 4 316

m) 9 489   n) 7 638   o) 4 759   p) 8 275
    ─ 2 079   ─ 6 218   ─ 1 136   ─ 4 073

q) 59 684   r) 36 937   s) 49 752   t) 19 584
    ─ 2 123   ─ 4 334   ─ 1 242   ─ 4 213

u) 38 825   v) 76 824   w) 28 043   x) 58 492
    ─ 10 623   ─ 32 714   ─ 6 000   ─ 43 451
If a subtraction question is written with the numbers side by side, rewrite the question in columns. Put the ones under the ones, the tens under the tens, the hundreds under the hundreds, and so on. The first number is always the top number and the second number is always written below the first number.

**Example A:** \[ 687 - 52 = \] 

\[
\begin{array}{c}
687 \\
\underline{- 52} \\
635
\end{array}
\]

**Example B:** \[ 9756 - 420 = \] 

\[
\begin{array}{c}
9756 \\
\underline{- 420} \\
9336
\end{array}
\]
Exercise Ten

Rewrite each question in columns and find the differences. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) \[ 43 - 21 = \]  
b) \[ 84 - 30 = \]

c) \[ 975 - 21 = \]  
d) \[ 779 - 54 = \]

e) \[ 695 - 173 = \]  
f) \[ 863 - 701 = \]

g) \[ 965 - 152 = \]  
h) \[ 849 - 212 = \]

i) \[ 8759 - 156 = \]  
j) \[ 5973 - 832 = \]
k) \[ 4986 - 514 = \]
l) \[ 2876 - 572 = \]

m) \[ 8739 - 8223 = \]
n) \[ 8684 - 3364 = \]

o) \[ 6917 - 1714 = \]
p) \[ 2965 - 2341 = \]

q) \[ 85374 - 2312 = \]
r) \[ 19806 - 2503 = \]

s) \[ 48739 - 3616 = \]
t) \[ 98562 - 7161 = \]

u) \[ 79486 - 51342 = \]
v) \[ 89528 - 84311 = \]
w) \[ 79\,568 - 38\,052 = \]
x) \[ 83\,964 - 62\,504 = \]
Topic B: Self-Test Mark /24 Aim 19/24

A. Find the differences. Be sure to check your answers. 6 marks
a) 39 b) 58 c) 72
   ─ 15 ─ 24 ─ 60

d) 49 e) 64 f) 85
   ─ 23 ─ 10 ─ 71

B. Find the differences. Be sure to check your answers. 6 marks
a) 896 b) 698 c) 399
   ─ 385 ─ 461 ─ 202

d) 467 e) 752 f) 497
   ─ 124 ─ 231 ─ 341

C. Find the differences. Be sure to check your answers. 6 marks
a) 8 627 b) 9 875 c) 9 751
   ─ 323 ─ 9 251 ─ 7 340
D. Subtract these numbers.  6 marks

a) \(85 - 61 = \)

b) \(724 - 13 = \)

d) \(879 - 152 = \)

d) \(4957 - 821 = \)

e) \(94658 - 12307 = \)

f) \(89653 - 27450 = \)

---

**Answers to Topic B Self-Test**

**A.**

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<td>e)</td>
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**B.**

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**C.**

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**D.**

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Topic C: Renaming

When you subtract, you may need to rename. Renaming means changing from one place value to another.

For example:

- 1 ten can be renamed as 10 ones
- 1 hundred can be renamed as 10 tens
- 1 thousand can be renamed as 10 hundreds.

Renaming is an important part of subtracting. Sometimes the digit on top is smaller than the digit you are subtracting. This means that you will have to rename before you can subtract. This is also called borrowing.

**Example A:** 293

2 hundreds, 9 tens, 3 ones
renamed 2 hundreds, 8 tens, 13 ones
You borrow 1 ten. The 1 ten is renamed as 10 ones.
10 ones + 3 ones = 13 ones

**Example B:** 3 782

3 thousands, 7 hundreds, 8 tens, 2 ones
Renamed 3 thousands, 6 hundreds, 18 tens, 2 ones
You borrow 1 hundred. The 1 hundred is renamed as 10 tens.
10 tens + 8 tens = 18 tens
Exercise One

Borrow from the number in the shaded box. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 

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<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
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b) 

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<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
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c) 

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<th>thousands</th>
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<th>ones</th>
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d) 

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<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
<th>tens</th>
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<tbody>
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Answers to Exercise One

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Sometimes there is a zero in the place where you want to borrow from. You will need to move one more place value to the left and borrow from there.

**Example A:** 203

2 hundreds, 0 tens, 3 ones

renamed **1 hundreds, 10 tens, 3 ones**

You borrow 1 hundred. The 1 hundred is renamed as 10 tens.

1 hundred, **9 tens, 13 ones**

Then, you borrow 1 ten. The 1 ten is renamed as 10 ones.

10 ones + 3 ones = 13 ones

**Example B:** 30 782

3 ten thousands, 0 thousands, 7 hundreds, 8 tens, 2 ones

renamed **2 ten thousands, 10 thousands, 7 hundreds, 8 tens, 2 ones**

You borrow 1 ten thousand. The 1 ten thousand is renamed as 10 thousands.

2 ten thousands, **9 thousands, 17 hundreds**, 8 tens, 2 ones

Then, you borrow 1 thousand. The 1 thousand is renamed as 10 hundreds.

10 hundreds + 7 hundreds = 17 hundreds
**Exercise Two**

Borrow from the number in the shaded box. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

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### Fundamental Mathematics

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Need more practice?

Ask your instructor for some play money. Using the one, ten, hundred, thousand, ten thousand and hundred thousand dollar bills, practice trading one of one type of bill for ten of the lesser place value.

Example:

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**Topic C: Self-Test**

**Mark** /12  **Aim** 10/12

A. Borrow from the number in the shaded box.  \(6\) marks

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<tr>
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<td><strong>c)</strong></td>
<td>7 942</td>
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<td><strong>d)</strong></td>
<td>5 364</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>e)</strong></td>
<td>28 634</td>
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</table>
f) Rename the thousands.

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B. Borrow from the number in the shaded box. 6 marks

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c)

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e)  

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**Answers to Topic C Self-Test**  

**A.**

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B. Rename the number in the shaded box.

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</table>
# Topic D: Subtraction with Borrowing

When you subtract, the digit that you are taking away may be larger than the top digit in that same column. You must **borrow** from the column on the left. First, let’s look at two examples using the place value shapes.

**Example A:**

\[
\begin{array}{c}
243 \\
-128
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{2 hundreds} & \text{4 tens} & \text{3 ones}
\end{array}
\]

**Step 1:** 3 ones – 8 ones cannot be done

Borrow one ten and rename it as ten ones. Add the ten ones to the three ones.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{2 hundreds} & \text{3 tens} & \text{13 ones}
\end{array}
\]

**Now you can subtract:** 13 ones – 8 ones = 5 ones

**Step 2:** Subtract the tens. 3 tens – 2 tens = 1 ten

**Step 3:** Subtract the hundreds. 2 hundreds – 1 hundred = 1 hundred

Here is the question using numerals.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
3 \quad 13 \\
243 \\
-128 \\
115
\end{array}
\]
Example B:  
\[350 \quad - \quad 124\]

**Step 1:** 0 ones – 4 ones cannot be done
Borrow one ten and rename it as ten ones.

\[10 \text{ ones} - 4 \text{ ones} = 6 \text{ ones}\]

**Step 2:** 4 tens – 2 tens = 2 tens

**Step 3:** 3 hundreds – 1 hundred = 2 hundreds

This is how the question looks using numerals.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
350 \\
- 124 \\
\hline \\
226
\end{array}
\]
Exercise One

You may need to borrow 1 ten and rename it as 10 ones to do these subtractions. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{a)} & 413 & \text{b)} & 712 \\
16 & -45 & 37 & 37 \\
\text{e)} & 63 & \text{f)} & 54 \\
7 & -5 & 7 & 6 \\
\text{i)} & 45 & \text{j)} & 40 \\
15 & -38 & 20 & 21 \\
\text{m)} & 645 & \text{n)} & 258 \\
26 & 14 & 47 & 29 \\
\text{q)} & 747 & \text{r)} & 642 \\
109 & -420 & 215 & 838 \\
\text{u)} & 532 & \text{v)} & 795 \\
314 & -238 & 348 & 218 \\
\end{array}
\]
Answers to Exercise One

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| a | 37 | b | 37 | c | 28 | d | 24 | e | 56 | f | 49 | g | 18 | h | 78 | i | 30 | j | 2 | k | 25 | l | 49 | m | 619 | n | 244 | o | 739 | p | 866 | q | 638 | r | 222 | s | 223 | t | 115 | u | 218 | v | 557 | w | 608 | x | 356 |

Exercise Two

You may need to borrow 1 ten and rename it as 10 ones to do these subtractions. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| a | 43 | b | 54 | c | 67 | d | 38 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| d | 9  |   | 7  |   | 8  |   | 9  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

| e | 73 | f | 82 | g | 78 | h | 64 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   | 49 |   | 27 |   | 39 |   | 37 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

| i | 86 | j | 91 | k | 72 | l | 83 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   | 59 |   | 25 |   | 16 |   | 35 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

| m | 172 | n | 621 | o | 894 | p | 930 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   | 37 |   | 16 |   | 19 |   | 27 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
To check your subtraction, add the **answer** (the **difference**) to the number you took away. If your subtracting was correct, the result of the adding will equal the number you started with in the subtraction question.

**Example A:**

\[
\begin{align*}
726 & \\
-317 & \\
\hline
409 & \text{difference}
\end{align*}
\]

To check, add 409 to 317.

\[
\begin{align*}
409 & \\
\hline
\begin{array}{c}
+ 317 \\
\end{array} & \\
726 & \checkmark
\end{align*}
\]
Exercise Three

You may need to borrow 1 ten and rename it as 10 ones to do these subtractions. Use the method for checking your answer beside each question. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) \[ \begin{array}{c}
42 \\
-5 \\
\hline
37
\end{array} \quad \text{Check:} \quad \begin{array}{c}
37 \\
+5 \\
\hline
42
\end{array} \quad \sqrt{\text{√}} \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text{√}
\end{array} \]

b) \[
\begin{array}{c}
83 \\
-6
\end{array} \quad \text{Check:}
\]

c) \[
\begin{array}{c}
91 \\
-7
\end{array} \quad \text{Check:}
\]

d) \[
\begin{array}{c}
70 \\
-4
\end{array} \quad \text{Check:}
\]

e) \[
\begin{array}{c}
64 \\
-37
\end{array} \quad \text{Check:}
\]

f) \[
\begin{array}{c}
32 \\
-16
\end{array} \quad \text{Check:}
\]

g) \[
\begin{array}{c}
65 \\
-16
\end{array} \quad \text{Check:}
\]

h) \[
\begin{array}{c}
98 \\
-39
\end{array} \quad \text{Check:}
\]

i) \[
\begin{array}{c}
775 \\
-49
\end{array} \quad \text{Check:}
\]

j) \[
\begin{array}{c}
974 \\
-26
\end{array} \quad \text{Check:}
\]
k) 483  \hspace{1cm} \textit{Check:} \hspace{1cm} l) 896  \hspace{1cm} \textit{Check:} \\
- 75 \hspace{1cm} - 57

m) 785  \hspace{1cm} \textit{Check:} \hspace{1cm} n) 961  \hspace{1cm} \textit{Check:} \\
- 627 \hspace{1cm} - 543

o) 941  \hspace{1cm} \textit{Check:} \hspace{1cm} p) 850  \hspace{1cm} \textit{Check:} \\
- 319 \hspace{1cm} - 434

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{cccccccccccc}
\textbf{Answers to Exercise Three} \\
a) & 37 & b) & 377 & c) & 84 & d) & 66 & e) & 27 & f) & 16 & g) & 49 \\
h) & 59 & i) & 726 & j) & 948 & k) & 408 & l) & 839 & m) & 158 & n) & 418 \\
o) & 622 & p) & 416 &   \\
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
Use this same method of borrowing when you subtract the hundreds, thousands, ten thousands, and so on. Look at the place value shapes as you work through these examples.

**Example A:**

\[
\begin{array}{c}
225 \\
- 162 \\
\end{array}
\]

**Step 1:** 5 ones – 2 ones = 3 ones

**Step 2:** 2 tens – 6 tens (can’t be done)

Borrow one hundred and rename it as 10 tens which you add onto the 2 tens.

**Step 3:** 1 hundred – 1 hundred = 0 hundreds

**Note:** The 0 in the hundreds is not needed in the answer (063) because it is the first digit and does not have to hold the place.
Example B: 

\[
\begin{array}{c}
331 \\
- 145 \\
\hline
186 \\
\end{array}
\]

Step 1: 1 one – 5 ones (can’t be done)
Borrow 1 ten and rename it as 10 ones which you add onto the 1 one.

\[3\text{ hundreds } 2\text{ tens } 11\text{ ones}\]

11 ones – 5 ones = 6 ones

Step 2: 2 tens – 4 tens (can’t be done)
Borrow one hundred and rename it as 10 tens which you add onto the 2 tens.

\[2\text{ hundreds } 12\text{ tens } 6\text{ ones left}\]

Step 3: 2 hundreds – 1 hundred = 1 hundred

\[
\begin{array}{c}
12 \\
2\times11 \\
\hline
331 \\
-145 \\
\hline
186 \\
+145 \\
\hline
331
\end{array}
\]

Check
186

✓
**Exercise Four**  Subtract the following. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>[ \begin{array}{c} 286 \ \hline 138 \ \hline 148 \end{array} ]</td>
<td>b) [ \begin{array}{c} 481 \ \hline 225 \ \hline 256 \end{array} ]</td>
<td>c) [ \begin{array}{c} 390 \ \hline 135 \ \hline 256 \end{array} ]</td>
<td>d) [ \begin{array}{c} 825 \ \hline 673 \ \hline 256 \end{array} ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) [ \begin{array}{c} 734 \ \hline 582 \ \hline 148 \end{array} ]</td>
<td>f) [ \begin{array}{c} 281 \ \hline 175 \ \hline 148 \end{array} ]</td>
<td>g) [ \begin{array}{c} 925 \ \hline 68 \ \hline 148 \end{array} ]</td>
<td>h) [ \begin{array}{c} 260 \ \hline 154 \ \hline 148 \end{array} ]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) [ \begin{array}{c} 379 \ \hline 235 \ \hline 148 \end{array} ]</td>
<td>j) [ \begin{array}{c} 532 \ \hline 290 \ \hline 148 \end{array} ]</td>
<td>k) [ \begin{array}{c} 82 \ \hline 79 \ \hline 148 \end{array} ]</td>
<td>l) [ \begin{array}{c} 262 \ \hline 39 \ \hline 148 \end{array} ]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m) [ \begin{array}{c} 427 \ \hline 183 \ \hline 148 \end{array} ]</td>
<td>n) [ \begin{array}{c} 452 \ \hline 173 \ \hline 148 \end{array} ]</td>
<td>o) [ \begin{array}{c} 692 \ \hline 473 \ \hline 148 \end{array} ]</td>
<td>p) [ \begin{array}{c} 634 \ \hline 273 \ \hline 148 \end{array} ]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q) [ \begin{array}{c} 465 \ \hline 374 \ \hline 148 \end{array} ]</td>
<td>r) [ \begin{array}{c} 785 \ \hline 147 \ \hline 148 \end{array} ]</td>
<td>s) [ \begin{array}{c} 937 \ \hline 258 \ \hline 148 \end{array} ]</td>
<td>t) [ \begin{array}{c} 946 \ \hline 463 \ \hline 148 \end{array} ]</td>
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Answers to Exercise Four

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<td>o</td>
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<td>r</td>
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<td>s</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>t</td>
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<td>u</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>409</td>
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<td>528</td>
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<td>x</td>
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Exercise Five

Subtract the following. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

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<td>j</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>k</td>
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<td>l</td>
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<td>d</td>
<td>289</td>
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<td>113</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>167</td>
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<td>g</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>745</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>152</td>
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<td>l</td>
<td>235</td>
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</table>
m) \[ \begin{array}{c} 859 \\ -297 \\ \hline 562 \end{array} \]

n) \[ \begin{array}{c} 940 \\ -426 \\ \hline 514 \end{array} \]

o) \[ \begin{array}{c} 536 \\ -369 \\ \hline 167 \end{array} \]

p) \[ \begin{array}{c} 391 \\ -158 \\ \hline 233 \end{array} \]

q) \[ \begin{array}{c} 447 \\ -239 \\ \hline 208 \end{array} \]

r) \[ \begin{array}{c} 671 \\ -287 \\ \hline 384 \end{array} \]

s) \[ \begin{array}{c} 240 \\ -149 \\ \hline 91 \end{array} \]

t) \[ \begin{array}{c} 912 \\ -792 \\ \hline 120 \end{array} \]

u) \[ \begin{array}{c} 274 \\ -154 \\ \hline 120 \end{array} \]

v) \[ \begin{array}{c} 806 \\ -784 \\ \hline 22 \end{array} \]

w) \[ \begin{array}{c} 560 \\ -357 \\ \hline 203 \end{array} \]

x) \[ \begin{array}{c} 892 \\ -284 \\ \hline 608 \end{array} \]

### Answers to Exercise Five

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<td>a) 689</td>
<td>b) 572</td>
<td>c) 319</td>
<td>d) 305</td>
<td>e) 378</td>
<td>f) 571</td>
<td>g) 326</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>h) 219</td>
<td>i) 189</td>
<td>j) 299</td>
<td>k) 628</td>
<td>l) 279</td>
<td>m) 562</td>
<td>n) 514</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o) 167</td>
<td>p) 233</td>
<td>q) 208</td>
<td>r) 384</td>
<td>s) 91</td>
<td>t) 120</td>
<td>u) 120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v) 22</td>
<td>w) 203</td>
<td>x) 608</td>
<td></td>
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### Exercise Six

Subtract the following. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) 776</td>
<td>b) 436</td>
<td>c) 957</td>
<td>d) 845</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-382</td>
<td>-327</td>
<td>-234</td>
<td>-416</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
e) 967  f) 406  g) 857  h) 757
-173 -257 -143 -129

i) 567  j) 952  k) 863  l) 689
-182 -278 -389 -434

m) 754  n) 572  o) 714  p) 795
-526 -493 -588 -497

q) 390  r) 745  s) 639  t) 811
-256 -649 -484 -173

u) 678  v) 740  w) 983  x) 839
-290 -272 -876 -653

Answers to Exercise Six

a) 394  b) 109  c) 723  d) 429  e) 794  f) 149  g) 714
h) 628  i) 385  j) 674  k) 474  l) 255  m) 228  n) 79
o) 126  p) 298  q) 134  r) 96  s) 155  t) 638  u) 388
v) 468  w) 107  x) 186
Now work through this example, where you must also rename one thousand as ten hundreds to do the subtraction.

\[ 3245 - 1678 = \] 

**Step 1:**

\[
\begin{array}{c}
3245 \\
\underline{-1678} \\
7
\end{array}
\]

**Step 2:**

\[
\begin{array}{c}
3245 \\
\underline{-1678} \\
67
\end{array}
\]

**Step 3:**

\[
\begin{array}{c}
3245 \\
\underline{-1678} \\
567
\end{array}
\]

**Step 4:**

\[
\begin{array}{c}
3245 \\
\underline{-1678} \\
1567
\end{array}
\]

**Check:**

\[
\begin{array}{c}
3245 \\
\underline{-1678} \\
1567
\end{array}
\]

**Exercise Seven**

Find the differences. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) \[4295\]  
\[\underline{-724}\] 

b) \[8281\]  
\[\underline{-470}\] 

c) \[5564\]  
\[\underline{-644}\] 

d) \[6382\]  
\[\underline{-882}\] 

e) \[8513\]  
\[\underline{-829}\] 

f) \[3527\]  
\[\underline{-758}\] 

g) \[3154\]  
\[\underline{-205}\] 

h) \[2640\]  
\[\underline{-834}\] 

i) \[7355\]  
\[\underline{-4038}\] 

j) \[5189\]  
\[\underline{-2348}\] 

k) \[4289\]  
\[\underline{-2534}\] 

l) \[6753\]  
\[\underline{-1942}\]
Exercise Eight

Find the differences. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 2 735  
   b) 1 123  
   c) 4 263  
   d) 3 614

   - 846   - 417   - 859   - 923
e) 5 712  f) 2 170  g) 8 795  h) 7 641
    − 747  − 995  − 844  − 789

i) 4 232  j) 7 380  k) 7 209  l) 6 321
    − 3 496  − 1 467  − 2 686  − 3 518

m) 6 893  n) 7 082  o) 7 174  p) 6 920
    − 1 931  − 4 675  − 6 318  − 5 253

q) 15 748  r) 15 653  s) 70 534  t) 67 512
    − 6 926  − 7 856  − 7 689  − 9 923

u) 72 431  v) 92 644  w) 61 434  x) 54 081
    − 5 316  − 6 741  − 27 429  − 36 835

Answers to Exercise Eight
a) 1 889  b) 706  c) 3 404  d) 2 691  e) 4 965  f) 1 175  g) 7 951
h) 6 852  i) 736  j) 5 913  k) 4 523  l) 2 803  m) 4 962  n) 2 407
o) 856  p) 1 667  q) 8 822  r) 7 797  s) 62 845  t) 57 589  u) 67 115
v) 85 903  w) 34 005  x) 17 246
Exercise Nine

Find the differences. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) \[
\begin{array}{c}
3 12512 \\
\hline
262 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]
\[
\begin{array}{c}
-2738 \\
\hline
1524 \\
\end{array}
\]

b) 3236
c) 4697
d) 8321

e) 2831
f) 5623
g) 8428
h) 9629

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\hline
-289 \\
\hline
-3352 \\
\hline
-6309 \\
\hline
-7258 \\
\end{array}
\]

i) 5230
j) 3682
k) 29285
l) 43325

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\hline
-2456 \\
\hline
-963 \\
\hline
-18357 \\
\hline
-3187 \\
\end{array}
\]

m) 81328
n) 58234
o) 28243
p) 3245

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\hline
-22595 \\
\hline
-23678 \\
\hline
-9578 \\
\hline
-1678 \\
\end{array}
\]
q) 6 254  
   − 1 733  

r) 5 214  
   − 1 783  

s) 23 244  
   − 15 534  

t) 16 121  
   − 12 768  

u) 53 507  
   − 14 421  

v) 31 582  
   − 14 413  

w) 71 629  
   − 12 350  

x) 44 610  
   − 13 071  

Answers to Exercise Nine

a) 1 524  

b) 1 642  

c) 1 429  

d) 3 778  

e) 2 542  

f) 2 271  

g) 2 119  

h) 2 371  

i) 2 774  

j) 2 719  

k) 10 928  

l) 40 138  

m) 58 733  

n) 34 556  

o) 18 665  

p) 1 567  

q) 4 521  

r) 3 431  

s) 7 710  

t) 3 353  

u) 39 086  

v) 17 169  

w) 59 279  

x) 31 539
Zeroes in Subtracting

You will have subtraction questions with a zero in the place that you want to borrow from. You have to do a double borrowing. Look carefully at the example.

Example: 

\[
\begin{align*}
2405 \quad & - \quad 368 \\
\end{align*}
\]

Step 1: 5 ones \(-\) 8 ones (can’t be done)  
Borrow one ten \(-\) whoops \(-\) no tens!  
Borrow one hundred and rename it as 10 tens…

\[
\begin{align*}
& 3 \quad 10 \\
& 2405 \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
& - \quad 368 \\
& 7
\end{align*}
\]

Now, borrow a ten. 15 ones \(-\) 8 ones = 7 ones

\[
\begin{align*}
& 9 \\
& 3 \quad 15 \\
& 2405 \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
& - \quad 368 \\
& 7
\end{align*}
\]

Step 2: 9 tens \(-\) 6 tens = 3 tens

Step 3: 3 hundreds \(-\) 3 hundreds = 0 hundreds

Step 4: 2 thousands \(-\) no thousands = 2 thousands

\[
\begin{align*}
& 9 \\
& 3 \quad 15 \\
& 2405 \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
& - \quad 368 \\
& 2037
\end{align*}
\]
Exercise Ten

Find the differences. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 102  b) 508  c) 804  d) 607  
   ─ 23  ─ 39  ─ 37  ─ 48

e) 406  f) 302  g) 203  h) 601  
   ─ 178  ─ 218  ─ 157  ─ 296

i) 2 075  j) 3 076  k) 4 037  l) 6 032  
   ─ 436  ─ 594  ─ 289  ─ 764

m) 4 057  n) 6 035  o) 9 025  p) 5 075  
   ─ 2 049  ─ 2 634  ─ 4 603  ─ 2 364

q) 50 398  r) 40 683  s) 50 216  t) 60 831  
   ─ 4 247  ─ 3 162  ─ 5 183  ─ 7 081
Exercise Eleven

Answers to Exercise Ten

| 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)  |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 79  | 469 | 767 | 559 | 228 | 84  | 46  | 305 | 1639| 2482| 3748| 5268| 2008| 3401| 4422| 2711| 46151| 37521| 45033| 53750| 18937| 15476| 32708| 32809|

Exercise Eleven

Find the differences. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

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<td>800</td>
<td>608</td>
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<tr>
<td>$\frac{7}{10}$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>203</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>−197</td>
<td>−138</td>
<td>−475</td>
<td>−439</td>
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<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>475</td>
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<td>200</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>208</td>
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<tr>
<td>−168</td>
<td>−99</td>
<td>−43</td>
<td>−126</td>
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<tr>
<td>168</td>
<td>99</td>
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### Answers to Exercise Eleven

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<td>m</td>
<td>1 532</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>1 827</td>
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<td>p</td>
<td>1 770</td>
<td>q</td>
</tr>
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<td>s</td>
<td>51 704</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>31 636</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>44 975</td>
<td>w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>4 168</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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Fundamental Mathematics

223
If a subtraction question has the numbers side by side, rewrite the question in columns. Put the ones under the ones, the tens under the tens, the hundreds under the hundreds, etc.

