



5th Grade



LIFEPAC | aop.com

MATH 501 PLACE VALUE, ADDITION, AND SUBTRACTION

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MULTIPLYING WHOLE NUMBERS AND DECIMALS

In this unit, students will explore multiplication with whole numbers and decimal numbers. They will use estimation, grids, the properties of multiplication, and pencil and paper to find products. In addition, they will study exponents and powers of ten. They will learn how to multiply whole numbers and decimals by powers of ten. Finally, they will apply their multiplication skills to solve one- and two-step word problems.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAC. When you have finished this LIFEPAC, you should be able to:

- Estimate whole number and decimal products.
- Use the properties of multiplication.
- Multiply whole numbers and decimals by powers of ten.
- Multiply whole numbers and decimal numbers.
- Solve multiplication word problems.

Review: Basic Math Facts

As we saw in the cartoon, multiplication is just repeated addition. Nutmeg and Pepper had two different ways to find the same answer.

Pepper:	5+5+5+5+5+5+5+5=40	Adding 5 eight times.
Nutmeg:	$5 \times 8 = 40$	Multiplying 5 and 8.

Both methods get the same result, but multiplying is usually much faster (and takes less bark!). Nutmeg's answer is called a **product**. A product is the result of multiplying two or more numbers, which are called **factors**. You're probably very good at finding the product of two factors that are each 12 or less. Take a look at the following multiplication table to help you review your math facts.

×	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12_	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144



The model shows repeated subtraction on a number line. Seven is subtracted from 14, two times. So, the division problem is $14 \div 7 = 2$. The dividend is 14, the divisor is 7, and the quotient is 2.

Division as the Opposite of Multiplication

Still another way to think about division is as the opposite of multiplication. Multiplication and division are opposite operations that undo each other. They are called **inverse operations**.

Let's review the division problems we've looked at so far. Each division fact also has a multiplication fact. The quotient can be multiplied by the divisor to get the dividend:

Keep in mind...

Addition and subtraction is another example of inverse operations.

DIVISION FACT	MULTIPLICATION FACT
20 ÷ 5 = 4	4 × 5 = 20
18 ÷ 6 = 3	3 × 6 = 18
14 ÷ 7 = 2	2 × 7 = 14

Because multiplication and division are opposites, we can use multiplication to help us solve division problems and check our answers.

Example:	Key point!
Divide.	One way to divide is to use multiplication
72÷9	facts. Ask yourself: "What number can
	be multiplied by the divisor to get the
Solution:	dividend?" The number answering that
72÷9=8	question is the quotient.
Since $8 \times 9 = 72$, our quotient is correct.	

1.11	Which of the following lists all the factors of 36?							
	a. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 36			b. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 36			12, 36	
	c. 2, 3, 4, 6, 9			d.	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 1	2, 3	6	
1.12	Which of the followin correct answer.)	ng n	umbers is 20 div	/isib	le by? (There may	beı	more than one	
	a. 2	b.	3	C.	4	d.	5	
	e. 6	f.	9	g.	10			
1	Complete these ad	tivi	ties.					
1.13	List all the factors of	56	. Tell whether 56	is p	rime or composite	2.		
	Factors:							
	Prime or composite?							
1.14	List all the factors of 15. Tell whether 15 is prime or composite.							
	Factors:							
	Prime or composite?	>						
1.15	List all the factors of	19	. Tell whether 19) is p	rime or composite	2.		
	Factors:							
	Prime or composite?)						



What did you notice in both problems about adding fractions? The numerators were added together, and the denominator stayed the same. Here's another example:

Example:

Kari ate $\frac{3}{12}$ of the pizza, Sam ate $\frac{4}{12}$ of the pizza, and Kristi ate $\frac{1}{12}$ of the pizza. How much did they eat altogether?

Solution:

To find the total amount that they ate, add the fractions together. The fractions have **like denominators**, so add the numerators and keep the denominator the same.

$$\frac{3}{12} + \frac{4}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{8}{12}$$

Notice that $\frac{8}{12}$ is not written in simplest form. 8 and 12 have a common factor of 4.

$$\frac{8 \div 4}{12 \div 4} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Kari, Sam, and Kristi ate $\frac{2}{3}$ of the pizza altogether.

Sometimes, the sum of two or more fractions is greater than 1. For example, let's add $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$, using a model.



