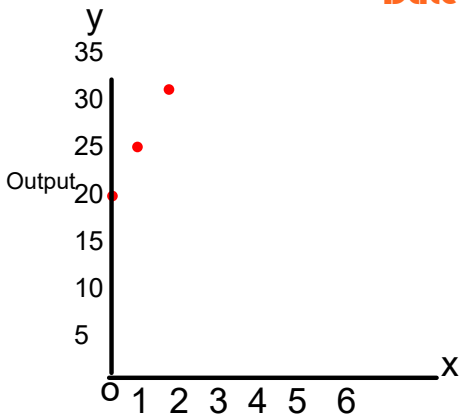


Grade 6 Math

Date: Dec. 14 / 17 /     

#1



a) Make a table. Record the input and output

b) Find the variable expression for the table.

c) Find out the output if the input is 6 *extend the chart with the pattern*

a)

Input	Output
0	20
1	25
2	30
3	35
4	40
5	45
6	50

*5* (arrow from 20 to 25)  
*given* (bracket from 20 to 25)  
*Continued Pattern* (bracket from 30 to 50)

b)

$5n$   
Check  $n=0$   
out = 20

$5n$   
 $5(0)$   
 $0$  must add 20 to get output when  $n=0$

Variable Expression  
ANSWER to part b →  $5n + 20$

c) Method 2  $n=6$  out = ?

$$5n + 20$$

$$5(6) + 20$$

$$30 + 20$$

$$50$$

When input is 6 then output is 50.

#2 Here is a table of values. a) Determine the missing number

In Out

x	y
0	17
1	19
2	21
3	23
4	25
5	?

$+2$

b) Determine the variable expression (2 machines)

$$2n$$

$+17 = \text{to get}$

$$2n + 17$$

$n=0 \text{ out}=17$

#3 Write the numerical expression for

a) Kim goes to the store and buys 5 newspapers that are \$3 each and 2 sandwiches that are \$7 each.

$$5 \times 3 + 2 \times 7$$

$$15 + 14$$

$$29$$

b) Jason has 243 hockey cards. He gives away 3 hockey card to each of his 2 friends

$$243 - 3 \times 2$$

$$243 - 6$$

#4 Write the variable expression for the following

a) 7 more than triple a number  $3n + 7$  or  $7 + 3n$

b) Ken shares his jellybeans among 4 friends  $J \div 4$

c) a number is decreased by 10

$$n - 10$$

#5 Given the following patterns of shapes, predict the number of faces in the 9th image



Image	Faces
1	4
2	7
3	10
4	13
5	16
6	19
7	22
8	25
9	28

Two ways to get answer

Method 2 extend chart

Method 1 variable

$$\Rightarrow 3n + 1$$

$$3(1)$$

$$3 + 1 = 4$$

For  $n=9$

$$3(9) + 1$$

$$27 + 1$$

$$28 \text{ Faces}$$

#5 Write the coordinates for each of the following.


A (2, 7)

B (0, 3)

C (7, 2)



D (2, 0)

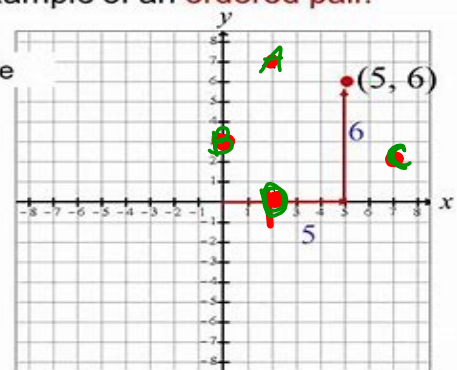


Start at  origin

### Plotting Points in the Cartesian Plane

(5, 6) is an example of an **ordered pair**.

