Contents

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44.6	U.U		\sim 1 L

Materials	1V
Student Materials	iv-vii
Teacher Materials	viii-xii
Grading	xii
Units	
Unit 1	xiv-43D
Unit 2	44-87D
Unit 3	88-131D
Unit 4	132-175D
Unit 5	176-219D
Unit 6	220-263D
Unit 7	
Unit 8	308-351D
Unit 9	
Unit 10	396-443H
Appendix A	
Glossary	444-452
Reference Charts	453-456
Index	
Appendix B	
Extra Practice	467-475
Extra Practice Answers	476-477
Number Lines for Graphing Exercises	478
The Greek Letter π	479
Instructions for Constructing Geometric Designs	
Appendix C	
Math Games	481-482
Word Problem Solving Strategies	
Mental Math Strategies	
Test-Taking Skills, Calculator Usage, Time-Saving Tips	
Appendix D	
Student Page Samples	486
Answers	
Appendix E	
Resource CD Contents	520-521
Teaching Resources	
Acknowledgments and Credits	523-524

Introduction

Mathematics 8 is built on the thesis that most children can learn, understand, and master mathematical concepts. It seeks to relate math to everyday life and to make it practical. We believe that mathematics should help students achieve the ultimate goal of loving, serving, and glorifying God. Mathematics 8 introduces concepts in incremental steps, allowing the student to master each increment of a skill before advancing to the next step. Each increment easily becomes a part of the student's "big picture," not only because it is small, but also because it fits with what he has already learned.

Mathematics 8 uses a system of continuous review of each concept. Students retain what they have learned by consistent, systematic review. Instead of a grand review at the end of the year, a large part of every day's work is review. The goal is mastery, not just exposure.

Unit Mathematics in Everyday Life Working With Fractions; Calculating Mixed Units of Measure Fraction, Decimal, and Percent Equivalents Lesson 2 5 Ouiz 2 Order of Operations; Finding Mean, Median, Mode, and Range Finding the Missing Dimension of Geometric Figures Reviewing Basic Geometric Formulas; Multiplying Terms by a Constant Using the Distributive Property; Using Prime Factorization to Find the GCF Solving and Checking Equations Using the Factor-Label Method to Quiz 1 Convert Between Measures Lesson 14 37 Changing Mixed and Fraction Percents to Solving Equations and Inequalities Decimals; Solving Algebraic Word Problems and Graphing Solutions Lesson 15 40 Finding the Area of Irregular Figures; Simplifying Complex Fractions Finding the Volume of Prisms and Cylinders Combining Integers; Multiplying and Dividing Numbers

Materials

Student

- > Mathematics 8 Textbook
- > Student Packet

Worksheets

Speed/Mastery Drills

Quizzes

Tests

Teacher

- > Mathematics 8 Teacher's Guide Resource CD
- > Full Solution Answer Key

Student Materials

Textbook -

Mathematics 8 is a nonconsumable text, designed to be reused year after year. Students write their answers on separate paper. For easier grading, set up a form for students to follow. Show them in the first math class of the year how you expect them to arrange and number their papers. Tell them whether you want their work to be done in spiral notebooks or on notebook paper. Appendix C page 486 contains suggestions and samples for ways to have students set up their pages.

Mathematics 8 is divided into 10 units with 16 lessons in each. Lessons 1-4, 6-9, and 11-15 are regular lessons. Lessons 5 and 10 are quizzes, and Lesson 16 is the test. Unit 10 does not have quizzes. Lesson 16 is the test lesson.



Teaching Boxes

Daily lessons begin with at least one framed and colored teaching box that introduces and explains one or more mathematical concepts. A few lesson exercises follow each teaching box to reinforce the new material.

Applying Your Skills

The Applying Your Skills section systematically reviews concepts taught in earlier lessons. The first exercises review the material taught the previous day. The final exercises review the concepts taught in this lesson. The other exercises review concepts taught earlier in the textbook.

20. Below the bold black exercise numbers is a small gray *reference number*. The number indicates the textbook page where the concept reviewed in this exercise was taught. A few word problems involve general math concepts and do not have a reference number.

Unit Themes

The introduction to each unit features a different theme relating to math in occupations.

Unit 1-Mathematics in Everyday Life

Unit 2-Mathematics in Horticulture

Unit 3-Mathematics in the Bakeshop

Unit 4-Mathematics in Excavation

Unit 5-Mathematics in Landscaping

Unit 6-Mathematics in a Fabric Store

Unit 7-Mathematics at the Clockworks

Unit 8-Mathematics at the Spic and Span Business

Unit 9-Mathematics in the Used Parts Business

Unit 10-Mathematics in Daily Living

Sharpening Your Skills

Math skills must be continually sharpened. The *Sharpening Your Skills* section in each lesson hones those skills day by day. These exercises include *Computation* and *Fact Focus* sections. These exercises do not have reference numbers.

