Meeting the Challenges to Finish Strong in Math

Corrections Mini-Conference Session One October 28, 2020



Welcome!





ED

TESTING SERVICE®

Debi Faucette



Mellissa Hultstrand

Session Objectives



- Discuss the testing and instructional landscape
- Discuss the challenges that multi-level students have in mathematics
- Share resources to address the instructional and student-driven challenges
- Answer your questions!

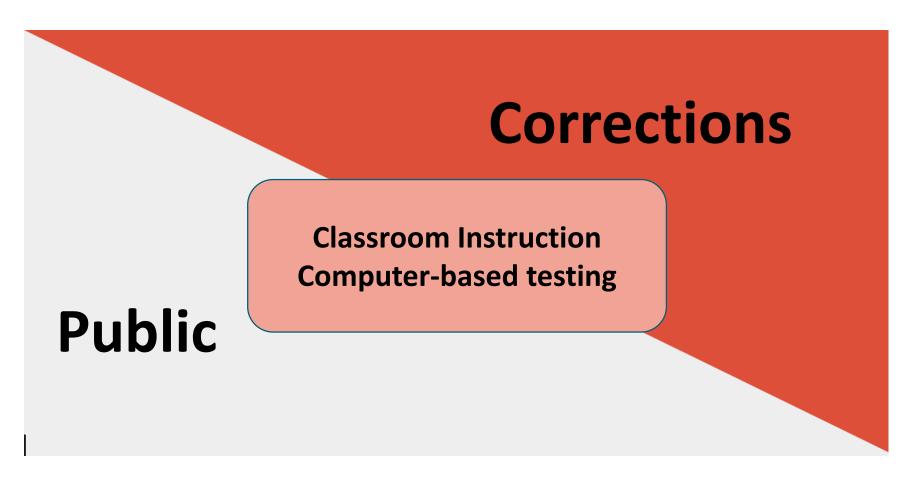


Testing and Instructional Landscape





Beginning 2020



This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under CC BY-SA



Finishing 2020: The Public Sector

Virtual Classroom Instruction

Minimal Classroom Instruction

Minimal OnSite CBT Testing
Online Proctored GED® Test





Finishing 2020: Correctional Facilities



Use of Paper Packets for Instruction

- Students in lockdown
- Computer-based testing continues
- Limited face to face instruction



Finishing 2020 Strong

- Adapt and overcome---solutions for:
 - virtual instruction
 - face to face instruction
 - distance packets for instruction
- Today's focus: MATHEMATICS





Reinforce the Basics





What Skills Do They Need?

https://ged.com/educators_admins/teaching/teaching_resources/plds



GED[®] Test: Mathematical Reasoning Performance Level Descriptors What Your Score Means: Level 1 — Below Passing

Test-takers who score at this level typically have a **limited but developing** proficiency in demonstrating skills in the following categories: number sense and computation, geometric measurement, data analysis and statistics, and algebraic expressions and functions.

Test-takers at the Below Passing level typically demonstrate the following skills:

Quantitative Problem Solving with Rational Numbers

- · Apply number properties involving multiples and factors at a limited and inconsistent level
- Solve real-world problems using rational numbers at a limited and inconsistent level
- · Compute unit rates at a limited and inconsistent level

Quantitative Problem Solving in Measurement

- · Compute the area and perimeter of triangles and rectangles at a limited and inconsistent level
- Determine side lengths of triangles and rectangles when given area or perimeter at a limited and inconsistent level
- · Represent, display, and interpret categorical data in circle and bar graphs
- · Represent, display, and interpret categorical data in tables and scatter plots

Algebraic Problem Solving with Expressions and Equations

- Evaluate linear expressions
- Write linear expressions to represent context at a limited and inconsistent level
- · Evaluate polynomial expressions at a limited and inconsistent level
- Write rational expressions to represent context at a limited and inconsistent level
- Solve real-world problems involving linear equations at a limited and inconsistent level
- · Solve algebraic and real-world problems involving systems of equations

Algebraic Problem Solving with Graphs and Functions

· Locate and plot points in the coordinate plane



GED® Test: Mathematical Reasoning Performance Level Descriptors What Your Score Means: Level 2 — Pass/High School Equivalency

Test-takers who score at this level typically have a **satisfactory** proficiency in demonstrating skills in the following categories: number sense and computation, geometric measurement, data analysis and statistics, and algebraic expressions and functions.

Test-takers are generally able to demonstrate knowledge of and ability with the skills identified in the Below Passing level at a satisfactory level as well as the following skills:

Quantitative Problem Solving with Rational Numbers

- · Order fractions and decimals, including on a number line
- Apply number properties involving multiples and factors at a satisfactory level
- · Simplify numerical expressions with rational exponents at a satisfactory level
- Identify absolute value of a rational number as its distance from 0 on the number line and determine the distance between two rational numbers on the number line, at a satisfactory level
- Perform computations with rational numbers
- Compute numerical expressions with squares and square roots of positive, rational numbers at a satisfactory level
- · Compute numerical expressions with cubes and cube roots of positive, rational numbers
- · Determine when a numerical expression is undefined at a satisfactory level
- · Solve real-world problems using rational numbers at a satisfactory level
- · Compute unit rates at a satisfactory level
- Use scale factors to determine the magnitude of a size change, and convert between actual drawings and scale drawings
- · Solve arithmetic and real-world problems involving ratios and proportions a satisfactory level
- · Solve multi-step arithmetic and real-world problems involving percents

Quantitative Problem Solving in Measurement

- · Compute the area and perimeter of triangles and rectangles at a satisfactory level
- Determine side lengths of triangles and rectangles when given area or perimeter at a satisfactory level
- · Compute the area and circumference of circles
- · Determine the radius and diameter of circles when given area or circumference
- · Compute the area and perimeter of polygons



C-R-A – Essential for Understanding

Concrete	Representational	Abstract			
Students manipulate hands- on, concrete materials	Students draw and observe diagrams, or watch the teacher touching and moving hands-on materials	Numbers and mathematical symbols			
	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	x 4 Patterns 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 8 x 5 45 ÷ 5 (4 x 2) x 5 (50-5) ÷ 5 4 x (2 x 5) (50÷5) - (5÷5) 4 x 10 10-1 40 9			



GED Calculator-Prohibited Indicators



TEST-TAKER RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CALCULATOR-PROHIBITED INDICATORS

The first several questions of the GED[®] Mathematical Reasoning test assess eight indicators covering various concepts in number sense and computation (Q.1.a through Q.1.d and Q.2.a through Q.2.d) that prohibit the use of the calculator. GED Testing Service has analyzed data on these calculator-prohibited items, resulting in the following comments and recommendations:

Indicator Q.1.a Order fractions and decimals, including on a number line.	These questions may require comparing or ordering positive numbers, or negative numbers, or both, with or without a number line. Test takers generally do very well on this indicator, with the exception of questions that require test takers to compare or order a set consisting entirely of negative numbers.	Leverage skills in comparing and ordering positive fractions and decimals toward similar skills comparing and ordering negative fractions and decimals. Understand the difference in how negative numbers are compared and ordered: For instance, while 0.7 is greater than 0.2, -0.7 is actually less than -0.2. Since positives and negatives are essentially opposites, the rules for
Q.1.b Apply number properties involving multiples and factors, such as using the least common multiple, greatest common factor, or distributive property to rewrite numeric expressions.	Test takers generally perform very well on this indicator, which includes questions that include both context or pure computation (no context) and which test factors of a number, multiples of a number, least common multiple, greatest common factor, etc.	ordering each type of number are applied in a similarly opposite manner. No specific recommendations are provided, as the general population of GED® test takers performs well on this indicator.

Ŧ

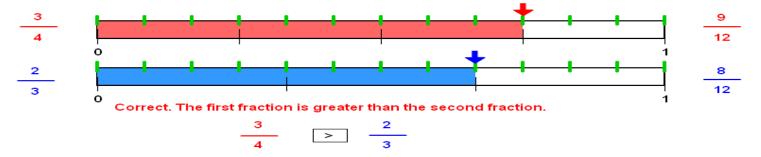
EDtestingservice.com • GED.com

650° and 050 Testing Service are registered trademarks of the American Council on Education. They may not be used or reproduced without the express written permission of ACE or 050 Testing Service. The 050° and 050 Testing Service branch are administrated by 050 Testing Service ICC. All rights reserved.



Make Sure Students Can Use a Number Line

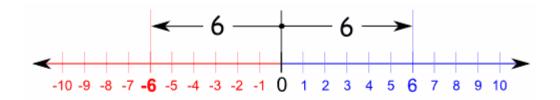
The fractions 3/4 and 2/3 are pictured with number lines below:



Check Students Understanding of Absolute Value

Absolute Value indicates how far a number is from 0.

- Remove any negative sign and think of all numbers as positive |-5| = 5
- Recognize symbol used to represent absolute value |7| = 7



"6" is 6 away from zero, and "-6" is **also** 6 away from zero.

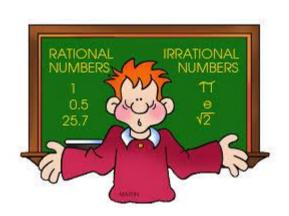
So the absolute value of 6 is **6**, and the absolute value of –6 is also **6**



Operations on Rational Numbers

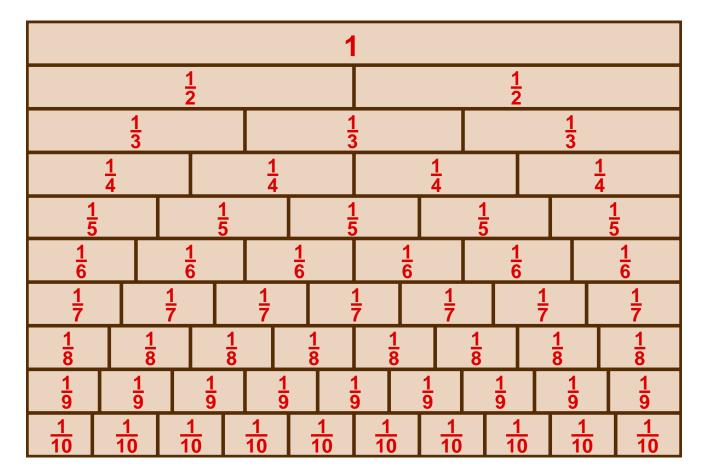
Recommendations for Test-Takers

- Be able to:
 - Multiply and divide with decimals
- Compute
 - With fractions, mixed numbers, and negative numbers
 - Using order of operations





Fraction Tiles





A linear model gives an overview and shows relationships.



Simplify Fractions

			4	_					40	
1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10	
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	21
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	28
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	45
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	72
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	

The fraction 4/8 can be reduced on the multiplication table as 1/2.



Rules of Exponents

	Rule	Example
1	$x^1 = x$	5 ¹ = 5
2	$x^0 = 1$	5 ⁰ = 1
3	$x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x^1}$	$5^{-1} = \frac{1}{5}$
4	$(x^m)(x^n) = x^{m+n}$	$(x^2)(x^3) = x^{2+3} = x^5$
5	$\frac{x^m}{x^n} = x^{m-n}$	$\frac{x^3}{x^2} = x^{3-2} = x^1$
6	$(x^m)^n = x^{(m)(n)}$	$(x^3)^2 = x^{(3)(2)} = x^6$
7	$(xy)^n = x^n y^n$	$(xy)^3 = x^3y^3$
8	$(\frac{x}{y})^n = \frac{x^n}{y^n}$	$\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^3 = \frac{x^3}{y^3}$
9	$x^{-n} = \frac{1}{x^n}$	$x^{-2} = \frac{1}{x^2}$



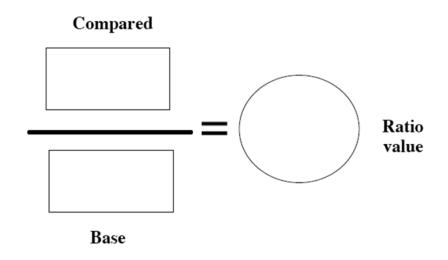
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	Squares &					
3	6	9	12	15	18	Square Roots					
4	8	12	16	20	24		•				
5	10	15	20	25	30	35		45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	4	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60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

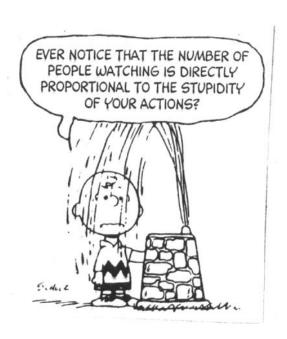


Percents, Ratios, and Proportions – What's the Problem?

- Percent means "out of 100"
- Ratio describes the part to part relationship
- Proportion describes the part to whole relationship

Ratio Problem





Provide a "Concrete" Example

Ratios can have more than two numbers!

For example concrete is made by mixing cement, sand, stones and water.



A typical mix of cement, sand and stones is written as a ratio, such as 1:2:6.

We can multiply all values by the same amount and still have the same ratio.

10:20:60 is the same as 1:2:6

So when we use 10 buckets of cement, we should use 20 of sand and 60 of stones.



