

Simple Solutions.



Minutes a Day—Mastery for a Lifetime!

Mathematics 1

Help Pages

Help Pages

Vocabulary

Math Terms

addition - combining numbers. The sign “+” means *add*. The answer to an addition problem is called the *sum*.

Example: When 5 and 2 are combined, the sum is 7. $5 + 2 = 7$.

subtraction - taking one number away from another. The sign “-” means *subtract*. The answer to a subtraction problem is called the *difference*.

Example: When 1 is taken away from 5, the difference is 4. $5 - 1 = 4$.

Geometry: Equal Parts

Half of this circle is shaded. 1 of 2 equal parts is shaded.



A **fourth**, or a **quarter**, of this circle is shaded.
1 of 4 equal parts is shaded.



Geometry

Two-Dimensional Shapes (flat)

Three-Dimensional Shapes (solid)

3 sides



triangle

4 sides



rectangle

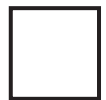


cone



sphere

4 sides

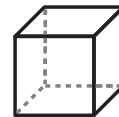


square

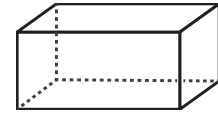
4 sides



trapezoid



cube



rectangluar prism

6 sides



hexagon



cylinder

Measurement: Time Relationships

30 minutes = 1 half hour

60 minutes = 1 hour

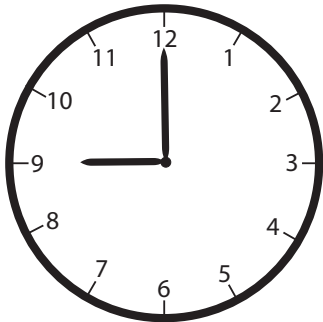
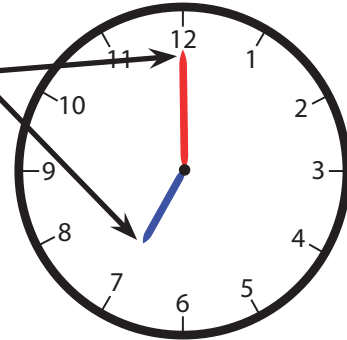
7 days = 1 week

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Time

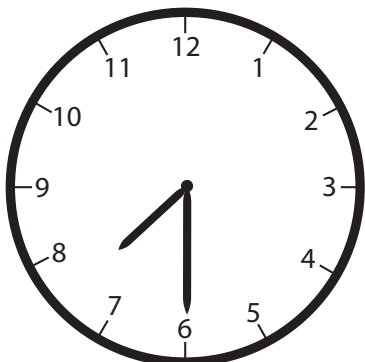
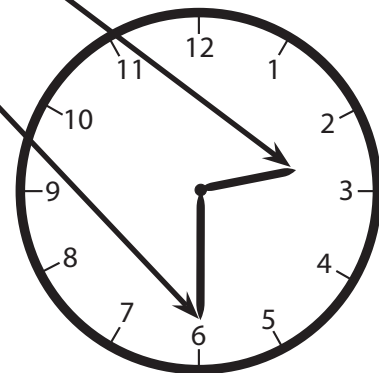
A clock has two hands. The long hand is the **minute hand**.
The short hand is the **hour hand**.

On this clock, the hour hand is pointing to the 7.
The minute hand is pointing to the 12.
The time is 7:00, or seven o'clock.



The time on this clock is nine o'clock, or 9:00.

On this clock the hour hand is past the 2, but not yet to the 3.
The minute hand is pointing to the 6.
The time is 2:30, or two-thirty.



The time on this clock is seven-thirty, or 7:30.

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Money

There are 4 coins shown here.



A **penny** is worth 1¢.



A **nickel** is worth 5¢.



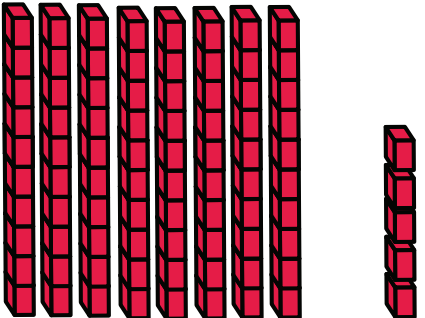
A **dime** is worth 10¢.



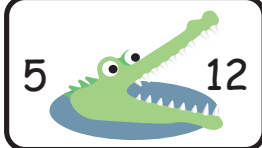
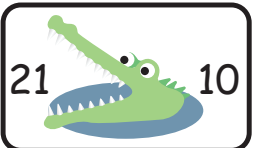
A **quarter** is worth 25¢.

Help Pages

Place Value

Whole Numbers	
 <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>8 tens</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>5 ones</p> </div> </div> <p>The number above is read: eighty-five.</p>	<p>A fact family is a set of related facts using addition, subtraction, and the same three numbers.</p> <p>Example: Write a fact family using 3, 4, and 7.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> $3 + 4 = 7$ $4 + 3 = 7$ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> $7 - 3 = 4$ $7 - 4 = 3$ </div> </div>

Solved Examples

Greater Than and Less Than	
<p>Numbers can be compared by saying one is greater than another or one is less than another.</p> <p>The symbol ">" means <i>greater than</i>. The symbol "<" means <i>less than</i>. Think of the wide part of the sign as an alligator's mouth eating the bigger number. (Hint: The open part of the sign is near the bigger number.)</p>	
<p>Examples:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">5 is less than 12</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p style="margin-top: 5px;">$5 < 12$</p> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">21 is greater than 10</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p style="margin-top: 5px;">$21 > 10$</p> </div>

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Solved Examples

Whole Numbers (continued)

It is very important to learn the **addition facts**. This table will help.

