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.
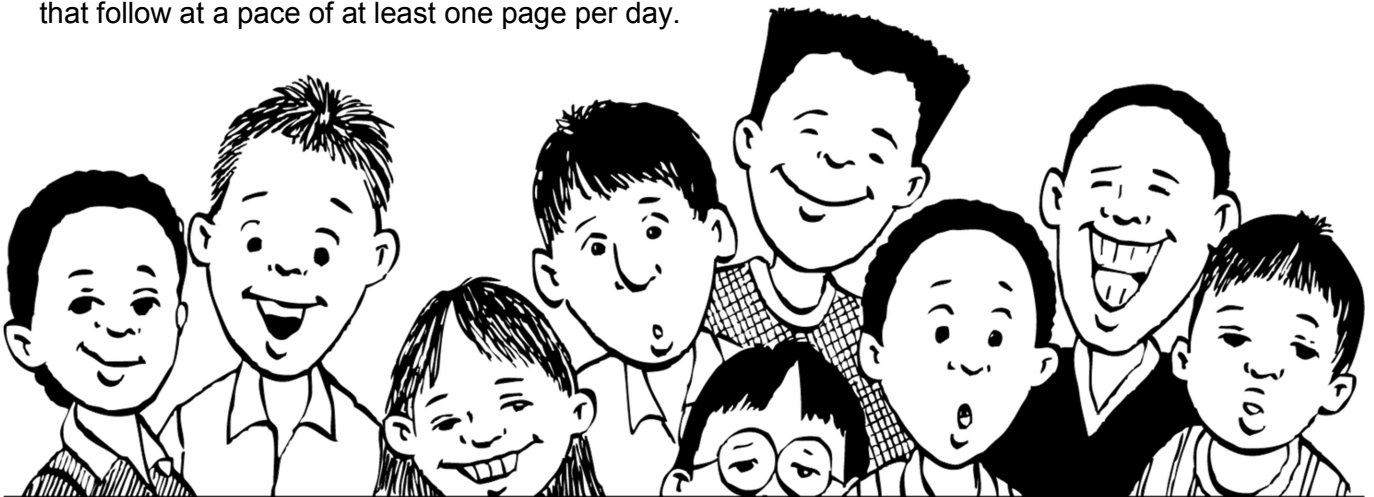
1. Op Stellenbosch het Thabo Saterdag 16,2 mm reën opgeteken en Sondag 22,6 mm. Hoeveel reën het Stellenbosch op daardie twee dae altesaam gekry?
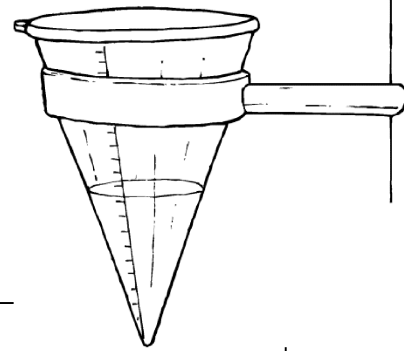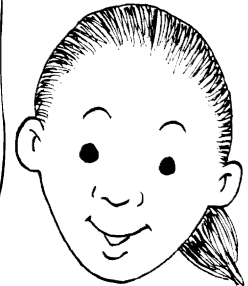
Op Mophela het Andries Saterdag 34,6 mm reën opgeteken en Sondag 23,7 mm. Hoeveel reën het Mophela op daardie twee dae altesaam gekry?
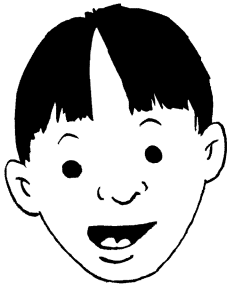
> 34,6 + 23,7
> Ek breek albei getalle op en tel die dele bymekaar.
> 34 + 23 = 57 en
> 0,6 + 0,7 = 1,3 dan is
> 57 + 1,3 = 58,3 mm.

> 34,6 + 23,7
> Ek breek net die tweede getal op en tel dan op.
> 34,6 + 23 = 57,6
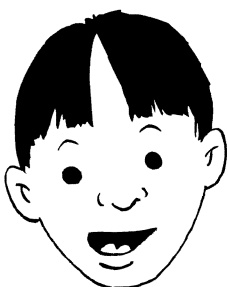> dan is
> 57,6 + 0,7 = 58,3 mm.