Misconceptions about Order of Operations

Misconception 1 - All multiplication should happen before division.

Incorrect	Correct
12÷3×4	12÷3×4
12÷12	4×4
1	16

Misconception 2 – All addition comes before subtraction.

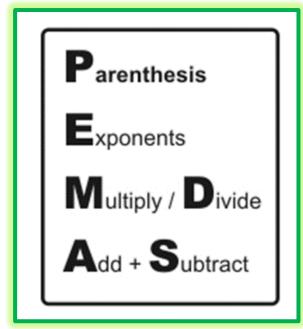
Incorrect	Correct
4+10-5+8	4+10-5+8
14-13	14-5+8
1	9+8
	17

GROUPINGS () { } []

EXPONENTS N²

MULTIPLY/DIVIDE ÷/×
(LEFT TO RIGHT)

SUBTRACT/ADD +/(LEFT TO RIGHT)

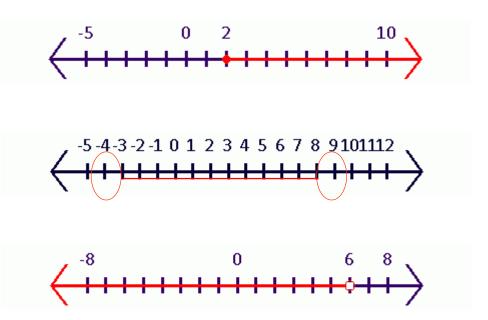


Inequalities

An inequality is a math statement that defines a range of values.

Jeffrey runs at least two miles every day.

On November 28, the temperature in North Pole, Alaska is expected to be greater than -4° and less than 9°



https://www.gedtestingservice.com/educators/exploring-the-2014-ged-test-webinar-archive

The Challenge

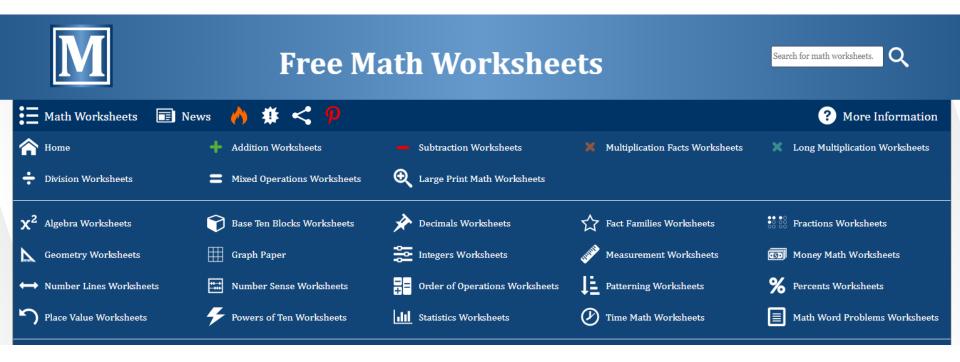
- Increase instruction on problemsolving strategies
- Incorporate close-reading strategies into the math classroom
- Increase emphasis on geometric and algebraic thinking
- Provide instruction in higher-order mathematics
- Shift focus from "rules or processes" of mathematics to deeper understanding of "why"





https://www.math-drills.com/

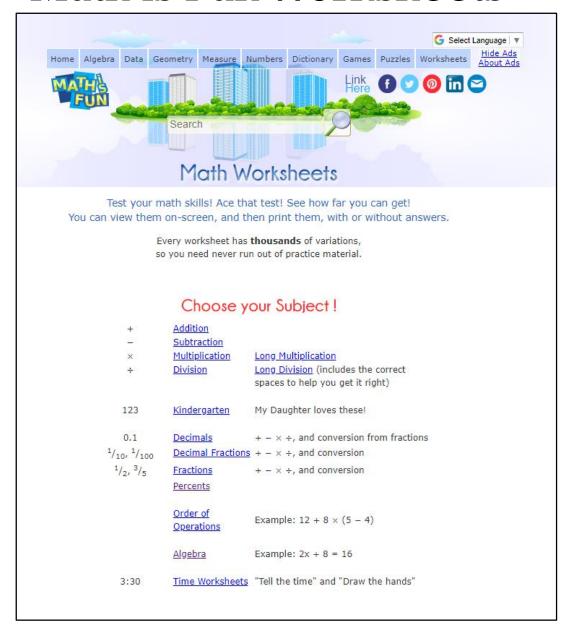
Free Math Worksheets



Math-Drills.com includes over 58 thousand free math worksheets that may be used to help students learn math. The PDF math worksheets are available on a broad range of topics including number sense, arithmetic, pre-algebra, geometry, measurement, money concepts and much more. Worksheets and answer keys can be downloaded and printed.



Math is Fun Worksheets

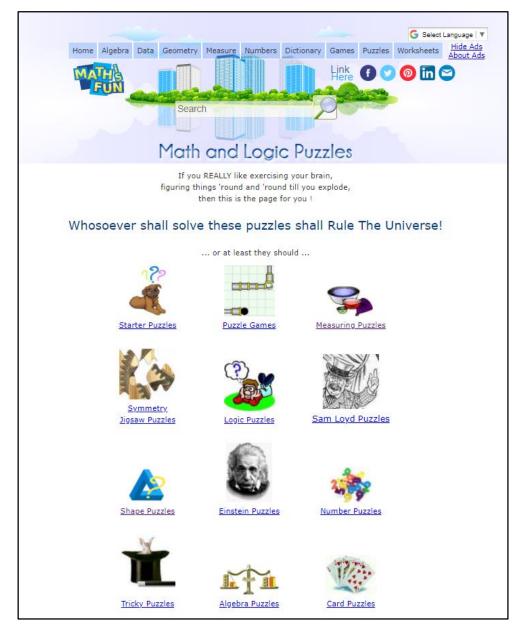


- Every worksheet
 has thousands of
 variations, so won't
 run out of practice
 material.
- You can print with or without answer key.



