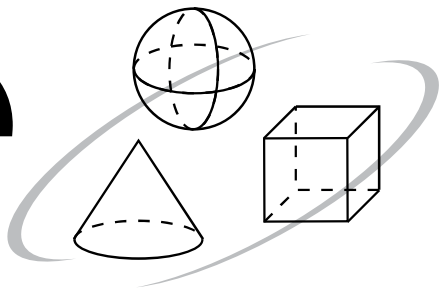
Simple Solutions.



Minutes a Day–Mastery for a Lifetime!

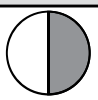
Standards-Based Mathematics 1

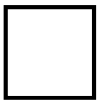
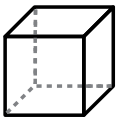
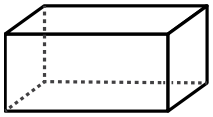
Help Pages

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 Shares	
Half of this circle is shaded. 1 of 2 equal shares is shaded.	
A **fourth,** or a **quarter,** of this circle is shaded. 1 of 4 equal shares 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	

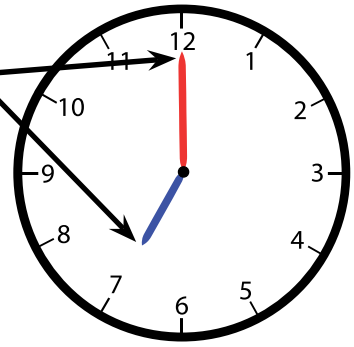
Measurement: Time Relationships		
30 minutes = 1 half hour	7 days = 1 week	60 minutes = 1 hour

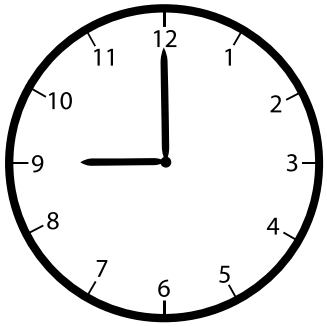
Help Pages

Time

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

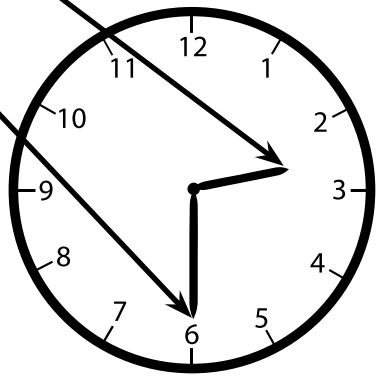
On this clock, the hour hand is pointing to the 7.
The minute hand is pointing to the 12.
The time is 7:00, or seven o'clock.

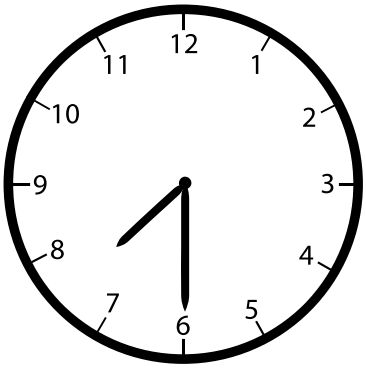




The time on this clock is nine o'clock, or 9:00.

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.

Help Pages

Money

There are 4 coins shown here.

A **penny** is worth 1¢.

A **nickel** is worth 5¢

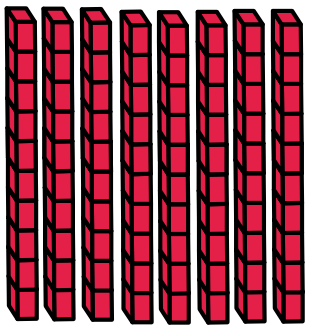
A **dime** is worth 10¢.

A **quarter** is worth 25¢.

Help Pages

Place Value

Whole Numbers



8 tens 5 ones

The number above is read: **eighty-five.**

A **fact family** is a set of related facts using addition, subtraction, and the same three numbers.

Example:
Write a fact family using 3, 4, and 7.

$3 + 4 = 7$ $7 - 3 = 4$
$4 + 3 = 7$ $7 - 4 = 3$

Solved Examples

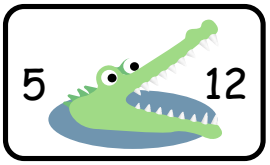
Greater Than and Less Than

Numbers can be compared by saying one is **greater than** another or one is **less than** another.

The symbol "**>**" means *greater than*. The symbol "**<**" means *less than*. 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.)