We added the numerators to get 4, and kept the denominators the same. Notice that the sum $(\frac{4}{3})$ is an improper fraction. Another way to write an improper fraction is as a mixed number. As you can see from the model, $\frac{4}{3}$ is the same as $1\frac{1}{3}$. Remember, to add fractions with like denominators, add the numerators together and keep the denominator the same. Then, write the sum as a fraction or mixed number in simplest form.

This might help...

S-T-R-E-T-C-H...

What fraction of the pizza is left over?

Remember that to convert an improper fraction to a mixed number, divide the numerator by the denominator. The quotient is the whole number part. The remainder is the numerator. And, the denominator stays the same. In this case, $4 \div 3 = 1$ R1.

Unit 8 | DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY

1.3	1.3 If we wanted to know how high a 5th grade student could jump, how many stu would be reasonable to test?						
	a. 5	b. 12	с. 30	d. 20	00		
1.4	Which data set wou	Ild be numerical?					
	a. favorite color	b. hair color	c. place of bi	rth d. he	eight of trees		
1.5	How many people v	vere in the survey sh	own in this frequ	uency table?			
	a. 4		AGE	TALLIES	FREQUENCY		
	b. 15		9		2		
	c. 27		10 ###	· ++++ ++++	15		
	u. 30		11 ++++	·	8		
			12		2		
1.6	Use the table from I frequency table?	Exercise 1.5. What is	s the typical age	e of people sh	own in the		
	a. 9	b. 10	c. 11	d. 12	2		
1.7	Students were aske	d what day of the w	eek they were b	orn. Which st	atement is true?		
	a. Fifth grade stud born on Saturdo	ents are not ay.	DAY	TALLIES	FREQUENCY		
	b. Most fifth grade	e students are	Monday		1		
	c There is not end	wah data to	Tuesday		3		
	draw a valid cor	nclusion.	Wednesday		4		
	d. Most fifth grade	e students are	Thursday		2		
	born on Tuesda	y or Wednesday.	Friday		4		
			Saturday		0		
			Sunday	+++++	5		
1.8	Use the table from I the week they were	Exercise 1.7. How m born?	any students w	ere surveyed (about the day of		
	a. 7	b. 19	c. 20	d. 25	5		
1.9	If you were trying to would be a wide van may be more than a a. Make the freque b. After the data is c. Make a row for d. Make a frequer	find out how far stu riety of distances, wh one correct answer.) ency table first. s collected, arrange every data value. hcy table using interv	dents could jum nich of the follov it in order. vals.	ip and you the ving would you	bught that there u do? (There		

SELF TEST 1: GEOMETRY

Each numbered question = 6 points

Circle each correct letter and answer.

1.01	 Which of the following line segments are shown in this diagram? (There may be more than one correct answer.) a. ED b. EH c. DH d. CD
1.02	Use the diagram from Question 1.01. Which of the following rays are shown? (There may be more than one correct answer.)
1.03	a. CGb. DHc. BFd. FEe. BLUse the diagram from Question 1.01. Which of the following lines are shown? (There may be more than one correct answer.)a. \overrightarrow{BE} b. \overrightarrow{CJ} c. \overrightarrow{LI} d. \overrightarrow{FA} e. \overrightarrow{GJ}
1.04	Use the diagram from Question 1.01. Which lines shown are parallel? (There may be more than one correct answer.) a. \widehat{EI} and \widehat{EF} b. \widehat{HK} and \widehat{BE} c. \widehat{CE} and \widehat{HJ} d. \widehat{AK} and \widehat{GI}
1.05	Use the diagram from Question 1.01. Which of the following angles are shown? (There may be more than one correct answer.) a. ∠ADG b. ∠CEL c. ∠LIJ d. ∠BDE
1.06	What type of angle is shown here? a. obtuse b. acute c. straight d. right
1.07	Estimate the measure of the angle from Question 1.06. a. 25° b. 45° c. 85° d. 135°
1.08	 What is the measure of angle shown here? a. 20° b. 60° c. 120° d. 160° LIFEPAC aop.com

Madison made the following table to record the height of each person in her family. Use the table to answer Questions 1.09 through 1.13.