https://www.mathsisfun.com/puzzles/index.html

Math is Fun Puzzles

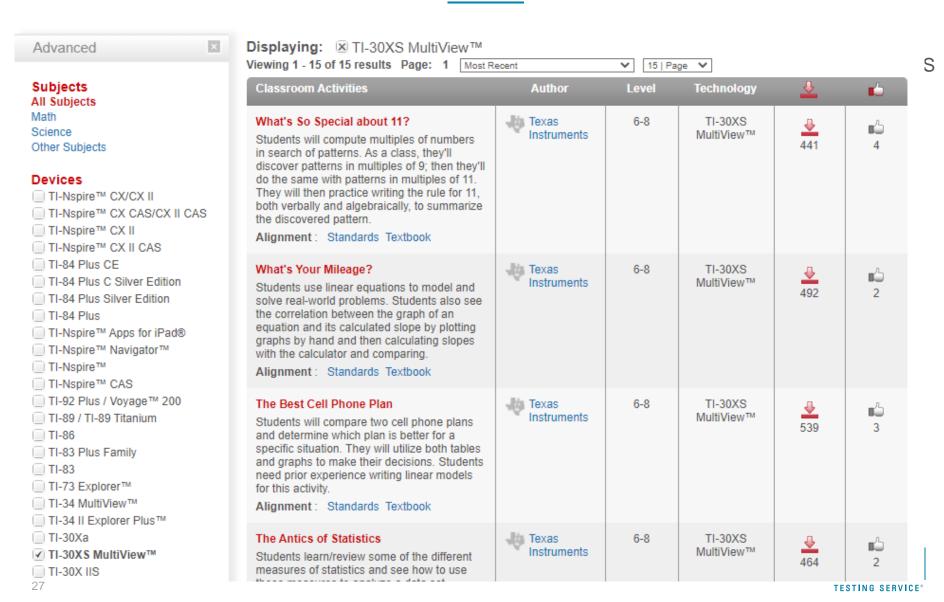


- There are hundreds of puzzles in different categories.
- You can use a puzzle as a brainteaser or opening group activity.
- Print the puzzle and the answer key separately.



Texas Instruments

https://education.ti.com/en/guidebook/details/en/50BE24C84836434485BD2E8D49374AF7/30x mv



Reading and Reasoning in Mathematics

Steps to Success





Reading and Reasoning Process

First Read: Read for Understanding

Second Read: Identify a Problem-Solving Process

Third Read: Solve the Problem and Check for Reasonableness

First Read: Read for Understanding

- Read through the problem aloud noting your reactions to what you're reading.
- What vocabulary do you not know?
- What's the real-world context of the problem?
- Is there a picture that can help you visualize the problem?
- What questions are being asked?

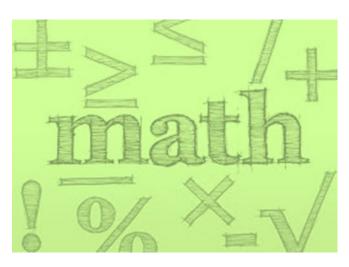
Second Read: Identify a Problem-Solving Process

- What is the pertinent information in this problem?
- What problem-solving strategies could I use?
- Which of those problem-solving strategies is best suited for this problem?
- How will I represent the problem in the symbolic language of mathematics?
- What mathematical details will I select as I reason and solve this problem?

Miller, P. and Koesling, D. "Mathematics Teaching for Understanding: Reasoning, Reading, and Formative Assessment." Danvers, MA

Second Read: Identify a Problem-Solving Process



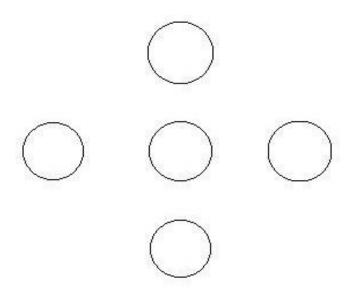




Miller, P. and Koesling, D. "Mathematics Teaching for Understanding: Reasoning, Reading, and Formative Assessment." Danvers, MA

Strategy – Guess and Check

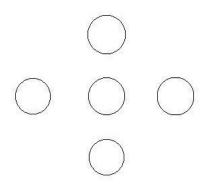
Copy the figure below and place the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the circles so that sums across (horizontally) and down (vertically) are the same.





Guess and Check

Copy the figure below and place the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the circles so that sums across (horizontally) and down (vertically) are the same.

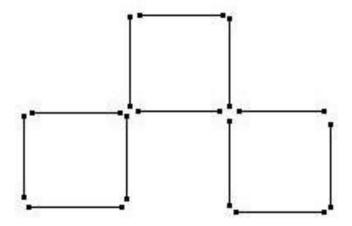


Possible solutions:



Strategy – Act It Out or Use Objects

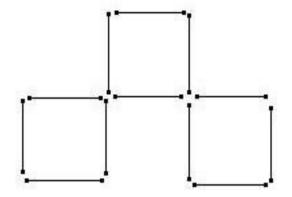
The figure shows twelve toothpicks arranged to form three squares. How can you form five squares by moving only three toothpicks?



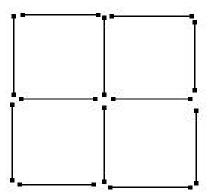


Act It Out or Use Objects

The figure shows twelve toothpicks arranged to form three squares. How can you form five squares by moving only three toothpicks?



Answer: One of the squares is formed by the outer boundary of the arrangement. There was no requirement that each of the five squares must be congruent to each of the others.

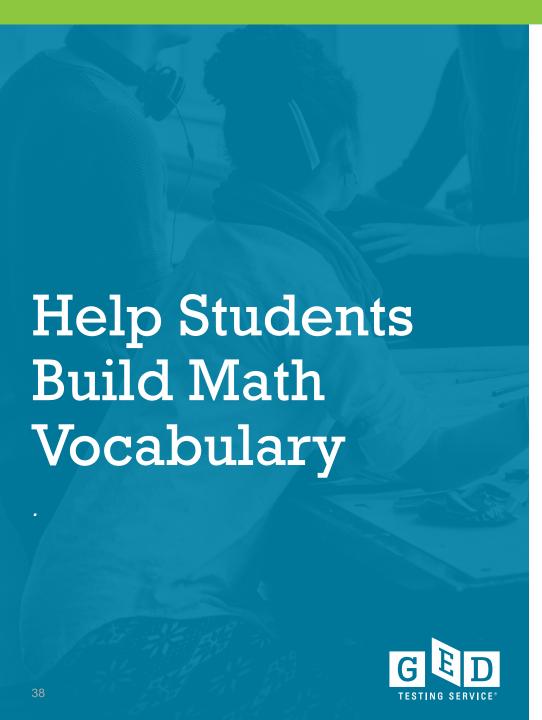




Third Read: Solve the Problem and Check for Reasonableness

- Now that I understand the problem's content, how can I best use my math skills to solve the problem?
- Am I answering the right question?
- How should the answer to the question be expressed?







Do Your Students Know These Words?

Tier 2 Vocabulary Words for Math

Analyze	Compare	Contrast
Demonstrate	Describe	Argument
Conclusions	Evidence	Determine
Develop	Evaluate	Explain
Identify	Infer	Draw
Distinguish	Suggest	Interpret
Organize	Illustrations	Predict



How About These Words?