Example: 

\[
\begin{array}{r}
5625 \\
- 2468 \\
\hline
3157
\end{array}
\]

Exercise Twelve 
Rewrite each question in columns and find the difference.
Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) \[5042 - 3185 = \]

b) \[8042 - 6368 = \]

c) \[2630 - 95 = \]

d) \[1201 - 159 = \]

e) \[34582 - 6121 = \]

f) \[44610 - 4527 = \]
g) \[ 54507 - 13421 = \]

h) \[ 7050 - 2144 = \]

i) \[ 71629 - 12350 = \]

j) \[ 64182 - 28934 = \]

Answers to Exercise Twelve

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<td>j)</td>
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</table>
Topic D: Self-Test

A. Find the differences. Be sure to check your answers using addition. 12 marks

a) 71 – 32

b) 704 – 325

c) 400 – 208

d) 8 923 – 3 061

e) 5 211 – 4 390

f) 8 204 – 3 461

g) 9 074 – 5 482

h) 8 092 – 6 578

i) 49 053 – 8 954

j) 86 502 – 6 590

k) 47 293 – 26 349

l) 73 050 – 27 455
B. Subtract.  

3 marks

a) \[5 \, 302 - 3 \, 981 = \]  
b) \[7 \, 043 - 95 = \]

c) \[6 \, 000 - 989 = \]

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{llllll}
\textbf{Answers to Topic D Self-Test}  \\
\textbf{A.}  \\
a) 39 & b) 379 & c) 192 & d) 5 \, 862 & e) 821 \\
f) 4 \, 743 & g) 3 \, 592 & h) 1 \, 514 & i) 40 \, 099 & j) 79 \, 912 \\
k) 20 \, 944 & l) 45 \, 595 \\
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{llll}
\textbf{B.}  \\
a) 1 \, 321 & b) 6 \, 948 & c) 5 \, 011 \\
\end{tabular}
\end{table}
**Topic E: Estimating Answers in Subtraction**

You have learned how to round numbers. Now you can use that skill in rounding numbers to find an approximate difference.

By estimating your answer first, you can tell if your answer is sensible.

In these examples, estimate the answer. Round each number **BEFORE** you subtract.

**Example A:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rounds to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-26</td>
<td>-30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[
20
\]

**Example B:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rounds to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>870</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-342</td>
<td>-300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[
600
\]

**Example C:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rounds to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 397</td>
<td>24 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-6 148</td>
<td>-6 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[
18 000
\]

Usually you estimate to the largest place value that you can.

**Exercise One**

Estimate the differences. Round the numbers before you subtract. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) \[
9 963 \approx 10 000 - 7 099 \approx -7 000 \]

\[
3 000
\]

b) \[
70 534 \approx 71 000 - 7 689 \approx -8 000 \]

\[
63 000
\]
c) 687  
   \[-438\]  
   \[= 249\]  

d) 754  
   \[-236\]  
   \[= 518\]  

e) 8442  
   \[-1876\]  
   \[= 6566\]  

f) 5630  
   \[-1752\]  
   \[= 3878\]  

g) 5342  
   \[-3647\]  
   \[= 1695\]  

h) 7111  
   \[-5982\]  
   \[= 1129\]  

i) 6031  
   \[-2899\]  
   \[= 3132\]  

j) 41573  
   \[-4846\]  
   \[= 36727\]  

k) 36154  
   \[-9038\]  
   \[= 27116\]  

l) 46124  
   \[-9762\]  
   \[= 36362\]
### Answers to Exercise One

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) 10 000 − 7 000</td>
<td>3 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) 71 000 − 8 000</td>
<td>63 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) 700 − 400</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) 800 − 200</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) 8 000 − 2 000</td>
<td>6 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) 6 000 − 2 000</td>
<td>4 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) 5 000 − 4 000</td>
<td>1 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h) 7 000 − 6 000</td>
<td>1 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) 6 000 − 3 000</td>
<td>3 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j) 42 000 − 5 000</td>
<td>37 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k) 36 000 − 9 000</td>
<td>27 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l) 46 000 − 10 000</td>
<td>36 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m) 55 000 − 8 000</td>
<td>47 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n) 70 000 − 30 000</td>
<td>40 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o) 80 000 − 50 000</td>
<td>30 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p) 90 000 − 50 000</td>
<td>40 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q) 170 000 − 80 000</td>
<td>90 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r) 100 000 − 40 000</td>
<td>60 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Estimating Answers in Subtraction Word Problems

When you are solving word problems, an estimate tells you if your answer makes sense. You can use your estimate to help you check your answers. If your answer and the estimate are not close, then you know that you should subtract your numbers again.

Exercise Two

Estimate the following answers. Be sure to round to the largest place value possible before adding or subtracting. Remember to circle the information and underline what is being asked. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

Example:

On a recent petition about sales tax, Mulan had 2 865 people sign. Arnav had 1 564 people sign the petition. Estimate how many more people Mulan had sign than Arnav.

On a recent petition about sales tax, Mulan had \(2\,865\) people sign. Arnav had \(1\,564\) people sign the petition. Estimate how many more people Mulan had sign than Arnav.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
2\,865 \\
- 1\,564 \\
\hline
1\,000
\end{array}
\]

Mulan had 1 000 more people sign the petition.

a) On Tuesday, a coffee shop had sales of $8 523. On Wednesday, the same coffee shop had sales of $6 914. Estimate the difference between Tuesday’s sales and Wednesday’s sales.
b) Last week, 4,931 passengers used the ABE Taxi Company. This week, there were 3,491 passengers. Estimate how many more passengers used ABE Taxi Company last week.

c) In Japan, people chew 52,700 tons of gum. In Russia, people chew 25,700 tons of gum. Estimate the how many more tons of gum the Japanese chew.

d) In Colombia there are 1,897 bird species. In China, there are 1,319 bird species. Estimate how many more bird species there are in Colombia.
e) The whale shark weighs 30,500 kilograms. The basking shark weighs 9,258 kilograms. Estimate how much more the whale shark weighs.

f) In India there were 155,204 post offices in 2007. In China there were 59,886 post offices. Estimate the difference.

g) By 2008, the Montreal Canadiens had played the most games 5,792. The Buffalo Sabres had played 2,952. Estimate how many more games the Montreal Canadiens had played.
h) In 2006, the population of Kelowna was 162 276. The population of Prince George was 83 225. Estimate how many more people live in Kelowna in 2006.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answers to Exercise Two</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) $9 , 000 - $7 , 000 = $2 , 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) $5 , 000 - 3 , 000 = 2 , 000$ passengers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) $50 , 000 - 30 , 000 = 20 , 000$ tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) $2 , 000 - 1 , 000 = 1 , 000$ species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) $31 , 000 - 9 , 000 = 22 , 000$ kilograms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) $160 , 000 - 60 , 000 = 100 , 000$ post offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) $6 , 000 - 3 , 000 = 3 , 000$ games</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h) $160 , 000 - 80 , 000 = 80 , 000$ people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Topic E: Self-Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Aim 14/18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 marks</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

### A. Estimate the differences. Show your work.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>−34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>896</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>−385</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>−214</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f)</td>
<td>5946</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g)</td>
<td>57201</td>
<td>h)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>−5892</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i)</td>
<td>49053</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j)</td>
<td>36174</td>
<td>k)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>−16925</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l)</td>
<td>943982</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Estimate each of the following word problems. 6 marks
   Be sure to include the unit of measure in your answer. (2 marks each)
   Be sure to circle information and underline what is being asked.

a) A magazine has 54 823 readers. Last year the magazine had 26 876 readers. By how much did number of readers increase?

b) In 2009, the number of marriages per year in Japan was 964 702. The number of marriages per year in Egypt was 525 412. How many more marriages were there in Japan than Egypt?

c) In 2010, in France there were 235 846 people with the last name Martin. There were 78 177 people with the last name Moreau. How many more Martins were there?
## Answers to Topic E Self-Test

### A.

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>51,000</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>20,000 readers</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>500,000 marriages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>160,000 Martins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Why are you studying mathematics?

Some of you are taking math because you “have to…”, but we hope you all want to have math skills to help you in your jobs, in job training, and in your everyday life. Numbers are an important part of our lives – we are surrounded by numbers.

Numbers are not often by themselves or set up neatly on a page for us to add or subtract. Numbers are usually in the middle of sentences and mixed in with other numbers. Sorting out the numbers you want and deciding what to do with those numbers is called problem solving.

You are going to learn five problem solving steps that will be useful in all your math work in courses, in jobs, and in your everyday life.
Problem Solving Steps

Step 1:

**READ or LISTEN TO** the problem carefully. **UNDERSTAND** the problem. Are there words that help you imagine what is happening? Can you draw a picture or diagram to show what is happening? Can you say the problem in your own words? What is the **QUESTION**?

**Underline** it.

Step 2:

What does the problem tell you? What do you know? Write down or circle the **INFORMATION** you have. Often you have more information than you need. Think about the question you need to answer and use only the information that will help you answer that question. What do you want to find out?

Step 3:

What must you do with the information to answer the question? What **ARITHMETIC OPERATION** should you use – addition, subtraction, multiplication or division? You will be learning **key words** and **patterns** that will help you choose the correct operation. Write an equation for the problem. An equation is a number sentence such as

\[ 12 + 5 = \underline{\quad} \]

Step 4: **ESTIMATE** the answer.

- Round the numbers so you can work with them quickly.
- Use the operation you chose in Step 3 and come to a quick answer.
- Does this estimated answer make sense? Does it answer the question in the problem? **THINK** about this before you do Step 5.

Step 5: **SOLVE** the problem using the **actual** numbers.

- Check your arithmetic calculations.
- Compare your result to your estimated answer.
- Reread the problem. Does your answer make sense?
- Write a sentence answer to the problem.
You must always say **what** the numbers are counting. “He has 4,” means nothing. We need to know 4 what… 4 children? 4 dogs? 4 dollars? These are called the **units**.

**Some abbreviations used with numerals:**

| kilometre | km | metre | m |
| centimetre | cm | kilogram | kg |
| gram | g | litre | L |
| hour | h | minute | min |
Now study the three example problems that show the five steps.

**Example A:**

Jorge earned $165 last week and $142 this week in his job pumping gas at the service station. He spent $15 on his girlfriend’s gift. How much did he earn pumping gas?

**Step 1:** **READ. UNDERSTAND THE PROBLEM. FIND THE QUESTION.** Underline it.

How much did Jorge earn pumping gas?

**Step 2:** Find the **NEEDED INFORMATION** Circle it. Jorge earned $165 and $142.

The information about his girlfriend’s gift has nothing to do with finding out how much he earned.

**Step 3:** What **ARITHMETIC OPERATION** to use? We are putting together two amounts. That is **addition**.

The equation: $165 + $142 = what he earned.

**Step 4:** **ESTIMATE.**

$165 \approx $170 or $200

$142 \approx $140 or $100

$310 \quad $300

Is about $300 a reasonable answer to the question? Is it sensible to earn $300 for two weeks of pumping gas? Probably. $3000 would **NOT** be sensible, and $30 would **NOT** be sensible.

**Step 5:** **SOLVE, CHECK, WRITE A SENTENCE ANSWER.**

$165 \quad \checkmark

+ $142 \quad \checkmark

$307 \quad \checkmark

Jorge earned $307 pumping gas.
Example B:

The town of Gloryville had a population of 4 206 people before the mill had a big lay-off in May 2007. Since then 858 people have moved away. Find the population of Gloryville now.

Step 1: READ, UNDERSTAND THE PROBLEM, FIND THE QUESTION. Underline it.

Find the population of Gloryville now.

Step 2: CIRCLE NEEDED INFORMATION

4 206 people before
858 people moved away

The date of the lay-off is not needed to answer the question.

Step 3: OPERATION

One amount is being taken away. That is subtraction. Equation: 4 206 – 858 = people in Gloryville now.

Step 4: ESTIMATE

4 206 ≈ 4 000 or 4 200
858 ≈ 1 000 or – 900

Step 5: SOLVE, CHECK, WRITE SENTENCE ANSWER

\[
\begin{array}{c}
4 206 \\
\underline{- 858}
\end{array}
\]
\[
\begin{array}{c}
3 348
\end{array}
\]

Check: 3 348 + 858 = 4 206

Close to estimate? ✓
Makes sense? ✓

Gloryville has a population now of 3 348 people.
Example C:

Paul works at a lumber mill and is paid every two weeks. He has an account at the bank. Today he got a cheque for $845. He and his wife decided to deposit $600 in the account and keep the rest of the money out for a weekend trip. How much money did Paul and his wife keep out for the weekend trip?

Step 1: QUESTION

*How much money did Paul and his wife keep for the weekend trip?*

Can I draw a picture or diagram?

![Diagram showing money in and out of a bank account.]

Step 2: NEEDED INFORMATION

*Paul got a cheque for $845 for two weeks work. He and his wife decided to put $600 in their account.*

Step 3: OPERATION

*One amount is being taken away. That is subtraction.*

*Equation*: $845 - $600 = money left over for weekend trip

Step 4: ESTIMATE

$845 \approx 850$

- $600 \approx 600$

$250$

Step 5: SOLVE, CHECK, WRITE SENTENCE ANSWER

\[
\begin{array}{c}
$845 \\ \hline
- $600 \\ \hline
$245 + $600 \hline
$845
\end{array}
\]

*Close to estimate? ✓*

*Makes sense? ✓*

*Paul and his wife have $245 for the weekend trip.*
Addition Problems

The problems in this section all use the addition operation to find the solution (the answer to the problem). Addition problems give two or more amounts that must be put together (added). When you read the problems, pay special attention to key words and patterns that will help you to recognize other addition problems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key words that point to ADDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>altogether</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>combine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise One
Do these problems by following the five problem solving steps. It is good practice to write down each step while you are learning this method. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) It was raining so Gita decided to bake several batches of cookies and freeze them. She made 75 chocolate chip cookies, 96 of her son’s favourite ginger snaps, and 42 fancy “Birds’ nest” cookies for when she had company. How many cookies did Gita bake altogether?

Step 1: What is the question? Underline it.

Step 2: What information are you given that you need to solve the problem? Circle it.

Step 3: What arithmetic operation should you use? addition Why?

Step 4: Estimate the answer using rounded numbers.

Step 5: Solve, check, and write a sentence answer.
b) Levi wanted to paint his apartment and needed to buy some supplies. Brushes cost $10, sandpaper cost $4, a paint roller and tray cost $9 and the paint was $55. How much did it cost for all the paint supplies?

**Step 1:** What is the question? Underline it.

**Step 2:** What information are you given that you need to solve the problem? Circle it.

**Step 3:** What arithmetic operation should you use? addition Why?

**Step 4:** Estimate the answer using rounded numbers.

**Step 5:** Solve, check, and write a sentence answer.
c) Altogether, the college has 475 students in the Adult Basic Education department, 320 University Transfer students, 64 students in the Early Childhood Education program, 232 students in the Forestry department, and 125 students in trades courses. How many students are at the college?

**Step 1:** What is the question? **Underline it.**

**Step 2:** What **information** are you given that you **need** to solve the problem? **Circle it.**

**Step 3:** What **arithmetic operation** should you use? **addition** Why?

**Step 4:** **Estimate** the answer using rounded numbers.

**Step 5:** **Solve, check, and write a sentence answer.**
d) Zhou works part-time at the daycare centre. Last month she worked every week. The first week she worked 24 hours, 36 hours the second week, 29 hours the third week, and only 17 hours in the fourth week. Give the total number of hours that Zhou worked last month.

Step 1: What is the question? Underline it.

Step 2: What information are you given that you need to solve the problem? Circle it.

Step 3: What arithmetic operation should you use? addition Why?

Step 4: Estimate the answer using rounded numbers.

Step 5: Solve, check, and write a sentence answer.
The rest of the problems in this exercise just ask you for the estimate and the actual solution. You must still follow all five steps but you do not have to write everything down. Remember that the solution to problems must include the units (what is being counted) and should be written in a sentence answer.

e) September is hard on the family budget! Amul figured they spent $275 for clothes and shoes for their two little daughters, $43 for school supplies, $24 for haircuts, and $130 to enroll them in the Figure Skating Club. How much has Amul spent getting his children ready for school and skating?

   Estimation:

   Actual Solution:
f) The sign in the elevator says “1200 kg maximum weight”. Can the elevator hold all these large football players safely? Sean weighs 91 kg, Raja is 114 kg, Eyota is a heavyweight at 159 kg. Kiefer is even heavier at 168 kg, the two fullbacks weigh 135 kg and 148 kg, and the quarterback Juan is a muscular 87 kg. Find their combined weight to see if they are all safe in the elevator.

Estimation:

Actual Solution:

g) On their holidays, the Matthews family drove to Saskatchewan from their home in Langley. They drove 620 km the first day, 810 km the second day, and only drove 350 km the next day because they went to Head Smashed-in Buffalo Jump Museum. On the fourth day, they drove a long 1 208 km. How many kilometres did they drive on their trip to Saskatchewan?

Estimation:

Actual Solution:
Answers to Exercise One (The wording in the sentences will vary, but this is the idea.)

a) 1) **How many cookies altogether?**
2) She made 75, 96, and 42 cookies.
3) All the amounts have to be put together to find a total.
4) \(80 + 100 + 40 = 220\) cookies
5) \(75 + 96 + 42 = 213\) cookies  \(Gita\) baked 213 cookies altogether.

b) 1) **How much did it cost for all the paint supplies?**
2) He paid $10, $4, $9 and $55.
3) All the amounts have to be put together to find a total.
4) Rounding one digit numbers isn’t too helpful, but \(10 + 0 + 10 + 60 = 80\)
5) \(10 + 4 + 9 + 55 = 78\) \(Levi\) paid $78.

c) 1) **How many students at the college?**
2) There are 475, 320, 232, and 125 students.
3) You must find a total.
4) \(500 + 300 + 100 + 200 + 100 = 1200\) students
5) \(475 + 320 + 64 + 232 + 125 = 1216\) students. \(The\) college has 1216 students.

d) 1) **How many hours did Zhou work last month?**
2) She worked 24, 36, 29, and 17 hours.
3) You are looking for an amount altogether.
4) \(20 + 40 + 30 + 20 = 110\) hours
5) \(24 + 36 + 29 + 17 = 106\) hours \(Zhou\) worked 106 hours last month.

e) $472 altogether  \(f)\) 902 kg altogether; safe  \(g)\) 2988 km
Subtraction Problems

These problems will give you a change to “get the feel” of subtraction problems.

Subtraction problems tell you an amount and then take something away from that amount. Money might be spent, saved, or deducted (taken off), people might move away, items might be sold or lost. These types of subtraction problems are quite easy to recognize.

A more difficult type of subtraction problem compares two amounts. You will be asked to find the difference between the amounts. Subtract to find the difference. These problems might ask you “how much more?”, “how much less?”, “how many fewer?”, “how much farther?”, “how much did it increase (go up)?”, “what is the decrease (amount it went down)?” You might also have to find the age of something by comparing the dates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Words that point to SUBTRACTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how much more (or greater, or farther)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how much less (or fewer, or smaller)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how old, find the age</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise Two

Use the five problem steps to solve these problems. Write down each step for the first three problems. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) Only 368 people went to the movie theatre on Friday night, but on Saturday 756 went to see the new comedy movie they were showing. How many more people went to the theatre on Saturday than on Friday?

Step 1: What is the question? **Underline it.**

Step 2: **What information** are you given that you need to solve the problem? **Circle** it.

Step 3: What **arithmetic operation** should you use? **Subtraction** Why?

Step 4: **Estimate** the answer using rounded numbers.

Step 5: **Solve, check, and write a sentence answer.**
b) The highway construction started in 2004 and it was finished in 2010. How long did the construction take?

Step 1: What is the question? Underline it.

Step 2: What information are you given that you need to solve the problem? Circle it.

Step 3: What arithmetic operation should you use? subtraction Why?

Step 4: Estimate the answer using rounded numbers. In a question like this, an estimation using rounded numbers is not useful because the numbers are too similar and would round to the same number. Instead, think about the question carefully and figure out an approximate answer in your head.

Step 5: Solve, check, and write a sentence answer.
c) Aimee’s gross pay was $1,656, but she had $331 of deductions. What is her net pay? (Gross pay is the amount we earn before anything is taken off. Net pay is the amount we take home after taxes, pension, employment insurance, etc. have been deducted.)

**Step 1:** What is the **question?** **Underline it.**

**Step 2:** What **information** are you given that you **need** to solve the problem? **Circle it.**

**Step 3:** What **arithmetic operation** should you use? **Subtraction** Why?

**Step 4:** **Estimate** the answer using rounded numbers.

**Step 5:** **Solve, check, and write a sentence answer.**
d) Mike and Ann want to can 240 jars of fruit this year. They have already canned 165 jars. How many more jars do they need to do?

Estimation:

Actual Solution:


e) Jian has purchased a used car for $3599. He has paid $450 so far. How much more money does he owe?

Estimation:

Actual Solution:
f) In 1956 the population of the town was 10,874. Many people left after the dam construction was finished. The population in 1989 was only 7,892 people. How much less was the population in 1989 than in 1956?

Estimation:

Actual Solution:

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**Answers to Exercise Two**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a)</th>
<th>1) How many more people at the theatre on Saturday than on Friday?</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>368 people on Friday; 756 on Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>You must find the difference between two amounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>800 – 400 = 400 more people on Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td>756 – 368 = 388 more people on Saturday.</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>b)</th>
<th>1) How long did the construction take?</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>Started in 2004; ended in 2010.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>Find the difference between the two dates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>Think “from 2004 to 2010 – about 5 years”</td>
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<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td>2010 – 2004 = 6 years for the road construction</td>
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<tr>
<th>c)</th>
<th>1) What is Aimee’s net pay?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>Her gross pay was $1,656 and she had $331 taken off (deducted).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>Subtract to find how much is left.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>$1,700 - $300 = $1,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td>$1,656 - $331 = $1,325 net pay</td>
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<tr>
<th>d)</th>
<th>75 jars</th>
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<tr>
<td>e)</td>
<td>$3,149 still owed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f)</td>
<td>2,982 people less</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Mixed Addition and Subtraction Problems

Exercise Three

Use the 5 problem solving steps. Look for key words and patterns to help you choose the correct operation. Estimate the answer using rounded numbers if the numbers have 2 digits or more. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) Enrico worked 37 hours one week and 26 hours the next week. How many hours did he work?

Estimation:

Actual Solution:

b) Myung-Hee had $85. She spent $37 for groceries. How much did she have left?

Estimation:

Actual Solution:
c) Ann bought 25 kg of potatoes. She used 13 kg the first week. How much did she have left?

Estimation:

Actual Solution:

d) The sign in a furniture store read, “$35 off all chairs.” How much will a chair cost that was $125 before the sale?

Estimation:

Actual Solution:
e) Guillaume bought a pair of jeans for $29 at a sale. When he got home, he found the price tag on the jeans had been $48. How much did Guillaume save?

**Estimation:**

**Actual Solution:**

f) British Columbia has an area of 947 800 square kilometres. The area of Alberta is 666 190 square kilometres. BC is how much larger than Alberta?

**Estimation:**

**Actual Solution:**
g) Maxine paid $26 for an electric iron and $39 for an ironing board. How much did she pay for both?

Estimation:

Actual Solution:

h) Ang bought a used TV set for $125. She made a down payment of $40. How much does she still owe on the set?

Estimation:

Actual Solution:
i) Paulo had $325 in the bank. He wrote a cheque for $76. How much money did he have left in the bank?

Estimation:

Actual Solution:

j) Mizu weighs 99 kg. Akula weighs 81 kg. How much heavier is Mizu than Akula?

