



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.
 - 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.
 - 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. Ben woon sokkeroefening by vir 90 minute op 4 dae van die week.

- Hoeveel minute se oefening is dit per week?
- Hoeveel uur?

2. Die lengtes van die eerste vyf liedjies op 'n CD word aangegee as: 2:15 3:10 2:50 3:05 2:45

- Hoe lank is dit in totaal?
- Is daar 'n maklike manier om al die tye bymekaar te tel? Wys hoe.



3. Die skool reël 'n hokkiedag. Die wedstryde begin om 08:00 en kan nie later as 18:00 aanhou nie. 'n Nuwe wedstryd begin elke $1\frac{1}{2}$ uur. Hoeveel wedstryde kan hulle speel? Skryf die begintye van die wedstryde neer. Die eerste twee is vir jou gedoen.

Wedstryd 1: 08:00

Wedstryd 2: 09:30



4. Hoeveel skrikkeljare is daar in die tydperk 1900 tot 2000?

5. Voltooi.

a. 6 weke = ____ dae

d. 72 uur = ____ dae

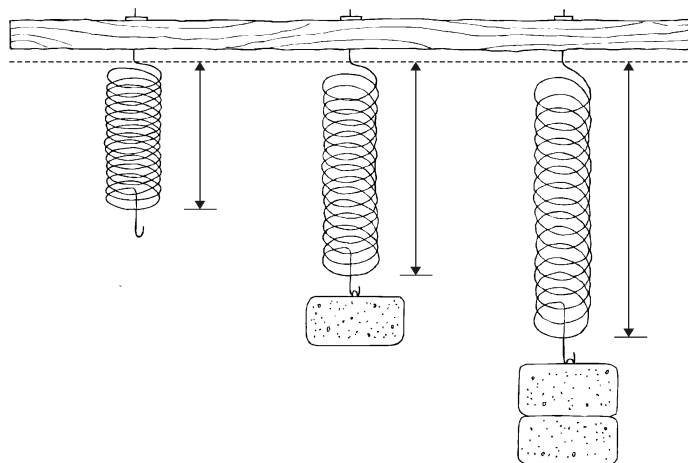
b. 9 uur = ____ minute

e. 730 dae = ____ jaar

c. 240 sekondes = ____ minute

f. 4 dae = ____ uur

1. Die lengte van 'n veer in 'n trekskaal neem toe wanneer massastukkies daaraan geheg word.



- a. Voltooi die tabel vir die lengte van die veer met verskillende massastukke (met dieselfde massa) wat daaraan geheg is.

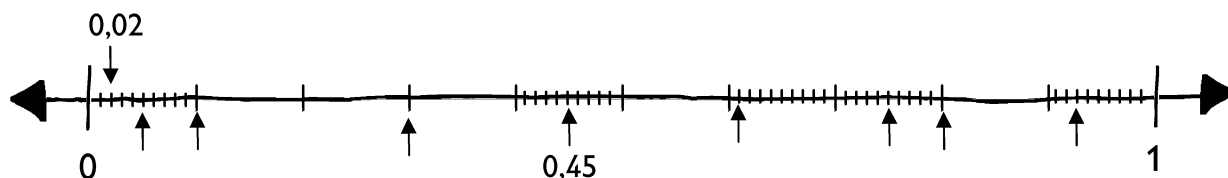
Getal massastukke	1	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	15
Lengte van veer (cm)					38,6	39,8			44

- b. Met hoeveel neem die lengte van die veer toe as die lading met een massastuk verhoog word?
- c. Wat is die lengte van die veer as daar geen massastuk aangeheg is nie?
- d. Skep 'n vloeiagram om te wys hoe jy die lengte van die veer kan bereken as jy weet hoeveel massastukke daaraan geheg is.

2. Voltooi die ketting. Skryf jou antwoorde in desimale vorm.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \boxed{2} \xrightarrow{+\frac{1}{100}} \boxed{2,01} \xrightarrow{+\frac{1}{100}} \boxed{2,02} \xrightarrow{+\frac{1}{100}} \boxed{2,03} \xrightarrow{+\frac{1}{100}} \boxed{} \xrightarrow{+\frac{1}{100}} \boxed{} \xrightarrow{+\frac{5}{100}} \boxed{} \\
 \boxed{2,20} \xleftarrow{+\frac{1}{100}} \boxed{} \xleftarrow{+\frac{3}{100}} \boxed{} \xleftarrow{+\frac{3}{100}} \boxed{} \xleftarrow{+\frac{2}{100}} \boxed{} \xleftarrow{+\frac{1}{100}} \boxed{} \xleftarrow{+\frac{2}{100}} \boxed{} \xleftarrow{+\frac{1}{100}} \boxed{} \\
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 \boxed{} \xleftarrow{+\frac{1}{100}} \boxed{} \xleftarrow{+\frac{1}{100}} \boxed{} \xleftarrow{+\frac{1}{100}} \boxed{} \xleftarrow{+\frac{1}{100}} \boxed{} \xleftarrow{+\frac{1}{100}} \boxed{2,33} \xleftarrow{+\frac{1}{100}} \boxed{}
 \end{array}$$

3. Vul die getalle op die getallelyn in soos aangedui. Skryf jou antwoorde onder die pyle.



1. Daar is 11 spelers in 'n hokkiespan. 24 spanne neem deel aan 'n toernooi. Hoeveel spelers is daar altesaam?



Daar is 11 spelers in 'n hokkiespan. 36 spanne neem deel aan 'n toernooi. Hoeveel spelers is daar altesaam?



36×11
Dit is maklik om met 10 te vermenigvuldig,
 $36 \times 10 = 360$.
Dan moet ek 36 bytel,
 $360 + 36 = 396$ spelers.



Sindi breek die 11 op sodat sy met 10 kan vermenigvuldig en kompenseer dan.

2. Gebruik "opbreek"-, "vermenigvuldig met 10"- en "kompenseer"-strategieë om te bereken.

a. $11 \times 15 =$ _____

d. $11 \times 35 =$ _____

g. $66 \times 11 =$ _____

b. $23 \times 11 =$ _____

e. $11 \times 45 =$ _____

h. $72 \times 11 =$ _____

c. $32 \times 11 =$ _____

f. $54 \times 11 =$ _____

i. $81 \times 11 =$ _____



Sindi, kan jy hierdie strategie gebruik om 36×12 te

Ja, 36×12
 $= 36 \times 10 + 2 \times 36$
 $= 360 + 72$
 $= 432$



3. Gebruik "opbreek"-, "vermenigvuldig met 10"- en "kompenseer"-strategieë om te bereken.

a. $24 \times 12 =$ _____

d. $52 \times 12 =$ _____

g. $12 \times 46 =$ _____

b. $12 \times 32 =$ _____

e. $64 \times 12 =$ _____

h. $12 \times 34 =$ _____

c. $12 \times 43 =$ _____

f. $12 \times 55 =$ _____

i. $77 \times 12 =$ _____