Tier 3 Vocabulary Words for Math

Absolute value	Additive inverse	Algorithm	
Attribute	Constant Dist	Distance formula	
Exponent	Function	Dependent variable	
Independent variable	Linear	Numerical expression	
Profit	Property	Proportional gain	
Rate of change	Strategy	Value	



Teach-nology

https://www.teachnology.com/worksheets/math/





Worksheets | Lesson Plans | Rubrics | Teacher Resources | Printables | Subjects | Tools | Tips | Worksheet Makers | Home

MHome > Free Teacher Worksheets > Math Worksheets







Worksheets

Graphic Organizers

Language Arts

Math Worksheets

Science

Social Studies

Holidays

Critical Thinking

Elementary

Research Skills

Countries and Continents

Teacher Templates

Theme Worksheets

Email Newsletter

Receive free lesson plans, printables, and worksheets by email:



Math Worksheets Listed By Specific Topic and Skill Area

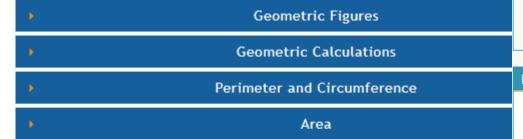
We feature over 2,000 free math printables that range in skill from grades K-12. Many teachers are looking for <u>common core aligned math work</u>. Please use all of our printables to make your day easier. Great for students, teachers, parents, and tutors. We feature well over 12,000 printable sheets. This includes all major subject areas, templates, teacher timesavers, and forms. For a complete teacher curriculum resource please check out our <u>math subject center</u>.

- 1. Addition One, two, and three digit practice sheets.
- 2. Algebra Equations involving addition, division, multiplication, and subtraction.
- 3. Area and Perimeter Area and perimeter of a rectangle.
- Basic Arithmetic Over 200 Addition, Counting, Division, Multiplication, and Subtraction Sheets.
- 5. Counting Worksheets Through coloring, drawing, fill ins, and money.
- 6. Decimals Addition, Counting, Division, Multiplication, and Subtraction Sheets.
- 7. Division One, two, and three digit practice sheets.
- Do Now! (Grade Specific) Over 240 warm-up worksheets. Great for starting of classes.
- 9. Estimation Estimate a wide variety of variables.
- Even And Odd Numbers Students identify even and odd numbers.
- 11. Exponents Exponent conversion and order of operations with exponents.
- 12. Fractions Greatest common factors and least common multiple worksheets.
- Geometry Practice sheet include identifying congruent shapes and intersecting lines.
- 14. Graphing Exercises in Making Bar, Line, and Pie Graphs.
- Greater Than, Less Than, Or Equal Comparisons of integers, decimals, visuals, and objects.
- 16. Grid (Graph) Paper Printable grid paper in all sizes. A great idea is to laminate



AAAKnow (Free Resource)











EQUATIONS: LEARN

An *inequality* is very similar to an equation, but the answers form a range of numbers that could work to make the equation true.

For example, the inequality x > 4 would be true for all x values which are larger than 4, such as 4.1, 5, 10000, and so on.

Solving an inequality is just like solving an equation, except there is one extra rule to remember: if you multiply or divide by a negative number, switch the direction of the inequality.

Here is an example that shows how inequalities can be solved just like equations.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 8x - 2 > 14 \\
 + 2 & +2 \\
 \hline
 8x > 16 \\
 \hline
 + 8 & +8 \\
 x > 2
 \end{array}$$

And here is an example regarding the extra rule about switching the direction of the inequality when you multiply/divide by a negative.

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc}
-8 & x & -2 > & 14 \\
 & +2 & +2 \\
\hline
-8 & x & > & 16 \\
 & \div(-8) & & \div(-8) \\
 & x & < & 2
\end{array}$$

EQUATIONS: PRACTICE

Solve for x.

Start 00:29

Note: click the inequality button to toggle the direction of the inequality.

$$11 - 4x + 9 < 25$$

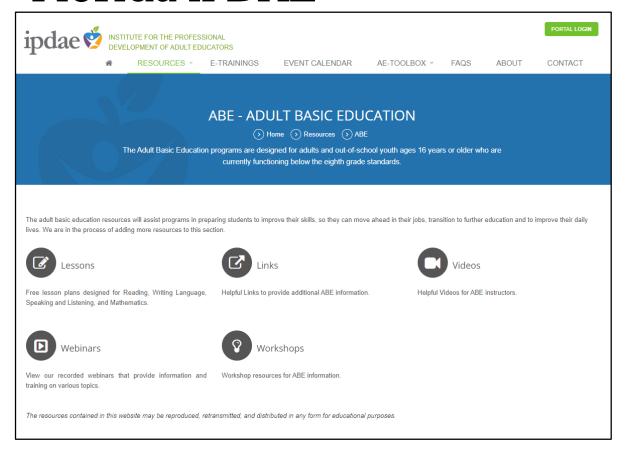


Correct!

You have 1 correct and 0 incorrect.

Florida IPDAE

https://www.floridaipdae.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=resources.abe



- IPDAE (Institute for the Professional Development of Adult Educators) is a resource center that offers information, training, and professional development resources for adult educators.
- Lesson plans are available for ABE, GED, and ESL classes.
- Lesson plans include all supporting materials, including student handouts and answer keys.
- All materials are free and can be reproduced as needed.



https://www.montgomeryschoolsmd.org/departments/itv/MathDude/watch-online.aspx

Math Dude

WATCH ONLINE Mike DeGraba is The Math Dude SEE HOW COOL MATH CAN BE! 00:00 4-mill 50 UNIT 11: GRAPHIC REPRESENTATIONS The Math Dude steps up and graphs real-world situations. Length: 4:48 To download a file to your computer simply right-click on the link below and select Save Target As... from the menu. In the dialog box that appears, navigate to where you would like to save the file and click the Save button. Download (21.5 MB)