Estimation:

Actual Solution:
k) Kenji has three children. One weighs 25 kg, another weighs 20 kg, and the last weighs 17 kg. How much do they weigh together?

Estimation:

Actual Solution:

l) Rafael bought a boat priced at $8400. He was given $1250 as a trade-in on his old boat. How much does he owe on the new boat?

Estimation:

Actual Solution:
m) Last week Luis earned $212. The week before he earned $198. This week he earned $133. How much did he earn in all?

Estimation:

Actual Solution:

n) Jakob went on a trip of 739 km. The first day he drove 561 km. How many kilometres did he have left to drive?

Estimation:

Actual Solution:
o) In 2005 Jacques’ net income was $29 675. In 2006 his net income was $30 207. How much more did he earn in 2006?

   Estimation:

   Actual Solution:

   **Answers to Exercise Three**

   a) 63 hours  b) $48 left  c) 12 kg of potatoes left
   d) $90 for the chair  e) $19 saved  f) 281 610 square kilometres
   g) $65 in all  h) $85 still owed  i) $249 left in the bank
   j) 18 kg heavier  k) 62 kg altogether  l) $7 150 still owed
   m) $543 in all  n) 178 km left to drive  o) $532 more
Two-Operation Questions

Sometimes you may need to use two operations to solve a question. We work from left to right when solving questions that involve two operations. If addition is first, you must do the addition first and then the subtraction. If subtraction is first, you must do the subtraction first and then do the addition.

Example A: \[342 + 325 - 146 = \]

Step 1:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
342 \\
+ 325 \\
\hline \\
667 \\
\end{array}
\]

Step 2: Use your answer and subtract 146.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
667 \\
- 146 \\
\hline \\
521 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[342 + 325 - 146 = 521\]

Example B: \[475 - 284 + 362 = \]

Step 1:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
475 \\
- 284 \\
\hline \\
191 \\
\end{array}
\]

Step 2: Use your answer and add 362.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
191 \\
+ 362 \\
\hline \\
553 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[475 - 284 + 362 = 553\]
Exercise Four

Find the sum or difference for each question. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) \[ 312 + 541 - 135 = \]
b) \[ 427 + 231 - 384 = \]

c) \[ 687 - 434 + 256 = \]
d) \[ 754 - 576 + 393 = \]

e) \[ 1456 + 218 - 295 = \]
f) \[ 2461 + 723 - 349 = \]

g) \[ 3857 - 665 + 1234 = \]
h) \[ 4367 - 843 + 5679 = \]

i) \[ 5247 + 2216 - 4673 = \]
j) \[ 1285 + 4672 - 1401 = \]

k) \[ 7354 - 4038 + 2348 = \]
l) \[ 4187 - 2574 + 1846 = \]
\[
m) \quad 5\,314 + 7\,053 - 597 = \quad n) \quad 4\,315 + 3\,197 - 2\,106 = \\
\]
\[
o) \quad 46\,124 - 9\,762 + 2\,534 = \quad p) \quad 70\,534 - 7\,689 + 1\,824 = \\
\]

Answers to Exercise Four

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<td>a)</td>
<td>718</td>
<td>b)</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>c)</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>d)</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>e)</td>
<td>1,379</td>
<td>f)</td>
<td>2,835</td>
<td>g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h)</td>
<td>9,203</td>
<td>i)</td>
<td>2,790</td>
<td>j)</td>
<td>4,556</td>
<td>k)</td>
<td>5,664</td>
<td>l)</td>
<td>3,459</td>
<td>m)</td>
<td>11,770</td>
<td>n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o)</td>
<td>38,896</td>
<td>p)</td>
<td>64,669</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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Two-Operation Problems

Sometimes you may need to use more than one operation to solve a word problem or a real-life problem.

Example A: Janet bought a submarine sandwich for $5, a soft drink for $1, and some carrot cake for $3. She gave the cashier a twenty dollar bill. How much money did she get back as change?

Step 1: Question – How much change from $20?


Step 3: Operations
1. Add the amounts she spent to find the total.
   $5 + $1 + $3 = 
2. Subtract the amount she spent from $20.
   $20 – total of what she spent = change

Step 4: Estimate
Numbers are only one digit so do not round them. But a quick add tells you that her change will be about $10.

Step 5: Solve
1. $5 + $1 + $3 = $9 total spent
2. $20 - $9 = $11

Janet will get $11 in change.
Exercise Five

Use the 5 problem solving steps. Look for key words and patterns to help you choose the correct operation. Estimate the answer using rounded numbers if the numbers have 2 digits or more. Show all your work. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) Maureen weighed 72 kg and decided to go on a diet for her New Year’s Resolution. She lost 3 kg in January, 2 kg in February, and 4 kg in March. How much did she weigh after her three month diet?

Estimation:

Actual Solution:

b) The local Girl Guides and Brownies had a goal to sell 2 850 boxes of Girl Guide cookies. In the first week the Brownies sold 975 boxes and the Guides sold 1 138 boxes. How many more boxes do they need to sell to reach their goal?

Estimation:

Actual Solution:
c) Pat is ready to start first year college; she received a Passport to Education award from the provincial government which was $625. She got a Rotary Club Scholarship of $250 and a science scholarship of $400. Her first year’s tuition and books are going to cost $2 000. Pat will use all her awards and scholarships. How much more money will she need to pay?

   Estimation:

   Actual Solution:


d) The elementary school had 83 girls and 95 boys enrolled in September. Five of the girls and three of the boys moved away in September. How many children were still enrolled in the school at the end of September?

   Estimation:

   Actual Solution:
e) Franco is on a 1200 calorie-a-day diet. He had 320 calories at breakfast and 468 calories at lunch. How many calories does he have left for dinner?

f) Lilo had a total of 150 hats in four boxes. In box one there were 72 hats. In box two, there were 28 hats. In box three, there were 47 hats. How many hats were in box four?

g) Miguel wanted to buy a Blue ray player for $225. He got $65 for his birthday. He won $75. How much more money does Miguel need?
h) Kehara and Omar decided to visit their grandmother who lives 160 kilometres away. They travelled 50 kilometres and stopped for gas. They travelled another 30 kilometres and stopped for lunch. How much farther is it to their grandmother’s house?

i) Kuen had $7342 in his bank account. He decided to buy a new television for $1139. Kuen was able to save another $697. How much does Kuen have in his bank account?

j) Giles wishes to buy three gifts that cost $15, $9 and $12. He has $11 of the money he needs. How much more money does he need to earn in order to buy the gifts?
k) Colette bought items costing $34, $19, $65 and $129. She used a coupon worth $75. How much money does she still owe?

l) Sahale had 25 metres of fencing. He wanted to fence his garden that was 53 metres long and 38 metres wide. How much more fencing does Sahale need to buy? (Hint: To put a fence around means the perimetre. Draw a picture before you begin.)

Answers to Exercise Five

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>63 kg</td>
<td>b)</td>
<td>737 boxes of cookies more</td>
<td>c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e)</td>
<td>412 calories</td>
<td>f)</td>
<td>3 hats</td>
<td>g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i)</td>
<td>$6 900</td>
<td>j)</td>
<td>$25 more</td>
<td>k)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>170 children still enrolled</td>
<td>h)</td>
<td>80 kilometres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l)</td>
<td>157 metres</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
Topic F: Self-Test

A. Solve these problems. Show all your work. Give yourself one mark for the correct method and one mark for the correct answer. 14 marks

a) Alice weighed 86 kg. She went on a diet. Now she weighs 69 kg. How much did she lose?

   Estimation:

   Actual Solution:

b) Jacques spent $49 on a pair of jeans, $18 for a shirt, $12 for a belt, and $3 for socks. How much did he spend altogether?

   Estimation:

   Actual Solution:
c) A bookshelf had 94 books on the top shelf, 86 on the middle shelf, and 79 on the bottom shelf. How many books are there on the three shelves?

Estimation:

Actual Solution:

d) Mahad bought a new car for $9,989. He traded in his old car for $1,785. How much more was the new one than the value of his trade-in?

Estimation:

Actual Solution:
e) Kian and Toran picked apples for their uncle. Kian picked 509 kg and Toran picked 436 kg. (4 marks)

i) How many more kilograms of apples did Kian pick than Toran?

Estimation:

Actual Solution:

ii) How many kilograms of apples did they pick together?

Estimation:

Actual Solution:
f) During an election, Dominique counted 4,721 votes and 8,956 votes. The number of spoiled ballots was 1,639. How many were good votes? (This question is worth 4 marks).

Answers to Topic F Self-Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a) 86 kg – 69 kg = 17 kg</th>
<th>b) $49 + $18 + $12 + $3 = $82</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) 94 + 86 + 79 = 259 books</td>
<td>d) $9,989 = $1,785 = $8,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e) i) 509 kg – 436 kg = 73 kg more</td>
<td>ii) 509 kg + 436 kg = 945 kg altogether</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f) 12038 votes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unit 3 Review - Subtraction

You will now practice all of the skills you learned in Unit 3. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the review.

A. Find the differences.

a) \[58 - 24\]  
  b) \[99 - 65\]  
  c) \[98 - 75\]

\[\begin{align*}
a & = 58 \quad b & = 99 \quad c & = 98 \\
24 & \quad 65 & \quad 75 \\
\end{align*}\]

d) \[87 - 34\]  
  e) \[45 - 21\]  
  f) \[76 - 35\]

\[\begin{align*}
d & = 87 \quad e & = 45 \quad f & = 76 \\
34 & \quad 21 & \quad 35 \\
\end{align*}\]

B. Find the differences.

a) \[995 - 423\]  
  b) \[987 - 316\]  
  c) \[579 - 458\]

\[\begin{align*}
a & = 995 \quad b & = 987 \quad c & = 579 \\
423 & \quad 316 & \quad 458 \\
\end{align*}\]

d) \[877 - 602\]  
  e) \[468 - 432\]  
  f) \[686 - 271\]

\[\begin{align*}
d & = 877 \quad e & = 468 \quad f & = 686 \\
602 & \quad 432 & \quad 271 \\
\end{align*}\]

C. Find the differences.

a) \[1265 - 541\]  
  b) \[4587 - 534\]  
  c) \[6889 - 2506\]

\[\begin{align*}
a & = 1265 \quad b & = 4587 \quad c & = 6889 \\
541 & \quad 534 & \quad 2506 \\
\end{align*}\]
D. Rewrite each question in columns and find the differences.

a) \[ 968 - 343 = \]

b) \[ 865 - 432 = \]

c) \[ 7482 - 5061 = \]

d) \[ 11589 - 5326 = \]

e) \[ 97383 - 42362 = \]

f) \[ 109861 - 58240 = \]
**E. Borrow from the number in the shaded box.**

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ten thousands</th>
<th>thousands</th>
<th>hundreds</th>
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<tr>
<td>a) 392</td>
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<tr>
<td>b) 821</td>
<td></td>
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<td>c) 6 739</td>
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<td>d) 4 528</td>
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<td>e) 24 986</td>
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f) | ten thousands | thousands | hundreds | tens | ones |
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F. **Borrow from the number in the shaded box.**

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b) | ten thousands | thousands | hundreds | tens | ones |
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c) | ten thousands | thousands | hundreds | tens | ones |
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g)  

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G. Find the differences.

a) 54  
b) 63  
c) 82

\[-5\]  
\[-6\]  
\[-9\]

d) 25  
e) 92  
f) 58

\[-17\]  
\[-53\]  
\[-39\]

H. Find the differences.

a) 172  
b) 263  
c) 974

\[-16\]  
\[-59\]  
\[-65\]

d) 629  
e) 956  
f) 754

\[-349\]  
\[-392\]  
\[-636\]
I. Find the differences. Check your answers using addition.

a) 83  
   \[ \begin{array}{c}
   \text{Check:} \quad -15
   \end{array} \]

b) 639  
   \[ \begin{array}{c}
   \text{Check:} \quad -484
   \end{array} \]

c) 1,041  
   \[ \begin{array}{c}
   \text{Check:} \quad -436
   \end{array} \]

d) 7,317  
   \[ \begin{array}{c}
   \text{Check:} \quad -5,293
   \end{array} \]

e) 45,398  
   \[ \begin{array}{c}
   \text{Check:} \quad -2,737
   \end{array} \]

f) 84,902  
   \[ \begin{array}{c}
   \text{Check:} \quad -24,290
   \end{array} \]

J. Find the differences.

a) 251  
   \[ \begin{array}{c}
   -84
   \end{array} \]

b) 286  
   \[ \begin{array}{c}
   -98
   \end{array} \]

c) 256  
   \[ \begin{array}{c}
   -79
   \end{array} \]
d) \[427 - 328\]  
e) \[970 - 476\]  
f) \[534 - 269\]

K. Find the differences.

a) \[3614 - 923\]  
b) \[5132 - 747\]  
c) \[1263 - 486\]

d) \[6163 - 2178\]  
e) \[6311 - 3784\]  
f) \[7234 - 2659\]

g) \[71236 - 7852\]  
h) \[34529 - 4868\]  
i) \[57389 - 3894\]

k) \[91821 - 76953\]  
l) \[81153 - 43569\]  
m) \[90763 - 34287\]
L.  Find the differences.

a)  403  
    \[-16\]

b)  800  
    \[-75\]

c)  600  
    \[-124\]

d)  804  
    \[-326\]

e)  901  
    \[-258\]

f)  8035  
    \[-652\]

g)  3600  
    \[-1135\]

h)  7065  
    \[-6130\]

i)  40862  
    \[-3978\]

j)  50126  
    \[-9238\]

k)  80965  
    \[-67836\]

l)  30642  
    \[-19637\]

M.  Rewrite each question in columns and find the difference.

a)  \[845 - 659 = \]

b)  \[1920 - 731 = \]
c) \[ 6\ 927 \ - \ 2\ 765 \ = \]
d) \[ 19\ 053 \ - \ 8\ 954 \ = \]

e) \[ 73\ 050 \ - \ 36\ 174 \ = \]
f) \[ 86\ 295 \ - \ 46\ 049 \ = \]

N. Estimate the differences. Round the numbers before you subtract.

a) \[
\begin{array}{r}
357 \\
-129
\end{array}
\quad \begin{array}{r}
3\ 546 \\
-866
\end{array}
\]

b) \[
\begin{array}{r}
2\ 765 \\
-249
\end{array}
\quad \begin{array}{r}
6\ 263 \\
-2\ 118
\end{array}
\]

e) \[
\begin{array}{r}
63\ 947 \\
-5\ 689
\end{array}
\quad \begin{array}{r}
47\ 296 \\
-21\ 592
\end{array}
\]
O. Use the 5 problem solving steps. Look for key words and patterns to help you choose the correct operation. Estimate the answer using rounded numbers if the numbers have 2 digits or more.

a) Last Friday, 1 259 students and 339 parents went to the hockey game. How many students and parents were at the game?

b) The Laerdal Tunnel in Norway is the longest road tunnel in the world. It is 24 510 metres long. The Zhongnanshan Tunnel in China is the second longest road tunnel in the world. It is 18 040 metres long. How much longer is the Laerdal Tunnel?

c) Li Chiu bought school clothes for her children. She spent $46 at the department store, $40 at the shoe store and $78 at the discount store. How much did Li spend altogether?
d) A truck weighed 4 267 kilograms when loaded with dirt. When the truck is empty it weighs 2 189 kilograms. How much did the dirt weigh?

P. Find the sum or difference for each question.

a) \[ 776 + 634 - 478 = \]

b) \[ 3714 - 819 + 496 = \]

c) \[ 7413 - 249 + 382 = \]

d) \[ 6415 + 5829 - 1756 = \]
Q. Use the 5 problem solving steps. Look for key words and patterns to help you choose the correct operation. Estimate the answer using rounded numbers if the numbers have 2 digits or more. Show all your work.

a) Two weeks ago, Van opened a new bank account and deposited $295. He paid $146 for his gas bill. Van then deposited $1 632 in his account. How much money is in his account?

b) Michel has 1 532 metres of fencing. He needs to fence his garden which measures 253 metres long and 187 metres wide. Does he have enough fencing? How much fencing will be left over?
### Answers to Unit 3 Review

**A.**

a) 34  b) 34  c) 23  d) 53  e) 24  f) 41  

**B.**

a) 572  b) 671  c) 121  d) 275  e) 36  f) 415  

**C.**

a) 724  b) 4 053  c) 4 383  d) 2 832  e) 61 214  f) 51 314  
g) 31 192  h) 70 261  i) 16 103  

**D.**

a) 625  b) 433  c) 2 421  d) 6 263  e) 55 021  f) 51 621  

g) 31 192  h) 70 261  i) 16 103  

**E.**

a)  

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Fundamental Mathematics 291
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**G.**

a) 49  
 b) 57  
 c) 73  
 d) 8   
 e) 39  
 f) 19  

**H.**

a) 156  
 b) 204  
 c) 909  
 d) 280  
 e) 564  
 f) 118  

**I.**

a) 68  
 b) 155  
 c) 605  
 d) 2 024  
 e) 42 661  
 f) 60 612
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<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>400 − 100 = 300</td>
<td>b)</td>
<td>3 500 − 900 = 2 600</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>2 800 − 200 = 2 600</td>
<td>d)</td>
<td>6 000 − 2 000 = 4 000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e)</td>
<td>64 000 − 6 000 = 58 000</td>
<td>f)</td>
<td>50 000 − 20 000 = 30 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>1 598 students</td>
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<td>6 470 metres</td>
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<td>$164</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>2 078 kilograms</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3 391</td>
<td>c)</td>
<td>7 546</td>
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<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>$1 781</td>
<td>b)</td>
<td>Yes, 652 metres leftover</td>
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CONGRATULATIONS!!

Now you have finished Unit 3.

TEST TIME!

Ask your instructor for the Practice Test for this unit. Once you’ve done the practice test, you need to do the unit 3 test. Again, ask your instructor for this. Good luck!
Unit Four
Multiplication
# Topic A: Introduction and Multiplication Facts

Multiplication is a fast way to add. Multiplication is used when the amounts to be added are the same.

\[ \begin{array}{cccccccc}
\bullet & \bullet & \bullet & + & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & + & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & + & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & + & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & + & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & = & 21
\end{array} \]

How many groups are there? 7

7 groups of 3 = 21

This can be written as a multiplication equation.

\[ 7 \times 3 = 21 \]

\( \times \) is the sign that means to multiply. We often say “times” for this multiplication sign.

\[ \begin{array}{ccccc}
\bigstar & \bigstar & \bigstar & + & \bigstar & \bigstar & \bigstar & + & \bigstar & \bigstar & \bigstar & = & 8
\end{array} \]

4 groups of 2 = 8

\[ 4 \times 2 = 8 \] say “4 times 2 equals 8” or “4 multiplied by 2 equals 8”

The result of a multiplication is called the **product**.

The numbers that are multiplied together are called **factors**.

\[ 7 \times 3 = 21 \] The **factors** are 7 and 3.

The **product** is 21.
**Exercise One**

For each drawing, write the addition equation and find the total. Then write the multiplication equation that describes the same drawing and find the product. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

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<th>Drawing</th>
<th>Addition Equation</th>
<th>Multiplication Equation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>$4 + 4 + 4 = 12$</td>
<td>$3 \times 4 = 12$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Image" /></td>
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<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Image" /></td>
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<td><img src="image7.png" alt="Image" /></td>
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Exercise Two

For each drawing, write the addition equation and find the total. Then write the multiplication equation that describes the same drawing and find the product. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

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<td>ΔΔΔΔ + ΔΔΔΔ + ΔΔΔΔ = 3 * 4 = 12</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Drawing B" /></td>
<td>☼☼☼ + ☼☼☼ + ☼☼☼ + ☼ = 4 * 3 = 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Drawing C" /></td>
<td>♠♠♠♠♠ + ♠♠♠♠♠ + ♠♠♠♠♠ + ♠♠♠♠♠ + ♠♠♠♠♠ = 5 * 3 = 15</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Drawing D" /></td>
<td>■■■■■ + ■■■■■ + ■■■■■ + ■■■■■ + ■■■■■ = 5 * 3 = 15</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Drawing E" /></td>
<td>◊◊◊◊◊◊ + ◊◊◊◊◊◊ + ◊◊◊◊◊◊ + ◊◊◊◊◊◊ + ◊◊◊◊◊◊ = 4 * 3 = 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answers to Exercise One

- a) \(4 + 4 + 4 = 12\)  \(3 \times 4 = 12\)
- b) \(6 + 6 = 12\)  \(2 \times 6 = 12\)
- c) \(3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 15\)  \(5 \times 3 = 15\)
- d) \(5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20\)  \(4 \times 5 = 20\)
- e) \(8 + 8 + 8 + 8 = 32\)  \(4 \times 8 = 32\)
- f) \(3 + 3 + 3 = 9\)  \(3 \times 3 = 9\)
- g) \(2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 22\)  \(11 \times 2 = 22\)
Answers to Exercise Two

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<td>$6 \times 4 = 24$</td>
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<td>$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 21$</td>
<td>$3 \times 7 = 21$</td>
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<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 40$</td>
<td>$5 \times 8 = 40$</td>
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<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>$7 + 7 + 7 + 7 = 35$</td>
<td>$7 \times 5 = 35$</td>
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<tr>
<td>e)</td>
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<td>$6 \times 9 = 54$</td>
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<tr>
<td>f)</td>
<td>$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 15$</td>
<td>$3 \times 5 = 15$</td>
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<td>g)</td>
<td>$8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 = 56$</td>
<td>$8 \times 7 = 56$</td>
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Exercise Three

For each drawing, write the addition equation and find the total. Then write the multiplication equation that describes the same drawing and find the product. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

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### Answers to Exercise Three

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<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>$8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 = 48$</td>
<td>$6 \times 8 = 48$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 35$</td>
<td>$7 \times 5 = 35$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 16$</td>
<td>$8 \times 2 = 16$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>$6 + 6 + 6 = 18$</td>
<td>$3 \times 6 = 18$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e)</td>
<td>$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 25$</td>
<td>$5 \times 5 = 25$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f)</td>
<td>$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 30$</td>
<td>$10 \times 3 = 30$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g)</td>
<td>$4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 28$</td>
<td>$7 \times 4 = 28$</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise Four

Look at the examples. Complete the chart. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

Example A: 2 x 3 is read as “two times three” and means 3 + 3

3 x 2 is read as “three times three” and means 2 + 2 + 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>“is read as”</th>
<th>means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>five times seven</td>
<td>7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 x 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 x 4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>3 x 9</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 x 3</td>
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</table>
## Answers to Exercise Four

<table>
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<th>Multiplication</th>
<th>“is read as”</th>
<th>Means</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 x 7</td>
<td>five times seven</td>
<td>7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 x 5</td>
<td>two times five</td>
<td>5 + 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 x 4</td>
<td>three times four</td>
<td>4 + 4 + 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 x 2</td>
<td>five times two</td>
<td>2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 x 8</td>
<td>four times eight</td>
<td>8 + 8 + 8 + 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 x 7</td>
<td>two times seven</td>
<td>7 + 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 x 5</td>
<td>three times five</td>
<td>5 + 5 + 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 x 8</td>
<td>two times eight</td>
<td>8 + 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 x 9</td>
<td>three times nine</td>
<td>9 + 9 + 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 x 4</td>
<td>six times four</td>
<td>4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 x 3</td>
<td>seven times three</td>
<td>3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adding will give the answer to multiplication questions but it is very slow, especially if the numbers are large. The **times tables** are the multiplication facts. You may need to memorize the times tables. You will use the times tables for multiplying, dividing, and working with fractions.
\[
0 \times \text{any number} = 0
\]

any number \times 0 = 0

| 0 \times 0 = 0 | 0 \times 0 = 0 |
| 0 \times 1 = 0 | 1 \times 0 = 0 |
| 0 \times 2 = 0 | 2 \times 0 = 0 |
| 0 \times 3 = 0 | 3 \times 0 = 0 |
| 0 \times 4 = 0 | 4 \times 0 = 0 |
| 0 \times 5 = 0 | 5 \times 0 = 0 |
| 0 \times 6 = 0 | 6 \times 0 = 0 |
| 0 \times 7 = 0 | 7 \times 0 = 0 |
| 0 \times 8 = 0 | 8 \times 0 = 0 |
| 0 \times 9 = 0 | 9 \times 0 = 0 |
| 0 \times 10 = 0 | 10 \times 0 = 0 |
\[
\begin{array}{l}
1 \times 0 = 0 \\
1 \times 1 = 1 \\
1 \times 2 = 2 \\
1 \times 3 = 3 \\
1 \times 4 = 4 \\
1 \times 5 = 5 \\
1 \times 6 = 6 \\
1 \times 7 = 7 \\
1 \times 8 = 8 \\
1 \times 9 = 9 \\
1 \times 10 = 10 \\
\end{array}
\]
\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline
0 + 0 & 2 \times 0 = 0 \\
1 + 1 & 2 \times 1 = 2 \\
2 + 2 & 2 \times 2 = 4 \\
3 + 3 & 2 \times 3 = 6 \\
4 + 4 & 2 \times 4 = 8 \\
5 + 5 & 2 \times 5 = 10 \\
6 + 6 & 2 \times 6 = 12 \\
7 + 7 & 2 \times 7 = 14 \\
8 + 8 & 2 \times 8 = 16 \\
9 + 9 & 2 \times 9 = 18 \\
10 + 10 & 2 \times 10 = 20 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

Can you see a pattern? If you forget a multiplication fact with 2, you can just add.