 x coordinate  
 y coordinate

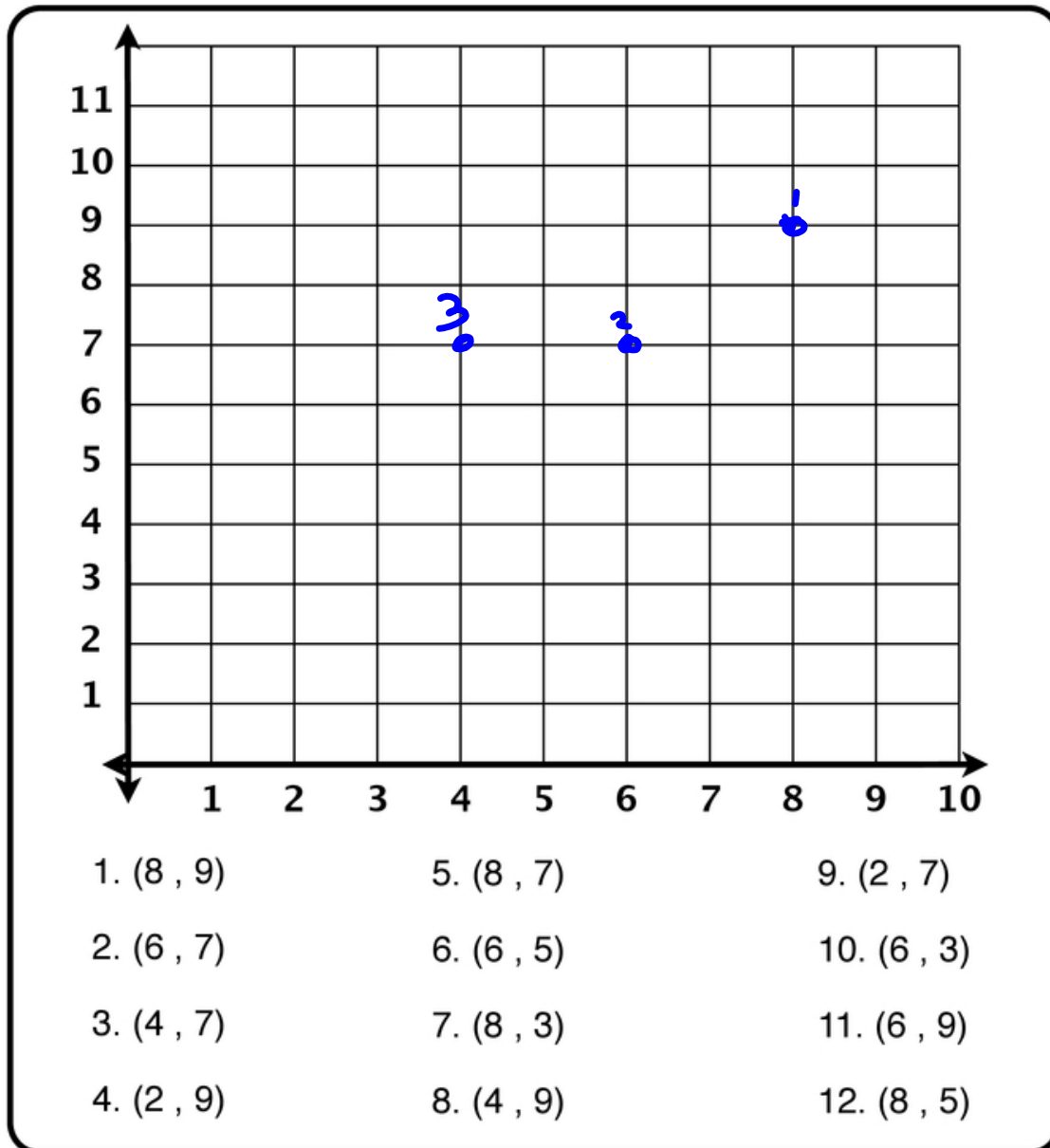


#6) Plot the points

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Coordinates

**Directions:** Plot the points below by starting with the X-axis (horizontal) and moving up the y-axis (vertical). Draw a dot where the two numbers meet on the coordinate plane.



BEDMAS is order of operations

Brackets first

Division or Multiplication in the order of left to right

Adding or Subtraction in the order of left to right

#7) Evaluate (Which means find the answer)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) } & 10 - 3 \times 4 \div 2 \\
 & = 10 - \underbrace{12} \div 2 \\
 & = 10 - 6 \\
 & = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b) } & 2 + (7+6) \times 4 \\
 & = 2 + \underbrace{13} \times 4 \\
 & = 2 + 52 \\
 & = 54
 \end{aligned}$$

Understanding equality

#8) Are the following equal

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) } & \frac{2 \times 3 + 7 - 1}{6 + 7 - 1} \quad \left\{ \quad \frac{9 - 4 + 5}{5 + 5} \right. \\
 & \quad \quad \quad 13 - 1 \quad \quad \quad 10 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad 12 \quad \quad \quad \text{Not equal}
 \end{aligned}$$
  

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b) } & \frac{36 + 27 - 45}{63 - 45} \quad \left\{ \quad \frac{6 \times 3}{18} \right. \\
 & \quad \quad \quad 18 \quad \quad \quad 18 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \text{Equal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Commutative law is the order in which you add two numbers OR multiply two numbers does not matter

Example)  $3 + 2$  is the same as  $2 + 3$

or  
 $4 \times 5 = 5 \times 4$

#9) Write the commutative law for a)  $6 + 3$  b)  $5 + y$  c)  $7 \times 3$   
 $3 + 6$     $y + 5$     $3 \times 7$

Preservation of equality - whatever you do to one side of the equation you must do the exact same to the other.

example)  $5w = 30$  original given

use addition to restore equality

(Must add the same to both side)

$$5w + 6 = 30 + 6$$

#10 Keep the equality by multiplication

$$5 = r$$

$$5 \cdot 2 = r \cdot 2$$

(multiply same # to both side)



