

Ition	[Lesson Title] Decimals [Unit Title] Basic Mathematics			TEACHER NAME		PROGRAM NAME		
Program Information					Shannon Pelsnik		Parma City School District	
am In				NRS EFL(s) 1 – 3		TIME FRAME		
Prog						60 minutes		
	OBR ABE/ASE Standards – Mathematics							
	Numbers (N)		Algebra (A)		Geometry (G)		Data (D)	
	Numbers and Operations	N.1.1 - 3.1 N.3.2 N.3.4 N.3.13	Operations and Algebraic Thinking		Geometric Shapes and Figures		Measurement and Data	
Instruction	The Number System	N.3.28	Expressions and Equations		Congruence		Statistics and Probability	
	Ratios and Proportional Relationships	N.3.19	Functions		Similarity, Right Triangles. And Trigonometry			
	Number and Quantity				Geometric Measurement and Dimensions			
					Modeling with Geometry			



Mathematical	Practices (MP)		
Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP.1)	Use appropriate tools strategically. (MP.5)		
Reason abstractly and quantitatively. (MP.2)	Attend to precision. (MP.6)		
Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP.3)	Look for and make use of structure. (MP.7)		
Model with mathematics. (MP.4)	Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning. (MP.8)		
LEARNER OUTCOME(S)	ASSESSMENT TOOLS/METHODS		
Students will be able to:	 Individual practice problems – Students will complete practice problems with 80% accuracy 		
 Compare decimals by reasoning about their size 	Teacher will walk around during group work and individual		
 Use the four operations to solve word problems involving simple decimals 	work to check for understanding. Further review in next class if not mastered.		
Use the four operations to solve construction word problems involving decimals			
LEARNER PRIOR KNOWLEDGE			
 Addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, 			
Calculator skills, computer and internet skills			
INSTRUCTIONAL ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES		
 Independent review: a. Have students work independently on <i>Chapter One:</i> Basic Colouidating problems #1.35 	Pencils/pens for student use		
Basic Calculating problems #1-35.b. Provide students with help as needed.c. Once students have finished, they can check their	Calculators for student use		
work using the answer key (provided)	Student copies of <i>Chapter One: Basic Calculating</i> problems 1-35.		



2.	Introduce the concept of decimals and place presenting the <i>Place Value with Decimals</i> I	
3.	 Using the <i>Multiplication and Division</i> section page 1-17) of <i>Construction Math</i>, model for solve multiple and division with whole and problems. a. After reviewing the rules and model a few problems, ask for students to problem-solving process. b. Once students are comfortable with have students work independently to complete pages 1-17 – 1-29. c. Review student answers as a class use the answer key to check their students in the students in the student of the	(starting on students how to ecimal numbersPlace Value with Decimals PPT (attached)ing how to solve participate in theProjector, ability to projectthe process, or with a partnerComputeror students canComputers for student use
4.	For additional practice, have students com	lete:
	a. <u>Decimals – Addition and Subtraction</u> <u>Decimals – Multiplication and Divis</u>	Tests Of Adult Basic Education (TABE) Progress Checks. (n.d.).
	 b. Chapter 2: Decimals from <u>Common</u> <u>Building Essential Test Readiness</u> (Mathematics) 	Core Basics:
	c. Build Your Math Skills	Common core basics: Building essential test readiness skills (Mathematics). (2014). Columbus, OH: McGraw-Hill Education. Build Your Math Skills. (n.d.). Retrieved from <u>http://www.learningexpresshub.com/learningexpress-hub/ohio-</u> means-jobs/prepare-for-your-ged-test/build-your-basic-skills/build- your-math-skills



DIFFERENTIATION

- Give extra help to students who need it; pair lower-level with higher-level students
- Use projector, PPT, and worksheets for tactile and visual learners
- Teacher can model more examples if needed.
- Individual and Whole Class instruction

TEACHER REFLECTION/LESSON EVALUATION

Additional information

Place Value with Decimals

How do I know what kind of decimal it is?

 The name of a decimal is determined by the number of places to the <u>right</u> of the decimal point

Number of Places	Decimal Name	Example
1	tenths	0.7 seven tenths
2	hundredths	0.05 five hundredths
3	thousandths	0.016 sixteen thousandths

What are mixed decimals?

- Numbers with both whole numbers and decimals
 - o 128.765
 - × 128 = whole number
 - × .765 = decimal

How do you read decimals?

• First, find the decimal point

- Whole number.decimal fraction
- o 128.765

Say "and" for the decimal point

 128.765 = "one hundred, twenty-eight and seven hundred sixty-five thousandths"

Zeros after the decimal point

 Writing extra zeros after the decimal point <u>does not</u> <u>change the value!</u>

 $\circ 0.2 = 0.20 = 0.200$

Practice

Write the decimals:

- 1. Five thousandths
- 2. Ninety-four thousandths
- 3. Three hundred thirty-six and sixty-nine hundredths

Write each decimal in words:

- 1. 7884.011
- 2. 5592.4
- **3**. **4**.203
- 4. 612.250
- **5**. 10.44

In what place (on the place value chart) is the underlined digit? Write the answer.

- 1. 1.4<u>7</u>5
- 2. <u>3</u>.763
- **3**. 7780.21<u>5</u>
- **4**. 412.<u>4</u>07
- 5. 9<u>0</u>2.103

Write a decimal that has the same number:

- 1. 0.2
- 2. 5.51
- 3. 410.6
- 4. 753.809