Example: \[2 \times 4 = 4 + 4 = 8\]

\[2 \times 7 = 7 + 7 = 14\]
The three times table is special. The digits of each product adds up to 3, 6 or 9. You will know your answer is right if you add the digits of the product (the answer for a multiplication question) and the answer is 3, 6 or 9.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 x 0 = 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 x 1 = 3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 x 2 = 6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 x 3 = 9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 x 4 = 12</td>
<td>12 » 1 + 2 = 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 x 5 = 15</td>
<td>15 » 1 + 5 = 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 x 6 = 18</td>
<td>18 » 1 + 8 = 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 x 7 = 21</td>
<td>21 » 2 + 1 = 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 x 8 = 24</td>
<td>24 » 2 + 4 = 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 x 9 = 27</td>
<td>27 » 2 + 7 = 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 x 10 = 30</td>
<td>30 » 3 + 0 = 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise Five**

Check out your **multiplication facts** by doing this exercise as quickly as possible. Find the product. This exercise includes the zero to three times tables. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise. Then, make a list of any multiplication facts you do not know or which are slow – practice them.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) 2 x 2</td>
<td>b) 3 x 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fundamental Mathematics

Answers to Exercise Five

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a)</th>
<th>b)</th>
<th>c)</th>
<th>d)</th>
<th>e)</th>
<th>f)</th>
<th>g)</th>
<th>h)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
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<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
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<th>l)</th>
<th>m)</th>
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<th>o)</th>
<th>p)</th>
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<th>t)</th>
<th>u)</th>
<th>v)</th>
<th>w)</th>
<th>x)</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>y)</th>
<th>z)</th>
<th>aa)</th>
<th>bb)</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise Six

Check out your multiplication facts by doing this exercise as quickly as possible. Find the product. This exercise includes the zero to three times tables. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise. Then, make a list of any multiplication facts you do not know or which are slow – practice them.

a) 0  
x 9

b) 3  
x 6

c) 1  
x 0

d) 2  
x 6

e) 3  
x 0

f) 0  
x 2

g) 2  
x 7

h) 1  
x 3

i) 2  
x 10

j) 3  
x 7

k) 1  
x 5

l) 0  
x 6

m) 0  
x 10

n) 1  
x 6

o) 3  
x 8

p) 2  
x 0

q) 1  
x 6

r) 2  
x 9

s) 0  
x 1

t) 3  
x 7

u) 0  
x 10

v) 2  
x 4

w) 3  
x 10

x) 1  
x 0
Exercise Seven  
Check out your multiplication facts by doing this exercise as quickly as possible. Find the product (the answer for a multiplication question). This exercise includes the zero to three times tables. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise. Then, make a list of any multiplication facts you do not know or which are slow – practice them.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{a)} & \quad 1 & \quad \text{b)} & \quad 3 & \quad \text{c)} & \quad 2 & \quad \text{d)} & \quad 0 \\
& \quad x 3 & & \quad x 0 & & \quad x 5 & & \quad x 7 \\
\text{e)} & \quad 3 & \quad \text{f)} & \quad 1 & \quad \text{g)} & \quad 0 & \quad \text{h)} & \quad 2 \\
& \quad x 3 & & \quad x 9 & & \quad x 8 & & \quad x 6 \\
\text{i)} & \quad 1 & \quad \text{j)} & \quad 2 & \quad \text{k)} & \quad 3 & \quad \text{l)} & \quad 0 \\
& \quad x 1 & & \quad x 10 & & \quad x 9 & & \quad x 5 \\
\end{align*}
\]
m) \( \frac{2}{x7} \)  

n) \( \frac{1}{x5} \)  

o) \( \frac{0}{x2} \)  

p) \( \frac{3}{x5} \)  

q) \( \frac{0}{x9} \)  

r) \( \frac{3}{x6} \)  

s) \( \frac{2}{x2} \)  

t) \( \frac{1}{x7} \)  

u) \( \frac{3}{x4} \)  

v) \( \frac{0}{x6} \)  

w) \( \frac{1}{x4} \)  

x) \( \frac{2}{x8} \)  

y) \( \frac{1}{x8} \)  

z) \( \frac{0}{x4} \)  

aa) \( \frac{2}{x1} \)  

bb) \( \frac{3}{x2} \)  

c) \( \frac{2}{x3} \)  

d) \( \frac{3}{x1} \)  

e) \( \frac{0}{x3} \)  

f) \( \frac{1}{x2} \)  

g) \( \frac{3}{x8} \)  

h) \( \frac{2}{x7} \)  

i) \( \frac{1}{x2} \)  

j) \( \frac{0}{x6} \)  

k) \( \frac{0}{x9} \)  

l) \( \frac{1}{x8} \)  

m) \( \frac{3}{x7} \)  

n) \( \frac{2}{x9} \)  

o) \( \frac{2}{x8} \)  

p) \( \frac{3}{x6} \)  

q) \( \frac{1}{x7} \)  

r) \( \frac{3}{x9} \)
Answers to Exercise Seven

<p>| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>e)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>f)</td>
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<td>g)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>h)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>ee)</td>
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<td>ff)</td>
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<td>rr)</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Need Extra Practice?**

**Domino Practice** - Find a partner and ask your instructor for double twelve dominoes.

- Use only the following dominoes:
  - 0-0 to 0-10
  - 1-1 to 1-10
  - 2-2 to 2-10
  - 3-3 to 3-10
- Turn over the dominoes
- Flip a domino and multiply the two numbers

**Example:**

```
●       ●
●       ●
```

This would be $2 \times 6$

- If you answer correctly, keep the domino
- If you answer incorrectly, flip the domino over

Fundamental Mathematics 313
Study the four times tables below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4 x 0 = 0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 x 1 = 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 x 2 = 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 x 3 = 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 x 4 = 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 x 5 = 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 x 6 = 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 x 7 = 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 x 8 = 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 x 9 = 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 x 10 = 40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The fives times table is special. If you are multiplying by an even number, the product ends in zero. If you are multiplying by an odd number, the product ends in five.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 x 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 x 1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 x 2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
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<td>5 x 3</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>5 x 4</td>
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<td>5 x 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 x 7</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 x 8</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 x 9</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 x 10</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The products for the odd numbers 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 end in five.

The products for the even numbers 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 end in 10.
Study the six times tables below.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>6 x 1</td>
<td>= 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 x 2</td>
<td>= 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 x 3</td>
<td>= 18</td>
</tr>
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<td>6 x 4</td>
<td>= 24</td>
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<td>= 30</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 x 7</td>
<td>= 42</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 x 8</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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</table>
Exercise Eight

Check out your multiplication facts by doing this exercise as quickly as possible. Find the product. This exercise includes the four to six times tables. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise. Then, make a list of any multiplication facts you do not know or which are slow – practice them.

a) \[ 5 \times 3 \]
b) \[ 6 \times 7 \]
c) \[ 4 \times 2 \]
d) \[ 5 \times 5 \]

e) \[ 6 \times 2 \]
f) \[ 4 \times 3 \]
g) \[ 5 \times 1 \]
h) \[ 6 \times 6 \]

i) \[ 4 \times 4 \]
j) \[ 5 \times 4 \]
k) \[ 6 \times 3 \]
l) \[ 4 \times 5 \]

m) \[ 5 \times 8 \]
n) \[ 6 \times 0 \]
o) \[ 4 \times 6 \]
p) \[ 5 \times 0 \]

q) \[ 4 \times 9 \]
r) \[ 5 \times 2 \]
s) \[ 6 \times 8 \]
t) \[ 4 \times 0 \]

u) \[ 6 \times 4 \]
v) \[ 4 \times 8 \]
w) \[ 5 \times 9 \]
x) \[ 6 \times 9 \]
Exercise Nine

Check out your multiplication facts by doing this exercise as quickly as possible. Find the product. This exercise includes the four to six times tables. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise. Then, make a list of any multiplication facts you do not know or which are slow – practice them.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{a)} & \quad 5 \times 6 \\
\text{b)} & \quad 6 \times 1 \\
\text{c)} & \quad 4 \times 7 \\
\text{d)} & \quad 5 \times 7 \\
\text{e)} & \quad 6 \times 10 \\
\text{f)} & \quad 4 \times 2 \\
\text{g)} & \quad 5 \times 4 \\
\text{h)} & \quad 6 \times 3 \\
\text{i)} & \quad 4 \times 4 \\
\text{j)} & \quad 5 \times 6 \\
\text{k)} & \quad 6 \times 4 \\
\text{l)} & \quad 4 \times 7 
\end{align*}
\]
m) \[ \begin{array}{c} 6 \\ \times 9 \end{array} \] 

n) \[ \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \times 5 \end{array} \] 

o) \[ \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ \times 2 \end{array} \] 

p) \[ \begin{array}{c} 6 \\ \times 0 \end{array} \] 

q) \[ \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ \times 7 \end{array} \] 

r) \[ \begin{array}{c} 6 \\ \times 6 \end{array} \] 

s) \[ \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \times 0 \end{array} \] 

t) \[ \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ \times 10 \end{array} \] 

u) \[ \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \times 9 \end{array} \] 

v) \[ \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ \times 1 \end{array} \] 

w) \[ \begin{array}{c} 6 \\ \times 5 \end{array} \] 

x) \[ \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \times 3 \end{array} \] 

y) \[ \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ \times 9 \end{array} \] 

z) \[ \begin{array}{c} 6 \\ \times 2 \end{array} \] 

aa) \[ \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \times 1 \end{array} \] 

bb) \[ \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ \times 0 \end{array} \] 

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**Answers to Exercise Nine**

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**Exercise Ten**

Check out your **multiplication facts** by doing this exercise as quickly as possible. Find the product. This exercise includes the four to six times tables. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise. Then, make a list of any multiplication facts you do not know or which are slow – practice them.

a) \[ \begin{array}{c} 6 \\ \times 8 \end{array} \] 

b) \[ \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ \times 3 \end{array} \] 

c) \[ \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \times 8 \end{array} \] 

d) \[ \begin{array}{c} 6 \\ \times 1 \end{array} \]
Answers to Exercise Ten

<p>| | | | | |</p>
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<tr>
<td>v)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>w)</td>
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<td>x)</td>
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Need Extra Practice?  Card Practice - Find a partner and ask your instructor for a deck of cards.

- Take out all the jacks, queens and kings. You will only need the aces to tens.
- Choose a times table to practice.

- **Example:** to practice the 5 times table
- Choose a single 5 card and place it face up.
- Shuffle the remainder of the cards.
- From the shuffled cards, place one card face up next to the five.
- Multiply. Have your partner check your answer.
- If the answer is correct, leave it on the pile.
- If the answer is incorrect, place the card in front of you.
- Keep turning cards over until there are no cards left.
- Reshuffle any cards in front of you.
- Place a card on the pile and multiply.
- When all the cards are in the pile, you are done.
- Choose a different times table to practice and start again.
Exercise Eleven  

Check out your multiplication facts by doing this exercise as quickly as possible. Find the product. This exercise includes the zero to six times tables. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise. Then, make a list of any multiplication facts you do not know or which are slow – practice them.

a)  6  
    x 3

b)  5  
    x 7

c)  0  
    x 2

d)  6  
    x 4

e)  1  
    x 5

f)  2  
    x 3

g)  3  
    x 3

h)  4  
    x 2

i)  2  
    x 2

j)  6  
    x 7

k)  5  
    x 8

l)  4  
    x 9

m)  5  
    x 1

n)  2  
    x 4

o)  3  
    x 10

p)  2  
    x 5

q)  1  
    x 3

r)  3  
    x 5

s)  4  
    x 6

t)  6  
    x 7

u)  6  
    x 5

v)  3  
    x 4

w)  5  
    x 0

x)  4  
    x 10
Exercise Twelve

Check out your multiplication facts by doing this exercise as quickly as possible. Find the product. This exercise includes the zero to six times tables. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise. Then, make a list of any multiplication facts you do not know or which are slow – practice them.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{a)} & \quad 3 & \times 8 & \quad 24 & \times 6 & \quad 3 & \times 6 \\
\text{b)} & \quad 1 & \times 6 & \quad 24 & \times 7 & \quad 3 & \times 6 \\
\text{c)} & \quad 4 & \times 4 & \quad 24 & \times 2 & \quad 3 & \times 1 \\
\text{d)} & \quad 3 & \times 4 & \quad 24 & \times 5 & \quad 3 & \times 5 \\
\end{align*}
\]
Answers to Exercise Twelve

a) 24  b) 6  c) 28  d) 18  e) 16  f) 12  g) 3  
h) 25  i) 32  j) 1  k) 15  l) 27  m) 14  n) 0  
o) 12  p) 30  q) 8  r) 0  s) 45  t) 7  u) 20  
v) 16  w) 18  x) 50  y) 0  z) 48  aa) 10  bb) 20  
cc) 4  dd) 20  ee) 6  ff) 2
Exercise Thirteen

Check out your multiplication facts by doing this exercise as quickly as possible. Find the product. This exercise includes the zero to six times tables. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise. Then, make a list of any multiplication facts you do not know or which are slow – practice them.

a) 1  b) 6  c) 4  d) 3
   x 1  x 10  x 1  x 0

e) 5  f) 4  g) 2  h) 1
   x 7  x 10  x 1  x 7

i) 0  j) 6  k) 1  l) 0
   x 6  x 4  x 2  x 10

m) 1  n) 5  o) 6  p) 4
   x 3  x 8  x 7  x 5

q) 6  r) 3  s) 5  t) 1
   x 5  x 10  x 0  x 10

u) 5  v) 6  w) 4  x) 4
   x 6  x 3  x 7  x 8
\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
& y) & 6 & z) & 5 & aa) & 3 & \text{bb)} & 6 \\
& x 6 & & x 5 & & x 9 & & x 8 & \\
& \text{cc)} & 6 & \text{dd)} & 4 & \text{ee)} & 3 & \text{ff)} & 2 \\
& x 2 & & x 6 & & x 7 & & x 9 & \\
\end{array}
\]

*Answers to Exercise Thirteen*

a) 1  b) 60  c) 4  d) 0  e) 35  f) 40  g) 2  

h) 7  i) 0  j) 24  k) 2  l) 0  m) 3  n) 40  

o) 42  p) 20  q) 30  r) 30  s) 0  t) 10  u) 30  

v) 18  w) 28  x) 32  y) 36  z) 25  aa) 27  bb) 48  

cc) 12  dd) 24  ee) 21  ff) 18
Study the seven times table below.

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>7 x 0 = 0</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7 x 1 = 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>7 x 2 = 14</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>7 x 3 = 21</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>7 x 4 = 28</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>7 x 5 = 35</td>
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<td>7 x 7 = 49</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>7 x 8 = 56</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>7 x 9 = 63</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>7 x 10 = 70</td>
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Study the eight times table below.

<table>
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<th>8 x 0</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 x 1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 x 2</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 x 3</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td>8 x 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 x 5</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 x 6</td>
<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 x 7</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 x 8</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 x 9</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 x 10</td>
<td>80</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The nines times table is special. The digits of every product add up to nine. Also the first digit in the product is one less than the number you are multiplying.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9 x 0 = 0</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 x 1 = 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 x 2 = 18</td>
<td>18 » 1 + 8 = 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 x 3 = 27</td>
<td>27 » 2 + 7 = 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 x 4 = 36</td>
<td>36 » 3 + 6 = 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 x 5 = 45</td>
<td>45 » 4 + 5 = 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 x 6 = 54</td>
<td>54 » 5 + 4 = 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 x 7 = 63</td>
<td>63 » 6 + 3 = 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 x 8 = 72</td>
<td>72 » 7 + 2 = 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 x 9 = 81</td>
<td>81 » 8 + 1 = 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 x 10 = 90</td>
<td>90 » 9 + 0 = 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise Fourteen

Check out your **multiplication facts** by doing this exercise as quickly as possible. Find the product. This exercise includes the seven to nine times tables. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise. Then, make a list of any multiplication facts you do not know or which are slow – practice them.

a) 7 \times 4  
b) 8 \times 3  
c) 9 \times 0  
d) 7 \times 2  

e) 9 \times 6  
f) 7 \times 0  
g) 8 \times 8  
h) 9 \times 1  

i) 8 \times 6  
j) 9 \times 2  
k) 7 \times 9  
l) 8 \times 0  

m) 9 \times 4  
n) 7 \times 7  
o) 8 \times 1  
p) 9 \times 10  

q) 7 \times 5  
r) 8 \times 4  
s) 9 \times 3  
t) 7 \times 10  

u) 8 \times 8  
v) 9 \times 5  
w) 7 \times 1  
x) 8 \times 2
Fundamental Mathematics

Answers to Exercise Fourteen

<table>
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<th>c) 0</th>
<th>d) 14</th>
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<td>p) 90</td>
<td>q) 35</td>
<td>r) 32</td>
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<td>v) 45</td>
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<td>x) 16</td>
<td>y) 21</td>
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Exercise Fifteen

Check out your multiplication facts by doing this exercise as quickly as possible. Find the product. This exercise includes the seven to nine times tables. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise. Then, make a list of any multiplication facts you do not know or which are slow – practice them.

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Fundamental Mathematics 331
Answers to Exercise Fifteen

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Exercise Sixteen

Check out your multiplication facts by doing this exercise as quickly as possible. Find the product. This exercise includes the seven to nine times tables. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise. Then, make a list of any multiplication facts you do not know or which are slow – practice them.

a) \[9 \times 0\]
b) \[8 \times 7\]
c) \[7 \times 5\]
d) \[9 \times 5\]

e) \[7 \times 6\]
f) \[9 \times 8\]
g) \[8 \times 5\]
h) \[7 \times 8\]

i) \[9 \times 8\]

j) \[8 \times 10\]
k) \[7 \times 4\]
l) \[9 \times 10\]

m) \[8 \times 6\]

n) \[7 \times 7\]
o) \[9 \times 3\]
p) \[8 \times 9\]

q) \[9 \times 4\]

r) \[8 \times 3\]
s) \[7 \times 3\]
t) \[9 \times 8\]

u) \[8 \times 8\]

v) \[9 \times 9\]
w) \[7 \times 2\]
x) \[8 \times 2\]
Answers to Exercise Sixteen

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Need Extra Practice?  Domino Practice - Find a partner and ask your instructor for double twelves dominoes.

- Use only the following dominoes:
  1-0 to 0-10
  1-2 to 1-10
  2-2 to 2-10
  3-3 to 3-10
  4-4 to 4-10
  5-5 to 5-10
  6-6 to 6-10
  7-7 to 7-10
  8-8 to 8-10
  9-9 to 9-10
  10-10
- Turn over the dominoes
- Flip a domino and multiply the two numbers

Example:

This would be 2 x 6
- If you answer correctly, keep the domino
Need Extra Practice?

- If you answer incorrectly, flip the domino over
- **Card Practice** - Find a partner and ask your instructor for a deck of cards.
- Take out all the jacks, queens and kings. You will only need the aces to tens.
- Choose a times table to practice.
- **Example:** to practice the 8 times table
  - Choose a single 8 card and place it face up.
  - Shuffle the remainder of the cards.
  - From the shuffled cards, place one card face up next to the five.
  - Multiply. Have your partner check your answer.
  - If the answer is correct, leave it on the pile.
  - If the answer is incorrect, place the card in front of you.
  - Keep turning cards over until there are no cards left.
  - Reshuffle any cards in front of you.
  - Place a card on the pile and multiply.
  - When all the cards are in the pile, you are done.
  - Choose a different times table to practice and start again.
Exercise Seventeen

Check out your multiplication facts by doing this exercise as quickly as possible. Find the product. This exercise includes the zero to nine times tables. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise. Then, make a list of any multiplication facts you do not know or which are slow – practice them.

a) \(3 \times 1\) b) \(5 \times 2\) c) \(0 \times 9\) d) \(4 \times 8\)

\[\begin{align*}
a) &\quad 3 & b) &\quad 5 & c) &\quad 0 & d) &\quad 4 \\
&\times 1 & &\times 2 & &\times 9 & &\times 8 \\
\end{align*}\]

e) \(6 \times 5\) f) \(1 \times 3\) g) \(7 \times 6\) h) \(1 \times 4\)

\[\begin{align*}
e) &\quad 6 & f) &\quad 1 & g) &\quad 7 & h) &\quad 1 \\
&\times 5 & &\times 3 & &\times 6 & &\times 4 \\
\end{align*}\]

i) \(8 \times 7\) j) \(9 \times 0\) k) \(3 \times 6\) l) \(5 \times 7\)

\[\begin{align*}
i) &\quad 8 & j) &\quad 9 & k) &\quad 3 & l) &\quad 5 \\
&\times 7 & &\times 0 & &\times 6 & &\times 7 \\
\end{align*}\]

m) \(1 \times 9\) n) \(8 \times 3\) o) \(2 \times 5\) p) \(0 \times 1\)

\[\begin{align*}
m) &\quad 1 & n) &\quad 8 & o) &\quad 2 & p) &\quad 0 \\
&\times 9 & &\times 3 & &\times 5 & &\times 1 \\
\end{align*}\]

q) \(7 \times 0\) r) \(4 \times 2\) s) \(6 \times 8\) t) \(9 \times 4\)

\[\begin{align*}
q) &\quad 7 & r) &\quad 4 & s) &\quad 6 & t) &\quad 9 \\
&\times 0 & &\times 2 & &\times 8 & &\times 4 \\
\end{align*}\]

u) \(4 \times 5\) v) \(6 \times 2\) w) \(7 \times 1\) x) \(5 \times 8\)

\[\begin{align*}
u) &\quad 4 & v) &\quad 6 & w) &\quad 7 & x) &\quad 5 \\
&\times 5 & &\times 2 & &\times 1 & &\times 8 \\
\end{align*}\]
Answers to Exercise Seventeen

a) 3 b) 10 c) 0 d) 32 e) 30 f) 3 g) 42
h) 4 i) 56 j) 0 k) 18 l) 35 m) 9 n) 24
o) 10 p) 0 q) 0 r) 8 s) 48 t) 36 u) 20
v) 12 w) 7 x) 40 y) 27 z) 63 aa) 3 bb) 0
c) 0 dd) 12 ee) 21 ff) 25 gg) 6 hh) 21 ii) 8
jj) 72 ll) 18 ll) 6 mm) 0 nn) 0

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
y) & 3 & z) & 9 & \text{aa)} & 1 \\
x \times 9 & x \times 7 & x \times 3 & x \times 4 \\
xx \times 2 & xx \times 2 & xx \times 2 & xx \times 2 & xx \times 2 & xx \times 2 \\
cc) & 8 & dd) & 2 & ee) & 7 \\
x \times 0 & x \times 6 & x \times 3 & x \times 5 \\
gg) & 6 & hh) & 3 & ii) & 2 \\
x \times 1 & x \times 7 & x \times 4 & x \times 9 \\
kk) & 9 & ll) & 1 & mm) & 4 \\
x \times 2 & x \times 6 & x \times 0 & x \times 8 \\

\end{array}
\]
Exercise Eighteen

Check out your multiplication facts by doing this exercise as quickly as possible. Find the product. This exercise includes the zero to nine times tables. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise. Then, make a list of any multiplication facts you do not know or which are slow – practice them.

a) 5  b) 6  c) 1  d) 2
   x 9  x 3  x 8  x 2

e) 4  f) 0  g) 7  h) 9
   x 7  x 5  x 4  x 6

i) 8  j) 3  k) 4  l) 7
   x 1  x 0  x 4  x 8

m) 9  n) 5  o) 0  p) 6
   x 5  x 3  x 9  x 0

q) 3  r) 1  s) 8  t) 2
   x 2  x 1  x 6  x 7

u) 2  v) 5  w) 9  x) 7
   x 9  x 1  x 3  x 5
y) $1 \times 0$  
z) $3 \times 8$  
aa) $0 \times 7$  
bb) $6 \times 4$

c) $8 \times 2$  
dd) $4 \times 6$  
ee) $8 \times 5$  
ff) $5 \times 6$

gg) $3 \times 4$  
hh) $2 \times 8$  
ii) $0 \times 3$  
jj) $6 \times 7$

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<td>ll) 36</td>
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<tr>
<td>mm) 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nn) 14</td>
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Exercise Nineteen

Check out your multiplication facts by doing this exercise as quickly as possible. Find the product. This exercise includes the zero to nine times tables. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise. Then, make a list of any multiplication facts you do not know or which are slow – practice them.

a) 1 x 2  b) 3 x 3  c) 6 x 6  d) 5 x 4

e) 7 x 7  f) 8 x 8  g) 2 x 0  h) 4 x 1

i) 0 x 5  j) 9 x 6  k) 4 x 3  l) 9 x 9

m) 1 x 7  n) 6 x 9  o) 3 x 5  p) 0 x 6

q) 4 x 2  r) 2 x 1  s) 1 x 5  t) 7 x 9

u) 8 x 4  v) 0 x 2  w) 5 x 1  x) 9 x 8
Exercise Twenty

Check out your multiplication facts by doing this exercise as quickly as possible. Find the product. This exercise includes the zero to nine times tables. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise. Then, make a list of any multiplication facts you do not know or which are slow – practice them.

\[
\begin{align*}
  \text{a) } & \quad 5 \times 4 \\
  \text{b) } & \quad 7 \times 3 \\
  \text{c) } & \quad 6 \times 5 \\
  \text{d) } & \quad 9 \times 7 \\
  \text{e) } & \quad 6 \times 3 \\
  \text{f) } & \quad 7 \times 6 \\
  \text{g) } & \quad 2 \times 1 \\
  \text{h) } & \quad 4 \times 3
\end{align*}
\]
Answers to Exercise Twenty

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<td>ee)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ff)</td>
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</table>

i) 9  j) 3  k) 7  l) 9
m) 4  n) 6  o) 9  p) 5
q) 9  r) 8  s) 7  t) 6
u) 7  v) 5  w) 8  x) 9
y) 8  z) 7  aa) 8  bb) 2
c) 4  dd) 5  ee) 1  ff) 0

Make a list of any errors that you have made and of the facts that you had to really think about.