		NAME	HEIGHT (in feet)	
		Dad	$6\frac{3}{8}$	
		Mom	$5\frac{5}{8}$	
		Madison	$5\frac{1}{6}$	
		Jade	$4\frac{5}{6}$	
		Ben	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
1.09	How much talle	r is her dad than he	er mom?	
	a. $\frac{3}{4}$ foot	b. $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet	c. $\frac{1}{4}$ foot	d. 1 <u>5</u> feet
1.010	If Madison and	Jade lay end to end	d, how far will they reach?	<u> </u>
	a. 9 <u>1</u> feet	b. 9 feet	c. 10 feet	d. 10 <u>-</u> 1feet
1.011	Round her mor	n's height to the nea	arest half or whole.	
	a. 5 feet	b. $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet	c. 6 feet	
1.012	Round Jade's he	eight to the neares ⁻	t half or whole.	
	a. 4 feet	b. 4 1 feet	c. 5 feet	

About how much taller is her mom than Jade? 1.013 b. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot c. 1 foot d. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet a. 0 feet

Complete these activities.

Find the difference. Write your answer in simplest form. $\frac{9}{10} - \frac{5}{10} - \frac{5}{10}$ 1.014 Find the sum. Write your answer in simplest form. $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{4}{8}$ 1.015

Teacher check:	Initials	72
Score	Date	90





5th Grade



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MATH 500 Teacher's Guide

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The following is a guideline to assign letter grades for completed LIFEPACs based on a maximum total score of 100 points.

Example:

LIFEPAC Test	=	60% of the Total Score (or percent grade)
Self Test	=	25% of the Total Score (average percent of self tests)
Reports	=	10% or 10* points per LIFEPAC
Oral Work	=	5% or 5* points per LIFEPAC

*Determined by the teacher's subjective evaluation of the student's daily work.

Example:

EPAC Test Score	=	92%	92 × .60 = 55 points
elf Test Average	=	90%	90 × .25 = 23 points
Reports			= 8 points
Oral Work			= 4 points

TOTAL POINTS

= 90 points

Grade Scale based on point system:

100 – 94	=	А
93 - 86	=	В
85 – 77	=	С
76 – 70	=	D
Below 70	=	F

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIFTH GRADE MATH

The LIFEPAC curriculum from grades two through twelve is structured so that the daily instructional material is written directly into the LIFEPACs. The student is encouraged to read and follow this instructional material in order to develop independent study habits. The teacher should introduce the LIFEPAC to the student. set a required completion schedule, complete teacher checks, be available for guestions regarding both content and procedures, administer and grade tests, and develop additional learning activities as desired. Teachers working with several students may schedule their time so that students are assigned to a quiet work activity when it is necessary to spend instructional time with one particular student.

Math is a subject that requires skill mastery. But skill mastery needs to be applied toward active student involvement. Measurements require measuring cups, rulers, empty containers. Boxes and other similar items help the study of solid shapes. Construction paper, beads, buttons, and beans are readily available and can be used for counting, base ten, fractions, sets, grouping, and sequencing. Students should be presented with problem situations and be given the opportunity to find their solutions.

Any workbook assignment that can be supported by a real-world experience will enhance the student's ability for problem solving. There is an infinite challenge for the teacher to provide a meaningful environment for the study of math. It is a subject that requires constant assessment of student progress. Do not leave the study of math in the classroom.

ANSWER KEYS

SECTION 1

1.1	a. 2 b. 4 c. 6 d. 3 e. 1 f. 5	1.28 1.29 1.30	4,506 945,230 a. 2 b. 1 c. 4 d. 3	4,522 1,249,000	4,690 1,853,100	4,692 50,489,200
1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7 1.8	b d c a b d Answers will vary. Students should write a	1.31 1.32 1 33	a. 4 b. 2 c. 3 d. 5 e. 1 true d			
1.8 1.9 1.10 1.11 1.12 1.13	Answers will vary. Students should write a number that has a 7 in the thousands place. One example is 87,000. a d c b eight million, four hundred nine thousand, one hundred twenty	1.33 1.34 1.35 1.36 1.37 1.38 1.39 1.40 1.41	d a b d c a c b			
	Students should use commas correctly and not use the word <i>and</i> .	1.42 1.43 1.44	a d b			
1.14 a 1.15 c 1.16 d 1.17 d 1.18 a 1.19 a 1.20 a 1.21 b 1.22 b 1.23 c 1.24 a 1.25 d 1.26 c 1.27 b	a c d a. 2 b. 1 a a b b b c c a d c b	1.45 1.46 1.47 1.48 1.50 1.51 1.52 1.53 1.54 1.55 1.56 1.57 1.58 1.59 1.60 1.61	a a b c greater, la c c 0.004 5.07 10.08 b c a a b b b a	arger, large 0.04 5.2 10.175	er in value, et 0.044 (6.035 (10.5	:c. 0.404 6.305 10.54
	Earth is 149,598,262 kilometers from the Sun, and Venus is 108,209,475 kilometers from the Sun. So, Earth is farther from the Sun than Venus.	1.62 1.63 1.64 1.65 1.66	d 0.45 2.008 5.899 9.15	0.7 2.08 15.2 9.3	0.963 2.8 50.76 9.376	150.0 9.51

SELF TEST 1

1.01 false

Whole numbers do not use the word *and*.

