

Objectives:

- Students will memorize the multiplication table, as evidenced by them passing “minute quizzes.”
- Students will review the material from unit 2, as evidenced by them completing a review packet where they do so.

Student Materials on Desk Corner:

- Homework #2-19
- Homework Checker
- Readiness Checker

Student Materials for Class:

- Homework Log
- Binder Paper
- Pencils

Teacher Materials:

- “Warm-up 2-20” for each student
- “Minute Quiz 2-20” for each student
- “Homework #2-20” answer key and grading roster for TA
- “Homework #2-20” handout for each student

Homework:

- Homework #2-20

Time	Activity
Before Bell	<p>DO NOW</p> <p>As students enter the classroom, shake hands and give them a copy of the warm-up. Remind students that there is a minute quiz, so students need to be seated quietly with a pencil when the bell rings.</p>
5 min	<p>MINUTE QUIZ, HOMEWORK COLLECTION, AND WARM-UP</p> <p>Minute Quiz When the bell rings, quickly go around and put the minute quiz on each student’s desk, facedown. Then, start everyone on the quiz at the same time and give everyone one minute. While students are working on the quiz, stamp the readiness checkers of students who were ready when the bell rang and had their readiness checkers out.</p> <p>Homework Collection Instruct the TA go around and collect homework and stamp homework checkers. Give the TA the answer key and have him or her grade the homework that was collected.</p> <p>Warm-up After the minute quiz, students should work on the warm-up while you take attendance.</p>
35 min	<p>LESSON: UNIT 2 REVIEW</p> <p>Notes Follow the handwritten Cornell Notes.</p> <p>Homework Pass out the “Homework #2-20” handout and have students write down the assignment on their homework logs.</p>
45 min	<p>ALEKS</p> <p>Students should continue with ALEKS. Use this student work time to return graded homework.</p>

Solve the following multiplication problems. You have exactly one minute!

$2 \cdot 7 =$

$1 \cdot 5 =$

$5 \cdot 9 =$

$1 \cdot 9 =$

$8 \cdot 12 =$

$8 \cdot 1 =$

$12 \cdot 4 =$

$11 \cdot 11 =$

$4 \cdot 3 =$

$11 \cdot 1 =$

$3 \cdot 5 =$

$10 \cdot 1 =$

Solve the following multiplication problems. You have exactly one minute!

$2 \cdot 7 =$

$1 \cdot 5 =$

$5 \cdot 9 =$

$1 \cdot 9 =$

$8 \cdot 12 =$

$8 \cdot 1 =$

$12 \cdot 4 =$

$11 \cdot 11 =$

$4 \cdot 3 =$

$11 \cdot 1 =$

$3 \cdot 5 =$

$10 \cdot 1 =$

Solve the following multiplication problems. You have exactly one minute!

$2 \cdot 7 =$

$1 \cdot 5 =$

$5 \cdot 9 =$

$1 \cdot 9 =$

$8 \cdot 12 =$

$8 \cdot 1 =$

$12 \cdot 4 =$

$11 \cdot 11 =$

$4 \cdot 3 =$

$11 \cdot 1 =$

$3 \cdot 5 =$

$10 \cdot 1 =$

Solve the following multiplication problems. You have exactly one minute!

$4 \cdot 7 =$

$7 \cdot 3 =$

$7 \cdot 11 =$

$1 \cdot 2 =$

$9 \cdot 9 =$

$3 \cdot 11 =$

$11 \cdot 8 =$

$5 \cdot 9 =$

$2 \cdot 2 =$

$6 \cdot 3 =$

$5 \cdot 5 =$

$7 \cdot 1 =$

Solve the following multiplication problems. You have exactly one minute!

$4 \cdot 7 =$

$7 \cdot 3 =$

$7 \cdot 11 =$

$1 \cdot 2 =$

$9 \cdot 9 =$

$3 \cdot 11 =$

$11 \cdot 8 =$

$5 \cdot 9 =$

$2 \cdot 2 =$

$6 \cdot 3 =$

$5 \cdot 5 =$

$7 \cdot 1 =$

Solve the following multiplication problems. You have exactly one minute!

$4 \cdot 7 =$

$7 \cdot 3 =$

$7 \cdot 11 =$

$1 \cdot 2 =$

$9 \cdot 9 =$

$3 \cdot 11 =$

$11 \cdot 8 =$

$5 \cdot 9 =$

$2 \cdot 2 =$

$6 \cdot 3 =$

$5 \cdot 5 =$

$7 \cdot 1 =$

Solve the following multiplication problems. You have exactly one minute!

$8 \cdot 7 =$

$2 \cdot 7 =$

$5 \cdot 2 =$

$9 \cdot 2 =$

$7 \cdot 1 =$

$12 \cdot 12 =$

$10 \cdot 12 =$

$10 \cdot 12 =$

$6 \cdot 5 =$

$5 \cdot 2 =$

$2 \cdot 10 =$

$5 \cdot 4 =$

Solve the following multiplication problems. You have exactly one minute!

$8 \cdot 7 =$

$2 \cdot 7 =$

$5 \cdot 2 =$

$9 \cdot 2 =$

$7 \cdot 1 =$

$12 \cdot 12 =$

$10 \cdot 12 =$

$10 \cdot 12 =$

$6 \cdot 5 =$

$5 \cdot 2 =$

$2 \cdot 10 =$

$5 \cdot 4 =$

Solve the following multiplication problems. You have exactly one minute!