As you know, it is very important to memorize the times tables. Use the times table chart on the next page until you have all the multiplication facts memorized. It is better to look up the right answer than use the wrong product. Finding the right product and saying the facts to yourself will help you learn.
Times Table Chart

Let’s say you do not know the product of $8 \times 9$.

- Find the first factor (8) in the column at the left.
- Find the second factor (9) in the top row.
- Go across the row from the 8 and straight down the column from the 9.
- The lines meet at the product which is 72 … Try it! Now try finding the products of some other multiplication facts.

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Times Tables are very difficult to memorize. Here’s a technique that may help you to learn them.
An instructor used this technique to teach his students the times tables. It does require you to do some work and will take some time. But, if you are willing, you will learn them. Here’s how it works.

Most people can only memorize three things; as soon as they try to memorize a fourth thing, they lose one of the first three. So, instead of trying to memorize the complete times table (which is 121 things), just do three.

Start with these three.

\[
\begin{align*}
9 \times 9 &= 81 \\
8 \times 8 &= 64 \\
8 \times 9 &= 72
\end{align*}
\]

If you know any of these already, for example, you automatically know that \(9 \times 9 = 81\), choose another one, like \(7 \times 7 = 49\).

Write these three on small cards or pieces of paper in three different ways:

\[
\begin{align*}
9 \times 9 &= 81 & 9 \times 9 &= \_\_\_ & 9 \times \_\_\_ &= 81 \\
8 \times 8 &= 64 & 8 \times 8 &= \_\_\_ & 8 \times \_\_\_ &= 64 \\
8 \times 9 &= 72 & 8 \times 9 &= \_\_\_ & 8 \times \_\_\_ &= 72
\end{align*}
\]

**Note:** \(8 \times 9 = 72\) and \(9 \times 8 = 72\). Both are the same, so when you learn \(8 \times 9\) you will also know \(9 \times 8\). You will have learned part of the 8 times table and part of the 9 times table.

Do a number of these and stick them up around your house – over the kitchen sink, on your bathroom mirror, on your closet door, etc. Then, every time you see one of these, run through it in your mind. It only takes about 5 seconds each time. After about a week or two, you will have learned these three. If anyone were to ask you what \(9 \times 9\) was, you would automatically know that it is 81. You wouldn’t have to figure it out; you would know it. And, once you know it, you will never forget it.

Once you have master these three, do three more, like \(7 \times 7 = 49, 7 \times 8 = 56, 7 \times 9 = 63\). Again, make up small cards and put them all over your house. In another week or so, you will have learned these and can do another three.

If you are willing to do the work, you will learn your times tables. And, once you learn them, you will never forget them. That will make your work in mathematics much easier, and maybe even more fun. Try it! It does work.
Multiplying Across

So far you have only been multiplying numbers when they are up and down or vertical.

Example: \[
\begin{array}{c}
20 \\
\end{array}
\]

Another way to multiply numbers is across or horizontally.

Example: \[4 \times 5 = 20\]

In math, sometimes you will need to work from left to right.

Exercise One

Practice multiplying across or horizontally. Find the product. This exercise includes the zero to nine times tables. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise. Then, make a list of any multiplication facts you do not know or which are slow – practice them.

a) \[2 \times 6 = \]
b) \[5 \times 4 = \]
c) \[7 \times 3 = \]
d) \[3 \times 6 = \]
e) \[8 \times 5 = \]
f) \[4 \times 7 = \]
g) \[9 \times 2 = \]
h) \[6 \times 5 = \]
i) \[5 \times 3 = \]
j) \[3 \times 8 = \]
k) \[7 \times 7 = \]
l) \[2 \times 9 = \]
m) \[4 \times 6 = \]
n) \[6 \times 9 = \]
Exercise Two

Practice multiplying across or horizontally. Find the product. This exercise includes the zero to nine times tables. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise. Then, make a list of any multiplication facts you do not know or which are slow – practice them.

a) \(2 \times 7 = \) 

b) \(5 \times 8 = \)

c) \(7 \times 9 = \) 

d) \(8 \times 4 = \)

e) \(4 \times 5 = \) 

f) \(6 \times 8 = \)

g) \(8 \times 7 = \) 

h) \(9 \times 3 = \)

i) \(5 \times 6 = \) 

j) \(3 \times 7 = \)
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**Answers to Exercise Two**

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</table>
Topic A: Self-Test

A. Find the products. Be sure to check your answers. 16 marks

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{a)} & \quad 3 \times 3 & \text{b)} & \quad 4 \times 9 & \text{c)} & \quad 6 \times 4 & \text{d)} & \quad 7 \times 8 \\
\text{e)} & \quad 8 \times 3 & \text{f)} & \quad 9 \times 5 & \text{g)} & \quad 3 \times 9 & \text{h)} & \quad 6 \times 9 \\
\text{i)} & \quad 7 \times 7 & \text{j)} & \quad 4 \times 8 & \text{k)} & \quad 8 \times 9 & \text{l)} & \quad 2 \times 5 \\
\text{m)} & \quad 3 \times 7 & \text{n)} & \quad 4 \times 6 & \text{o)} & \quad 5 \times 9 & \text{p)} & \quad 6 \times 7
\end{align*}
\]

B. Find the products. Be sure to check your answers. 4 marks

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{a)} & \quad 7 \times 5 = & \text{b)} & \quad 8 \times 6 = \\
\text{c)} & \quad 9 \times 8 = & \text{d)} & \quad 7 \times 4 =
\end{align*}
\]
# Answers to Topic A Self-Test

## A.

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## B.

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<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>b)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>c)</td>
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</table>
Topic B: Multiplying by 10, 100, and 1 000

When multiplying by 10, 100, 1 000, 10 000, etc., place as many zeros to the right of the number as there are zeros in the 10, 100, 1 000, etc..

To multiply by 10 put one zero after the number.
To multiply by 100 put two zeros after the number.
To multiply by 1 000 put three zeros after the number.

Example: 4 x 100 =

100 has two zeroes. Put two zeroes after the number.

4 x 100 = 400

Exercise One

Find the products. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 10 x 2 = b) 9 x 100 =

c) 100 x 3 = d) 1 x 1 000 =

e) 6 x 100 = f) 10 x 7 =

g) 100 x 10 = h) 2 x 10 =

i) 5 x 10 = j) 1 000 x 1 =

k) 0 x 10 = l) 1 000 x 9 =

m) 4 x 1 000 = n) 10 x 0 =
Exercise Two

Find the products. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 100 x 9 =

b) 10 x 1 000 =

c) 10 x 9 =

d) 1 000 x 8 =

e) 6 x 10 =

f) 100 x 0 =

g) 3 x 100 =

h) 10 x 1 =

Answers to Exercise One

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a)</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>b)</th>
<th>900</th>
<th>c)</th>
<th>300</th>
<th>d)</th>
<th>1 000</th>
<th>e)</th>
<th>600</th>
<th>f)</th>
<th>70</th>
<th>g)</th>
<th>1 000</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>h)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>i)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>j)</td>
<td>1 000</td>
<td>k)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>l)</td>
<td>9 000</td>
<td>m)</td>
<td>4 000</td>
<td>n)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o)</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>p)</td>
<td>3 000</td>
<td>q)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>r)</td>
<td>7 000</td>
<td>s)</td>
<td>6 000</td>
<td>t)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>u)</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>w)</td>
<td>3 000</td>
<td>x)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
i) \[ 100 \times 1 = \]  
 j) \[ 5 \times 1000 = \]  
 k) \[ 8 \times 100 = \]  
 l) \[ 1000 \times 4 = \]  
 m) \[ 9 \times 10 = \]  
 n) \[ 10 \times 100 = \]  
 o) \[ 10 \times 6 = \]  
 p) \[ 5 \times 100 = \]  
 q) \[ 1 \times 10 = \]  
 r) \[ 9 \times 1000 = \]  
 s) \[ 100 \times 6 = \]  
 t) \[ 10 \times 8 = \]  
 u) \[ 3 \times 10 = \]  
 v) \[ 1000 \times 0 = \]  
 w) \[ 2 \times 1000 = \]  
 x) \[ 1000 \times 7 = \]  

Answers to Exercise Two  

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<td>h)</td>
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<td>v)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>w)</td>
<td>2 000</td>
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<td>7 000</td>
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Exercise Three  
Find the products. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.  

a) \[ 8 \times 1000 = \]  
 b) \[ 100 \times 7 = \]  

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</table>
| c) | 4 \times 10 = \]  
 d) \[ 1000 \times 2 = \]  
 e) \[ 10 \times 3 = \]  
 f) \[ 7 \times 100 = \]  

Fundamental Mathematics 353
g) 0 \times 1000 = 

h) 100 \times 2 =

i) 10 \times 10 = 

j) 1000 \times 5 =

k) 0 \times 100 = 

l) 10 \times 4 =

m) 2 \times 100 = 

n) 6 \times 1000 =

o) 100 \times 5 = 

p) 1000 \times 10 =

q) 7 \times 10 = 

r) 100 \times 10 =

s) 4 \times 100 = 

t) 3 \times 1000 =

u) 9 \times 10 = 

v) 10 \times 10 =

w) 10 \times 7 = 

x) 1000 \times 5 =

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Answers to Exercise Three

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<td>70</td>
<td>5000</td>
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<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Find the products. Be sure to check your answers.</td>
<td>6 marks</td>
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<td>a)</td>
<td>3 x 10 =</td>
<td>b) 6 x 100 =</td>
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<td>c)</td>
<td>8 x 1 000 =</td>
<td>d) 7 x 1 000 =</td>
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<td>e)</td>
<td>4 x 100 =</td>
<td>f) 5 x 10 =</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>B.</th>
<th>Find the products. Be sure to check your answers.</th>
<th>6 marks</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>10 x 10 =</td>
<td>b) 1 000 x 9 =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>100 x 10 =</td>
<td>d) 100 x 2 =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e)</td>
<td>10 x 0 =</td>
<td>f) 1 000 x 4 =</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>C.</th>
<th>Find the products. Be sure to check your answers.</th>
<th>6 marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>10 x 6 =</td>
<td>b) 1 000 x 7 =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>100 x 4 =</td>
<td>d) 5 x 1 000 =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e)</td>
<td>8 x 10 =</td>
<td>f) 10 x 100 =</td>
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### Answers to Topic B Self-Test

**A.**

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<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>b) 600</td>
<td>c) 8 000</td>
<td>d) 7 000</td>
<td>e) 400</td>
<td>f) 50</td>
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**B.**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>b) 9 000</td>
<td>c) 1 000</td>
<td>d) 200</td>
<td>e) 0</td>
<td>f) 4 000</td>
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</table>

**C.**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>b) 7 000</td>
<td>c) 400</td>
<td>d) 5 000</td>
<td>e) 80</td>
<td>f) 1 000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Learning multiplication facts is very important. Once you know them all, you can use them to solve word problems.

Words such as **product**, **altogether** and **in all** tell you may need to multiply the numbers. Look for these words when reading word problems and underline them before trying to solve a problem. Circle the information that is given.

**Example:** Mr. Wong rides his bicycle 6 kilometres every day. How far will he ride altogether in 9 days?

Mr. Wong rides his bicycle \(\text{6 kilometres}\) every day. How far will he ride altogether in \(\text{9 days}\)?

You have circled \(\text{6 kilometres}\) and \(\text{9 days}\). This is the information you will use to find the answer.

You have underlined “How far will he ride.” These words tell you to multiply.

\[
\text{6 kilometres} \times \text{9 days} = 54
\]

Mr. Wong will ride 54 kilometres in 9 days.
Exercise One

Solve each of the following word problems. Be sure to underline the words that tell you to multiply. Circle the information that is given. Have your instructor check your underlining and circling.

a) There are 5 rows of mailboxes in an apartment building. There are 7 mailboxes in each row. How many mailboxes are there in all?

b) At the grocery store, there are 8 cans of corn in each row. There are 6 rows of corn. How many cans of corn are there altogether?

c) There are 7 days in a week. How many days are there in 4 weeks?
d) Thalia walks 6 blocks each day going to and from college. How many blocks does she walk going to and from college 5 days a week?

e) There are 8 chairs around each table in the library. There are 9 tables in the library. How many chairs are around all the tables?

f) Barindra works 7 hours each day. How many hours will he work in 6 days?
g) Milton bought 5 cases of pop. Each case had 8 cans. How many cans of pop did Milton have?

h) There are 8 hotdogs in a package. How many hotdogs are there in 7 packages?

i) Solita placed 7 cupcakes on a plate. She filled 3 plates. How many cupcakes were there altogether?

**Answers to Exercise One**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>35 mailboxes</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>48 cans</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>72 chairs</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>42 hours</td>
<td>g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>21 cupcakes</td>
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Area

Area means **the surface that is inside a shape**. The units of measure of area are always **square units** (meaning having both length and width).

**Rectangle**

To find the area of a rectangle, multiply **length x width**.

**Example A:**

To find the area of the rectangle multiply **length x width**.
Area = length x width
Area = 8 metres x 3 metres
Area = 24 square metres
Example B: 4 centimetres

To find the area of the rectangle multiply length x width.
Area = length x width
Area = 4 centimetres x 7 centimetres
Area = 28 square centimetres

Square

To find the area of a square multiply side x side.

Example C: 9 metres

To find the area of the square multiply side x side.
Area = side x side
Area = 9 metres x 9 metres
Area = 81 square metres
Exercise Two

Find the area of each shape. Be sure to include the units of measure in your answer. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 1 metre

Door

b) 3 metres

Window
A floor is 8 metres long and 4 metres wide. What is the area of the floor? (Hint: Draw a picture.)

Answers to Exercise Two

a) 2 square metres  
b) 3 square metres  
c) 100 square centimetres  
d) 32 square metres
A. Solve each of the following word problems.  
Be sure to include the unit of measure in your answer. (2 marks each)  
Be sure to circle information and underline what is being asked.

8 marks

a) Diego puts 6 apples into each bag. How many apples are there in 4 bags?

b) Alain wants to walk up 6 flights of stairs. There are 10 steps in each flight. How many steps will he have to walk up altogether?

c) In the metric system, 10 millimetres equals 1 centimetre. How many millimetres are there in 100 centimetres? (Hint: Multiply the number of centimeters by 10.)
d) Find the area of the picture

Answers to Topic C Self-Test
a) 24 apples  b) 60 steps  c) 1 000 millimetres  d) 15 square metres
Unit 4 Review - Multiplication

You will now practice all the skills you learned in Unit 4. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the review.

P. Find the products.

a) 0 \times 7 

b) 4 \times 9 

c) 3 \times 5 

d) 2 \times 3 

e) 3 \times 8 

f) 6 \times 6 

g) 7 \times 4 

h) 8 \times 8 

i) 9 \times 6 

j) 6 \times 5 

k) 5 \times 9 

l) 9 \times 9 

m) 3 \times 6 

n) 4 \times 8 

o) 8 \times 6 

p) 7 \times 8
Q. Multiply across or horizontally.

a) $7 \times 7 = \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ b) \ 9 \times 7 =$

c) $2 \times 9 = \ \ \ d) \ 4 \times 4 =$

e) $3 \times 4 =$ \ \ \ f) $5 \times 7 =$

g) $8 \times 5 =$ \ \ \ h) $6 \times 4 =$

R. Find the products.

a) $10 \times 4 =$ \ \ \ b) $7 \times 100 =$

c) $100 \times 5 =$ \ \ \ d) $1 \times 10 =$

e) $1000 \times 8 =$ \ \ \ f) $10 \times 9 =$

g) $100 \times 8 =$ \ \ \ h) $7 \times 1000 =$

i) $1000 \times 2 =$ \ \ \ j) $6 \times 10 =$

k) $9 \times 100 =$ \ \ \ l) $4 \times 1000 =$
S. Word Problems.

a) During a fishing derby, 8 people caught 7 fish each. How many fish were caught in all?

b) Manuel was told to make 10 rows of 6 cans each. How many cans were there in all?

c) For graduation, there were 10 rows of 100 chairs each. How many chairs were there altogether?
d) In the cafeteria, there are 9 tables with 8 chairs at each table. How many chairs are there in all?

e) Find the area of the rug. Remember to include the units of measure.

9 metres

7 metres

f) Find the area of the photograph.

7 centimetres

10 centimetres
### Answers to Unit 4 Review

#### A.

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#### B.

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#### C.

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#### D.

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<tr>
<td>a)</td>
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<td>1 000 chairs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>72 chairs</td>
<td>e)</td>
<td>63 square metres</td>
<td>f)</td>
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Unit 5
Making Change, Time & Perimeter
topic a: counting to make change

practice your counting by filling in the counting chart. have your instructor check your chart when you are done.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use your counting chart and start at 0. Count five and write down that number.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
0 & 5 & 10 \\
\end{array}
\]

If you had a pile of nickels or five dollar bills and wanted to know how much money you have, you would count by 5’s.

Use your counting chart and starting at 0. Count ten and write down that number.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
0 & 10 & 20 \\
\end{array}
\]

If you had a pile of dimes or ten dollar bills and wanted to know how much money you have, you would count by 10’s.

Use your counting chart and starting at 0. Count twenty-five and write down that number.

\[
\begin{array}{cc}
0 & 25 \\
\end{array}
\]

If you had a pile of quarters and wanted to know how much money you have, you would count by 25’s.
**Exercise One**

Write the missing numerals. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) Count by 5’s.

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) Count by 5’s.

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>95</td>
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</table>

c) Count by 5’s.

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
d) Count by 10’s.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>70</th>
<th>90</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

e) Count by 10’s.

| 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 |

f) Count by 10’s.

| 0 |    |    |    |    |    |

| 0 | 25 | 75 |

| 0 | 50 | 100 |
i) Count by 25’s.

```
0
```
### Answers to Exercise One

**a)**

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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**d)**

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**e)**

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**f)**

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<th>40</th>
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<th>60</th>
<th>70</th>
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<th>90</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
g) 

| 0 | 25 | 50 | 75 | 100 |

h) 

| 0 | 25 | 50 | 75 | 100 |

i) 

| 0 | 25 | 50 | 75 | 100 |

Note: There is no self-test for this topic.
**Topic B: Making Change**

When you make change, your first goal is to get a number that ends in 0 or 5. So for example, if you bought something for 53¢, the first thing to do would be to get to 55¢. Check out example A below.

**Example A:** 53¢ to 55¢

To get from 53¢ to 55¢, you would need 2 pennies.

**Example B:** 20¢ to 25¢

To get from 20¢ to 25¢, you would need 1 nickel.

**Example C:** 50¢ to 75¢

To get from 50¢ to 75¢, you would need 1 quarter.

**Exercise One**

Circle the number of coins you would need to get from the first number to the second number. Make sure to use the least number of coins you can. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 32¢ to 35¢
b) 48¢ to 50¢

c) 16¢ to 20¢

d) 67¢ to 70¢

e) 10¢ to 15¢
f) 35¢ to 40¢

![Images of Canadian coins representing 35¢ to 40¢]

g) 55¢ to 60¢

![Images of Canadian coins representing 55¢ to 60¢]

h) 85¢ to 90¢

![Images of Canadian coins representing 85¢ to 90¢]
i) 60¢ to 70¢

j) 80¢ to 90¢

k) 30¢ to 40¢
l) 15¢ to 25¢

m) 25¢ to 50¢

n) 50¢ to 75¢
o) 75¢ to $1.00

p) 45¢ to 50¢

q) 21¢ to 25¢
r) 55¢ to 65¢

s) 45¢ to 50¢

t) 40¢ to 50¢
u) 70¢ to 80¢

Answers to Exercise One

a) 3 pennies  
b) 2 pennies  
c) 4 pennies  
d) 3 pennies  
e) 1 nickel  
f) 1 nickel  
g) 1 nickel  
h) 1 nickel  
i) 1 dime  
j) 1 dime  
k) 1 dime  
l) 1 dime  
m) 1 quarter  
n) 1 quarter  
o) 1 quarter  
p) 1 nickel  
q) 4 pennies  
r) 1 dime  
s) 1 nickel  
t) 1 dime  
u) 1 dime
Exercise Two

State the number and kind of coins you would need to get from the first number to the second number. Make sure you use the least number of coins as possible. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

Example: 56¢ to 60¢

4 pennies to get to 60¢

a) 27¢ to 30¢

b) 35¢ to 45¢

c) 90¢ to 95¢

d) 25¢ to 50¢
e) 54¢ to 55¢

f) 25¢ to 50¢

g) 65¢ to 75¢

h) 40¢ to 45¢

i) 75¢ to $1.00
j) 41¢ to 45¢

k) 5¢ to 15¢

l) 55¢ to 65¢

m) 20¢ to 25¢

n) 50¢ to 75¢

o) 88¢ to 90¢
p) 25¢ to 75¢

q) 85¢ to 95¢

r) 50¢ to $1.00

s) 95¢ to $1.00

t) 77¢ to 80¢

u) 45¢ to 50¢
### Answers to Exercise Two

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
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</tr>
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<td>b)</td>
<td>1 dime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>1 nickel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>1 quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e)</td>
<td>1 penny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f)</td>
<td>1 quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g)</td>
<td>1 dime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h)</td>
<td>1 nickel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i)</td>
<td>1 quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j)</td>
<td>4 pennies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k)</td>
<td>1 dime</td>
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<tr>
<td>l)</td>
<td>1 dime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m)</td>
<td>1 nickel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n)</td>
<td>1 quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o)</td>
<td>2 pennies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p)</td>
<td>2 quarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q)</td>
<td>1 dime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r)</td>
<td>2 quarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s)</td>
<td>1 nickel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t)</td>
<td>3 pennies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u)</td>
<td>1 nickel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example A: 28¢ to 50¢**

You would need 2 pennies to get to 30¢.
Then you would need 2 dimes to get to 50¢.

**Example B: 36¢ to 50¢**

You would need 4 pennies to get to 40¢.
Then you would need 1 dime to get to 50¢.

**Example C: 60¢ to 75¢**

You would need 1 nickel to get to 65¢.
Then you would need 1 dime to get to 75¢.

