

Core Focus

- Number: Five-digit numbers
- Money: Calculating change
- Measurement: Introducing gallons

Number

- Students learn to read, write, picture, compare, and order five-digit numbers using familiar models, including a numeral expander and abacus.


11.3

Number: Writing five-digit numbers in expanded form

Step In

What number is shown on this abacus?

Look at the rod that represents the ten-thousands place.
How many beads can you see?
What number do the beads on that rod show?

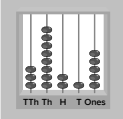


I can see 3 beads in the ten-thousands place. I know that each bead represents 10,000. So $3 \times 10,000 = 30,000$.

What number do the beads on each of the other place-value rods show?
Jennifer writes the number in expanded form.

$(3 \times 10,000) + (8 \times 1,000) + (2 \times 100) + (1 \times 10) + (5 \times 1) = ?$

How does her equation match the abacus?



- Tens, hundreds, and thousands are important benchmarks in our number system. Knowing where other numbers are in relation to these benchmarks on a number line makes rounding and comparing more concrete.

11.6

Number: Reinforcing rounding with five-digit numbers

Step In

What is the price of this car?

The retailer has decided to round this price to the nearest hundred dollars.


What is the new price of the car?
How do you know?

What digits did you look at to round the number?

Cary follows these steps.

3 1, <u>4</u> 27	3 1, <u>4</u> 27	3 1, <u>4</u> 27
First he finds the place to which he is rounding.	Then he looks at the next lowest place value.	If the digit in that place is greater than or equal to 5 then the number is rounded up.

How would you use the same thinking to round 42,753 to nearest hundred dollars?



Ideas for Home

- If five-digit numbers seem easy for your child, find numbers in the millions, billions, or even trillions by looking for and reading how many hits a website has received, or by looking up distances from the earth to different planets, moons, and asteroids in the solar system and beyond.

Money

- Students work with money and decide how many dollars and cents are needed to buy a given item.

11.8 Money: Working with dollars and cents

Step In Imagine you have these bills and coins. What bills and coins would you use to buy this magazine?



I would use 2 dollar bills and 2 quarters. That's \$2 and 50¢. I should get some change.

In this lesson, students calculate the total cost and how much change they will receive.


Measurement

- Students review cups, pints, and quarts and are introduced to the gallon.
- They explore the relationship of gallons to cups, pints, and quarts.

11.11 Capacity: Introducing gallons

Step In What do you know about cups, pints, and quarts?

Cups, pints, and quarts are units of liquid volume or capacity. They can be used to measure how much a container can hold.



What do you know about gallons?

One gallon is **equivalent** to four quarts.
 One quart is **equivalent** to two pints.
 One pint is **equivalent** to two cups.
 How can you calculate the number of cups in one gallon?

There is a short way to write these units of liquid volume or capacity.

- gallon can be written as gal
- quart can be written as qt
- pint can be written as pt

In this lesson, students describe how much containers hold when compared to one gallon.

Ideas for Home

- Have your child help you count out coins to pay for small purchases to develop understanding about the prices of everyday items.
- Running a make-believe store is a fun way to practice addition and subtraction with money. Label items in your house with amounts under one dollar and give your child several coins to pay for the items. Help your child count out enough coins to pay for items and figure out the change, if needed.