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:
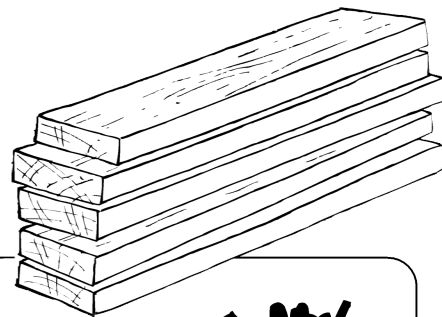
- Start with the sample pages from the workbook at least four workbooks before the ideal one.
- Let the child work through these pages by him/herself.
  - If the child finds the activities on the pages too easy (and gets all the answers correct); repeat the exercise with the sample pages from the next 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. Planke word verkoop in lengtes van 2,6 m. Mnr Khumalo koop 8 planke. Hoeveel meter is dit altesaam?
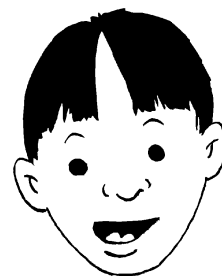
Planke word verkoop in lengtes van 3,2 m. Mnr Brown koop 8 planke. Hoeveel meter is dit altesaam?

*3,2 × 8
Ek doen dit deur die dele te vermenigvuldig.
Dit is: 3 × 8 = 24, en
0,2 × 8 = 1,6.
So 24 + 1,6 = 25,6 m.*

*3,2 × 8
Ek doen dit deur drie keer te verdubbel.
Dubbel 3,2 is 6,4
Dubbel 6,4 is 12,8
Dubbel 12,8 is 25,6 m.*

*25,6 m. Ek verdubbel en halveer.
6,4 × 4 is dieselfde as 3,2 × 8
12,8 × 2 is dieselfde as 6,4 × 4
25,6 × 1 is dieselfde as 12,8 × 2.*

2. Gebruik hierdie strategieë om te bereken.

a. 2,7 × 4 = _____

b. 4,8 × 5 = _____

c. 3,3 × 6 = _____

d. 2,4 × 8 = _____

e. 3,4 × 4 = _____

f. 1,8 × 8 = _____

g. 7 × 2,3 = _____

h. 5 × 4,6 = _____

3. Voltooi.

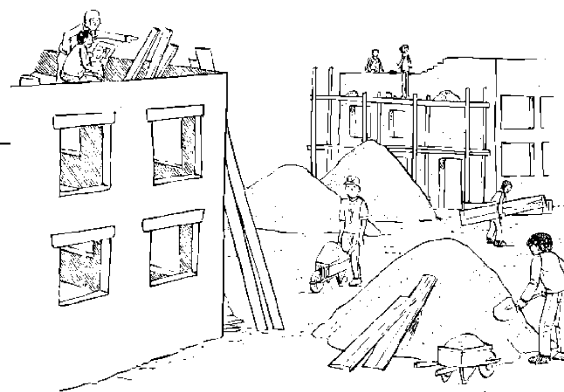a. $0,5 = \frac{1}{}$ b. $0,25 = \frac{}{4}$ c. $0,75 = \frac{}{}$

Die ingenieur benodig 8 ysterstawe. Elke ysterstaaf is 3,75 m lank. Hoeveel meter is dit?

*3,75 × 8
Dit is
3 × 8 = 24, en
$\frac{3}{4}$ × 8 = 6.
So 24 + 6 = 30 m.*

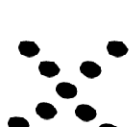*Xolile gebruik sy kennis van gewone breuke om met desimale te bereken.*

4. Gebruik jou kennis van gewone en desimale breuke en 'n "vermenigvuldig die dele"-strategie om te bereken.

a. 8 × 7,5 = _____   c. 2,25 × 8 = _____   e. 4,75 × 4 = _____

b. 6 × 4,5 = _____   d. 3,25 × 12 = _____   f. 3,75 × 8 = _____

1. Sindi maak figure met kolle. Die eerste drie figure vorm 'n patroon.
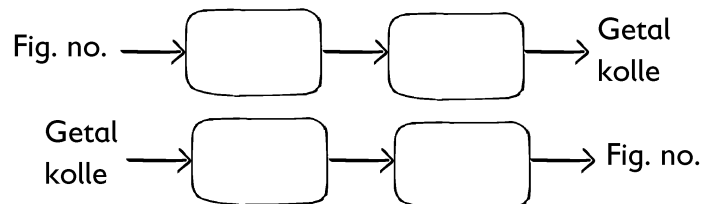
Figuur 1   Figuur 2   Figuur 3   Figuur 4   Figuur 5

a. Teken die vierde en vyfde figure in die patroon.

b. Voltooi die tabel en die vloeidiagramme.

Figuurno.	1	2	3	4	5
Getal kolle	5	9			

Fig. no. ⟶ ⬚ ⟶ ⬚ ⟶ Getal kolle

Getal kolle ⟶ ⬚ ⟶ ⬚ ⟶ Fig. no.

c. Los die vergelykings op.