**OR**

You could also begin with 1 dime to get to 70¢.
Then you would need 1 nickel to get to 75¢.
**Exercise Three**

State the number and kind of coins you would need to get from the first number to the second number. Make sure you use the least number of coins as possible. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

**Example:**

67¢ to 75¢

3 pennies to get to 70¢
1 nickel to get to 75¢.

a) 26¢ to 50¢

b) 47¢ to 75¢

c) 69¢ to 75¢

d) 18¢ to 25¢
e) 34¢ to 50¢

f) 51¢ to 75¢

g) 78¢ to $1.00

h) 82¢ to $1.00

i) 93¢ to $1.00
j) 3¢ to 25¢

k) 61¢ to 75¢

l) 58¢ to 75¢

m) 22¢ to 50¢

n) 64¢ to 75¢
o) 9¢ to 25¢

p) 72¢ to $1.00

q) 43¢ to 75¢

r) 84¢ to $1.00

s) 37¢ to 50¢
t) 86¢ to $1.00

u) 11¢ to 25¢

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answers to Exercise Three</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>g) 2 pennies, 2 dimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j) 2 pennies, 2 dimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m) 3 pennies, 1 quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p) 3 pennies, 1 quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s) 3 pennies, 1 dime</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise Four

State the number and kind of coins you would need to get from the first number to the second number. Make sure you use the least number of coins as possible. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

Example:  
67¢ to 75¢

3 pennies to get to 70¢
1 nickel to get to 75¢.

a) 33¢ to 50¢

b) 6¢ to 25¢

c) 76¢ to $1.00
d) 53¢ to 75¢

e) 62¢ to 75¢

f) 17¢ to 50¢

g) 92¢ to $1.00

h) 26¢ to 50¢
i) 46¢ to $1.00

j) 73¢ to $1.00

k) 83¢ to $1.00

l) 4¢ to 25¢

m) 36¢ to 50¢
n)  98¢ to $1.00

o)  63¢ to 75¢

p)  42¢ to 50¢

q)  19¢ to 25¢

r)  23¢ to 50¢
<p>| | | | |</p>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t)</td>
<td>$0.31$ to $0.50$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u)</td>
<td>$0.89$ to $1.00$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answers to Exercise Four**

<table>
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<th>b)</th>
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<th>c)</th>
<th>4 pennies, 2 dimes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>2 pennies, 2 dimes</td>
<td>e)</td>
<td>3 pennies, 1 dime</td>
<td>f)</td>
<td>3 pennies, 1 nickel, 1 quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g)</td>
<td>3 pennies, 1 nickel</td>
<td>h)</td>
<td>4 pennies, 2 dimes</td>
<td>i)</td>
<td>4 pennies, 2 quarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j)</td>
<td>2 pennies, 1 quarter</td>
<td>k)</td>
<td>2 pennies, 1 nickel, 1 dime</td>
<td>l)</td>
<td>1 penny, 2 dimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m)</td>
<td>4 pennies, 1 dime</td>
<td>n)</td>
<td>2 pennies</td>
<td>o)</td>
<td>2 pennies, 1 dime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p)</td>
<td>3 pennies, 1 nickel</td>
<td>q)</td>
<td>1 penny, 1 nickel</td>
<td>r)</td>
<td>2 pennies, 1 quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s)</td>
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<td>t)</td>
<td>4 pennies, 1 nickel, 1 dime</td>
<td>u)</td>
<td>1 penny, 1 dime</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Exercise Five**  
State the number and kind of coins you would need to get change from $1.00. Make sure you use the least number of coins as possible. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

**Example:**  
45¢ to $1.00

1 nickel to get to 50¢
2 quarters to get to $1.00.

a) 99¢

b) 57¢

c) 38¢

d) 13¢
e) 49¢
f) 74¢
g) 81¢
h) 70¢
i) 29¢
j) 8¢
k) 66¢
l) 12¢
m) 7¢
n) 39¢
o) 52¢

p) 83¢

q) 97¢

r) 48¢

s) 61¢
Answers to Exercise Five

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<tr>
<td><strong>c</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>f</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>g</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>h</strong></td>
<td>1 nickel, 1 quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>i</strong></td>
<td>1 penny, 2 dimes, 2 quarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>j</strong></td>
<td>2 pennies, 1 nickel, 1 dime, 3 quarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>k</strong></td>
<td>4 pennies, 1 nickel, 1 quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>l</strong></td>
<td>3 pennies, 1 dime, 3 quarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>m</strong></td>
<td>3 pennies, 1 nickel, 1dime, 3 quarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>n</strong></td>
<td>1 penny, 1 dime, 2 quarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>o</strong></td>
<td>3 pennies, 2 dimes, 1 quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>p</strong></td>
<td>2 pennies, 1 nickel, 1 dime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>q</strong></td>
<td>3 pennies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>r</strong></td>
<td>2 pennies, 2 quarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>s</strong></td>
<td>4 pennies, 1 dime, 1 quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>t</strong></td>
<td>4 pennies, 2 dimes, 2 quarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>u</strong></td>
<td>4 pennies, 1 nickel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>v</strong></td>
<td>91¢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>w</strong></td>
<td>26¢</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise Six

State the number and kind of coins you would need to get change from $1.00. Make sure you use the least number of coins as possible. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 1 penny, 1 nickel and 1 quarter

2 oranges cost 69¢

b) 3 pencils cost 78¢

c) 1 roll of toilet paper costs 27¢
d) a can of sardines costs 79¢

e) 1 lemon costs 39¢

f) a bagel costs 54¢

g) a roll of paper towels costs 83¢
h) a jar of baby food costs 75¢

i) a box of kleenex costs 79¢

j) a bag of candy costs 69¢

Answers to Exercise Six

b) 3 pennies, 2 dimes  
c) 3 pennies, 2 dimes, 2 quarters  
d) 1 penny, 2 dimes  
e) 1 penny, 1 dime, 2 quarters  
f) 1 penny, 2 dimes, 1 quarter  
g) 2 pennies, 1 nickel, 1 dime  
h) 1 quarter  
i) 1 penny, 2 dimes  
j) 1 penny, 1 nickel, 1 quarter
Exercise Seven

State the number and kind of coins you would need to get change from $1.00. Make sure you use the least number of coins as possible. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) Mrs. Bakshi bought two flower pots that cost 88¢. What change will she get from $1.00?

b) Poloma bought a can of cat food for 71¢. What change will she get from $1.00?

c) Two apples cost 76¢. What change will you get from $1.00?
d) A pen costs 69¢. What change will you get from $1.00?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answers to Exercise Sven</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) 2 pennies, 1 dime</td>
<td>b)  4 pennies, 1 quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) 4 pennies, 2 dimes</td>
<td>d)  1 penny, 1 nickel, 1 quarter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. Circle the number of coins needed to get from the first number to the second number. Use the least number of coins. 4 marks

a) 76¢ to 80¢

b) 20¢ to 25¢

c) 40¢ to 50¢
d) 50¢ to 75¢

B. State the number and kind of coin needed to get from the first number to the second number. 4 marks

a) 48¢ to 50¢

b) 70¢ to 75¢

c) 90¢ to $1.00

d) 25¢ to 50¢
C. State the number and kind of coins you would need to get from the first number to the second number. Make sure you use the least number of coins as possible. 4 marks

a) 37¢ to 50¢

b) 16¢ to 50¢

c) 52¢ to 75¢

d) 81¢ to $1.00

D. State the number and kind of coins you would need to get change from $1.00. Make sure you use the least number of coins as possible. 9 marks

a) 23¢
b) 41¢

c) 68¢

d) 72¢

e) a plastic beach shovel costs 89¢

f) 2 plums cost 68¢

g) a head of lettuce cost 59¢
h) Mr. Smith bought one can of frozen juice for 67¢. What change will get from $1.00?

i) Mrs. Nishi bought a can of pineapple for 83¢. How much change will she get back from $1.00?

---

**Answers to Topic B Self-Test**

**A.**

- a) 4 pennies
- b) 1 nickel
- c) 1 dime
- d) 1 quarter

**B.**

- a) 2 pennies
- b) 1 nickel
- c) 1 dime
- d) 1 quarter

**C.**

- a) 3 pennies, 1 dime
- b) 4 pennies, 1 nickel, 1 quarter
- c) 3 pennies, 2 dimes
- d) 4 pennies, 1 dime

**D.**

- a) 2 pennies, 3 quarters
- b) 4 pennies, 1 nickel, 2 quarters
- c) 2 pennies, 1 nickel, 1 quarter
- d) 3 pennies, 1 quarter
- e) 1 penny, 1 dime
- f) 2 pennies, 1 nickel, 1 quarter
- g) 1 penny, 1 nickel, 1 dime, 1 quarter
- h) 3 pennies, 1 nickel, 1 quarter
- i) 2 pennies, 1 nickel, 1 dime
Topic C: Telling Time

We have always been interested in keeping track of time. Sundials were the first way used to keep track of time. The sundial had limits. It needed the sun and could not keep track of time at night. Through the centuries, many things have been used to keep track of time. In our modern society, we have used clocks. There are two types of clocks – digital and analog. Digital clocks display the time as numbers.

Analog clocks are clocks with hands. The shorter hand tells the hour and the longer hand tells the minutes. An easy way to remember the hour hand and the minutes hand is that hour is a shorter word than minute and the shorter hand tells the hour.

In an analog clock, the minute hand travels faster than the hour hand as it has to cover 60 minutes. The hour hand only needs to travel between the numerals in the same time it takes the minute hand to cover 60 minutes.

To tell what time it is, look at the shorter hand to figure out what hour it is. Next, look at the minute hand to figure out the minutes. Each numeral of the clock represents a certain number of minutes. Look at the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numeral</th>
<th>Minutes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>o’clock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise One

Write the time shown on each clock. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

Example A:

The shorter hand is closer to the 7. The longer hand is before the six. This means that the hour is 7. The longer hand is pointing to the 5. This means 25 minutes (check the chart on the page before). The time would be written as 7:25.

Example B:

Look at the shorter hand. If the longer hand is past the six, then the hour is the numeral before the one the shorter hand is pointing at. This means that the hour is 12. The longer hand is pointing at the 10. This means 50 minutes (check the chart on the page before). The time would be written as 12:50.
Answers to Exercise One

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a) 1:35</th>
<th>b) 9:15</th>
<th>c) 4:05</th>
<th>d) 12:30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e) 8:10</td>
<td>f) 5:55</td>
<td>g) 3:40</td>
<td>h) 2:50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) 1:20</td>
<td>j) 4:45</td>
<td>k) 12:25</td>
<td>l) 6:10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m) 8:50</td>
<td>n) 9:40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise Two

Write the time shown on each clock. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.
There are 60 minutes in an hour. The numbers on the clock show 5-minute intervals. You are getting good at telling time when the minute hand is stopped at one of the numbers on the clock. If the minute hand is between the numbers, look at the number before and count by ones from there.

**Example:**

The time on this clock is 3:27. The minute hand is just pass the 5 which is 25 minutes and counting from there two lines is 27 minutes.

**Exercise Three**  Write the time shown on each clock. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.
c)  

![Clock Image](c)

d)  

![Clock Image](d)

e)  

![Clock Image](e)

f)  

![Clock Image](f)

g)  

![Clock Image](g)

h)  

![Clock Image](h)
Answers to Exercise Three

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>1:11</td>
<td>b)</td>
<td>12:41</td>
<td>c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e)</td>
<td>12:57</td>
<td>f)</td>
<td>4:01</td>
<td>g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i)</td>
<td>8:43</td>
<td>j)</td>
<td>9:51</td>
<td>k)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m)</td>
<td>1:47</td>
<td>n)</td>
<td>7:33</td>
<td>o)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q)</td>
<td>4:53</td>
<td>r)</td>
<td>3:28</td>
<td>p)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise Four

Under each clock is a time on a digital clock. Put the hands on the analog clock to show the digital time. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) [Image of analog clock showing 6:45]

b) [Image of analog clock showing 9:00]

c) [Image of analog clock showing 11:35]

d) [Image of analog clock showing 7:55]
Answers to Exercise Four

a) 

b) 

c) 

d)
24-hour Clock

Your friend said she would meet you at 8:00 o’clock. Does that mean in the morning or the evening? We use a.m. and p.m. to know whether it is morning or evening.

Another way to avoid confusion is by using the 24-hour clock. Airlines, military and health care are examples of places where the 24-hour clock is used.

With the 12-hour clock, each of the hours is repeated is a day. In the 24-hour clock, each hour in a day is counted giving us 24 hours. In the 24-hour clock, 12:00 a.m. can be written as 0000 or 2400. 0000 is the start of a new day, while 2400 is the end of the day.

We write times with 4 digits. The first two digits are the hours and the next two digits are the minutes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12-hour clock</th>
<th>24-hour clock</th>
<th>12-hour clock</th>
<th>24-hour clock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12:00 a.m.</td>
<td>0000 or 2400</td>
<td>12:00 p.m.</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00 a.m.</td>
<td>0100</td>
<td>1:00 p.m.</td>
<td>1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00 a.m.</td>
<td>0200</td>
<td>2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00 a.m.</td>
<td>0300</td>
<td>3:00 p.m.</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00 a.m.</td>
<td>0400</td>
<td>4:00 p.m.</td>
<td>1600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00 a.m.</td>
<td>0500</td>
<td>5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>1700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00 a.m.</td>
<td>0600</td>
<td>6:00 p.m.</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00 a.m.</td>
<td>0700</td>
<td>7:00 p.m.</td>
<td>1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00 a.m.</td>
<td>0800</td>
<td>8:00 p.m.</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>0900</td>
<td>9:00 p.m.</td>
<td>2100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>10:00 p.m.</td>
<td>2200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 a.m.</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>11:00 p.m.</td>
<td>2300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For example, 8:20 a.m. would be 0820, while 8:20 p.m. would be 2020.
To convert 12-hour clock to 24-hour clock, add 12 to the hour for any times after 1:00 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.

**Example:** 6:30 p.m.

6:30 + 12:00 = 1830

**Example:** 10:30 p.m.

10:30 + 12:00 = 2230

When writing times in 24-hour clock, we do not use a colon.

**Exercise Five** Change each 12-hour clock time to 24-hour clock time. Watch carefully for a.m. and p.m. Remember: only times between 12:00 p.m. and 11:59 p.m. need to be changed. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 6:30 a.m. 

b) 10:45 p.m.

c) 8:10 p.m. 

d) 4:15 a.m.
e) 7:35 p.m.  

f) 9:40 a.m.  

g) 5:30 a.m.  

h) 11:50 p.m.  

i) 1:55 p.m.  

j) 2:05 a.m.  

k) 3:20 p.m.  

l) 12:25 a.m.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answers to Exercise Five</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) 0630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) 2245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) 0415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) 1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) 0940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) 0530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h) 2350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) 1355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j) 0205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k) 1520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l) 0025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise Five

Change each 12-hour clock time to 24-hour clock time. Watch carefully for a.m. and p.m. Remember: only times between 12:00 p.m. and 11:59 p.m. need to be changed. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 2:25 p.m.  

b) 5:55 p.m.

c) 12:00 a.m.  

d) 7:15 a.m.

e) 9:20 p.m.  

f) 8:50 a.m.

g) 1:05 a.m.  

h) 3:10 a.m.

i) 10:30 p.m.  

j) 6:40 p.m.

k) 11:35 a.m.  

l) 4:45 p.m.
Answers to Exercise Five

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) 1425</th>
<th>b) 1755</th>
<th>c) 0000 or 2400</th>
<th>d) 0715</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e) 2120</td>
<td>f) 0850</td>
<td>g) 0105</td>
<td>h) 0310.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) 2230</td>
<td>j) 1840</td>
<td>k) 1135</td>
<td>l) 1645</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise Six

Change each 24-hour clock time to 12-hour clock time. Watch carefully for a.m. and p.m. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) 1204</th>
<th>b) 0822</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>c) 1842</td>
<td>d) 0425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) 1440</td>
<td>f) 0910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) 1735</td>
<td>h) 1605</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Answers to Exercise Six

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i)</td>
<td>0342</td>
<td>j)</td>
<td>2305</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k)</td>
<td>0550</td>
<td>l)</td>
<td>1330</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise Seven

Change each 24-hour clock time to 12-hour clock time. Watch carefully for a.m. and p.m. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>2155</td>
<td>b)</td>
<td>0605</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>1115</td>
<td>d)</td>
<td>0755</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Answers to Exercise Seven

a) 9:55 p.m.    b) 6:05 a.m.    c) 11:15 a.m.    d) 7:55 a.m.
e) 2:35 a.m.    f) 10:00 a.m.   g) 3:10 p.m.    h) 10:48 p.m.
i) 12:53 p.m.   j) 7:40 p.m.    k) 8:25 p.m.    l) 1:45 a.m.
Exercise Eight

Below are the ferry schedules from West Vancouver (Horseshoe Bay) to Naniamo (Departure Bay) and Vancouver (Tsawwassen) to Nanaimo (Duke Point). Change each 12-hour clock time to 24-hour clock time. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leave West Vancouver (Horseshoe Bay)</th>
<th>Leave Vancouver (Tsawwassen)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Departs</td>
<td>24-hour clock time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30 a.m.</td>
<td>24-hour clock time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30 a.m.</td>
<td>7:45 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 a.m.</td>
<td>12:45 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30 p.m.</td>
<td>5:45 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 p.m.</td>
<td>10:45 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Answers to Exercise Eight

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leave West Vancouver (Horseshoe Bay)</th>
<th>Leave Vancouver (Tsawwassen)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Departs</strong></td>
<td><strong>24-hour clock time</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30 a.m.</td>
<td>0630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30 a.m.</td>
<td>0830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 a.m.</td>
<td>1030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30 p.m.</td>
<td>1230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00 p.m.</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>1700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00 p.m.</td>
<td>1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 p.m.</td>
<td>2100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise Nine

Below is the flight schedule for flights from Vancouver to Montreal. Change each 24-hour clock time to 12-hour clock time. Watch carefully for a.m. and p.m. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>12-hour clock time</th>
<th>12-hour clock time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vancouver to Montreal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0850</td>
<td></td>
<td>1631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1115</td>
<td></td>
<td>1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1400</td>
<td></td>
<td>2141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1620</td>
<td></td>
<td>0001 (next day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2330</td>
<td></td>
<td>0710 (next day)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Montreal to Vancouver |         |                   |
| Depart                |         |                   |
| 0810                  |         | 1037              |
| 1015                  |         | 1242              |
| 1415                  |         | 1636              |
| 1755                  |         | 2022              |
| 1955                  |         | 2222              |
Answers to Exercise Nine

### Vancouver to Montreal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depart</th>
<th>12-hour clock time</th>
<th>Arrive</th>
<th>12-hour clock time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0850</td>
<td>8:50 a.m.</td>
<td>1631</td>
<td>4:31 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1115</td>
<td>11:15 a.m.</td>
<td>1856</td>
<td>6:56 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1400</td>
<td>2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>2141</td>
<td>9:41 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1620</td>
<td>4:20 p.m.</td>
<td>0001 (next day)</td>
<td>12:01 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2330</td>
<td>11:30 p.m.</td>
<td>0710 (next day)</td>
<td>7:10 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Montreal to Vancouver

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depart</th>
<th>12-hour clock time</th>
<th>Arrive</th>
<th>12-hour clock time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0810</td>
<td>8:10 a.m.</td>
<td>1037</td>
<td>10:37 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1015</td>
<td>10:15 a.m.</td>
<td>1242</td>
<td>12:42 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1415</td>
<td>2:15 p.m.</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>4:36 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1755</td>
<td>5:55 p.m.</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>8:22 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>7:55 p.m.</td>
<td>2222</td>
<td>10:22 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Topic C: Self-Test**

**A. Write the time shown on each clock.**

6 marks

a) ![Image a)

b) ![Image b)

c) ![Image c)

d) ![Image d)
B. Under each clock is a time on a digital clock. Put the hands on the analog clock to show the digital time. 4 marks
C. Change each 12-hour clock time to 24-hour clock time. Watch carefully for a.m. and p.m. 6 marks

a) 6:25 a.m.  
b) 11:05 p.m.

c) 2:55 p.m.  
d) 10:40 a.m.

e) 4:00 p.m.  
f) 8:15 a.m.
D. Change each 24-hour clock time to 12-hour clock time. Watch carefully for a.m. and p.m.  

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) 0155</td>
<td>b) 0020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) 1935</td>
<td>d) 0545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) 1530</td>
<td>f) 2110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Answers to Topic C Self-Test

A.

a) 12:35  
b) 4:15  
c) 2:10  
d) 10:53  
e) 7:22  
f) 9:44

B.

a) ![Image 1](image1.png)  
b) ![Image 2](image2.png)

c) ![Image 3](image3.png)  
d) ![Image 4](image4.png)

B.

C.

a) 0625  
b) 2305  
c) 1455  
d) 1040  
e) 1600  
f) 0815

D.

a) 1:55 a.m.  
b) 12:20 a.m.  
c) 7:35 p.m.  
d) 5:45 a.m.  
e) 3:30 p.m.  
f) 9:10 p.m.
Topic D: Adding Units of Time

Sometimes we need to add units of time to find out how much in total it will take to do some job or to travel to some other place.

To add units of time, do this:

- Place the numbers to be added in columns – minutes with minutes, hours with hours, seconds with seconds
- Add each column. Be sure to write the unit of time.

Example A: \[ 12 \text{ h, 45 min} \]
\[ + 10 \text{ h, 05 min} \]

Step 1: Add the minutes to the minutes
\[ 45 \text{ min} + 05 \text{ min} = 50 \text{ min} \]

\[ 12 \text{ h, 45 min} \]
\[ + 10 \text{ h, 05 min} \]
\[ 50 \text{ min} \]

Step 2: Add the hours to the hours
\[ 12 \text{ h} + 10 \text{ h} = 22 \text{ h} \]

\[ 12 \text{ h, 45 min} \]
\[ + 10 \text{ h, 05 min} \]
\[ 22 \text{ h} \]

The sum of \[ 12 \text{ h, 45 min} \]
\[ + 10 \text{ h, 05 min} \]
\[ 22 \text{h, 50 min} \]
Example B: \[4 \text{ h, 50 min, 15 s}\]
\[+21 \text{ h, 05 min, 40 s}\]

Step 1: Add the seconds to the seconds.
\[15 \text{ s} + 40 \text{ s} = 55 \text{ s}\]

\[4 \text{ h, 50 min, 15 s}\]
\[+21 \text{ h, 05 min, 40 s}\]
\[55 \text{ s}\]

Step 2: Add the minutes to the minutes
\[50 \text{ min} + 05 \text{ min} = 55 \text{ min}\]

\[4 \text{ h, 50 min, 15 s}\]
\[+21 \text{ h, 05 min, 40 s}\]
\[55 \text{ min}\]

Step 3: Add the hours to the hours
\[4 \text{ h} + 21 \text{ h} = 25 \text{ h}\]

\[4 \text{ h, 50 min, 15 s}\]
\[+21 \text{ h, 05 min, 40 s}\]
\[25 \text{ h}\]

The sum of \[4 \text{ h, 50 min, 15 s}\]
\[+21 \text{ h, 05 min, 40 s}\]
\[25 \text{ h, 55 min, 55 s}\]
Exercise One

Add the times. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) \[3 \text{ h, 20 min} + 5 \text{ h, 15 min}\]
b) \[11 \text{ h, 05 min} + 4 \text{ h, 40 min}\]

c) \[9 \text{ h, 50 min} + 14 \text{ h, 05 min}\]
d) \[2 \text{ h, 10 min} + 6 \text{ h, 25 min}\]

e) \[7 \text{ h, 35 min} + 12 \text{ h, 10 min}\]
f) \[10 \text{ h, 30 min} + 8 \text{ h, 20 min}\]

\[g) \ 1 \text{ h, 55 min, 15 s} + 28 \text{ h, 0 min, 40 s}\]
\[h) \ 4 \text{ h, 45 min, 05 s} + 15 \text{ h, 10 min, 50 s}\]
i) $7 \text{ h, 35 min, 20 s}$  
+ $6 \text{ h, 15 min, 30 s}$  
j) $3 \text{ h, 25 min, 45 s}$  
+ $8 \text{ h, 30 min, 10 s}$

k) $3 \text{ h, 45 min, 15 s}$  
+ $12 \text{ h, 05 min, 35 s}$  
l) $4 \text{ h, 50 min, 30 s}$  
+ $5 \text{ h, 0 min, 25 s}$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answers to Exercise One</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) $8 \text{ h, 35 min}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) $15 \text{ h, 45 min}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) $23 \text{ h, 55 min}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) $8 \text{ h, 35 min}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) $19 \text{ h, 45 min}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) $18 \text{ h, 50 min}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) $29 \text{ h, 55 min, 55 s}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h) $19 \text{ h, 55 min, 55 s}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) $13 \text{ h, 50 min, 50 s}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j) $11 \text{ h, 55 min, 55 s}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k) $15 \text{ h, 50 min, 50 s}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l) $9 \text{ h, 50 min, 55 s}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Exercise Two**

Add the times. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 7 h, 17 min  
   + 6 h, 28 min

b) 2 h, 32 min  
   + 8 h, 11 min

c) 3 h, 41 min  
   + 9 h, 08 min

d) 1 h, 53 min  
   + 11 h, 05 min

e) 4 h, 38 min  
   + 5 h, 20 min

f) 10 h, 47 min  
   + 12 h, 02 min

g) 8 h, 57 min, 33 s  
   + 9 h, 01 min, 18 s

h) 14 h, 34 min, 28 s  
   + 22 h, 22 min, 19 s
i) 9 h, 14 min, 46 s
   + 15 h, 43 min, 08 s
j) 7 h, 58 min, 18 s
   + 11 h, 01 min, 32 s

k) 16 h, 24 min, 52 s
   + 8 h, 33 min, 06 s
l) 10 h, 51 min, 44 s
   + 4 h, 04 min, 12 s

Answers to Exercise Two

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>13 h, 45 min</td>
<td>b)</td>
<td>10 h, 43 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>12 h, 58 min</td>
<td>e)</td>
<td>9 h, 58 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g)</td>
<td>17 h, 58 min, 51 s</td>
<td>h)</td>
<td>36 h, 56 min, 47 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j)</td>
<td>18 h, 59 min, 50 s</td>
<td>k)</td>
<td>24 h, 57 min, 58 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i)</td>
<td>14 h, 55 min, 56 s</td>
<td>l)</td>
<td>24 h, 57 min, 54 s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise Three

Rewrite each question in columns. Be careful to write seconds under seconds, minutes under minutes and hours under hours. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) Fabio worked 8 h, 48 min on his homework. The following week, he worked 9 h, 10 min on his homework. How much time in total did he work on his homework?

b) Day one of the holiday trip took 11 h, 32 min. Day two took 10 h, 26 min. How much time did we travel in two days?
c) Ajani recorded 4 h, 51 min of music. The next day, Ajani recorded 3 h, 04 min more. How much music did he have in all?


d) Cristiano finished the race in 2 hr, 30 min, 43 s. Say finished the race in 3 h, 19 min, 12 s. What is the total of their times?


e) In May, Dorian used his cell phone for 18 h, 37 min, 20 s. In June, he used his cell phone for 17 h, 22 min, 18 s. How long did he use his cell phone for the two months?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answers to Exercise Three</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) 17 h, 58 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) 21 h, 58 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) 7 h, 58 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) 5 h, 49 min, 55 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) 35 h, 59 min, 38 s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subtracting Units of Time

We need to subtract units of time to find out how much time it took to do some job or to travel to some other place.