Computation

Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division problems appear in this section. Students copy and work the problems. Using calculators is not recommended but is left to the teacher's discretion. Instructions in color give specific direction for dividing, rounding quotients, and writing remainders. These directions refer only to computation exercises.

Fact Focus

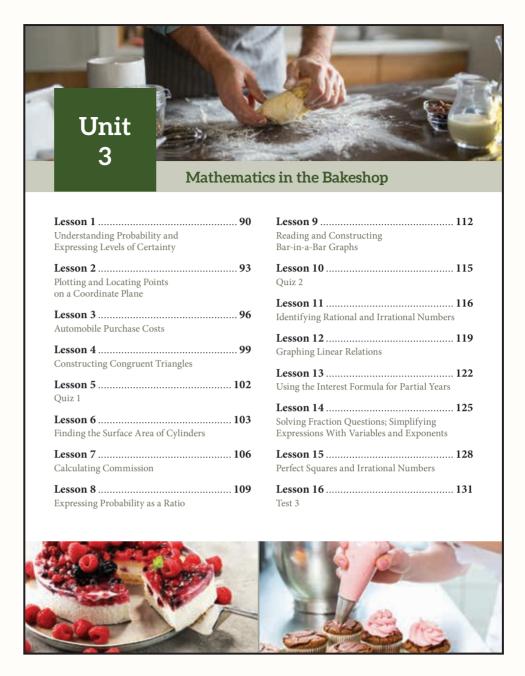
Some lessons include reviews of simple facts that students should be able to recall instantly. Students write only the answers without copying the problem. Fact Focus includes geometric formulas, measurement equivalents, squares, square roots, and fraction, decimal, and percent equivalents.

Quiz or Unit Test

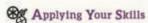
After a concept has been reviewed for five lessons. it may appear on any quiz or test. One exception is concepts in Unit 1 that were taught and reviewed in previous grades.

Fascinating Discoveries

Quiz and test lessons include optional enrichment activities to expose students to new concepts. Fascinating Discoveries are neither reviewed nor tested.

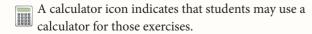


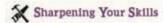
Textbook Graphics



Applying Your Skills—The daily review section continuously reviews skills and concepts.

Character-building quotes scattered throughout the textbook stimulate students' minds. These quotes with their accompanying photographs may generate additional discussion and/or research.





Sharpening Your Skills—Computation, Fact Focus, Mental Math

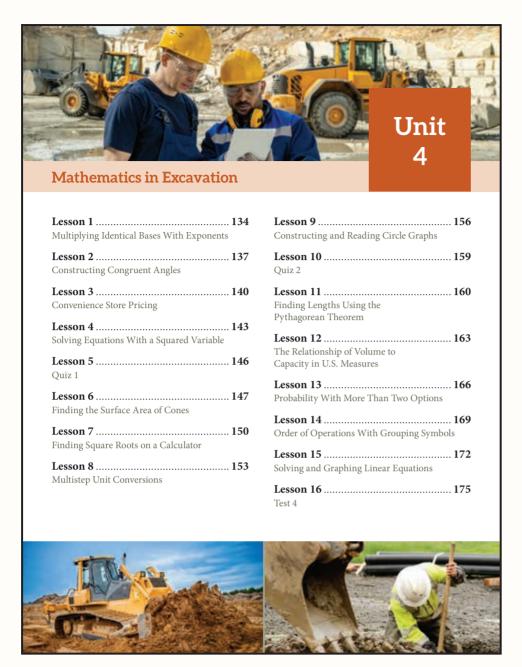
Glossary, Reference Charts, Index

The Glossary, Reference Charts, and Index are tools that help students work more independently.

The Glossary defines terms used throughout the course. The page number indicates where the term is defined or where the concept is shown in an example. When new terms are used in textbook lessons, they are in **bold** print.

The Reference Charts provides definitions, diagrams, equivalent measures, geometry formulas, and other helpful information.

The Index contains topics under various headings and the page numbers where they can be found.



Speed/Mastery Drills

Speed drills review addition, subtraction, multiplication, division facts, and squares and square roots. Unit 1 has 13 speed drills. Quiz and test lessons have no drills. Mastery drills review measurement equivalents, geometry facts and formulas, fraction, decimal, and percent equivalents, and squares and square roots. Units 2-5 each have 13 mastery drills. Quiz and Test lessons have no drills. Units 6-10 do not have speed/ mastery drills. Appendix B pages 467-475 provide Extra Practice Sheets for students who struggle with Mastery Drill items. These may be copied for use with this course. Answers are on pages 476, 477. Distribute drills at the beginning of each math class. Speed drills—students complete as many facts as possible in one minute. Mastery drills—students complete without being timed. Until they master the information, they may look up answers on the Reference Charts in Appendix A pages 453-456.