All videos can be downloaded for viewing later.

```
Unit 1.1. Graphic Representations (21.5 MB)
Unit 1.2. Solving One-Step Equations (43.0 MB)
Unit 1.3. Solving Multi-Step Equations (25.4 MB)
Unit 1.4. Solving Inequalities (32.9 MB)
Unit 1.5. Absolute Value (45.3 MB)
                        UNIT 2
Unit 2.1. Relations (24.4 MB)
Unit 2.2. Linear Equations (30.2 MB)
Unit 2.3. Properties Of Functions (37.0 MB)
                        UNIT 3
Unit 3.1. Slope Of A Line (16.9 MB)
Unit 3.2. Slope And Direct Variation (27.4 MB)
Unit 3.3. Slope-Intercept Form (32.5 MB)
Unit 3.4. Writing Equations Of Lines (40.7 MB)
Unit 3.5. Point-Slope Form (47.2 MB)
Unit 4.1. Solving Systems of Equations (27.3 MB)
Unit 4.2. Solving Systems By Substitution (24.4 MB)
Unit 4.3. Solving By Linear Combinations (32.9 MB)
                        UNIT 5
Unit 5.1. Matrices (16.7 MB)
Unit 5.2. The Mean (19.2 MB)
Unit 5.3. The Median and Box & Whiskers (32.5 MB)
Unit 5.4. Probability (19.5 MB)
Unit 5.5. Sample Spaces (23.9 MB)
                        UNIT 6
Unit 6.1. Laws Of Exponents (21.9 MB)
Unit 6.2. Dividing Monomials (27.5 MB)
Unit 6.3. Polynomial Operations (28.3 MB)
Unit 6.4. Multiplying Polynomials (23.9 MB)
Unit 6.5. Factoring (51.2 MB)
Unit 6.6. Solving Equations By Factoring (30.9 MB)
```

Getting Down to Basics with Geometric Reasoning





Geometry Challenges

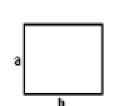
Quantitative Reasoning

- Compute area/circumference of circles (c = ¶ d)
 - Find radius or diameter when give area or circumference



- Find side length when given perimeter or area
- Visualization of Shapes
 - See shapes in different orientations



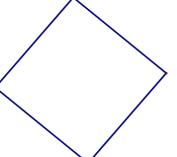


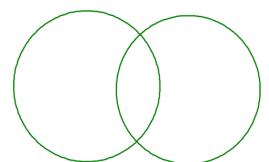


A Rectangle is a quadrilateral with four equal angles at 90°

Area = ab

Perimeter = 2(a + b)







Getting Down to Basics with Algebraic Reasoning





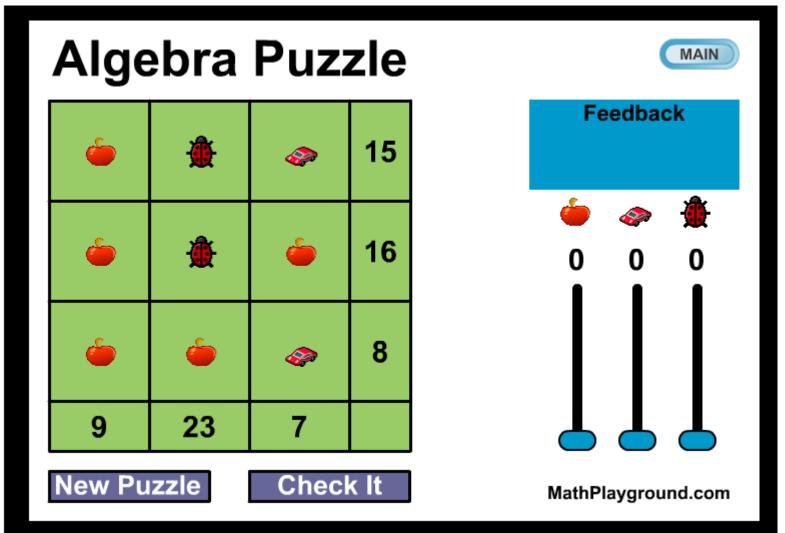
5 Basics of Number Knowledge Essential for Algebra Learning

- Understanding equality
- Recognizing the operations
- Using a wide range of numbers
- Understanding important properties of numbers
- Describing patterns and functions



Find the value of each object in the puzzle by looking for mathematical relationships.

The numbers represent the sum of the objects in each row or column.



Why Use Magic Tricks or Puzzles?

- They are
 - Fun
 - Non-threatening
 - Motivational
 - Engaging
- Students begin to use algebraic thinking without knowing that is what they are doing.



Practice Translating

- A computer repair company charges \$50 for a service call plus \$25 for each hour of work. Write an equation that represents the relationship between the bill, b, for a service call, and the number of hours spent on the call, h.
- Step 1: Some questions include a situation where there is more than one cost. One of them is fixed and one is variable. First identify the sum of the fixed and variable costs so b equals the total.
- Step 2: Next, identify the fixed cost of 50 and the variable cost of 25h (25 x the number of hours).
- Step 3: The equation then becomes 50 + 25h = b.



Use Vertical Multiplication of Polynomials

$$(3g-3)(2g^2+4g-4) \qquad (2g^2+4g-4)$$
 becomes
$$X \qquad (3g-3) -6g^2-12g+12$$

$$\underline{6g^3+12g^2-12g} \\ \underline{6g^3+6g^2-24g+12}$$



Use a Math Translation Guide

English	Math	Example	Translation
What, a number	x, n, etc.	Three more than a number is 8.	n+ 3 = 8
Equals, is, was, has, costs	=	Danny is 16 years old. A CD costs 15 dollars.	d = 16 c = 15
Is greater than Is less than At least, minimum At most, maximum	> <	Jenny has more money than Ben. Ashley's age is less than Nick's. There are at least 30 questions on the test. Sam can invite a maximum of 15 people to his party.	j > b a < n t ≥ 30 s ≤ 15
More, more than, greater, than, added to, total, sum, increased by, together	+	Kecia has 2 more video games than John. Kecia and John have a total of 11 video games.	k = j + 2 k + j = 11
Less than, smaller than, decreased by, difference, fewer	-	Jason has 3 fewer CDs than Carson. The difference between Jenny's and Ben's savings is \$75.	j = c – 3 j – b = 75
Of, times, product of, twice, double, triple, half of, quarter of	х	Emma has twice as many books as Justin. Justin has half as many books as Emma.	e = 2 x j or e = 2j j = c x ½ or j = e/2
Divided by, per, for, out of, ratio of to	÷	Sophia has \$1 for every \$2 Daniel has. The ratio of Daniel's savings to Sophia's savings is 2 to 1.	s = d ÷ 2 or s = d/2 d/s = 2/1



Math Antics

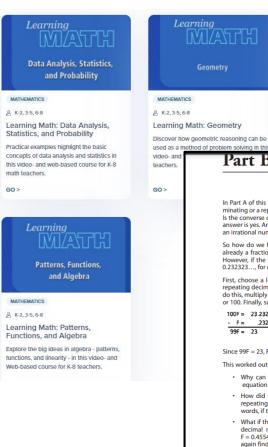
- Free math instructional videos
- \$20/year subscription gets teachers access to exercises and worksheets
- Resource comes highly recommended from several of our providers





https://www.learner.org/subject/mathematics/

Annenberg Learner





Number and Operations

This video- and web-based course for K-8

measurement and their practical applications Part B: Decimals to Fractions (30 min.)