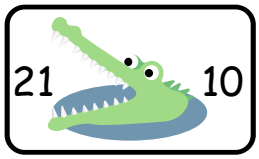
Examples:

5 is less than 12



5 < 12

21 is greater than 10



21 > 10

Help Pages

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

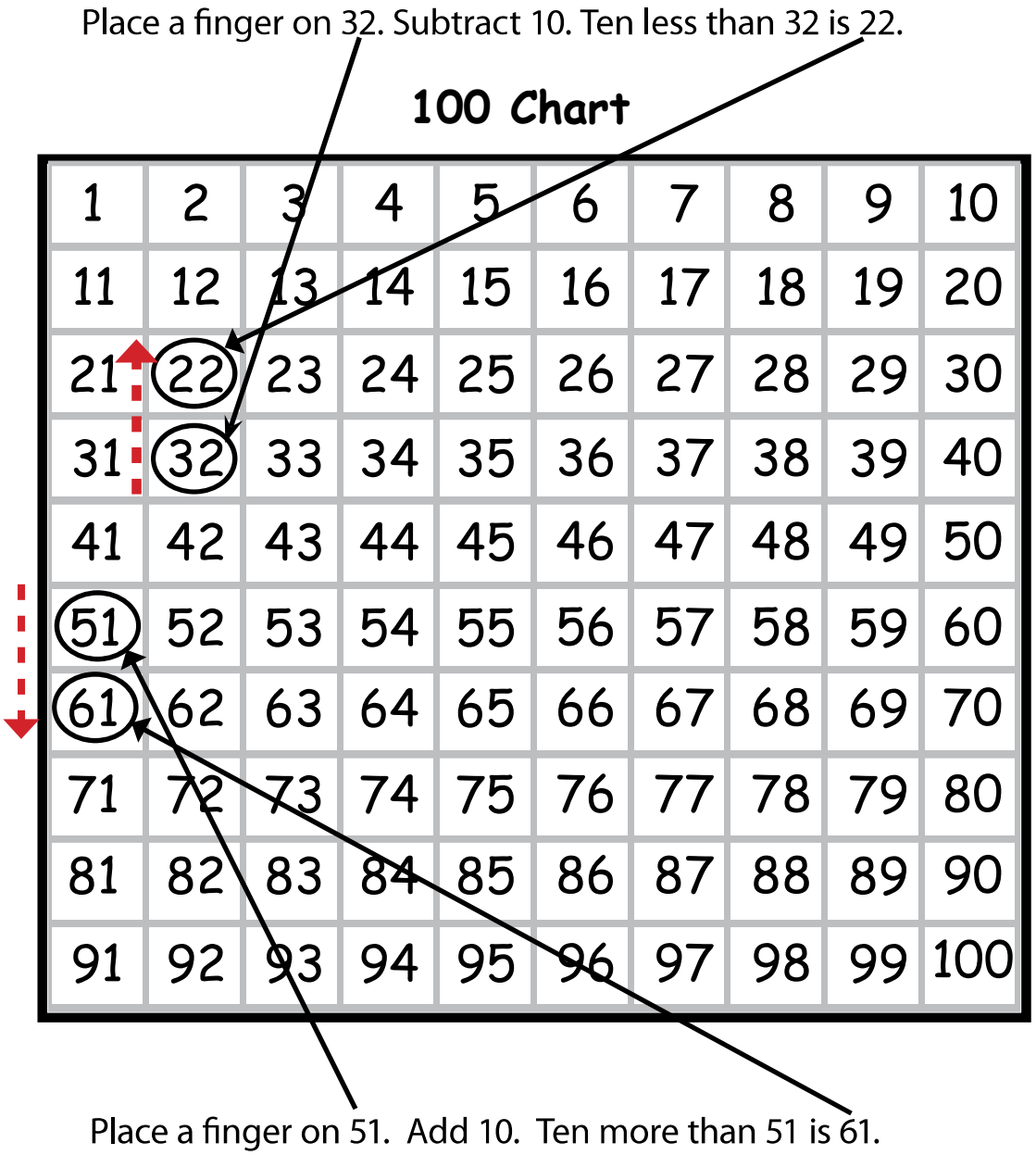
+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Help Pages

Solved Examples

Whole Numbers (continued)

This is a hundreds chart.



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

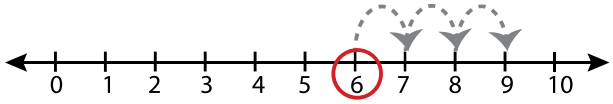
Help Pages

Addition Strategies

Counting On

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

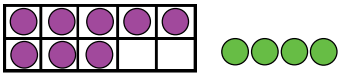
$3 + 6 = \_\_\_\_$

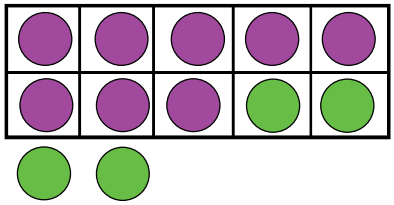


$3 + 6 = 9$

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.





$8 + 4 = \_\_\_\_$

$10 + 2 = 12$

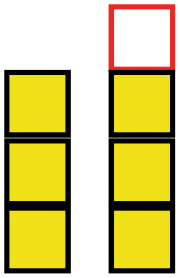
Doubles + 1

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.

$3 + 4 = \_\_\_\_$

$3 + 3 + 1 = 7$



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

Help Pages

Subtraction Strategy

Counting Back

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

$8 - 3 = \_\_\_\_$

$8 - 3 = 5$