Student Packet -

The *Student Packet* contains worksheets, speed/mastery drills, quizzes, and tests. These pages are designed for the student to write on. Separate the pages from the packet and file them for easy retrieval when needed, or store them as packets and separate when needed.

Worksheets

Worksheets contain charts and graphs, grids for plotting and naming points, and lines and figures for construction exercises.

Quizzes and Tests

Quizzes and tests are designed for the student to write on. Each quiz is on a two-sided sheet. Each test is on a larger folded sheet with a cover and three working pages. Distribute quizzes in Lessons 5 and 10 and tests in Lesson 16 of Units 1-9. Unit 10 has a test at the end of the unit, but it does not have quizzes. Quizzes and tests may not have enough space to do all the calculations so allow students to have extra paper to do the calculations. Separate, collate, and file the quizzes and tests by test number or store them in the booklet and separate as needed.

Teacher Materials

Teacher's Guide ·

The goal of Mathematics 8 Teacher's Guide is to enable teachers with all levels of experience to successfully teach this course. This Teacher's Guide includes replicas of each student page with answers, complete lesson plans for each lesson, additional resources in the Appendix, and a Resource CD with posters and practice sheets for teaching the lessons.

Discussion Points

Each unit begins with a list of questions and/or suggestions teachers may use to generate discussion about the unit theme on the next page. Use and/or adapt as time and interest allow.

Reflect-Units 2-10

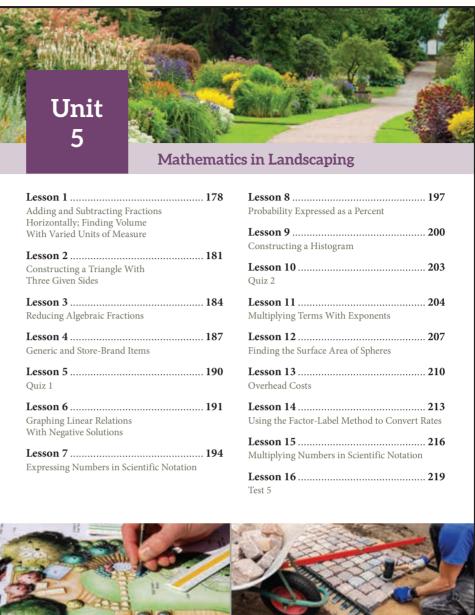
Before beginning each unit, you may take some time to reflect on the material in the previous unit. Use this list of questions or come up with your own.

Assess

At the beginning of a unit is a good time to assess students' math skills. Use this list of items to check their progress. Add your own as needed.

Research Challenge

Research Challenge contains a list of quotes in the unit and the page number where each is located. Students who finish early and need an extra challenge may choose a quote from that unit to generate discussion and ideas for further research. Encourage students to write a question to discuss with parents, grandparents, or other adult.







Unit Material, Terms, and Symbols

The concepts taught in the unit are categorized by addition, subtraction, geometry, measures, word problems, etc. In the sidebar are terms, symbols, or formulas used in the unit. Use these lists as reference, to preview the unit, or review at the end of the unit.

Student Page

A replica of the textbook page appears on each corresponding *Teacher's Guide* page. Answers are in red. Where answers do not fit on the page, a note tells the appendix page where the answer is given. Solutions are shown in detail in the Full Solution Answer Key.



Decide if students will trade drills for grading, grade their own, or hand them in for teacher grading. Drill exercises and answers are in the Teacher's Guide in the sidebar of the final page of each lesson. If a student is not doing well on drills, use alternate methods to achieve mastery. Students who need extra practice may be assigned to work the drill at another time possibly as homework.

> Review

Each lesson contains a short review of concepts taught in the previous lesson. Answers are paprika. Review briefly before teaching the lesson.

> Teach

This is a list of the new concept(s) taught in the lesson.

> Assign

This is a list of the sections of student exercises in daily lessons or the quiz or test to be administered in the quiz and test lessons.

Materials Needed

Check here for a list of any materials needed for the day's lesson. The speed/mastery drill listed is the same as the lesson number. Worksheets are at the top of the Student Packet. Posters and practice sheets are on the *Resource CD* and are indicated in the list by a CD icon and a poster or practice sheet number.

Lesson Overview

> Speed/Mastery Drill

Distribute the drills. For speed drills, give students one minute to complete as many facts as possible. Mastery drills do not need to be timed. If students do not know the answer, they may look it up on the *Reference Charts*.