Choose a number in the top gray box and add it to a number in the left gray box. Follow both with a finger (one down and one across) until they meet. The number in that box is the sum of the two starting numbers.

An example is shown: $3 + 4 = 7$.

+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

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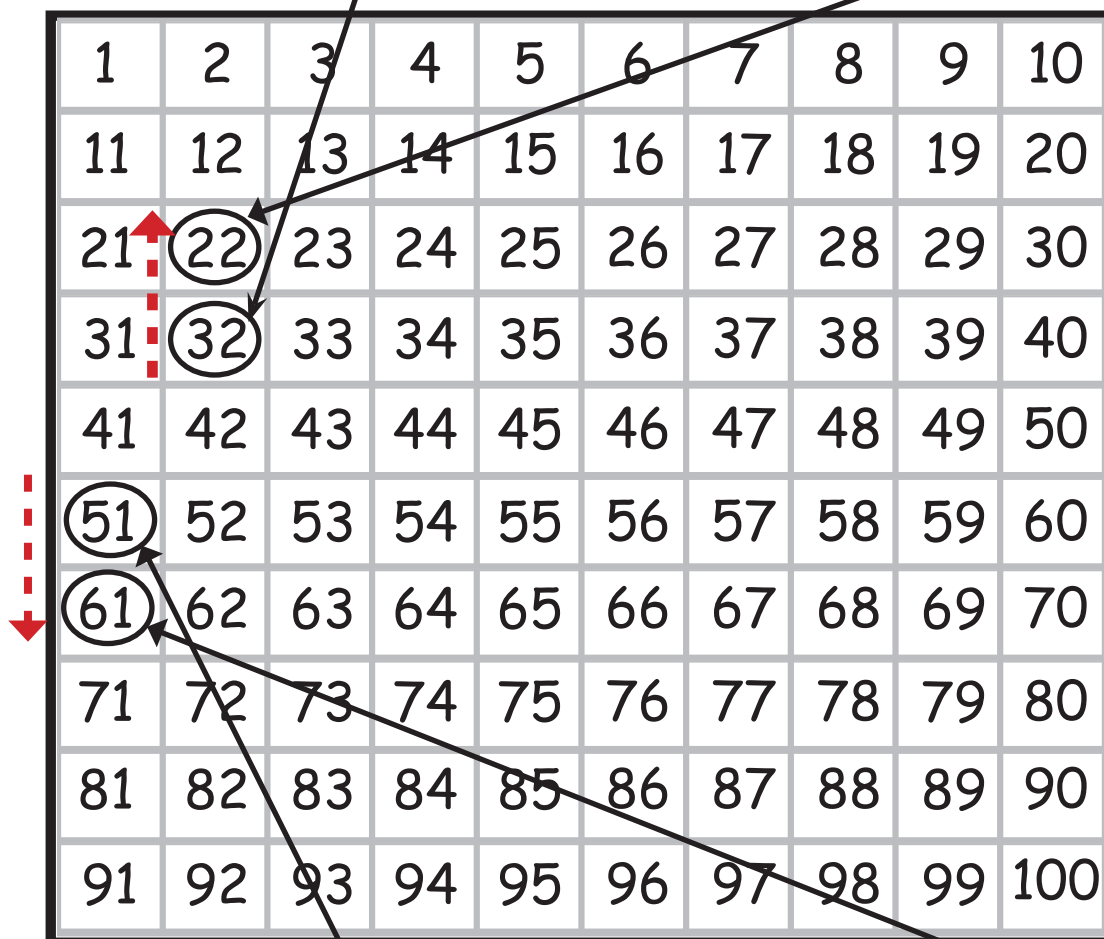
Solved Examples

Whole Numbers (continued)

This is a hundreds chart.

Place a finger on 32. Move it up to subtract 10. Ten less than 32 is 22.

100 Chart



Place a finger on 51. Move it down to add 10. Ten more than 51 is 61.

Notice which direction to move your finger when you add or subtract.

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Addition Strategies

Counting On

When adding two numbers, start with the bigger number and count on.

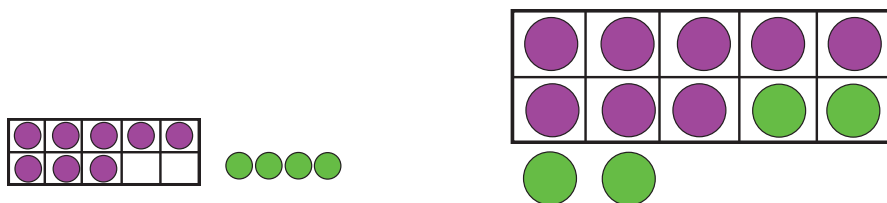
$$3 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$$



$$3 + 6 = \underline{9}$$

Make A Ten

Make a ten to help add. When adding two numbers, take apart one of the numbers to “make a ten” with the other number.



$$8 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{10} + \underline{2} = \underline{12}$$

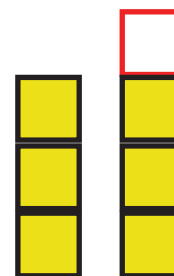
Doubles + 1

When adding two numbers that are close to a double, think of the double and add 1.

Think, what double is close to $3 + 4$? $3 + 3$ is close to $3 + 4$.

$$3 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$3 + \underline{3} + \underline{1} = \underline{7}$$



Think of $3 + 4$ as $3 + 3 + 1$.

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Subtraction Strategy

Counting Back

When subtracting two numbers, start with the bigger number and count back.

$$8 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$$



$$8 - 3 = \underline{5}$$

