WEEK-BY-WEEK DAILY SCHEDULE

Below is a suggested weekly schedule to help you stay on track. It uses a four-day week to leave room for a co-op day or a review day. This schedule covers 36 weeks, but please feel free to adjust it to the needs of your child and your family's calendar.

Week	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4
1	UNIT 1 INTRO CHAPTER 1 Lesson 1 Skills practice: adding three-digit numbers	CHAPTER 1 Lesson 2 Skills practice: adding three-digit numbers	CHAPTER 1 Lesson 3 Skills practice: adding three-digit numbers	CHAPTER 1 Lesson 4 Skills practice: adding three-digit numbers
2	CHAPTER 1 Lesson 5 Skills practice: adding three-digit numbers	CHAPTER 1 Lesson 6 Skills practice: adding three-digit numbers	CHAPTER 1	CHAPTER 1
3	CHAPTER 1 Chapter 1 Review Optional Chapter 1 Test	CHAPTER 2 Lesson 9 Skills practice: subtracting three- digit numbers	CHAPTER 2 Lesson 10 Skills practice: subtracting three- digit numbers	CHAPTER 2 Lesson 11 Skills practice: subtracting three- digit numbers
4	CHAPTER 2 Lesson 12 Skills practice: subtracting three- digit numbers	CHAPTER 2 Lesson 13 Skills practice: subtracting three- digit numbers	CHAPTER 2 Chapter 2 Review Optional Chapter 2 Test	UNIT 1

CHAPTER 1: PLACE VALUE

LESSON 1

For the opening activity, you may find it helpful to set a timer and have your child find as many examples as they can during that time period. When the time is up, they can write in examples for anything they did not find.

Some of the items on the scavenger hunt might be unfamiliar to your student. It is perfectly fine if they need some guidance in the activity. It will help get them ready for the content they will learn in detail this year. Page 16 Answers



LESSON 2

A million is a big concept for kids to wrap their minds around. A wonderful resource is *How Much is a Million* by David M. Schwartz, with fascinating illustrations by Steven Kellogg. The book will help your child picture a million, and even introduces them to a billion and a trillion. There are other great resources on the Book Extras website.

Examples of a million could be stars, grains of sand, the price of an expensive house, etc.

Page 19 Answers

		PRACE.
1. Write the value of the unde	rlined digit.	Rei
a 2 <u>2</u> 9,111	20,000	0
» 4,0 <u>4</u> 9	40	
<u>1,223,780</u>	1,000,000	
a 1, <u>3</u> 45,107	300,000	
2. 10 groups of ten is the sam	10 85	
100		
 10 groups of a hundred is t 1 000 	10 groups of a hundred is the same as	
4. 10 groups of a thousand is 10,000	the same as	
 10 groups of ten thousand 100,000 	10 groups of ten thousand is the same as $100,000$	
6, 10 groups of one hundred t 1,000,000	10 groups of one hundred thousand is the same as 1,000,000	
7. What number is one less th 999,999	an one million?	_

Page 20 Answers



LESSON 3

Expanded form is a great way to really reinforce the concept of place value with kids. And the flip book in the opening activity provides an excellent visual.





LESSON 4

Writing out numbers in written form can be tedious. We have them look up the area of two states to make it more interesting.

Take it Further: Have your child research a dream home they'd like to purchase with your help. Then have them practice writing out the check. There are blank check templates available on the Book Extras website.

	Chart of Sta	te Sizes in S	Square Miles	
Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California
52,420	665,384	113,990	53,179	163,695
Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida	Georgia
104,094	5,543	2,489	65,758	59,425
Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa
10,932	83,569	57,914	36,420	56,273
Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland
82,278	40,408	52,378	35,380	12,406
Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri
10,554	96,714	86,936	48,432	69,707
Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey
147,040	77,348	110,572	9,349	8,723
New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio
121,590	54,555	53,819	70,698	44,826
Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina
69,899	98,379	46,054	1,545	32,020
South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont
77,116	42,144	268,596	84,897	9,616
Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming
42,775	71,298	24,230	65,496	97,813

Page 25 Answers



LESSON 4 NUMBERS IN WRITTEN FORM e. 4000 + 500 + 5 four thousand, five hundred five f. 1.000.000 + 20.000 + 3.000 + 300 + 20 + 1 one million, twenty-three thousand, three hundred twenty-one Redemption Church is building a new Sunday School wing for \$1,000,801. They need some help completing the check below. Write out the written form of the cost where you see the red X. 1025 REDEMPTION CIRCRET Date 3/3/2021 MY DUTIN MUDIN OF Cool Construction \$ 1,000,801 one million, two hundre eight hundred and one Xe Wenno Sunday School Wing Payter Smith 16 000000000000 16 16 0000000000000 16 1025 4. Go back and complete your opening activity. 26

Page 26 Answers

LESSON 5

To set up the opening activity, first tear out the activity sheets. Cut out the cards and fold them down along the yellow line so that the answers are showing on top. You can reference the list of answers on the right if needed. Tape them up on a wall, refrigerator, or whiteboard in any order. Your child will solve the problem underneath the fold and then search for the correct answer. They move from paper to paper until they have found them all.