Teaching the Lesson

> Daily Lessons

Refer to the colored teaching box and to this section for teaching each part of the lesson. Text in this section is intended to enhance and further explain the lesson without merely repeating material from the textbook. Familiarize yourself with both the teaching box and *Teaching the Lesson*. In the *Teacher's Guide*, new terms are **bold.** Board exercises are provided, and the answers are paprika. Write board exercises on the board before class or as the lesson is taught. Work the examples as directed and call on students to work the remaining examples.

> Quiz and Test Lessons

Use the exercises in the Review section to prepare students for problems they have not yet encountered on a quiz or test. Review any concepts students struggled with in the lesson just prior to the quiz or test.

Administer the quiz or test. Have students clear their desks except for pencils, erasers, paper to do calculations, and any other needed tools (protractor, calculator, etc.). Distribute the quiz or test and give students time to complete it. Solutions and answers are in red on the student page in the Teacher's Guide. Fascinating Discoveries on the student page is an optional activity and may be worked individually or as a class. This is intended to be enjoyed by students after they finish the quiz or test and before class time is over.

Assign Class Work

> Lesson Alert

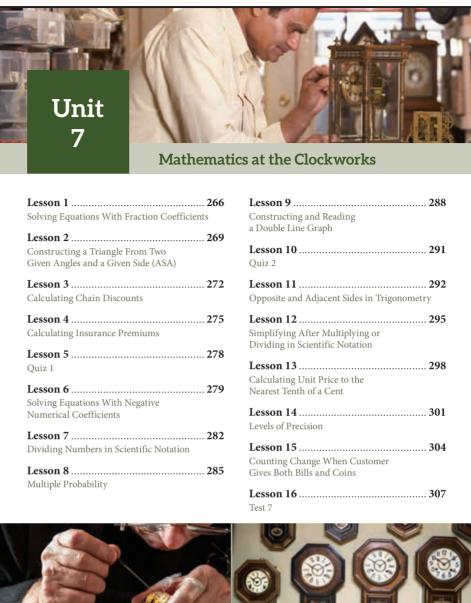
Exercises that may need special attention are noted here. Lines provide space for additional alerts.

> Assign the Lesson Exercises

Assign the exercises following the teaching box(es) after the teaching lesson and before Applying Your Skills. These exercises may be worked together in class.

> Assign Applying Your Skills and Sharpening Your Skills

After teaching the lesson and completing the accompanying lesson exercises, assign Applying Your Skills and Sharpening Your Skills. Students should be able to complete these exercises independently. Any exercises not completed in class time should be completed before the next day's class.







Decide whether students must do every exercise. If multiple problems review the same operation, you may allow students to skip some problems.

Extra Practice

The Extra Practice list provides additional examples to review the concept(s) taught in the lesson. Answers are in paprika.

Fascinating Discoveries

A Fascinating Discoveries activity appears in each quiz and test lesson. Additional explanation or discussion relating to the Fascinating Discoveries activity in this lesson is included here.



Speed/Mastery Drill

The sidebar on the final page of each lesson contains a list of all the exercises and answers from that lesson's speed/mastery drill.

Teaching Tips



Additional teaching tips are scattered

throughout the *Teacher's Guide* on yellow sticky notes. Use these tips as you see fit.

Appendixes

Appendix A consists of the textbook glossary, reference charts, and index.

Appendix B has activities to supplement the *Teacher's Guide*.

Appendix C contains math games, word problem and mental math strategies, and samples of the student work page setups.

Appendix D contains and student answers that do not fit on the student pages in the *Teacher's Guide*.

Appendix E supplies a list of the posters and practice sheets on the *Resource CD*, and a list of teaching resources.

Student Helps

Student Helps in the sidebars include tips, explanations, shortcuts, practice, games, etc. that may help students better understand the material taught in the lesson.

> Thinking It Through or Digging Deeper

This section provides additional information related to the lesson. It may be another way to think about the concept or solve the exercises.

> Practical Application

This section gives examples of ways a concept may be put into practice outside the classroom.

Resource CD ____

The *Resource CD* is inside the back cover of the *Teacher's Guide*. It contains posters and practice sheets for use in teaching and reviewing daily lessons. Print and file the posters and practice sheets ahead of time or print them as needed for each student. Laminate the posters to make them sturdier and reusable for write-on/wipe-off activities.

The first page on the CD lists the contents with interactive links. Click on the poster name or number to be taken directly to that poster. The *Teacher's Guide Appendix D* pages 520, 521 contains a list of the materials on the CD.

Full Solution Answer Key —

The Full Solution Answer Key provides answers to all Mathematics 8 exercises and, where applicable, detailed solutions. Final answers are black. Where answers have solutions, the exercise copied from the textbook is dark green, and the solution is gray.