In Part A of this session, you learned that the decimal representation for every rational number was either a terminating or a repeating decimal. You also learned how to find the decimal representation for any rational number. Is the converse of that statement true? That is, is every terminating or repeating decimal a rational number? The answer is yes. And any non-terminating, non-repeating decimal cannot be a rational number. So, for instance, π is an irrational number, as is $\sqrt{2}$.

So how do we find the fractional representation of a decimal? [See Note 2] If the decimal is terminating, it's already a fraction; you just can't see the denominator. For example, 0.25 means 25/100, which reduces to 1/4. However, if the fraction is repeating, the process isn't quite so simple. To find the fractional representation for 0.232323..., for example, here's what you need to do.

First, choose a letter to represent the fraction you are looking for; let's say, F. This fraction, F, represents your repeating decimal; that is, F = 0.232323.... Now we need to think of a way to get rid of those repeating parts. To do this, multiply F by 10°, where n equals the size of the period. In this case, the period is two, so multiply F by 10², or 100. Finally, subtract F. The problem looks like this:

100F = 23.232323... - F = .232323...

Since 99F = 23, F = 23/99

This worked out nicely, didn't it? But it does raise some questions:

- · Why can we do this? We can do this because we subtracted equal quantities from both sides of an equation.
- How did we know to multiply by 100? The period of this decimal is two, so if we multiply by 10², the repeating part will "move over" two places and the repeating parts then "line up" under each other. In other words, if the period is p_i we can multiply by 10^p .
- · What if the decimal doesn't repeat right away? Then we need to modify the process. Let's look at another decimal number, 0.45545454.... We know that F represents the repeating decimal number; that is, F = 0.45545454.... Once again, we need to think of a way to get rid of those repeating parts. To do this, we again find 100 times F (because the repeating part has a period of two) and then subtract F:

100F = 45.545454... - F = .455454... 99F = 45.09

So, since 99F = 45.09, F = 45.09/99.

Notice that, unlike in the previous example, the first couple of digits didn't "line up," which resulted in having a terminating decimal number in the numerator. To simplify this fraction that contains a decimal point, multiply both top and bottom by 100, which gives us F = 4,509/9,900 = 501/1,100.

Problem B1.

- a. Find the fraction equivalent for 0.125.
- b. Find the fraction equivalent for 0.125125125....

- Annenberg provides extensive lesson plans across all domains of math.
- Videos are available online, if internet is available. Videos are not essential to using the lessons. *However, they* can be very useful in reviewing specific skills/concepts prior to teaching the lesson.
- Select **Support Materials** for each session. Download the lesson for use in class.



Light & Salt Learning (YouTube Channel)

GED(R) Dedicated Learning Site with Playlists

URL can be found here

Contains hundreds of useful videos

Although the site is primarily math content, it also contains science and RLA videos



This site was developed by Kate Redmon, an adult education teacher in Arizona. She continues to provide excellent resources through the site.

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCKcmzCt 3l2pcEa58 YY3sPg/playlists