2. Gebruik "opbreek"- en "optel van dele"-strategieë om te bereken.

   a. 21,4 + 30,2 = _____
   b. 25,3 + 14,5 = _____
   c. 12,4 + 36,5 = _____
   d. 21,5 + 37,2 = _____

   e. 14,7 + 25,2 = _____
   f. 15,6 + 32,3 = _____
   g. 24,8 + 16,2 = _____
   h. 31,5 + 36,5 = _____

   i. 16,8 + 22,9 = _____
   j. 64,3 + 23,8 = _____
   k. 51,5 + 24,7 = _____
   l. 43,7 + 31,8 = _____

3. Maandag het Pat 3,5 km gehardloop, Woensdag het sy 1,3 km gehardloop en Vrydag 2,2 km. Hoeveel kilometer het sy altesaam gehardloop?

Maandag het Soso 2,4 km gehardloop, Woensdag het sy 2,7 km gehardloop en Vrydag 3,6 km. Hoeveel kilometer het sy altesaam gehardloop?

> 2,4 + 2,7 + 3,6
> Ek tel die dele so bymekaar:
> 2 + 2 + 3 = 7 en
> 0,4 + 0,7 + 0,6 = 1,7
> dan is 7 + 1,7 = 8,7 km.

> 2,4 + 2,7 + 3,6
> Ek tel die dele so bymekaar:
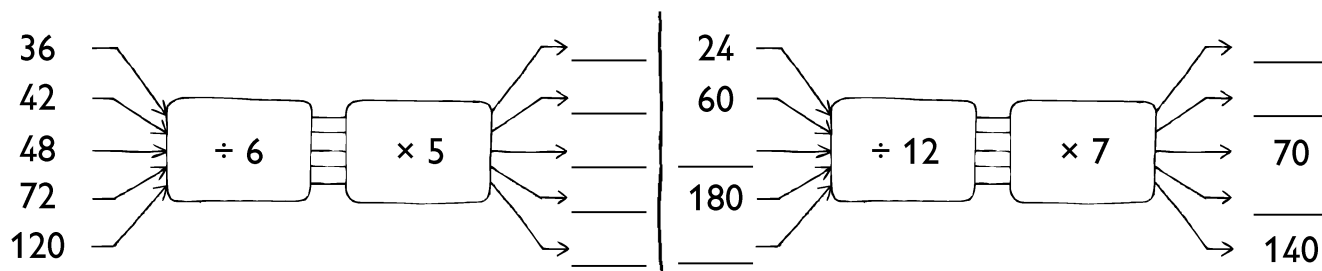> 2,4 + 2 + 0,7 = 5,1 en
> 5,1 + 3 + 0,6 = 8,7 km.

4. Gebruik "opbreek"- en "optel van dele"-strategieë om te bereken.

   a. 1,3 + 2,1 + 4,3 = _____
   b. 2,4 + 3,2 + 5,3 = _____
   c. 1,6 + 2,3 + 4,5 = _____

   d. 2,2 + 3,6 + 2,9 = _____
   e. 13,8 + 2,1 + 4,4 = _____
   f. 17,1 + 5,3 + 10,7 = _____

1. a. Voltooi die volgende vloeidiagramme.

36
42
48   ÷ 6   × 5
72
120

24
60
____   ÷ 12   × 7   → 70
180
____   → 140

b. Hoeveel is:

- $\frac{5}{6}$ van 36?
- $\frac{5}{6}$ van 48?
- $\frac{5}{6}$ van 120?
- $\frac{5}{6}$ van 96?
- $\frac{5}{6}$ van 6?

- $\frac{7}{12}$ van 60?
- $\frac{7}{12}$ van 120?
- $\frac{7}{12}$ van 180?
- $\frac{7}{12}$ van 96?
- $\frac{7}{12}$ van 30?

2. Voltooi

$4\frac{1}{8}$ → $+\frac{3}{8}$ → ☐ → $+\frac{1}{2}$ → 5

$4\frac{3}{5}$ → ☐ → $3\frac{4}{5}$ → $-\frac{1}{5}$ → ☐ → $-\frac{3}{5}$

☐ ← $-\frac{6}{8}$ ← ☐ ← $-\frac{3}{8}$ ← ☐ ← $+\frac{1}{2}$ ← ☐ ← $+\frac{1}{5}$ ← ☐ ← $+\frac{3}{10}$ ← 3