Grading

Daily Lessons

Answers are red on the Teacher's Guide student page. Answers that do not fit can be found in *Appendix D* pages 487-519. For best results, grade student papers as soon as possible. To check students' worked solutions. see the Full Solution Answer Key. Record the scores and return papers to students so they can learn from any wrong answers. If students consistently miss specific types of problems, they may need individualized instruction.

Miscellaneous Grading Tips

Sometimes the answer to one problem out of two or three may require rounding. If the answer comes out evenly, there is no need to round.

Answer keys in this course use the \approx to indicate that an answer has been rounded. Students should be aware of what it means but are not required to show it in their answers.

Speed/Mastery Drills

Speed/mastery drill problems with answers are in the *Teacher's Guide* in the sidebar of the final page of each lesson. Drill answers are also in the *Full Solution Answer Key*.

Quizzes and Tests

Quiz and test answers and solutions are in red on the replicated quiz and test pages in the *Teacher's Guide*. Quiz and test answers are also in the *Full Solution Answer Key*.



Lesson 1	
Lesson 2	
Lesson 3	
Lesson 4	
Lesson 5	
Lesson 6	
Lesson 7	
Lesson 8	

Lesson 9 Constructing and Reading Rectangle Grap	
Lesson 10	379
Lesson 11 Solving Inequalities: Multiplying or Dividing by a Negative Number	380
Lesson 12	383
Lesson 13	386
Lesson 14 Computing Percentiles	389
Lesson 15 Combining Square Roots	392
Lesson 16 Test 9	395



Each quiz and test has a total of 100 points. Points per problem is stated after each set of directions. Count the number of points missed and subtract from 100 to find the score

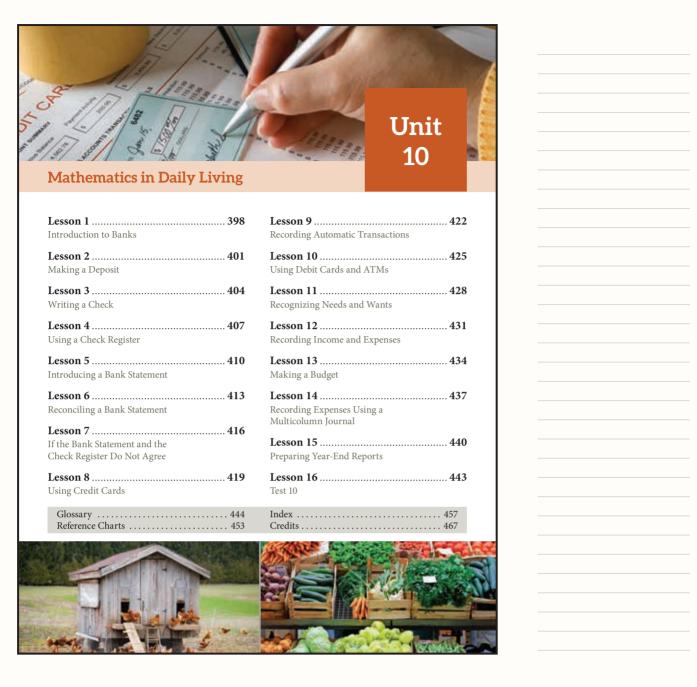
Analyze student quizzes and tests. Several students missing the same problems may indicate a teaching weakness in that area. Revisit the areas and make sure students understand the concept. A student who repeatedly misses the same type of problem may need remedial help.

Recording Scores

Follow the formula to arrive at a final score for daily work, quizzes, and tests.

Daily work + Quiz 1 + Quiz 2 + Test

$$87\%$$
 + 90% + 88% + 94% = 359%
 $359 \div 4 = 89.75\% \approx 90\%$



Teacher Notes

Unit 1

Welcome students to Mathematics 8, Unit 1. Read and discuss "Mathematics in Everyday Life" on page 1.

Discussion Points

- Name some local businesses.
- Discuss ways in which local businesses use math.
- Discuss businesses students would like to pursue.
- Discuss good business ethics and how students can begin to develop them now.



Getting Started

This year's students are on the threshold of eighth grade and facing the end of middle-school education. *Mathematics 8* provides a window into the lives of people who follow Biblical principles in daily business decisions.

Life provides more opportunities than we ever have time to pursue. Therefore, it is important to establish goals for life and to consider each opportunity in the light of those goals. Goals based on truth have far-reaching effects in the lives of your students.

Research Challenge

Encourage students to read the quotes in Unit 1. For an extra challenge, have students write one question about each quote. At a convenient time, allow the student to discuss the question with a parent, grandparent, or other adult.

Unit 1 Quotes

Author	Page Number
Benjamin Franklin	Page 9
Anne Ross Cousin	Page 12
William Penn	Page 16
Francis Atterbury	Page 29
Abigail Adams	Page 32
Robert Louis Stevenson	Page 35

Mathematics in Everyday Life

A light breeze rustled the branches of the willow tree outside the Scout family home. Morning sunshine streamed through the open window, laying golden shadows on the dining room table as Mr. and Mrs. Scout and their three children finished their breakfast.