To subtract units of time, do this:

- Place the numbers to be subtracted in columns – minutes with minutes, hours with hours, seconds with seconds
- Subtract each column. Be sure to write the unit of time.

Example A: \[2 \text{ h, 45 min} - 1 \text{ h, 05 min}\]

**Step 1:** Subtract the minutes from the minutes

\[45 \text{ min} - 05 \text{ min} = 40 \text{ min}\]

\[\begin{array}{c}
2 \text{ h, 45 min} \\
-1 \text{ h, 05 min} \\
\hline
40 \text{ min}
\end{array}\]

**Step 2:** Subtract the hours from the hours

\[2 \text{ h} - 1 \text{ h} = 1 \text{ h}\]

\[\begin{array}{c}
2 \text{ h, 45 min} \\
-1 \text{ h, 05 min} \\
\hline
1 \text{ h}
\end{array}\]

The difference of \[2 \text{ h, 45 min} - 1 \text{ h, 05 min}\] is \[1 \text{ h, 40 min}\]
Example B: \(5 \text{ h, 45 min, 10 s}\)
\[- 2 \text{ h, 35 min, 05 s}\]

**Step 1:** Subtract the seconds from the seconds.

\[10 \text{ s} - 05 \text{ s} = 05 \text{ s}\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
5 \text{ h, 45 min, 10 s} \\
- 2 \text{ h, 35 min, 05 s} \\
05 \text{ s}
\end{array}
\]

**Step 2:** Subtract the minutes from the minutes

\[45 \text{ min} - 35 \text{ min} = 10 \text{ min}\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
4 \text{ h, 45 min, 10 s} \\
- 2 \text{ h, 35 min, 05 s} \\
10 \text{ min}
\end{array}
\]

**Step 3:** Subtract the hours from the hours

\[5 \text{ h} - 2 \text{ h} = 3 \text{ h}\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
5 \text{ h, 45 min, 10 s} \\
- 2 \text{ h, 35 min, 05 s} \\
3 \text{ h}
\end{array}
\]

The sum of \(5 \text{ h, 45 min, 10 s}\)
\[- 2 \text{ h, 35 min, 05 s}\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
5 \text{ h, 45 min, 10 s} \\
- 2 \text{ h, 35 min, 05 s} \\
3 \text{ h, 10 min, 05 s}
\end{array}
\]
Exercise Four

Subtract the times. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 12 h, 55 min
   − 3 h, 25 min
b) 9 h, 45 min
   − 6 h, 10 min

c) 24 h, 50 min
   − 8 h, 35 min
d) 11 h, 40 min
   − 4 h, 15 min

e) 7 h, 30 min
   − 5 h, 05 min
f) 12 h, 20 min
   − 10 h, 05 min

g) 16 h, 45 min, 55 s
   − 9 h, 25 min, 15 s
h) 17 h, 50 min, 35 s
   − 8 h, 15 min, 20 s
Answers to Exercise Four

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) 9 h, 30 min</td>
<td>b) 3 h, 35 min</td>
<td>c) 16 h, 15 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) 7 h, 25 min</td>
<td>e) 2 h, 25 min</td>
<td>f) 2 h, 15 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) 7 h, 20 min, 40 s</td>
<td>h) 9 h, 35 min, 15 s</td>
<td>i) 8 h, 25 min, 30 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j) 9 h, 20 min, 25 s</td>
<td>k) 7 h, 15 min, 35 s</td>
<td>l) 19 h, 15 min, 30 s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise Five

Subtract the times. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) 13 h, 48 min</td>
<td>b) 16 h, 57 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− 5 h, 19 min</td>
<td>− 9 h, 22 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Time 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>15 h, 38 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>22 h, 43 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>14 h, 53 min, 34 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>17 h, 32 min, 47 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>16 h, 43 min, 32 s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Answers to Exercise Five

<p>| | | | |</p>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>8 h, 29 min</td>
<td>b)</td>
<td>7 h, 35 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>16 h, 09 min</td>
<td>e)</td>
<td>6 h, 37 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g)</td>
<td>5 h, 39 min, 13 s</td>
<td>h)</td>
<td>18 h, 08 min, 41 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j)</td>
<td>8 h, 24 min, 38 s</td>
<td>k)</td>
<td>9 h, 27 min, 23 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f)</td>
<td>16 h, 28 min</td>
<td>i)</td>
<td>9 h, 24 min, 24 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l)</td>
<td>19 h, 26 min, 41 s</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Exercise Six

Rewrite each question in columns. Be careful to write seconds under seconds, minutes under minutes and hours under hours. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) Milan works 45 h, 30 min each week. He has worked 32 h, 15 min this week. How much more time can he work?

b) The trip from Vancouver to Calgary takes 17 h, 40 min on the bus. The trip from Vancouver to Kamloops takes 5 h, 05 min. How much longer must you travel to get to Calgary?
c) The flight from Vancouver to Toronto leaves at 12 h, 30 min. The flight arrives in Toronto at 15 h, 53 min. How long is the flight from Vancouver to Toronto?

d) Over two months, Lola has used her cell phone for 43 h, 37 min, 58 s. In June, she used her cell phone for 21 h, 22 min, 25 s. How much time has she used her cell phone this month?

e) During the Vancouver Marathon, the first runner crossed the finish line in 2 h, 16 min, 55 s. Another runner crossed the finish line in 4 hr, 26 min, 56 s. What is the difference in their times?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answers to Exercise Six</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) 13 h, 15 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) 22 h, 15 min, 33 s</td>
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</table>
### Topic D: Self-Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Aim</th>
<th>19/24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 marks</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### A. Find the sums.  

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>12 h, 15 min</td>
<td>+ 4 h, 35 min</td>
<td>b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>11 h, 40 min</td>
<td>+ 2 h, 10 min</td>
<td>d)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### B. Find the sums.  

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>9 h, 42 min</td>
<td>+ 3 h, 16 min</td>
<td>b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>6 h, 38 min</td>
<td>+ 3 h, 21 min</td>
<td>d)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. Rewrite each question in columns and find the sums.  

4 marks

a) Ingrid walked the dogs for 3 h, 15 min on Monday. On Tuesday, she walked the dogs for 2 h, 40 min. Find the total time that Ingrid walked the dogs.

b) Bianca rode the bus to college for 2 h, 36 min on Wednesday. On Thursdays, the same trip took 3 h, 21 min. How long was she on the bus altogether?
D. Find the differences.  4 marks

a) 12 h, 55 min  
   − 4 h, 35 min

b) 9 h, 45 min  
   − 3 h, 30 min

c) 11 h, 50 min  
   − 7 h, 15 min

d) 40 h, 40 min  
   − 15 h, 05 min

E. Find the differences.  4 marks

a) 8 h, 58 min  
   − 6 h, 34 min

b) 14 h, 47 min  
   − 5 h, 29 min

c) 11 h, 36 min  
   − 2 h, 18 min

d) 18 h, 41 min  
   − 9 h, 26 min
F. Rewrite each question in columns and find the sums.  

4 marks

a) During rush hour, it took Marco 2 h, 51 min to drive home. During non-rush hour, it took Marco 1 h, 48 min to drive home. Find the difference.

b) Kade and Amia left from the Kelowna at the same time. Kade took 5 h, 37 min to drive home. Amia took 4 h, 29 min to drive home. Find the difference.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answers to Topic D Self-Test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) 16 h, 50 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) 12 h, 58 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) 5 h, 55 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) 8 h, 20 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) 2 h, 24 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) 1 h, 03 min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Topic E: Perimeter**

*Perimeter* is from the Greek language. *Peri* means "around". Perimeter is the distance **around** something. If you walked around the outside of your building, you would have walked close to the perimeter of the building. (The actual perimeter would be the outside wall which is a little tricky to walk on!) A fence around a field is *at the perimeter* of the field. In this sense, we are using perimeter to mean "the outside edge". The length of the entire fence is the measure of the perimeter.

**Example A:** Picture yourself going for a walk, starting at the door of your building.

Your walk was in the shape of an octagon. How far did you walk?

When you add together all the distances, you get 1 200 m.

You have just found the perimeter of an octagon.
Example B: The new memorial park was built in an interesting shape. The park is a hexagon. A walking path goes around the perimeter of the park. How long is the path?

Add the measure of each side of the park. The perimeter of this hexagon is 960 m.

To find the perimeter of a polygon, add the lengths of all the sides together.

Exercise One

Find the perimeter of each figure. Be sure to include the units of measure in your answer. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a)

b)
c) 

Remember that the opposite sides of a rectangle are congruent (have the same measure) and all four sides of a square are congruent.
f)  
![Diagram of a trapezoid with dimensions 7 units, 6 units, 7 units, 12 units.]

\[ \text{6 units} \]
\[ \text{7 units} \]
\[ \text{7 units} \]
\[ \text{12 units} \]

g)  
![Diagram of a pentagon with dimensions 7 m, 8 m, 9 m, 10 m, 8 m.]

\[ \text{7 m} \]
\[ \text{8 m} \]
\[ \text{9 m} \]
\[ \text{10 m} \]
\[ \text{8 m} \]

h)  
![Diagram of a rectangle with dimensions 1 km and 8 km.]

\[ \text{1 km} \]
\[ \text{8 km} \]

i)  
![Diagram of a square with dimension 30 mm.]

\[ \text{30 mm} \]
## Answers to Exercise One

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>235 metres</td>
<td>b) 480 metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>30 kilometres</td>
<td>e) 3 400 kilometres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g)</td>
<td>42 metres</td>
<td>h) 18 kilometres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Finding the Perimeter of a Square

Write the definition of a square.

By definition then, a square has four sides that are all congruent (have the same measure).

To find the perimeter you can add the four sides.

\[
\text{Perimeter} = 8 \text{ cm} + 8 \text{ cm} + 8 \text{ cm} + 8 \text{ cm} = 32 \text{ cm}
\]

Exercise Two

Find the perimeter of the squares described in each question. The measure of one side has been given. Be sure to include the units of measure in your answer. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) \( s = 75 \text{ m} \)
\[
P = 75 \text{ m} + 75 \text{ m} + 75 \text{ m} + 75 \text{ m}
\]
\[
P = \text{_______}
\]

b) \( s = 12 \text{ mm} \)
\[
P = \text{_______}
\]

c) \( s = 100 \text{ km} \)
\[
P = \text{_______}
\]

d) \( s = 50 \text{ cm} \)
\[
P = \text{_______}
\]
e) \( s = 130 \text{ m} \)

\[ P = \phantom{000} \]

f) \( s = 1\,000 \text{ km} \)

\[ P = \phantom{000} \]

g) \( s = 165 \text{ m} \)

\[ P = \phantom{000} \]

h) \( s = 325 \text{ m} \)

\[ P = \phantom{000} \]

i) \( s = 68 \text{ cm} \)

\[ P = \phantom{000} \]

j) \( s = 85 \text{ mm} \)

\[ P = \phantom{000} \]

Answers to Exercise Two

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) 300 metres</td>
<td>b) 48 millimetres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) 200 centimetres</td>
<td>e) 520 metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) 660 metres</td>
<td>h) 1300 metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j) 340 millimetres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example A: Ted needs to build a fence around his swimming pool. The swimming pool with its deck is a square shape that measures 35 m per side. How much fencing must Ted buy?

Step 1: Question.
How much fencing must Ted buy?

Step 2: Find the needed information—drawing a sketch is often helpful.
- fence around a square pool
  \( s = 35 \text{ m} \)

Step 3: Operations
The fence is a perimeter, so find the perimeter of a square.
\[ P = 35 \text{ m} + 35 \text{ m} + 35 \text{ m} + 35 \text{ m} \]
\[ P = 140 \text{ m} \text{ of fence} \]

Ted must buy 140 m of fencing.
Exercise Three  

Solve these problems using perimeters of squares. The problems may need two operations. Be sure to include the units of measure in your answer. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) The campground security officer walks around the outside of the campground four times every evening. The campground is 800 m square. How far does the officer walk in these patrols each night?  

Note: 800 m square is a common way of saying "a square with sides that measure 800 m."

b) Lee is going to install base boards in the recreation room he has built in his basement. The room is five metres square. The baseboard material is expensive, so he will be sure to deduct 1 m for each of the two doorways. How much baseboard material does he need to buy?
c) Phil is going to fence his large 50 m square vegetable garden to keep the deer out. The fence will be made with four strands of barbed wire. How much barbed wire should Phil buy?

The fence will look like this:

![Diagram of the fence]

Answers to Exercise Three

a) 12 800 metres  

b) 18 metres  

c) 800 metres
Finding the Perimeter of a Rectangle

Write the definition of a rectangle.

Example A:

length \((l) = 12\ m\)
width \((w) = 3\ m\)

To find the perimeter you can find the sum of
12 m + 3 m + 12 m + 3 m = 30 m

Example B: Find the perimeter of a rectangle 25 m long and 15 m wide.

\[ P = 15\ m + 25\ m + 15\ m + 25\ m = 80\ m \]
Exercise Four

Find the perimeter of the rectangles described below. Draw and label a sketch for each. Be sure to include the units of measure in your answer. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) \( l = 10 \text{ cm} \)
   \( w = 6 \text{ cm} \)
   \( P = \) 

b) \( l = 100 \text{ km} \)
   \( w = 70 \text{ km} \)
   \( P = \) 

c) \( l = 15 \text{ mm} \)
   \( w = 10 \text{ mm} \)
   \( P = \) 

d) \( l = 97 \text{ cm} \)
   \( w = 35 \text{ cm} \)
   \( P = \) 

e) \( l = 400 \text{ km} \)
   \( w = 100 \text{ km} \)
   \( P = \) 

f) \( l = 42 \text{ m} \)
   \( w = 67 \text{ m} \)
   \( P = \)
g) \[ l = 132 \text{ m} \]
\[ w = 76 \text{ m} \]
\[ P = \underline{} \]

h) \[ l = 196 \text{ cm} \]
\[ w = 28 \text{ cm} \]
\[ P = \underline{} \]

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|}
\hline
\textbf{Answers to Exercise Four} & \textbf{a)} 32 centimetres & \textbf{b)} 340 kilometres \\
\textbf{d)} 264 centimetres & \textbf{e)} 1 000 kilometres & \textbf{c)} 50 millimetres \\
\textbf{g)} 416 metres & \textbf{f)} 218 metres & \textbf{h)} 448 centimetres \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
Problems using Perimeters of Rectangles

Exercise Five

Solve these problems. Draw and label a sketch for each. Be sure to include the units of measure in your answer. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) Janice plans to sew lace on the edge of a tablecloth that is 132 cm in width and 218 cm long. How much lace does she need?

b) One physical education teacher starts each class by having everyone jog around the school 4 times. The school is rectangular (shaped like a rectangle) and 160 m long and 95 m wide. About how far do the students jog each class?
   
   Note: 160 m long and 95 m wide may be written as "160 m by 95 m".
c) How many metres of baseboard are needed for a rectangular room 4 m by 3 m? Deduct 1 m for each of the two doorways.

d) Dennis likes to cycle 30 km daily around a cycle path at a local park. The park is rectangular and measures 3 km in width and 5 km in length. How far does Dennis cycle if he rides around the park twice?
e) Calculate the total amount of weather-stripping needed to go around these windows in a house.
   3 windows each measuring 76 cm by 122 cm
   2 windows each measuring 152 cm by 135 cm

f) The Nuoris are going to replace the fascia board (the trim at the edge of a roof) with new pressure-treated cedar board. Their flat roof is 14 m by 12 m. How much fascia board is needed?

---

### Answers to Exercise Five

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) 700 centimetres</td>
<td>b) 2 040 metres</td>
<td>c) 12 metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) 32 kilometres</td>
<td>e) 2 336 centimetres</td>
<td>f) 52 metres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Topic E: Self-Test

A. Find the perimeter of each shape.

a)

b) 

43 cm

4 marks

c) 

d) 

30 km

12 km

5 m

6 m

6 m

4 m

8 m

Fundamental Mathematics
B. Word Problems. Draw and label a sketch for each. Be sure to include the units of measure in your answer. 2 marks

a) How much chrome edging will Juanita need for a kitchen table 121 cm square?

b) Than is going to frame a fabulous poster that is 100 cm by 70 cm. How much framing material should he buy?

---

Answers to Topic E Self-Test
A.

a) 42 centimetres  
   b) 172 centimetres  
   c) 84 kilometres  
   d) 29 metres

B.

a) 484 centimetres  
   b) 340 centimetres
Unit 5 Review – Making Change and Time

You will now practice all the skills you learned in Unit 5. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the review.

A. Circle the number of coins you would need to get from the first number to the second number. Make sure to use the least number of coins you can.

a) 37¢ to 40¢

b) 85¢ to 90¢

c) 60¢ to 70¢
B. State the number and kind of coins you would need to get from the first number to the second number. Make sure you use the least number of coins as possible.

a) 58¢ to 60¢

b) 95¢ to $1.00

c) 15¢ to 25¢

d) 75¢ to $1.00
C. State the number and kind of coins you would need to get from the first number to the second number. Make sure you use the least number of coins as possible.

   a) 18¢ to 25¢

   b) 67¢ to 75¢

   c) 35¢ to 75¢

   d) 29¢ to 50¢

D. State the number and kind of coins you would need to get change from $1.00. Make sure you use the least number of coins as possible.

   a) 40¢

   b) 56¢
c) 19¢

d) 83¢

e) 33¢

f) 65¢

g) 2 apples cost 76¢

h) a pen costs 92¢

i) a doughnut costs 73¢
j) a ruler costs 29¢

k) Mrs. Low bought 3 lemons for 89¢. How much change will she get back from $1.00?

l) Mr. Garcia bought a can of peaches for 67¢. How much change will he get back from $1.00?

E. Write the time shown on each clock.

a)  

b)
F. Under each clock is a time on a digital clock. Put the hands on the analog clock to show the digital time.

a) [Image of analog clock showing 10:10]

b) [Image of analog clock showing 2:40]

c) [Image of analog clock showing 6:05]

d) [Image of analog clock showing 12:50]

G. Change each 12-hour clock time to 24-hour clock time. Watch carefully for a.m. and p.m. Remember: only times between 1:00 p.m. and 11:59 p.m. need to be changed.

a) 6:48 a.m.

b) 9:56 p.m.
c) 7:45 p.m.          d) 5:30 a.m.

e) 11:17 p.m.         f) 10:08 a.m.

H. Change each 12-hour clock time to 24-hour clock time. Watch carefully for a.m. and p.m. Remember: only times between 1:00 p.m. and 11:59 p.m. need to be changed.

a) 2115
b) 0718

c) 1326
d) 1142

e) 1830
f) 0145

I. Add the times.

a) 6 h, 40 min
   + 3 h, 10 min
b) 4 h, 20 min
   + 8 h, 15 min

c) 8 h, 42 min
   + 6 h, 15 min
d) 7 h, 36 min
   + 9 h, 22 min
e) 4 h, 15 min  
+ 7 h, 29 min
f) 5 h, 36 min  
+ 9 h, 17 min

g) 2 h, 43 min, 35 s  
+ 5 h, 11 min, 22 s
h) 6 h, 24 min, 43 s  
+ 9 h, 28 min, 08 s

i) The first soccer game took 2 h, 32 min to complete. The second soccer game took 3 h, 19 min. How long did both games take?

j) The first cross-country skier completed the race in 2 h, 05 min, 37 s. The second skier completed the race in 2 h, 06 min, 18 s. What is the total time?
J. Subtract the times.

   g) 6 h, 45 min  
       − 3 h, 20 min
   b) 8 h, 50 min  
       − 4 h, 15 min

c) 16 h, 58 min  
    − 7 h, 27 min
   d) 11 h, 47 min  
    − 2 h, 13 min

e) 17 h, 42 min  
    − 9 h, 18 min
   f) 13 h, 51 min  
    − 8 h, 37 min

g) 14 h, 32 min, 41 s  
    − 5 h, 26 min, 39 s
   h) 18 h, 47 min, 36 s  
    − 9 h, 19 min, 19 s

i) The first cross country skier to finished the race in 1 h, 34 min, 04 s. The next cross country skier finished the race in 1 h, 42 min, 33 s. What is the difference in their times?
j)  It takes 2 h, 20 min to travel from London to Paris on the train. It takes 8 h, 55 min to travel from London to Paris by both ferry and train. How much longer does it take by ferry and train?

K. Find the perimeter of the shape. Be sure to put the unit of measure in your answer.

a)  
\[ \text{Perimeter} = 8 \text{ metres} + 3 \text{ metres} + 9 \text{ metres} + 11 \text{ metres} \]

\[ = 31 \text{ metres} \]

b) 
\[ \text{Perimeter} = 5 \text{ metres} + 3 \text{ metres} + 3 \text{ metres} + 3 \text{ metres} + 5 \text{ metres} \]

\[ = 21 \text{ metres} \]
L. Find the perimeter of each square. Be sure to include the unit of measure in your answer.

a) 6 kilometres

b) 13 centimetres

c) Chung is putting new fencing around his square swimming pool. The length of side is 30 metres. How much fencing will Chung need?
M. Find the perimeter of each rectangle. Be sure to include the unit of measure in your answer.

a) 5 metres

```
\[ \text{12 metres} \]
```

b) 24 centimetres

```
\[ \text{18 centimetres} \]
```

c) Say Han is decorating a rectangular birthday that measures 61 centimetres by 31 centimetres. He wants to put an icing decoration around the cake. What is the perimeter of the cake?
Answers to Unit 5 Review

A.

a) 3 pennies  
b) 1 nickel  
c) 1 dime  
d) 1 quarter

B.

a) 2 pennies  
b) 1 nickel  
c) 1 dime  
d) 1 quarter

C.

a) 2 pennies, 1 nickel  
b) 3 pennies, 1 nickel  
c) 1 nickel, 1 dime, 1 quarter  
d) 1 penny, 2 dimes

D.

a) 1 dime, 2 quarters  
b) 4 pennies, 1 nickel, 1 dime, 1 quarter  
c) 1 penny, 1 nickel, 3 quarters  
d) 2 pennies, 1 nickel, 1 dime  
e) 2 pennies, 1 nickel, 1 dime, 2 quarters  
f) 1 dime, 1 quarter  
g) 4 pennies, 2 dimes  
h) 3 pennies, 1 nickel  
i) 2 pennies, 1 quarter  
j) 1 penny, 2 dimes, 2 quarters  
k) 1 penny, 1 dime  
l) 3 pennies, 1 nickel, 1 quarter

E.

a) 11:30  
b) 4:55  
c) 3:45  
d) 10:25  
e) 7:13  
f) 12:48  
g) 9:12  
h) 11:37

F.

a)

b)

c)

d)
### G.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>2156</td>
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<td>c)</td>
<td>1945</td>
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<td>d)</td>
<td>0530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e)</td>
<td>2317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f)</td>
<td>1008</td>
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### H.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>9:15 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>7:18 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>1:26 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>11:42 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e)</td>
<td>6:30 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f)</td>
<td>1:45 a.m.</td>
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</table>

### I.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>9 h, 50 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>12 h, 35 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>14 h, 57 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>16 h, 58 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e)</td>
<td>11 h, 44 min</td>
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<tr>
<td>f)</td>
<td>14 h, 53 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g)</td>
<td>7 h, 54 min, 57 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h)</td>
<td>15 h, 52 min, 51 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i)</td>
<td>5 h, 51 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j)</td>
<td>4 h, 11 min, 55 s</td>
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</table>

### J.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>3 h, 25 min</td>
</tr>
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<td>b)</td>
<td>4 h, 35 min</td>
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<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>9 h, 31 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>9 h, 34 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e)</td>
<td>8 h, 24 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f)</td>
<td>5 h, 14 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g)</td>
<td>9 h, 06 min, 02 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h)</td>
<td>9 h, 28 min, 17 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i)</td>
<td>8 min, 29 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j)</td>
<td>6 h, 35 min</td>
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</table>

### K.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>31 metres</td>
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<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>22 metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>30 metres</td>
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### L.