1.02	true			
1.03	ten thous	ands		
1.04	С			
1.05	d			
1.06	а			
1.07	b			
1.08	а			
1.09	b			
1.010	b			
1.011	С			
1.012	232,407	232,411	235,116	235,305
1.013	5.0	5.008	5.15	
1.014	9			
1.015	3			

SECTION 2

- 2.1 rounding
- **2.2** C

The digit to the right of the hundreds place (7) is greater than 5, so round 5 up to 6.

2.3 b

The digit to the right of the millions place (9) is greater than 5, so round 8 up to 9.

2.4 a

7 is in the hundreds place. The digit to the right of the hundreds place (0) is less than 5, so keep 7 the same.

2.5 d

0 is in the tens place. The digit to the right of the tens place (3) is less than 5, so keep 0 the same.

2.6

С

9 is in the thousands place. The digit to the right of the thousands place is greater than 5, so round 9 up to 10.

2.7 b

The digit to the right of the tenths place (7) is greater than 5, so round 3 up to 4.

2.8

d

The digit to the right of the hundredths place (2) is less than 5, so keep 9 the same.

2.9 b

8 is in the ones place. The digit to the right of the ones place (5) is 5 so round 8 up to 9.

2.10

b

9 is in the tenths place. The digit to the right of the tenths place (7) is greater than 5, so round 9 up to 10.

SELF TEST 2

2.01 false

The largest place value they have in common is the ones place.

2.02 true

2.03 b

2.04 b

The digit to the right of the hundreds place (2) is less than 5, so keep 9 the same. The digits to the right of the hundreds place become zeros.

2.05 a

1 is in the thousands place. The digit to the right of the thousands place (7) is greater than 5, so round 1 up to 2. The digits to the right of the thousands place become zeros.

2.06 b

4 is in the ones place. The digit to the right of the ones place (2) is less than 5, so keep 4 the same. The digits to the right of the ones place become zeros.

2.07 C

The digit to the right of the hundreds place (6) is greater than 5, so round 9 up to 10. The 4 becomes 5 and the 9 becomes a zero. The digits to the right of the hundredths place become zeros. **2.08** b

5 + 9 = 14

2.09 b

9,000 - 4,000 = 5,000

2.010 a

130 + 60 = 190

2.011 c

\$5 - \$2 = \$3

- **2.012** C
- **2.013** 76

49 + 20 = 69 69 + 7 = 76

2.014 275

40 + 15 = 55	
220 + 55 = 275	

2.015 273

578 – 300 = 278	
278 – 5 = 273	

ALTERNATE LIFEPAC TEST

1.	false		b	
	4 is in the thousandths place.		6 14 2 10 6 ∄ , 4 3 0	
2.	true		<u>- 35,614</u> 31,816	
	700 - 600 = 100		2.,2.2	
3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	67,500 612,009 612,052 614,100 d a a c	16.	a ^{1 1} <u>35,614</u> <u>+ 67,430</u> 103,044	
	^{7 10} 1 3 8 . ≸∅	17.	15.7	
	<u>- 138.05</u> 0.75		The 6 is in the tenths place. The digit to the right of it (8) is greater than 5, so	
8.	b		round 6 up to 7.	
9. 10. 11.	a		14.92	
	a The 2 is in the thousands place. The digit to the right of it (4) is less than 5, so keep		$ \begin{array}{r} 6.50 \\ + 8.42 \\ \overline{14.92} \end{array} $	
	2 the same.	19.	4.55	
12. 13.	c a		9 7 10 10 8.00	
	2 2 \$1.45 \$0.89		$\frac{-3.45}{4.55}$	
	<u>+ \$0.79</u> \$3.13	20.	80	
1/	h		20 + 60 = 80	
 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 	b d a d The 2 is in the thousands place. The digit to the right of it (4) is less than 5, so keep 2 the same. c a 2^{2} 1.45 \$0.89 + $$0.79$3.13b$	18. 19. 20.	round 6 up to 7. 14.92 $\frac{6.50}{+ 8.42}$ 4.55 4.55 $\frac{7}{5}, \frac{9}{10}, \frac{9}{5}, \frac{9}{5}$	

14.