"Thanks for the breakfast, Mom." Toby scooted his chair away from the table. "Pancakes and bacon are a delicious way to start

Mom smiled. "You're welcome." She turned to Dad. "Did you tell them our plans for the summer?

"Umm, no, I didn't." Dad faced the children, his blue eyes twinkling. "It looks like a busy summer for us. We need to fix the chicken house, seed the back pasture, paint the kitchen, and—" he paused, and twelve-year-old Ian groaned.

"Take a camping trip," Dad finished, grinning at Ian.

"A real camping trip in the mountains, Dad?" Toby asked incredulously. At Dad's nod, he joined Ian in a second whoop.

"Where are we going?" seven-year-old Faye wondered.

"We're taking Tuckerman's Trail through Stone Mountain National Park. I hiked it when I was Toby's age, and it's a beautiful trail-cliffs, waterfalls, lakes, you name it. As we hike, we're going to apply the math you've learned in school. We'll also visit local businesses along the way and see how math is used in the business world. But most of all, we're going to have a wonderful time making memories together."

The children cheered.

Dad laughed and stood up. "Let's get busy. We'll need to seed the pasture before we leave, but wait to build the chicken house and paint the kitchen until we get back. For now, let's focus on getting ready. Toby, I want you to be in charge of packing. Our backpacks need to weigh 15-25 pounds, but you, Ian, and I can carry a little more so Mom and Faye aren't overloaded."

Two weeks later Toby stood eagerly with his family at the base of the mountain. Fog shrouded the surrounding conifers and the trail before them. A breeze brushed lightly across his face. He shoved his hands in his pockets and shivered, more from excitement than cold.

Dad looked at his map. "This trail is a little over a hundred miles long, so we need to average eight miles each day to keep our schedule. In a few days, we'll reach the town of Springville. We'll book rooms at the hotel and visit a few local businesses. Ready? Let's go!'

Toby shifted his backpack into position and followed Dad up the trail. He could hardly wait to see what lay around the next bend.



Unit 1 Terms

LCD-least common denominator

reciprocal

complex fraction

distributive property

GCF-greatest common factor

prime factorization

constant

term

variable

isolate

integer, positive/negative

combining integers

graphing a solution

inequality

prism

cylinder

irregular figure

tick mark

conversion factor

Unit 1 Symbols

 $\sqrt{}$ square root

π рі

∥ tick marks

≈ approximately equal to

≥ greater than or equal to

≤ less than or equal to

△ triangle

∠ angle

Unit 1 Material

Addition

Integers

Mixed measures

Algebra

Order of operations

Expressions

Equations and inequalities

Algebraic word problems

Integers with the same/different signs

Graph solutions

Decimals

Fraction and percent equivalents Mixed and fraction percents and decimals

Division

Complex fractions

Integers

Mixed measures

Fractions

Add, subtract, multiply, divide Decimal and percent equivalents Complex fractions

Geometry

Basic geometric formulas Area of irregular shapes Volume of prisms and cylinders Missing dimension of figures

Measures

Mixed measures

U.S. and metric conversion equivalents Factor-label method to convert measures

Multiplication

Integers

Mixed measures

Numbers

Mean, median, mode, and range Prime factorization to find GCF Distributive property

Percents

Fraction and decimal equivalents

Subtraction

Integers

Mixed measures

Lesson 1

Pages 2-4

Materials Needed

Speed Drill 1

1 Fraction, Decimal, and Percent Equivalents

Lesson Overview

Speed Drill

Teach

- > Working With Fractions Note: In this course, accept any correct canceling for fraction problems.
- > Fraction, Decimal, and Percent Equivalents

Assign

- > Lesson Exercises
- > Applying Your Skills
- > Sharpening Your Skills

Unit 1

Working With Fractions; Fraction, Decimal, and Percent Equivalents

Working With Fractions

Before adding or subtracting **fractions**, make sure the fractions have **common denominators**. If they do not have common denominators, the fractions must be changed to have common denominators. Find the LCD (least common denominator) and change the fractions to equivalent fractions with the LCD as the new denominator. Then add or subtract the **numerators**, but keep the **denominators** the same. Reduce the answer to simplest form if necessary.

$$\frac{\frac{1}{8}}{\frac{7}{8}} \qquad \frac{4}{5} \\
\frac{+\frac{7}{8}}{8} \qquad \frac{+4\frac{2}{5}}{6} \\
\frac{-6}{3} \qquad \frac{-7}{3}$$

$$\frac{5}{6} = \frac{10}{12} \\ + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{12} \\ \frac{19}{12} = \frac{1}{12}$$

Speed Drill 1

To multiply fractions, first change any mixed numbers to improper fractions. Then cancel to remove common factors from the numerator and the denominator. This results in smaller numbers to multiply, and a product that is reduced to simplest $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{5}{18}$ form. After canceling, multiply the numerators and then the denominators. Change any improper fraction answers to whole or mixed numbers.