- $6 \times 4 + 1 = \square$
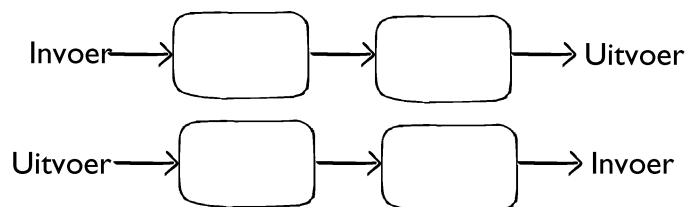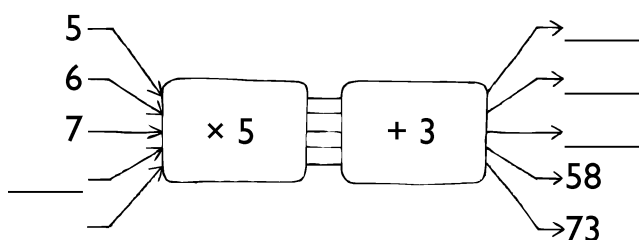- $15 \times 4 + 1 = \square$
- $\square \times 4 + 1 = 133$

- $\square \times 4 + 1 = 25$
- $\square \times 4 + 1 = 61$
- $\square \times 4 + 1 = 181$

d. Beskryf hoe die vloeidiagramme jou gehelp het om die vergelykings op te los.

2. a. Voltooi die vloeidiagramme.

5
6
7
___
___
→ $\times 5$ → $+ 3$ →
___
___
___
→ 58
→ 73

Invoer ⟶ ⬚ ⟶ ⬚ ⟶ Uitvoer

Uitvoer ⟶ ⬚ ⟶ ⬚ ⟶ Invoer

b. Los die vergelykings op.

- $8 \times 5 + 3 = \square$
- $15 \times 5 + 3 = \square$
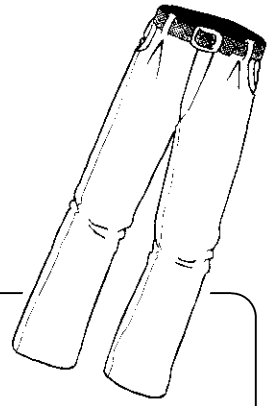- $\square \times 5 + 3 = 43$

- $\square \times 5 + 3 = 33$
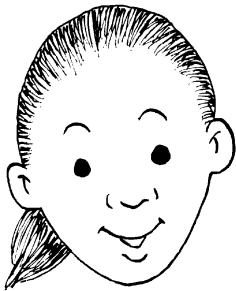- $\square \times 5 + 3 = 78$
- $\square \times 5 + 3 = 103$

c. Beskryf hoe die vloeidiagramme jou gehelp het om die vergelykings op te los.

1. 'n Broek kos R120. Zeb het 5% afslag gekry omdat hy kontant betaal het. Hoeveel geld het hy gespaar?

'n Rok kos R240. Sara het 5% afslag gekry omdat sy kontant betaal het. Hoeveel geld het sy gespaar?

5% of R240
Dit is die helfte van 10%.
$\frac{1}{10}$ van R240 is R24 en die helfte van R24 is R12.

5% of R240
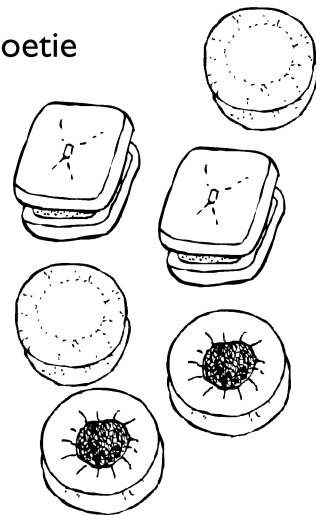Dit is $\frac{1}{20}$ × R240.
R240 ÷ 20 = R12.

2. Bereken.

a. 5% van R260 = _____   d. 5% van R760 = _____   g. 5% van R16,80 = _____

b. 5% van R480 = _____   e. 5% van R720 = _____   h. 5% van R36,40 = _____

c. 5% van R640 = _____   f. 5% van R250 = _____   i. 5% van R44,20 = _____

3. Bulani het 36 koekies in sy blik koekies. Hy het 3 koekies vir sy klein boetie gegee en 6 koekies vir sy vriend Vusi. Toe eet hy 9 koekies.

a. Watter breuk van die blik koekies het hy vir sy boetie gegee?___

b. Watter breuk van die blik koekies het hy vir Vusi gegee? ___

c. Watter breuk van die blik koekies het hy geëet?___

d. Watter breuk van die blik koekies was oor?___

4. Gebruik jou werk in vraag 3 om as een breuk te skryf.

a. $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{6}$

c. $\frac{3}{36} + \frac{6}{36}$

b. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$

5. Voltooi.

$7\frac{3}{8}$ → ▢ → $10\frac{2}{7}$ | $5\frac{5}{8}$ → ▢ → $7\frac{3}{4}$