Lesson 5 Activity Answers

Question	Answer	
Three digits separated by a comma.	A period	
How many hundreds are in one thousand?	10	
Write the number in standard form: one million, seven hundred two thousand, two hundred thirteen	1,702,213	
Write the number in expanded form: 1,617,222	1,000,000 + 600,000 + 10,000 + 7,000 + 200 + 20 + 2	
Write the number in standard form: 1,000,000 + 700,000 + 20,000 + 200 + 10 + 3	1,720,213	
How many ten thousands are in one million?	100	
What does the 5 in the number 150,672 represent?	50,000	
Write 53,112 in expanded form	50,000 + 3,000 + 100 + 10 + 2	

Be sure to have your student review the notation and the direction of the inequality sign. This is normally the trickiest part of comparing two numbers for students. If your child has trouble, have them first circle the greater number. Then you can tell if they are struggling with comparing the numbers or just the sign.

Page 29 Answers

2	Below are several comparison problems to help you review how to use the symbols correctly. Fill in <, >, or = h each example. Have your parent check your answers to this section before you move on to section 2.
	a. 23 O 27 0. 51 O 43 0. 123 O 304
	a. 650 ⊘ 450 e. 761 ⊘ 770 f. 230 ⊖ 230
2.	Fill in the correct symbol $<,>,$ or = to complete the comparison.
	a. 32,999 🕤 102,033 b. 254,789 🕤 254,789
	s. 778,003 🕥 778,030 d. 6,798 🚫 6,777
	e 34,559 🔇 304,559 t 344,280 🚫 340,289
3.	Put the numbers in order from greatest to least. a. 686,923 17,999 786,239
	786,239 686,923 17,999
	b. 85,717 87,900 86,999
	87,900 86,999 85,717
4,	What digit could be placed in the blank to make the statement true?
4,	What digit could be placed in the blank to make the statement true? $a_{x} \underbrace{3072} \approx \underbrace{30_8_1} \leq \underbrace{3090}$
4,	What digit could be placed in the blank to make the statement true? a. 3072 \Rightarrow 3081 \Rightarrow 3090 b. 440 \Rightarrow 44 \Rightarrow 44

Page 30 Answers



LESSON 6

Rounding is a key skill in measurement and also in estimation. Students will be using estimation in Chapter 2.

Page 33 Answers



LESSON 7

Students don't need to perfectly space the numbers on the number line in the opening activity. This is just a way of making it hands-on for them and to help them grasp the concept of even spacing later in the lesson. The beauty of the clothesline style number line is that it is easy to correct their answers.

Number lines are so important in math. They are one of the primary ways middle school and high school level math is represented. They are used consistently throughout this book to help kids picture the relationship between large numbers as well as fractions. This will also help familiarize them with how number lines work in general. Page 36 Answers



LESSON 8

Teaching problem solving will set your kids up to confidently tackle all kinds of problems in the future. For details on how to coach them through open-ended problems, see the section on page 13 of the answer key. The main thing is to keep in mind that it is a process. Starting a problem counts for a lot, even if they get stuck and cannot get all the way to the correct answer. Trying a problem and then looking over the solutions provided below with you will still expand their thinking.

Working on these problems with a partner or in a group is also a big help. If you have an opportunity to get your child together with another young mathematician, that is a great opportunity for them to glean from the ideas of others.

Below are some different solutions to the problems. These are just some of the different approaches you can take. If your child arrived at the correct answer in a different way, that's great. Creativity is a big part of mathematics and should be encouraged.

The Block Problem

The correct answer is 78 blocks.

Solution #1: Act it Out

Use blocks or another object to make a model. You can build the whole thing and count up the total. Or, you may notice a pattern and a shortcut. For instance, you can combine stacks to make tens which are easier to add up. Move the stack of 1 on top of the stack of 9, and the stack of 2 on top of the stack of 8. This leaves stacks of 5, 10, 11, and 12 left over.

Add your 5 stacks of 10 first.

10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 = 50

Now add on the leftover stacks.

50 + 5 + 11 + 12 = 78

Solution #2: Draw a Picture

Start by drawing a picture of all of the stacks. From here, you can combine stacks so that you have 6 stacks of 13.

 $6 \times 13 = 78$

Farmer Ben Problem

There are 6 chickens and 5 pigs.

Solution #1: Guess and Check

Start by just making a guess. In this case, we guessed that he had all pigs.

11 pigs = $44 \log s$

That's too high, so we need to have some chickens. We will guess 9 pigs and 2 chickens.

 $9 \times 4 + 2 \times 2$

36 + 4 = 40

There are still too many legs. We need to swap out more pigs for chickens. Let's guess 7 pigs and 4 chickens.

 $7 \times 4 + 4 \times 2$

28 + 8 = 36

We are very close. Let's guess 5 pigs and 6 chickens.

 $5 \times 4 + 6 \times 2$

20 + 12 = 32

We got it!





Solution #2: Draw a Picture

There are 11 animals, so draw 11 circles to represent the animals in the barn. Add lines to show the possible legs. Try different things until you arrive at the right amount. Special thanks to William Bartkowiak for providing this photo.

Solution #3: Make a Table

Use a table to organize the different possibilities. The cool thing about tables is they help us see patterns. Notice that every time we change a chicken to a pig, the legs increase by two. That means we could even skip ahead to the correct answer instead of filling out the whole table.



Pigs	Chickens	Total
0	11	22
1	10	24
2	9	26
3	8	28
4	7	30
5	6	32

CHAPTER 1 REVIEW

These chapter reviews are a chance for your child to check and see how they are doing with retaining the different concepts. The skills check is a snapshot of how they are doing with the skills practice.

An optional chapter 1 test is provided in the back of this answer key. If you plan on using it, give it to your child after they have completed the chapter 1 review.

Page 42 Answers