Reciprocals are two numbers whose product is 1. $\frac{2}{3}$

To divide fractions, first change any mixed numbers to improper fractions. Then rewrite the problem, changing the division sign to a multiplication sign and replacing the second fraction with its reciprocal. Cancel and multiply as usual. Change any improper fractions in the answer to whole or mixed numbers.

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{3}} \times \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{2}{1}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$\frac{5}{5} + \frac{4}{9} \qquad \qquad 4\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{5}{5} \times \frac{9}{4} = \frac{15}{8} = 1\frac{7}{8} \qquad \qquad \frac{9}{2} + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{9}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{27}{4} = 6\frac{3}{2}$$

Copy and solve. Reduce fraction answers to simplest form.

$$4\frac{2}{5}$$
1.
$$\frac{-1\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{9}{10}}$$

$$4\frac{5}{8}$$
2. $-\frac{5}{6}$

$$3\frac{19}{24}$$

3.
$$\frac{1}{11}$$

$$1\frac{7}{8}$$

$$3\frac{1}{4}$$
4. $+6\frac{1}{2}$

5.
$$3\frac{3}{7} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$$
 $8\frac{4}{7}$

6.
$$2\frac{3}{4} \times 2$$

7.
$$3\frac{6}{7} \div 1\frac{4}{5}$$

8.
$$2\frac{1}{6} \div \frac{5}{9}$$

2

Unit 1

Teaching the Lesson—Working With Fractions

Explain the terms common denominator, least common denominator, cancel, and reciprocal. Fractions can be added or subtracted only when all the fractions have common denominators.

Explain how to change fractions with unlike denominators to fractions with common denominators.

Review borrowing in subtraction, simplifying improper fractions, and reducing to simplest form if necessary (see page 3 sidebar).

Explain how to multiply and divide fractions. Canceling may vary when multiplying or dividing fractions.

Write these exercises on the board. Demonstrate solving one of each of the four operations. Have students solve the remaining problems.

$$3\frac{1}{4} = 3\frac{2}{8}$$
 $5\frac{3}{4}$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{8}$$

$$-1\frac{1}{8} = 1\frac{1}{8}$$

$$\frac{+6\frac{1}{4}}{11\frac{4}{4}} = 1$$

$$8\frac{5}{5}$$
 $3\frac{2}{3} = 3$

$$\frac{-10\frac{2}{5}}{-3}$$

$$\frac{-1\frac{1}{8} = 1\frac{3}{24}}{2^{\frac{13}{24}}}$$

$$8\frac{1}{3} \times 2\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{2}{5}$$
5 7 1
$$\frac{25}{3} \times \frac{21}{8} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{35}{4} = 8\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{2}{9} \div \frac{3}{6}$$

$$\frac{2}{8} \times \frac{\cancel{6}}{5} = \frac{4}{19}$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \div 2\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \div \frac{11}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \div 2\frac{3}{4}$$
 $\frac{3}{8} \div \frac{11}{4}$

 $8\frac{1}{3} \times 2\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{4}{15}$

$$2\frac{1}{4} \div 3$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{3}{1}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \div 2\frac{3}{4} \qquad 2\frac{1}{4} \div 3 \qquad 2 \div \frac{1}{9} \\
\frac{3}{8} \div \frac{11}{4} \qquad \frac{9}{4} \div \frac{3}{1} \qquad \frac{2}{1} \times \frac{9}{1} = \frac{18}{1} = 18 \\
\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{\cancel{4}}{11} = \frac{3}{22} \qquad \frac{\cancel{9}}{\cancel{4}} \times \frac{1}{\cancel{3}} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Fraction, Decimal, and Percent Equivalents

Fractions, decimals, and percents are all different ways of showing the same value. Fractions describe parts of a whole, decimals have a decimal point and show values less than one, and percents show how many out of 100. Fractions, decimals, and percents can be converted to any of the other forms and still have the same value.

Memorize these commonly used fraction, decimal, and percent equivalents.

Equivalents											
Fraction	1 2	1/4	3 4	1/3	<u>2</u> 3	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u> 8	3 8	<u>5</u> 8	7/8
Decimal	0.5	0.25	0.75	0.3	0.6	0.16	0.83	0.125	0.375	0.625	0.875
Percent	50%	25%	75%	33 ¹ / ₃ %	66 ² / ₃ %	16 ² / ₃ %	83 ¹ / ₃ %	12 ¹ / ₂ % 12.5%	37 ¹ / ₂ % 37.5%	62 ¹ / ₂ % 62.5%	87 ¹ / ₂ % 87.5%

Write equivalent or not equivalent for each set of numbers.