Page 40-41

#2a) d)

#3) a, b, c, d

#4) a, b, c,

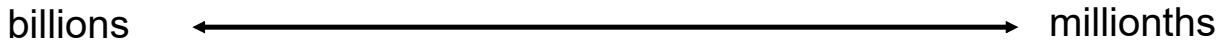
#6) abc

#8a

Unit 2) Understanding Numbers

Dec 17

Study your place values of decimals and large numbers



#1

a) Write the expanded form of 203 621 765

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

2 00 000 000 + 3 000 000 + 6 00 000 + 2 0000 + 1 000  
 + 700 + 60 + 5

b) Write the written (reading) form of 203 621 765

two hundred three million six hundred twenty-one thousand seven hundred sixty-five

c) Write the expanded decimal form of 2.308 25

2 ones + 3 tenths + 8 thousandths + 2 ten thousandths + 5 hundred thousandths

2 + 0.3 + 0.008 + 0.0002 + 0.00005

d) Write the written (how you read) form of 2.308 25

two and three hundred eight thousandths twenty-five hundred thousandths

e) Given 765 213 625 What is the relation of the 6's?

ten millions hundreds

ten-millions is 100 000 times larger than hundreds

f) How many times larger is 100 000 000 than 1000?

100 million 1 thousand

100 million is 100 000 times larger than 1000.



hundred billion  
ten billion  
billion

hundred million  
ten million  
million

hundred thousand  
ten thousand  
thousand

hundreds  
tens  
ones

tenths  
hundredths  
thousandths  
ten-thousandths  
hundred thousandths  
millionths

<u>SOME Key words</u>	
<i>Study</i> <u>Negatives</u> (-)	<u>Positives</u> (+)
Lost/lose	Gain
withdraw	deposit
reduce	increase
go down	go
below	above
back	forward
spend	get paid

c  
o  
p  
y

Integers are positive or negative whole numbers

...-3, -2, -1, 0, +1, +2, +3 ...

ZERO has no sign (used for comparing)

when we draw

shaded +  
unshaded -

#2) Model -4 with tiles



b) Model +7 with tiles



*Study*

Opposite integers same number with different signs.  
They have an equal distance from zero

Example: +7 and -7 are opposites

Comparing Integers

The more negative you are the smaller you are (Owe the most money is negative)

Any positive number is larger than any negative

#3

Put the following integers in order from largest to smallest

-17, +25, -3, -5, -19, +12, +4, 0

+25, +12, +4, 0, -3, -5, -17, -19

#4) Compare using < or >

a) +10 > -20    b) -1 > -16    c) +5 < +30

B

#5) List the first 4 multiples of 7 *→ get bigger*

7, 14, 21, 28

Think  
multiplication  
chart

#6) List the first 4 multiples of 5.

5, 10, 15, 20

- Factor – a number that is multiplied by another to give a product.
- - a number that divides evenly into another number

ex)  $7 \times 8 = 56$   
factors                      product



### Definitions

- **Prime Number** – a number that has only two factors, itself and 1.

Example: 7 is *prime* because the only numbers that will divide into it evenly are 1 and 7.

PRIME NUMBERS TO 100

Prime numbers are numbers that are only divisible by themselves and by 1.

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

**STUDY** First few prime numbers  
2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37...

- **Composite number** – a number that has more than two factors.

ex) 8 is a composite number

$$1 \times 8 = 8$$

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

so 8 has the factors 1, 2, 4, 8

#7) list the factors of 24

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \times 24 \\ 2 \times 12 \\ 3 \times 8 \\ 4 \times 6 \end{array}$$
  
 $24 \rightarrow 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24$

#8) list the factors of 16

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \times 16 \\ 2 \times 8 \\ 4 \times 4 \end{array}$$
  
 $16 \rightarrow 1, 2, 4, 8, 16$

#9) Find the common factors of 18 and 42

$$\begin{array}{l} 18 \\ 1 \times 18 \\ 2 \times 9 \\ 3 \times 6 \end{array}$$
  

$$\begin{array}{l} 42 \\ 1 \times 42 \\ 2 \times 21 \\ 3 \times 14 \\ 6 \times 7 \end{array}$$
  
 $18 \rightarrow 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18$ 
  
 $42 \rightarrow 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 14, 21, 42$

Common factors (18, 42)  
1, 2, 3, 6

Page 82 -83

#1abc

#2a

#3

#5

#7

#8

#9ac

#10a

#12ab

#15abc,

#16 abc (No number line just order)

Page 40-41

#2a) d)

#3) a, b, c, d

#4) a, b, c,

#6) abc

#8a

## Attachments

---

Unit 1 to 7 Test OUTLINE Assignment PDF.pdf