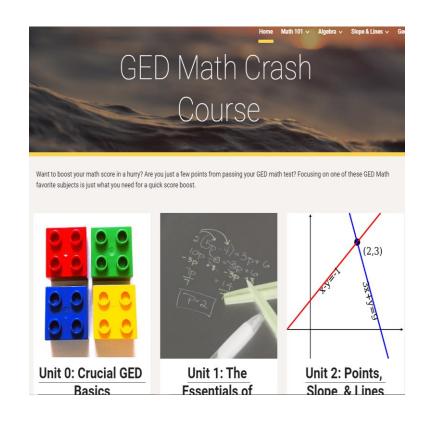


GED Math Crash Course

This site contains videos, notes, and practice problems for GED(R) prep students

Website can be found here

Resources can be incorporated into a Google Classroom



https://sites.google.com/view/ged mathcrashcourse/algebra?authuser

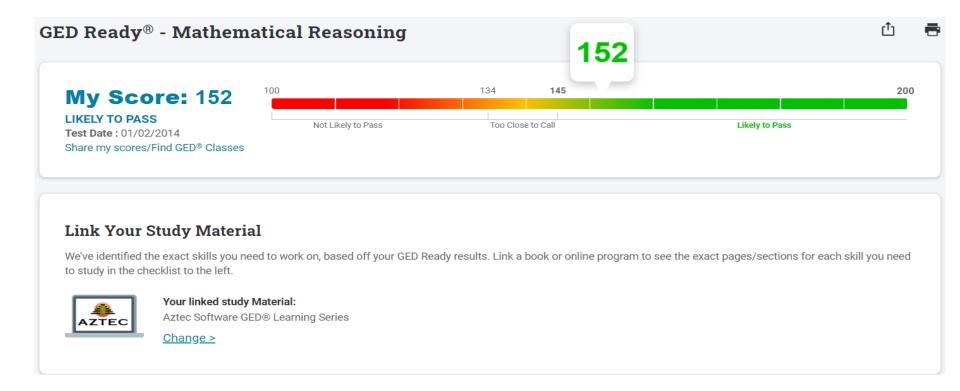


Utilizing the GED Ready® Score Report for Student Success



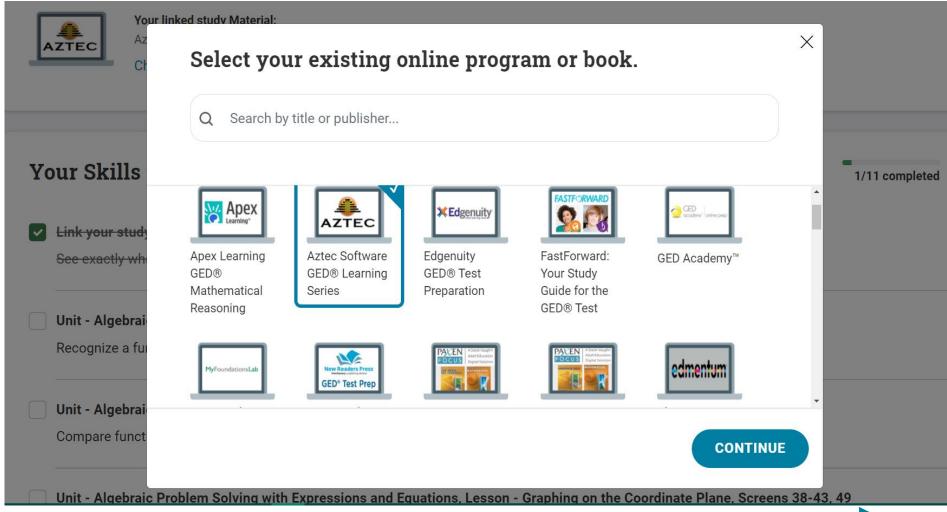


GED Ready Score Report





Linking the Study Tool via a Pop-up





New Format for the Skills List

Your Skills to Improve Checklist



~	Link your study material above See exactly what pages/sections you need to study, below.
	Study pages ****
	Unit - Algebraic Problem Solving with Expressions and Equations, Lesson - Functions, Screens 4-8, 11-12 Recognize a function in a table or graph by determining whether or not there is only one output value for each input value
	Unit - Algebraic Problem Solving with Expressions and Equations, Lesson - Functions, Screens 32-33 Compare functions that are shown in different ways such as tables, graphs, descriptions, equations
	Unit - Algebraic Problem Solving with Expressions and Equations, Lesson - Graphing on the Coordinate Plane, Screens 38-43, 49 Use the slope-intercept formula: y = mx + b
	Unit - Algebraic Problem Solving with Expressions and Equations, Lesson - Linear Equations, Screens 3-24

Solve linear equations and real-world problems that involve them (Example: calculate the fuel efficiency of a car at different speeds)



Adding a Notes Section to the Printed Report

Notes

Score Report: GED Ready® Social Studies

Score: 159 09/29/2020



Your linked study Material:

GED Test Prep Plus (2019) - Kaplan

Change >

Your Skills to Improve Checklist

~	Link your study material above			
	See exactly what pages/sections you			

need to study, below.

Study	pages	422-423
-------	-------	---------

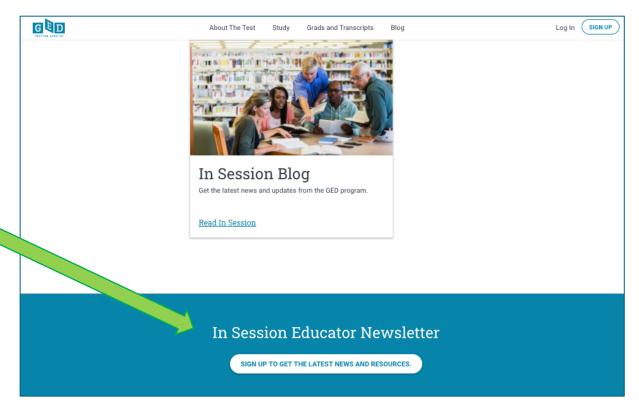
Analyze cause-and-effect relationships

Study pages 428-431

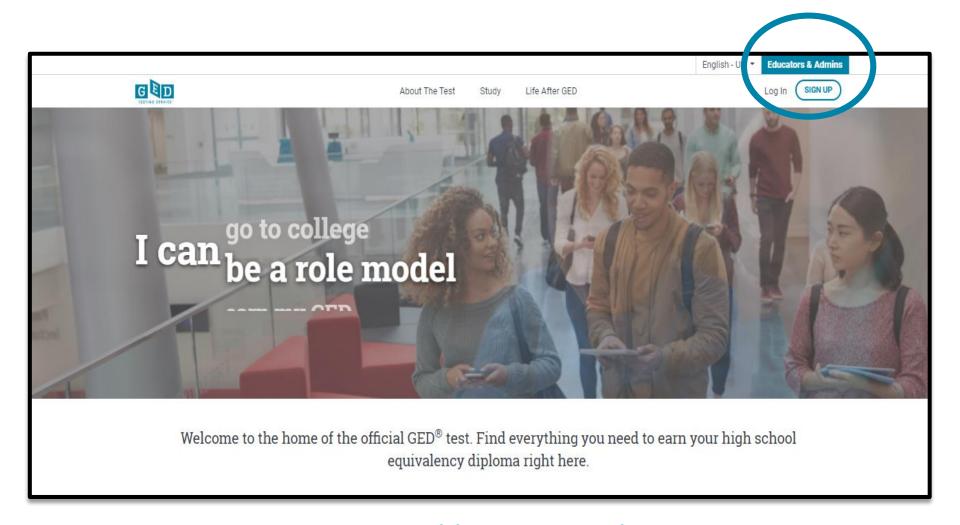
Analyze information from maps, tables, charts, photographs, and political cartoons

In Session – The Best Way to Get Information Quickly/Reliably Delivered to You

Sign-up link
located at the
bottom/footer of
every
"Educator & Admins"
page on GED.com



Home for All Things GED®



https://ged.com/



Identify Resources

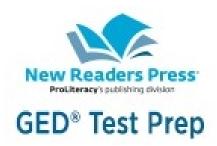
















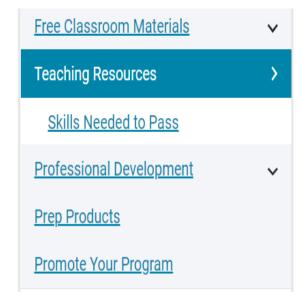
Professional Development: Everything Old is New Again!





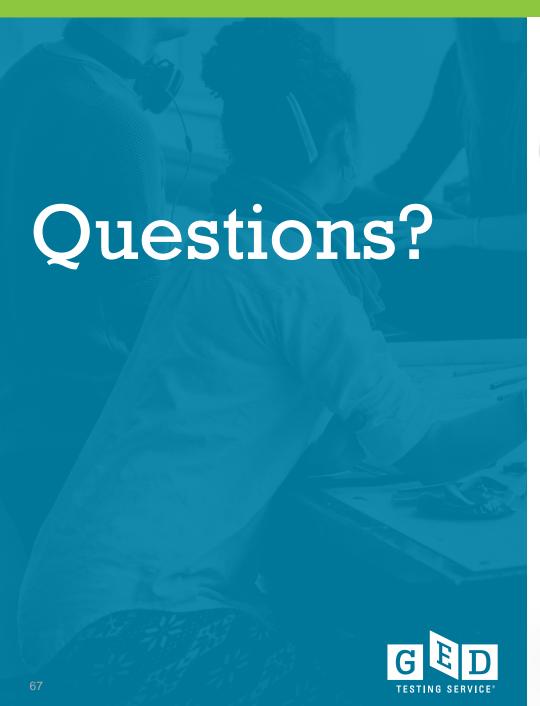


- Tuesdays for Teachers
- On Demand specific webinars/discussions



- Think SMALL and call on us
 - Staff meetings for a Q and A
 - Discussion with staff new to adult education
 - Deep dive in a particular strategy or content area
 - Use of the website







Thank you!

Debi.Faucette@GED.com

help@ged.com

202.302.6658



