LESSON 4-5 THE LAW OF COMMUTATIVITY

A. 7

B. true

C. true

F. true

G. true

H. Yes

I. false

J. false

K. false

L. false

M. false

N. false

LESSON 4-33 PERCENT ETYMOLOGY AND SYMBOL

A.

i. false

ii. true

C.

i. true

ii. false: 20 percent is the same as one-fifth

iii. true

iv. 25 percent

D. The percent sign is shown in red

! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _ + { } | < > ?

E. percent sign

F.

i. 100%: one hundred percent

ii. 200%: two hundred percent

iii. 0%: zero percent

iv. 25%: twenty-five percent

v. 75%: seventy-five percent

vi. 1/2%: one-half percent

vii. 1,000%: one thousand percent

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LESSON 4-61 OPERATIONS INTRODUCTION

A.

multiplication 3 × 6

addition 1 + 3

division 1,039,012 ÷ 66,372

multiplication 23 × 3

subtraction 0 − 3000

addition 2 + 41

division 5 ÷ 23920

B.

3 × 6 + 2 two operations; multiplication and addition

1 + 3 × 0+ 13 three operations; addition, multiplication and addition

10 × 6 + 33 ÷ 11 three operations; multiplication, addition and division

23 − 3 × 2 + 30 ÷ 1 four operations; subtraction, multiplication, addition and division

0 × 3000 + 10 ÷ 2 − 5 four operations; multiplication, addition, division and subtraction

2 ÷ 41 × 7 × 7 × 7 × 7 × 7 × 7 seven operations; division, multiplication, multiplication, multiplication, multiplication, multiplication and multiplication

100 + 50 × 2 + 300 + 200 + 100 five operations; addition, multiplication, addition, addition and addition

6 no operations

LESSON 4-112 AVERAGE

A. 2

B. 2

C. No

D. 1

E. 2

F. 3

G. 4

H. 5

I. half of the other number

J. half of the other number

K. 3

L. 4

M. 1

N. 2

O. 3

P. the number

Q. No, the average cannot be less than both numbers because it must end up between the numbers or on the number if both numbers are the same.

R. No, the average cannot be less than both numbers because it must end up between the numbers or on the number if both numbers are the same.

S. When the numbers are the same.

T. Add the numbers and divide by two.

LESSON 4-135 VISUAL ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION

Many other answers are possible.

B.

48 + 15 = 63
40 + 8 + 2 + 10 + 3 = 63
20 + 20 + 8 + 12 + 3 = 63
63 - 13 - 2 = 48
(10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 8) + (2 + 10 + 3) = 63
63 − 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 8 = 15

C.

38 + 25 = 63
30 + 8 + 2 + 20 + 3 = 63
20 + 18 + 22 + 3 = 63
20 + 18 + 12 + 13 = 63
63 - 23 - 2 = 38
(10 + 10 + 10 + 8) + (2 + 10 + 10 + 3) = 63
63 − 10 - 10 - 10 - 8 = 25

D.

20 + 8 + 12 + 3 = 43
10 + 10 + 8 + 2 + 10 + 3 = 43
28 + 15 = 43
43 - 10 - 10 - 8 = 15

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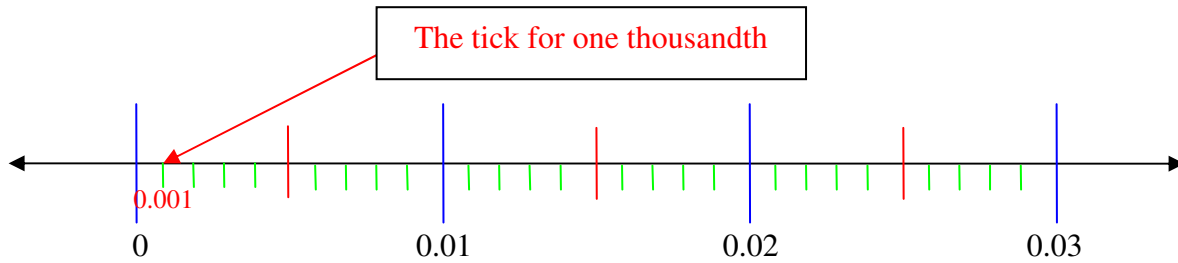
LESSON 4-140 DECIMAL NUMBERS: THOUSANDTHS

D. Shows one thousandth

F. zero point zero zero one

E. thousandth

G. one-hundredth

H.

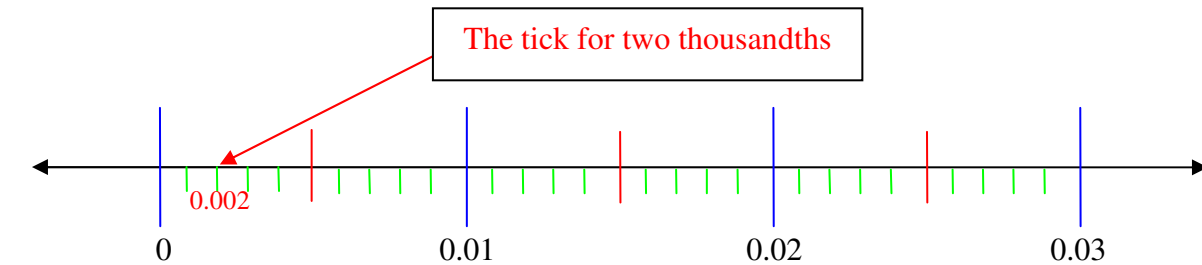The tick for one thousandth

0.001

0   0.01   0.02   0.03

M. two thousandths

N. zero point zero zero two

O. two thousandths

The tick for two thousandths

0.002

0   0.01   0.02   0.03

P.

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