Brombacher & Associates

Choosing the most appropriate NumberSense Workbook for a child

Children will benefit most from the NumberSense Workbook Series if they start with the workbook that matches their stage of number sense development. In that way they will be able to work confidently and independently through the workbook.

The workbooks are developmental in nature. Each workbook builds on the concepts and skills developed in the previous workbook. To gain as much as possible from the workbook series children should work through the materials in the sequence that they appear in the workbook.

To help you choose the NumberSense Workbook that is most appropriate for a particular child; three sample pages are available for each of the 26 workbooks in the series. These sample pages are available in all of the languages that the booklets have been translated into. The purpose of these sample pages is to assist you to decide on the first workbook that a child will start working in.

Using the sample pages to choose the most appropriate workbook for a child

Use the *NumberSense Workbook Grade Guide* at www.NumberSense.co.za to determine the ideal workbook for a child based on their Grade and the time of the year. Then:

- Start with the sample pages from the workbook at least four workbooks before the ideal one.
- Let the child work through these pages by him/herself.
    - o If the child finds the activities on the pages too easy (and gets all the answers correct); repeat the exercise with the sample pages from the next workbook.
    - o If the child struggles with the pages then repeat the exercise with the sample pages from an earlier workbook in the series.

The best initial workbook for a child is the workbook before the one in which the child starts to struggle.

Having decided on an initial workbook for a child let him/her work through that workbook and those that follow at a pace of at least one page per day.

1. Voltooi.

14000 ; 14200 ; 14400 ; _____ ; _____ ; 15000 ; _____ ; _____ ; _____ ; _____ ; _____ ; _____ ;

16400 ; _____ ; _____ ; _____ ; 17200 ; _____ ; _____ ; _____ ; _____ ; _____ ; 18400 ; _____ ;

_____ ; 19000 ; _____ ; _____ ; _____ ; _____ ; _____ ; 20200 ; _____ ; _____ ; _____ ; 21000

2. Voltooi.

a. 10 000 − 1 = _____

b. 15 000 − 1 = _____

c. 20 000 − 1 = _____

d. 21 000 − 1 = _____

e. 30 000 − 1 = _____

f. 9 460 − _____ = 9 360

g. 16 543 + _____ = 17 543

h. 18 256 − _____ = 18 246

i. 18 256 + _____ = 20 256

j. 25 000 − _____ = 24 000

3. a. Lara verdien R3 000 per maand. Hoeveel verdien sy in 6 maande?

b. Lara betaal R1 500 per maand huur vir haar woonstel. Hoeveel huur betaal sy in 6 maande?

c. Hoeveel huur betaal sy in 'n jaar?

d. Lara spandeer R500 per maand op kos. Hoeveel spandeer sy op kos in 'n jaar?

4. Ben verdien R4 000 per maand. Hoeveel verdien hy in 6 maande?

5. 'n Speletjiekonsole vir die televisie kos R4 000. Die winkel verkoop 7 sulke konsoles. Hoeveel geld is dit in totaal?

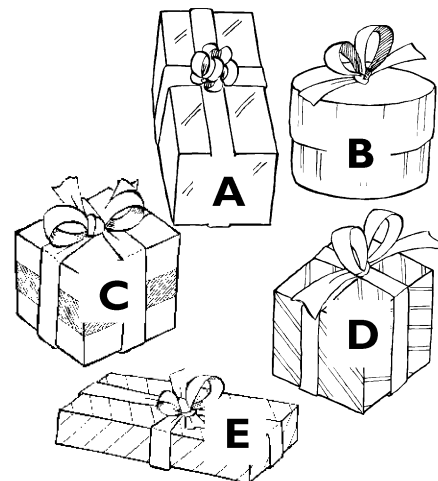6. James het R21 betaal vir 5 klein geskenkies.

Vir geskenke A en B het hy altesaam R6 betaal.

Vir geskenke B en C het hy altesaam R10 betaal.

Vir geskenke C en D het hy altesaam R7 betaal.

Vir geskenke D en E het hy altesaam R9 betaal.

Hoeveel het elke geskenk gekos?

1. Voltooi.

   a. 28 − 23 = _____   b. 42 − 17 = _____   c. 78 − 43 = _____

      29 − 24 = _____   43 − 18 = _____   79 − 44 = _____

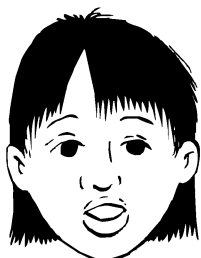   30 − 25 = _____   44 − 19 = _____   80 − 45 = _____

2. Tim se babasussie het sy 94-stuk legkaart in die hande gekry en 29 stukke weggegooi. Hoeveel stukke is oor?

Thandi se bababoetie het haar 99-stuk legkaart in die hande gekry en 34 stukke weggegooi. Hoeveel stukke is oor?