158 + 6 = 164

MATH 501

ALTERNATE LIFEPAC TEST

NAME	
DATE	
SCORE	

Each numbered question = 5 points.

Answer *true* or *false*.

- 1. _____ In the number 6.814, 4 is in the hundredths place.
- **2.** _____ Using rounding, a good estimate for 712 589 is 100.

Place these numbers in order from smallest to largest.

3. 612,052 614,100 612,009 67,500

Circle the correct letter and answer.

4.	In the number 82,129,	000,000, the digit 1 is in	the place.	d bundred millions
	a. DIIIIONS	D. LEH DIMONS	C. ITIIIIOTIS	a. nunarea minoris
5.	Compare using <, >, or	r =. 915,000,000	_ 2,140,000,000	
	a. <	b. >	c. =	
6.	Bennett is 138.8 centir centimeters tall. Who i	meters tall, Garrett is 13 is the tallest?	88.45 centimeters tall, a	nd Kayla is 138.05
	a. Bennett	b. Garrett	c. Kayla	
7.	Bennett is 138.8 centir centimeters tall. What a. 0.3 centimeters	neters tall, Garrett is 13 is the difference in heig b. 0.03 centimeters	88.45 centimeters tall, a ght between Bennett ar c. 0.75 centimeters	nd Kayla is 138.05 nd Kayla? d. 0.4 centimeters
-				

- **8.** Which whole number property is demonstrated here? 23 + 2 = 2 + 23
 - a. Associative Property of Addition
 - b. Commutative Property of Addition
 - c. Identity Property of Addition

9.	In word form, 4.02 a. four and two ten c. four two tenths	s ths	b. four hund d. four and	dred two two hundredt	:hs	
10.	What is 8,205,000 ir a. 8,000,000 + 200, c. 8,000 + 200 + 5	n expanded form? 000 + 5,000	b. 8,000,000 d. 8,000,000). 8,000,000 + 200,000 + 50,000 l. 8,000,000 + 20,000 + 5,000		
11.	Round 452,489 to t a. 453,000	ne nearest thousand. b. 450,000	c. 500,000	d.	452,000	
12.	Martin is at a baske items in order from a. candy, soda, nac b. soda, candy, pizz c. soda, candy, nac d. candy, soda, pizz	tball game. The concess least expensive to most hos, pizza a, nachos hos, pizza a, nachos	ion stand ment t expensive.	I is shown her ITEM Pizza Candy Nachos Soda	re. Put the menu COST \$1.45 \$0.89 \$1.25 \$0.79	
13.	Refer to the menu f a. \$3.13	rom Question 12. How r b. \$2.93	nuch will it cost c. \$3.59	t to buy pizza, d.	candy, and soda? \$3.49	
14.	To find the sum of 9 She added 58 to 10 Which statement is a. Janie's answer is b. Janie's answer is c. Janie's answer is d. Janie's answer is	58 and 106 in her head, J 0 and got 158. She then true? wrong. She should have wrong. She added 158 t wrong. She added 58 to right.	anie followed t added 158 to 6 added 60 to 19 o 6 incorrectly. 100 incorrectly	hese steps: and got 162. 58. 7.		
15.	Marcus and Ryan a scored 67,430 poin Marcus? a. 32,224	re at an arcade. Marcus ts on the same game. Ho b. 31,816	scored 35,614 p ow many more c. 31,824	points on a vic points did Rya d.	deo game. Ryan an score than 32,816	
16.	Marcus and Ryan a scored 67,430 poin a. 103,044 points	re at an arcade. Marcus ts on the same game. W b. 102,044 points	scored 35,614 p hat was their co c. 92,144 pc	points on a vic ombined score pints d.	leo game. Ryan e? 93,144 points	
Writ	e the correct answ	er on the line.				
17.	Round 15.682 to th	e nearest tenth.				
18.	Add. 6.5 + 8.42					
19.	Subtract. 8 – 3.45			60.4		
20.	Round each numbe	r to the nearest ten to e	stimate. 22.6	+ 63.1		