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<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>24 kilometres</td>
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<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>52 centimetres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>120 metres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### M.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>34 metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>84 centimetres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>184 centimetres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONGRATULATIONS!!

Now you have finished Unit 5.

TEST TIME!

Ask your instructor for the Practice Test for this unit.
Once you’ve done the practice test,
you need to do the unit 4 test.
Again, ask your instructor for this.
Good luck!
Book 2 Review

You will now practice all the skills you learned in Book 2. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the review.

If you can’t remember how to do a question, go back to the lesson on this topic to refresh your memory. The unit and topic for where each question came from is listed next to the question.

Example: 1-B means Unit 1, Topic B

1-B

A. Write the place value names (ones, tens, hundreds, thousands, ten thousands, hundred thousands, millions) for each underlined digit.

a) 1 230 _______________   b) 234 965 _______________

c) 6 245 903 _______________   d) 62 198 _______________

B. Using the number below, write the digit that is in each of the following place values.

452 781 039

a) tens _______   b) ten thousands _______

c) hundred thousands _______   d) millions _______

C. Underline the digit for the place value named.

a) thousands 182 374   b) hundreds 1 051

c) hundred thousands 3 142 650   d) thousands 21 087

D. Write the word names for the numbers.

a) 63 374 ________________________________

b) 7 248 ________________________________
E. **Write numerals for these word names.**

   a) three million, two hundred fourteen thousand, five hundred sixty-seven
       
   b) fifty-one thousand, two hundred two

F. **Write each number in expanded form.**

   a) 3 479

   b) 21 016

G. **Write each number from expanded form.**

   i. 4 000 000 + 100 000 + 10 000 + 3 000 + 200 + 40 + 8 = _________

   ii. 100 000 + 80 000 + 2 000 + 300 + 4 = ____________________

H. **Arrange these numbers in order from smallest to largest.**

   a) 312 23 2 154 2 514 633 43 5 412

   b) 45 554 544 5 454 5 544 55 454 445

I. **Write <, > or = in each blank as needed.**

   a) 76 125 _______ 71 625

   b) 4 325 _______ 3 425

   c) 14 527 _______ 14 752

   d) 65 234 _______ 65 234
J. Round each number to the nearest 100.
   a) 672 \__________
   b) 3473 \__________

K. Round each number to the nearest 1 000.
   a) 41370 \__________
   b) 64921 \__________

L. Round each number to the nearest 10 000.
   a) 76125 \__________
   b) 582412 \__________

M. Round each number to the nearest 100 000.
   a) 351257 \__________
   b) 8675247 \__________

N. Round each number to the nearest 1 000 000.
   a) 7351257 \__________
   b) 4165268 \__________

O. Word Problems.
   i. The Bering Sea is 1547 metres deep. The Caribbean Sea is 2647 metres deep.
      The Indian Ocean is 3963 metres deep. The Pacific Ocean is 4028 metres deep.
      Round each number to the nearest 100.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sea</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rounded Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bering Sea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean Sea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Ocean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Ocean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b) The Yellow Sea has an area of 293 960 square metres. The Red Sea has an area of 452 990 square metres. The Black Sea has an area of 507 900 square metres. Round each number to the nearest 100 000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sea</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rounded Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Sea</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Sea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Sea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2-A

P. Find the sums.

a) 53
   + 24
b) 60
   + 19
c) 74
   + 22
d) 21
   + 32
e) 41
   + 24
f) 50
   + 31

Q. Find the sums.

a) 362
   + 523
b) 425
   + 312
c) 421
   + 332
d) 4 723
   + 4 165
e) 8 102
   + 2 562
f) 9 415
   + 3 521
R. Find the sums.

a) \( 65 + 423 = \)  

b) \( 238 + 5421 = \)

c) \( 43 + 732 + 124 = \)  

d) \( 8216 + 7343 = \)

e) \( 75236 + 30533 = \)  

f) \( 543 + 2140 + 67205 = \)

2-B

S. Find the sums.

a) \( \begin{array}{c} 47 \\ + 87 \end{array} = \)  

b) \( \begin{array}{c} 87 \\ + 59 \end{array} = \)  

c) \( \begin{array}{c} 26 \\ + 98 \end{array} = \)

d) \( \begin{array}{c} 63 \\ 79 \\ + 51 \end{array} = \)  

e) \( \begin{array}{c} 72 \\ 54 \\ + 19 \end{array} = \)  

f) \( \begin{array}{c} 65 \\ 26 \\ + 87 \end{array} = \)
T. Find the sums.

a) \( \begin{array}{c} 148 \\ + 996 \end{array} \)  

b) \( \begin{array}{c} 9 168 \\ + 5 878 \end{array} \)  

c) \( \begin{array}{c} 78 945 \\ + 93 165 \end{array} \)  

d) \( \begin{array}{c} 592 \\ 327 \\ + 168 \end{array} \)  

e) \( \begin{array}{c} 5 534 \\ 1 684 \\ + 3 719 \end{array} \)  

f) \( \begin{array}{c} 24 163 \\ 46 272 \\ + 61 938 \end{array} \)  

U. Find the sums.

a) \( 85 + 29 + 77 = \)  
b) \( 692 + 7 834 + 8 096 = \)  

c) \( 43 124 + 9 517 = \)  
d) \( 358 726 + 81 297 + 3 216 = \)  

2-C

V. Estimate the sums.

a) \( \begin{array}{c} 582 \\ 690 \\ + 163 \end{array} \)  

b) \( \begin{array}{c} 1 637 \\ 6 835 \\ + 3 175 \end{array} \)
c) $81\,904$
   $54\,061$
   $+ 15\,243$

   d) $42\,563$
   $4\,163$
   $+ 6\,429$

W.  **Word Problems.** Estimate the following answer. Be sure to round to the largest place value before adding.

   a) Indonesia has 7 606 square kilometres of coral reef. Australia has 7 299 square kilometres of coral reef. The Philippines has 3 736 square kilometres of coral reef. Estimate how much coral reef there is in these three countries.

3-B

X.  **Find the differences.**

   a) $76$
   $35$

   b) $98$
   $27$

   c) $863$
   $410$

   d) $1\,294$
   $681$

   e) $9\,758$
   $9\,421$

   f) $16\,789$
   $9\,205$
Y. Rewrite each question in columns then find the differences.

a) \( 569 - 421 = \)  
b) \( 7854 - 1304 = \)  

c) \( 15939 - 6714 = \)  
d) \( 86579 - 23104 = \)  

e) \( 157849 - 86531 = \)  
f) \( 136975 - 72041 = \)  

3-D

Z. Find the differences.

a) 22  
b) 43  
c) 782  

\[ -4 \quad -15 \quad -43 \]
d) 981  e) 894  f) 943  
   $- 52$   $- 265$   $- 492$

**AA. Find the differences. Check your answers using addition.**

a) 91 $\quad$ Check: $\quad$ b) 532 $\quad$ Check: $\quad$
   $- 28$ $\quad$ $- 240$

c) 1751 $\quad$ Check: $\quad$ d) 76487 $\quad$ Check: $\quad$
   $- 835$ $\quad$ $- 5179$

**BB. Find the differences.**

a) 468 $\quad$ b) 752 $\quad$ c) 9364 $\quad$
   $- 79$ $\quad$ $- 479$ $\quad$ $- 580$

d) 8323 $\quad$ e) 52727 $\quad$ f) 62435 $\quad$
   $- 4798$ $\quad$ $- 3748$ $\quad$ $- 17689$
CC. Find the differences.

\[
\begin{align*}
a) & \quad 420 - 68 = 352 \\
b) & \quad 900 - 325 = 575 \\
c) & \quad 3403 - 849 = 2554 \\
d) & \quad 3914 - 1765 = 2149 \\
e) & \quad 46010 - 7143 = 38867 \\
f) & \quad 53610 - 46929 = 6681
\end{align*}
\]

DD. Rewrite each question in columns then find the difference.

\[
\begin{align*}
a) & \quad 973 - 178 = 795 \\
b) & \quad 5129 - 479 = 4650 \\
c) & \quad 3730 - 2896 = 834 \\
d) & \quad 91220 - 78357 = 12863
\end{align*}
\]

3-E

EE. Estimate the differences.

\[
\begin{align*}
a) & \quad 872 - 465 = 407 \\
b) & \quad 6324 - 389 = 5935
\end{align*}
\]
FF. Estimate the following answers. Be sure to round to the largest place value possible before adding or subtracting. Remember to circle the information and underline what is being asked. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) When Mrs. Wu traded in her old car, it had 72,468 kilometres on the odometer. The new used car she bought had 8,975 kilometres on the odometer. Estimate the difference in kilometres between her old car and her new car.

b) Mario’s restaurant served 53,058 meals last year. This year to date, the restaurant has served 5,837 meals. Estimate how many more meals Mario’s restaurant served last year.
3-F

GG. Word Problems. Use the 5 problem solving steps. Look for key words and patterns to help you choose the correct operation. Estimate the answer using rounded numbers if the numbers have 2 digits or more.

a) The WAC Bennett Dam near Revelstoke is 2 068 metres long. The Keenleyside Dam near Castlegar is 853 metres long. The Mica Dam near Revelstoke is 241 metres long. What is the total length of the three dams?

b) Raoul earned $35 668 last year. This year he has earned $42 791. How much more did Raoul earn this year?
c) During one month, Jasmine spends 12,645 minutes sleeping and 5,723 minutes eating. How much time does she spend sleeping and eating?

HH. Find the sum or difference for each question.

a) \[273 + 538 - 154 = \]
b) \[2,875 - 496 + 162 = \]

c) \[2,998 + 579 - 673 = \]
d) \[4,723 + 5,806 - 3,924 = \]
e) Abigail earned $383 and $622 from her two jobs. She decided to keep $265 for her Christmas shopping and put the rest of the money in the bank. Estimate how much money Abigail put in the bank.

4-A

II. Circle the number of coins you would need to get from the first number to the second number. Make sure to use the least number of coins you can.

a) 48¢ to 50¢

b) 70¢ to 75¢
c) 80¢ to $1.00

4-B
JJ. State the number and kind of coins you would need to get from the first number to the second number. Make sure you use the least number of coins as possible.

a) 28¢ to 50¢

b) 70¢ to 75¢
c) 17¢ to 75¢

KK. State the number and kind of coins you would need to get change from $1.00. Make sure you use the least number of coins as possible. Check your work using the answer key at the end of the exercise.

a) 37¢

b) 51¢

c) 67¢

d) a litre of pop for 94¢

e) an apple pastry for 59¢
4-C
LL. Write the time shown on each clock.

a) 

b) 

c) 

d) 

e) 

f)
MM. Under each clock is a time on a digital clock. Put the hands on the analog clock to show the digital time.

a) 
![Analog clock at 1:35]

b) 
![Analog clock at 12:05]

c) 
![Analog clock at 5:10]

d) 
![Analog clock at 8:22]

e) 
![Analog clock at 3:47]

f) 
![Analog clock at 6:52]
Change each 12-hour clock time to 24-hour clock time. Watch carefully for a.m. and p.m. Remember: only times between 1:00 p.m. and 11:59 p.m. need to be changed.

a) 7:32 a.m.  
b) 11:06 p.m.  
c) 2:43 p.m.  
d) 10:18 a.m.

Change each 12-hour clock time to 24-hour clock time. Watch carefully for a.m. and p.m. Remember: only times between 1:00 p.m. and 11:59 p.m. need to be changed.

a) 0127  
b) 1548  
c) 0612  
d) 2053

Add the times.

a) \[5\text{h, 32 min} + 4\text{h, 21 min}\]  
b) \[3\text{h, 27 min} + 2\text{h, 19 min}\]  
c) \[7\text{h, 41 min, 23 s} + 9\text{h, 07 min, 24 s}\]  
d) \[6\text{h, 15 min, 08 s} + 8\text{h, 28 min, 17 s}\]
f) Evian took 2 h, 43 min to bake some cookies and then another 3 h, 08 min to bake and decorate a cake. How long was Evian baking?

QQ. Subtract the times.

a) \[
\begin{array}{c}
5 \text{ h, 53 min} \\
- 3 \text{ h, 12 min}
\end{array}
\]

b) \[
\begin{array}{c}
9 \text{ h, 47 min} \\
- 4 \text{ h, 29 min}
\end{array}
\]

c) \[
\begin{array}{c}
15 \text{ h, 59 min, 39 s} \\
- 7 \text{ h, 38 min, 14 s}
\end{array}
\]

d) \[
\begin{array}{c}
18 \text{ h, 34 min, 42 s} \\
- 9 \text{ h, 19 min, 28 s}
\end{array}
\]

e) Elan had 4 h, 31 min to do her errands. She took 2 h, 28 min to have her hair done. How much does Elan have left to finish her errands?
4-E

RR. Find the perimeter of the shape. Be sure to put the unit of measure in your answer.

a) 41 centimetres

b) 17 metres

c) 55 millimetres
d) Kono is going to put tape around a rectangular table. He has 2 500 cm of tape. The table measures 60 centimetres wide and 70 centimetres long. How much tape will he use?

e) Charla wants to put a ribbon around the edge of a square whose side measures 112 cm. How much ribbon does she need?
Answers to Book 2 Review

A.

a) hundreds  
   b) ten thousands  
   c) millions  
   d) ones

B.

a) 3  
   b) 8  
   c) 7  
   d) 2

C.

a) 182374  
   b) 1051  
   c) 3142650  
   d) 21087

D.

a) sixty-three thousand, three hundred seventy-four  
   b) seven thousand, two hundred forty-eight

E.

a) 3214567  
   b) 51202

F.

a) 3000 + 400 + 70 + 9  
   b) 20000 + 1000 + 10 + 6

G.

a) 4133248  
   b) 182304

H.

a) 23 43 312 633 2154 2514 5412  
   b) 45 55 445 454 544 554 5454 554

I.

a) >  
   b) >  
   c) <  
   d) =

J.

a) 700  
   b) 3500

K.

a) 41000  
   b) 65000

L.

a) 80000  
   b) 580000

M.

a) 400000  
   b) 8700000
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<td>172 100</td>
<td>1 187</td>
<td>10 937</td>
<td>132 373</td>
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U.
  a) 191  b) 16 622  c) 52 641  d) 443 239

V.
  a) 600 + 700 + 200 = 1 500  b) 2 000 + 7 000 + 3 000 = 12 000
  c) 80 000 + 50 000 + 20 000 = 150 000  d) 43 000 + 4 000 + 6 000 = 53 000

W.
  a) 8 000 + 7 000 + 4 000 = 19 000 square kilometres

X.
  a) 41  b) 71  c) 453  d) 613  e) 337  f) 7 584
  g) 23 162  h) 32 602  i) 84 364

Y.
  a) 148  b) 6 550  c) 9 225  d) 63 475  e) 71 318  f) 64 934

Z.
  a) 18  b) 28  c) 739  d) 924  e) 629  f) 451

AA.
  a) 63, 63 + 28 = 91  b) 292, 292 + 240 = 532  c) 916, 916 + 835 = 1 751
  d) 71 208, 71 308 + 5 179 = 76 487

BB.
  a) 389  b) 273  c) 8 784  d) 3 525  e) 48 979  f) 44 746

CC.
  a) 352  b) 875  c) 2 554  d) 2 149  e) 38 867  f) 6 681

DD.
  a) 795  b) 4 650  c) 834  d) 12 863

EE.
  a) 900 − 500 = 400  b) 6 300 − 400 = 5 900  c) 57 000 − 9 000 = 48 000
  d) 65 000 − 7 000 = 58 000
**FF.**
a) $70\ 000 - 9\ 000 = 61\ 000$ kilometres  
b) $50\ 000 - 6\ 000 = 40\ 000$ meals

**GG.**
a) $3\ 162$ metres  
b) $7\ 123$

**HH.**
a) $657$  
b) $2\ 541$  
c) $2\ 904$  
d) $6\ 605$  
e) $740$

**II.**
a) 2 pennies  
b) 1 nickel  
c) 2 dimes  
d) 1 quarter

**JJ.**
a) 2 pennies, 2 dimes  
b) 1 nickel  
c) 3 pennies, 1 nickel, 2 quarters

**KK.**
a) 3 pennies, 1 dime, 2 quarters  
b) 4 pennies, 2 dimes, 1 quarter  
c) 3 pennies, 1 nickel, 1 quarter  
d) 1 penny, 1 nickel  
e) 1 penny, 1 nickel, 1 dime, 1 quarter

**LL.**
a) 7:15  
b) 3:40  
c) 11:20  
d) 10:03  
e) 4:36  
f) 9:57

**MM.**
a) 

![Image of a clock showing 1:35]

b) 

![Image of a clock showing 12:05]
Fundamental Mathematics

NN.

a) 0732  
   b) 2306  
   c) 1443  
   d) 1018

OO.

a) 1:27 p.m.  
   b) 3:48 p.m.  
   c) 6:12 a.m.  
   d) 8:53 p.m.

PP.

a) 9 h, 53 min  
   b) 5 h, 46 min  
   c) 16 h, 48 min, 47 s  
   d) 14 h, 43 min, 25 s

QQ.

a) 2 h, 41 min  
   b) 5 h, 18 min  
   c) 8 h, 21 min, 25 s  
   d) 9 h, 15 min, 14 s

RR.

a) 332 centimetres  
   b) 46 metres  
   c) 220 millimetres  
   d) 260 centimetres  
   e) 448 centimetres
CONGRATULATIONS!!

Now you have finished Book 2.

TEST TIME!

Ask your instructor for the Practice Test for this book. Once you’ve done the practice test, you need to do the end test. Again, ask your instructor for this. Good luck!
Glossary

**addends** The numbers to be added together in an addition question. In $3 + 5 = 8$, the addends are 3 and 5.

**axis** Any straight line used for measuring or as a reference.

**balance** Balance has many meanings. In money matters, the balance is the amount left. It might be the amount left in a bank account (bank balance) or it might be the amount you still must pay on a bill (balance owing).

**cancelled cheque** A cheque that has been cashed. The cheque is stamped, or cancelled, so it is no longer negotiable.

**circumference** The distance around a circle; the perimeter of a circle.

**commission** Salespeople may be paid a percentage of the money made in sales. The commission is part or all of their earnings.

**common fractions** eg, $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{49}{50}$

**cross multiply** In a proportion, multiply the numerator of the first fraction times the denominator of the second fraction. Then multiply the denominator of the first fraction times the numerator of the second fraction. In a true proportion, the products of the cross multiplication are equal.

**denominator** The bottom number in a common fraction; tells into how many equal parts the whole thing has been divided.

**diameter** The distance across a circle through its centre.

**difference** The result of a subtraction question, the answer. Subtraction gives the difference between two numbers.

**digit** Any of the ten numerals (0 to 9) are digits. This term comes from our ten fingers which are called digits. The numerals came to be called "digits" from the practice of counting on the fingers!

**discount** An amount taken off the regular cost. If something is bought "at a discount" it is bought at less than the regular price.

**divide** To separate into equal parts.

**dividend** The number or quantity to be divided; what you start with before you divide.
**divisor**  The number of groups or the quantity into which a number (the dividend) is to be separated.

**equal =**  The same as

**equation**  A mathematical statement that two quantities are equal. An equation may use numerals with a letter to stand for an unknown quantity.  \(6 + y = 9\)

**equivalent**  Equal in value; equivalent numbers (whole or fractions) can be used interchangeably; that is, they can be used instead of each other.

**estimate**  Make an approximate answer. Use the sign \(\approx\) to mean approximately equal.

**factors**  The numbers or quantities that are multiplied together to form a given product.  
\(5 \times 2 = 10\), so 5 and 2 are factors of 10.

**fraction**  Part of the whole; a quantity less than one unit.

**horizontal**  In a flat position, e.g., we are horizontal when we lie in a bed. A horizontal line goes across the page.

**improper fraction**  A common fraction with a value equal to or more than one.

**infinite**  Without end, without limit.

**invert**  To turn upside down.

**like fractions**  With the same denominators.

**lowest terms**  When the terms of a common fraction or ratio do not have a common factor (except 1), the fraction or ratio is in lowest terms (also called simplest form).

**minuend**  The first number in a subtraction question.

**mixed number**  A whole number and a common fraction.  
\(1 \frac{3}{4}\)

**mixed decimal**  A whole number and a decimal fraction.  
1.75

**multiple**  If a certain number is multiplied by another number, the product is a multiple of the numbers. Think of the multiplication tables. For example, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14... are multiples of 2.

**multiplicand**  The number to be multiplied.

**multiplier**  The number you multiply by.
**negotiable**  Something which can be cashed, that is, exchanged or traded as money.

**numbers**  Numbers represent the amount, the place in a sequence; *number* is the idea of quantity or order.

**numerals**  The digits 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0 are also called numerals. These ten digits are combined to make infinite numerals. Digits are like letters, numerals are like words, and numbers are the meaning.

**numerator**  The top number in a common fraction; the numerator tells how many parts of the whole thing are being considered.

**overdrawn**  If the value of the cheques or money taken from a bank account is higher than the amount of money in the account, then the account is overdrawn. The account is "in the hole" or "in the red" are expressions sometimes used.

**parallel**  Two objects or lines side by side, never crossing and always the same distance from each other. Railway tracks are parallel, the lines on writing paper are parallel.

**percent**  %  For every one hundred.

**perimeter**  The distance around the outside of a shape.

**place value**  We understand numbers by the way the digits (numerals) are arranged in relationship to each other and to the decimal point. Each position has a certain value. Our number system is a **decimal system**. The place value is based on **ten**.

**prime number**  A number that can only be divided evenly by itself and 1.

**product**  The result of a multiplying question, the answer.

**proper fraction**  A common fraction with a value less than one.

**proportion**  Generally, proportion is a way of comparing a part of something to the whole thing. Eg. his feet are small in proportion to his height. In mathematics, proportion is used to describe two or more ratios that are equivalent to each other.

**quotient**  The result of a division question; the quotient tells how many times one number is contained in the other.

**radius**  The distance from the centre of a circle to the outside of the circle.

**ratio**  The relationship between two or more quantities. Eg. the ratio of men to women in the armed forces is 10 to 3 (10:3)
**reciprocal**  A number, when multiplied by its reciprocal, equals 1. To find the reciprocal of a common fraction, invert it. \( \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{5}{3} = 1 \)

**reduce**  Write a common fraction in lowest terms. Divide both terms by same factor.

**remainder**  The amount left when a divisor does not divide evenly into the dividend. The remainder must be less than the divisor.

**sign**  In mathematics, a symbol that tells what operation is to be performed or what the relationship is between the numbers.

- `+` plus, means to add
- `-` minus, means to subtract
- `\times` multiplied by, "times"
- `\div` divided by, division
- `=` equal, the same quantity as
- `\neq` not equal
- `\approx` approximately equal
- `<` less than
- `>` greater than
- `\leq` less than or equal to
- `\geq` greater than or equal to

**simplify**  See reduce.

**subtrahend**  The amount that is taken away in a subtraction question.

**sum**  The result of an addition question, the answer to an addition question.

**symbol**  A written or printed mark, letter, abbreviation etc. that stands for something else.

**term**  a) A definite period of time, such as a school term or the term of a loan.

b) Conditions of a contract; the terms of the agreement.  c) In mathematics, the quantities in a fraction and in a ratio are called the **terms** of the fraction or the **terms** of the ratio. In an algebra equation, the quantities connected by a `+` or `-` sign are also called terms.

**total**  The amount altogether.

**transaction**  One piece of business. A transaction often involves money. When you pay a bill, take money from the bank or write a cheque, you have made a transaction.

**unit**  Any fixed quantity, amount, distance or measure that is used as a standard. In mathematics, always identify the unit with which you are working. Eg. 3 km, 4 cups, 12 people, $76, 70 books, 545 g.

**unit price**  The price for a set amount. Eg. price per litre, price per gram.
**unlike fractions**  Fractions which have different denominators.

**vertical**  In an up and down position, eg we are vertical when we are standing up. On a page, a vertical line is shown from the top to the bottom of the page.