$+\frac{1}{8}$

3 → $+\frac{3}{4}$ → ☐ → $+\frac{2}{8}$ → ☐ → $-\frac{7}{10}$ → ☐ → $-\frac{7}{10}$ → ☐ → $-\frac{3}{5}$ → 2
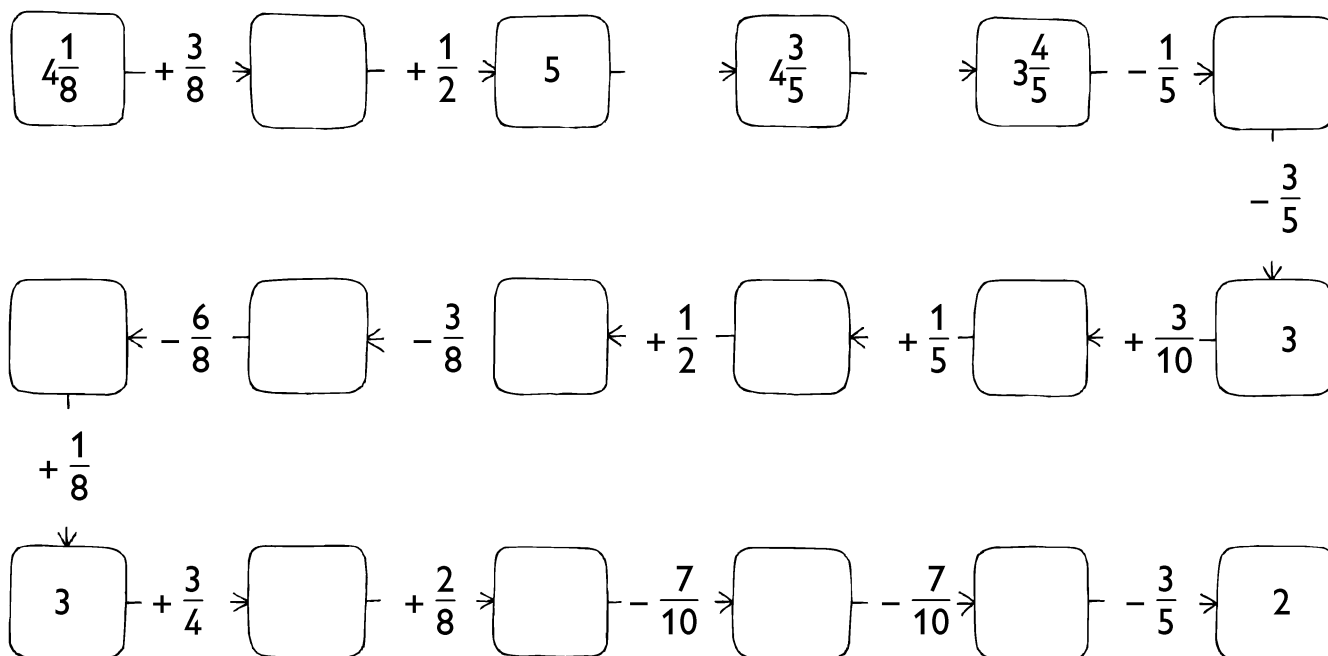
3. Brei uit en kleur die patroon in.

1. Wanneer jy rys kook, kook jy een koppie rys in twee koppies water. As jy te min water neem, sal die rys nog rouerig wees en as jy te veel water gebruik, sal die rys papperig wees. Andy moet rys voorberei vir sy gaste. Sê wat in elke geval sal gebeur.
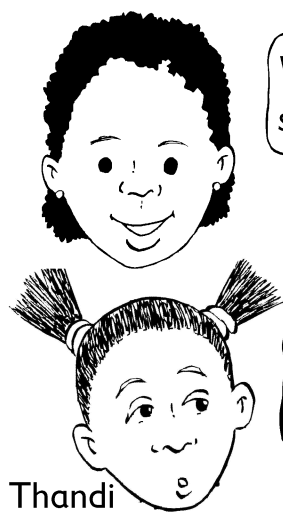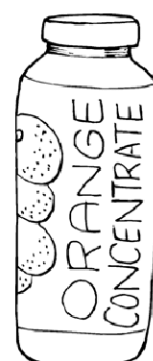
Koppies rys	Koppies water	Rouerig/net reg/papperig
4	6	
7	14	
5	12	
3	7	
2	3	

2. Vusi meng koeldrankkonsentraat met water om koeldrank te maak.

Eerste mengsel: 3 koppies konsentraat en 6 koppies water.

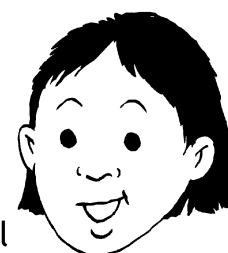Tweede mengsel: 4 koppies konsentraat en 10 koppies water.

Watter mengsel sal sterker smaak?

Die eerste mengsel sal sterker smaak. In die eerste mengsel is daar twee keer soveel koppies water as konsentraat. In die tweede mengsel is daar meer as twee keer soveel koppies water as konsentraat.

Die tweede mengsel smaak sterker, want dit het meer konsentraat as die eerste mengsel.

Thandi

Ferial

a. Wie is reg? Verduidelik.

b. Watter mengsel is sterker?

   3 koppies konsentraat en 6 koppies water of

   3 koppies konsentraat en 9 koppies water.

c. Watter mengsel is sterker?

   5 koppies konsentraat en 8 koppies water of

   6 koppies konsentraat en 18 koppies water.