99 − 34
Ek tel 1 by elke getal om die berekening makliker te maak.100 − 35 = 65 stukke.

Adila verander die hoeveelhede deur 1 by elke getal te tel. Dit maak die berekening makliker. Sy weet dat dit nie die antwoord verander nie.

3. Gebruik 'n "verander die getalle met dieselfde hoeveelheid"-strategie om te bereken. Dink mooi. Soms sal jy kies om een by albei getalle te tel, maar ander kere is twee of meer beter

   a. 24 − 19 = _____   f. 33 − 18 = _____   k. 78 − 43 = _____

   b. 23 − 8 = _____   g. 44 − 29 = _____   l. 74 − 29 = _____

   c. 39 − 14 = _____   h. 48 − 13 = _____   m. 93 − 58 = _____
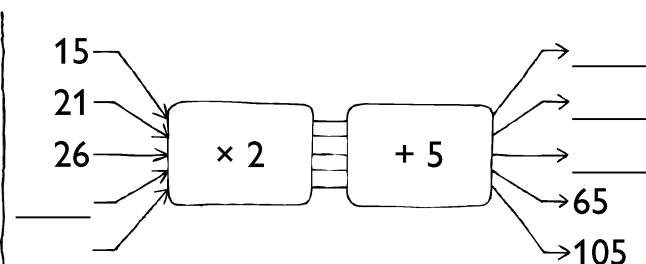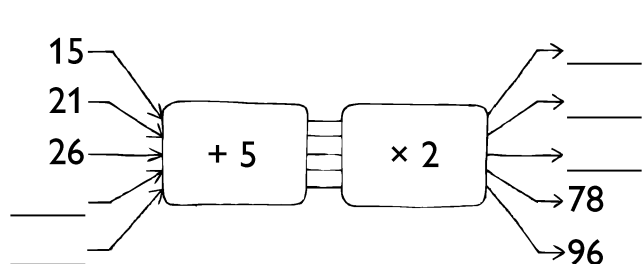
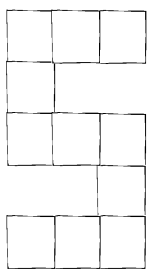   d. 54 − 29 = _____   i. 63 − 38 = _____   n. 102 − 79 = _____

   e. 68 − 23 = _____   j. 57 − 22 = _____   o. 114 − 68 = _____
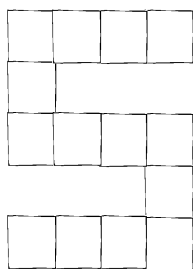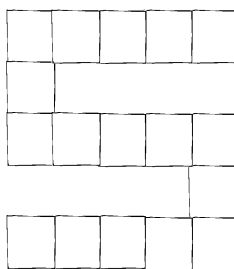
4. Voltooi.

1. Suzi maak figure soos hierdie met vierkante. Die eerste drie figure vorm deel van 'n patroon.

Figuur 1   Figuur 2   Figuur 3   Figuur 4

a. Teken die vierde figuur in die patroon.

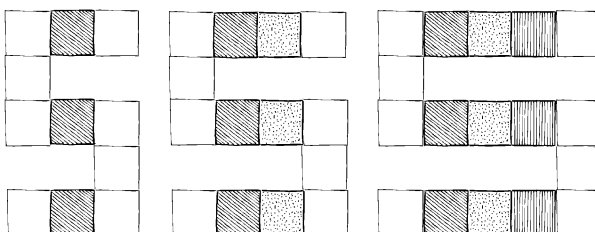b. Voltooi die tabel vir die figuurnommer en die getal vierkante.

Figuurnommer	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	15
Getal vierkante	11	14	17							

c. Hoeveel vierkante sal sy nodig hê vir figuur 20?

Suzi bereken die getal vierkante vir elke figuur.

Ek het gesien dat 3 vierkante bykom vir elke nuwe figuur:

Dit gee vir my:
1 × 3 + 8 = 11 vir figuur 1
en 2 × 3 + 8 = 14 vir figuur 2.

d. Gebruik Suzi se metode om die getal vierkante vir figuur 25 te bereken.

Figuur 1:   1 × 3 + 8 = 11   Figuur10:   _____

Figuur 2:   2 × 3 + 8 = 14   Figuur 15:   _____

Figuur 3:   3 × 3 + 8 = _____   Figuur 20:   _____

Figuur 4:   ___ × 3 + 8 = _____   Figuur 25:   _____

Figuur 5:   _____