- **9.** $\frac{1}{2}$ 75% 0.75 not equivalent
- **11.** $\frac{2}{3}$ 0. $\overline{6}$ 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % equivalent

- **10.** $\frac{5}{6}$ 0.8 $\frac{1}{3}$ 83 $\frac{1}{3}$ % equivalent $\frac{5}{8}$ 0.875 $87\frac{1}{2}\%$



Copy and solve. Reduce fraction answers to simplest form.

Lesson 1 - Working With Fractions: Fraction, Decimal, and Percent Equivalents

Student Helps

Subtracting Fractions Using Borrowing

To subtract fractions. the denominators in the problem must be the same. If the fraction in the minuend is smaller than the fraction in the subtrahend, borrow 1 from the whole number. Change the borrowed 1 to a fraction that equals 1 and add it to the existing toosmall fraction. Now subtract the fractions and whole numbers and reduce to simplest form if necessary.

Steps to Calculate **Fractions**

Adding/Subtracting

- 1. Find common denominators.
- 2. Add/subtract.
- 3. Reduce to simplest form if necessary.

Multiplying/Dividing

- 1. Change mixed numbers to improper fractions.
- 2. Cancel where possible. In division, replace divisor with reciprocal.
- 3. Multiply numerators/ denominators.
- 4. Change any improper fractions to mixed numbers and reduce to simplest form.

Teaching the Lesson-Fraction, Decimal, and Percent Equivalents

Explain how fractions, decimals, and percents relate to each other.

To convert a fraction to a decimal, divide the numerator by the denominator.

To convert a decimal to a percent, move the decimal point two places to the right and add a percent symbol.

To convert a percent to a decimal, move the decimal point two places to the left and drop the percent symbol. Write a 0 in the ones place if there is no other whole number.

To convert a decimal to a fraction, write the digits to the right of the decimal point as the numerator. Use the decimal's place value to write the denominator—tenths, hundredths, thousandths, etc. Reduce to simplest form if possible.

Equivalents will be on the Speed Drills beginning in Lesson 1. Students should have them memorized before Quiz 1.

3

Display the Fraction, Decimal, and Percent Equivalents poster. Discuss the commonly used equivalents for half, fourths, eighths, thirds, and sixths. The decimal equivalents of eighths have three decimal places. When these decimals are converted to percents, the decimal point is moved two places to the right. These may be written as decimals or as fractions. The decimal equivalents of thirds and sixths are repeating decimals. The percent equivalents may be written as repeating decimals or fractions.

Cover parts of the poster and have students give the missing equivalent.

Copy and simplify.

10. -7(-*n* + 8) **11.** -5(y-6)**12.** 3(3*x* + 10) **13.** 10(-*n* + 1) 7n - 56-5y + 309x + 30-10n + 10**15.** 10(6*n*) **16.** (8) 4*y* **17.** 2a • 4 **14.** 4x • 4 16x 60*n* 32*y* 8*a*

Solve each word problem.

- **18.** Big Ben is considering buying a Chevrolet Suburban priced at \$42,400.00. What would be the total cost of the vehicle including 7% sales tax, \$42.50 for registration, \$18.00 for license plates, and \$5.00 for notarization? \$45,433.50
- 19. When Big Ben went for his yearly physical exam, the doctor told him he should lose 25-30 pounds in order to lower his blood pressure and lessen his risk for diabetes. For every 3,500 calories Big Ben eliminates from his diet, he will lose 1 pound. Big Ben has a habit of drinking 3 cans of Pepsi per day. He plans to limit himself to one can a day. At 150 calories per can of Pepsi, how many pounds will Big Ben lose in one year if he sticks to his plan? Round to the nearest whole pound.
- **20.** To help control his weight, Big Ben began walking to the bakery when the weather permitted. It takes him 40 minutes to walk to work.
 - a. At 5.4 calories per minute, how many calories does Big Ben burn each time he walks to work?
 - b. If he walks to work and home again 3 times a week, how many calories does he burn in 4 weeks?
 - c. If 3,500 calories equal a pound of body weight, how many pounds do the calories from Letter b represent?

Round to the nearest tenth of a pound.

a. 216 calories b. 5,184 calories c. 1.5 lb

Find the GCF of each set of numbers.

- **21.** 12 and 18 **22.** 105 and 125 **5**
- **23.** 35 and 63



"Eating alone will not keep a man well; he must also take exercise. For food and exercise, while possessing opposite qualities, yet work together to produce health."

- Hippocrates

104 Unit 3

Teacher Notes	