$8 \cdot 7 =$

$2 \cdot 7 =$

$5 \cdot 2 =$

$9 \cdot 2 =$

$7 \cdot 1 =$

$12 \cdot 12 =$

$10 \cdot 12 =$

$10 \cdot 12 =$

$6 \cdot 5 =$

$5 \cdot 2 =$

$2 \cdot 10 =$

$5 \cdot 4 =$

Unit 2 Review

Numeracy • 2008-2009

Mr. Wong

Name: _____ Period: _____

Lesson 1 – Intro to Fractions

Ex.) 5 pizzas, 2 students

1) 3 pizzas, 2 students

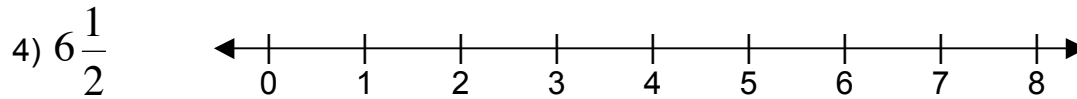
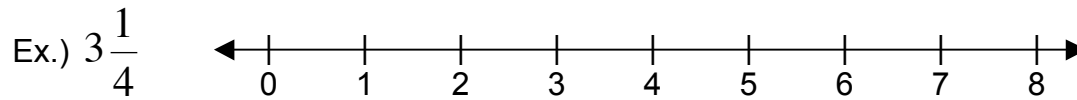
Lesson 2 – Improper Fractions

Ex.) Convert $2\frac{3}{4}$ to an improper fraction. 2) Convert $3\frac{6}{7}$ to an improper fraction.

Ex.) Convert $\frac{7}{3}$ to a mixed number. 3) Convert $\frac{12}{7}$ to a mixed number.

Lesson 3 – Plotting Fractions

Plot the following fractions on the number line.



Lesson 4 – Equivalent Fractions

For each problem, follow the instructions to find an equivalent fraction.

Ex.) $\frac{1}{2}$; multiply top & bottom by 3

Ex.) $\frac{15}{40}$; divide top & bottom by 5

6) $\frac{6}{7}$; multiply top & bottom by 5

7) $\frac{4}{16}$; divide top & bottom by 2

Lesson 5 – Prime Factorization

Find the prime factorization of the following whole numbers.

Ex.) 36

8) 24

9) 56

Lesson 6 – Simplifying Fractions

Simplify the following fractions.

Ex.) $\frac{15}{30}$

10) $\frac{30}{40}$

11) $1\frac{2}{6}$

12) $\frac{120}{80}$

Lesson 7 – Least Common Multiple

Find the least common multiple of the following pairs of whole numbers. Do this by finding the prime factorization of both numbers and multiplying the greatest number of each prime number.

Ex.) 8 and 12

13) 4 and 6

Lesson 8 – Comparing Fractions

Lesson 9 – Review

Lesson 10 – Adding and Subtraction Fractions

$$\text{Ex.) } \frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{6}$$

$$14) \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{8}$$

$$15) \frac{7}{12} + \frac{5}{8}$$

$$16) \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{3}$$

Lesson 11 – Multiplying Fractions

Ex.) $\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{5}$

17) $\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{8}$

Lesson 12 – Multiplying Special Fractions

Ex.) $2 \cdot 3\frac{1}{5}$

18) $2\frac{1}{4} \cdot 4\frac{2}{3}$

Lesson 13 – Dividing Fractions

Ex.) $\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{5}{12}$

19) $\frac{1}{5} \div 2\frac{3}{5}$

Lesson 14 – Review of Fraction Operations

Lesson 15 – Square Fraction Regions

Ex.)

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Lesson 16 – Weird-Shaped Fraction Regions

Ex.)

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Lesson 17 – Whole-to-Part Conversion

Ex.) One Whole:

Three-Halves:

24) One Whole:

Two-Fifths:

Lesson 18 – Part-to-Whole Conversion

Ex.) One Whole:

Four-Fifths:



25) One Whole:

Two-Fifths:



Lesson 19 – Fractions of Collections

Ex.) Find two-thirds of the following collection of paper clips:



26) Find three-fifths of the following collection of apples:



Lesson 20 – Unit 2 Review

Lesson 21 – Unit 2 Comprehensive Test

1) Divide 5 pizzas equally among 3 students. How much does each student get?

2) Divide 3 pizzas equally among 4 students. How much does each student get?

1) Convert $2\frac{3}{4}$ to an improper fraction.

2) Convert $3\frac{6}{7}$ to an improper fraction.

3) Convert $\frac{7}{3}$ to a mixed number.

4) Convert $\frac{12}{7}$ to a mixed number.

Plot the following fractions on the number line.



For each problem, follow the instructions to find an equivalent fraction.

1) $\frac{1}{2}$; multiply top & bottom by 3

2) $\frac{15}{40}$; divide top & bottom by 5

3) $\frac{6}{7}$; multiply top & bottom by 5

4) $\frac{4}{16}$; divide top & bottom by 2

5) $\frac{1}{5}$; multiply top & bottom by 6

4) $\frac{12}{18}$; divide top & bottom by 6

Find the prime factorization of the following whole numbers.

1) 36

2) 24

3) 56

5) 144

6) 26

7) 78

Simplify the following fractions.

1) $\frac{15}{30}$

2) $\frac{30}{40}$

3) $1\frac{2}{6}$

4) $\frac{120}{80}$

Find the least common multiple of the following pairs of whole numbers. Do this by finding the prime factorization of both numbers and multiplying the greatest number of each prime number.

1) 8 and 12

2) 4 and 6

Find the least common multiple of the following pairs of whole numbers. Do this by finding the prime factorization of both numbers and multiplying the greatest number of each prime number.

1) 8 and 12

2) 4 and 6