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## Number Sense：Rational Numbers <br> Student Worksheet

## Overview

The Overview introduces the topics covered in Observations and Activities．Scroll through the Overview using（ $\square$ to review，if necessary）．Read each screen carefully．Look for new terms， definitions，and concepts．

## Observations

The Observations illustrate number sense concepts relating to rational numbers．Scroll through the Observations using $\square$（ $\$$ to review，if necessary）．Read each screen carefully．When you come to a Write an Observation screen，stop and write the answers to the questions on your worksheet．


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\section*{Observation 1}

Write \(4 \frac{2}{3}\) as an improper fraction．
Write your answer here．Show all of your work．

\section*{Observation 2}

Write \(\frac{5}{8}\) and \(\frac{2}{11}\) as decimals．
Write your answer here．Show all of your work．

\section*{Observation 3}

Write .1875 and \(\frac{1}{4}\) as percentages．
Write your answer here．Show all of your work．
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\(\qquad\)

\section*{Activities}

The Activities help you practice rational number concepts. You can select from two activitiesSlide and Number Smash. Follow these steps to play the activity and complete your worksheet.
1. Make sure you are in the Activities for this section.
2. Highlight an activity using \(\Delta\) or \(\square\), and then press ENTER.

Scoring: When a row or column adds up to 1, it disappears, and you score 2 points.

The game automatically ends if the screen is full or if you press \(\langle\) QUIT \(\rangle\) to stop.

\section*{Slide}
1. Highlight a level (bronze \(=\) least difficult; gold \(=\) most difficult), and press ENTER to select it.
2. Line up the fractions so they add to 1 (horizontally or vertically). As a fraction slides across the screen, press \(\square\) and \(\Delta\) to move it up or down. Once a fraction is in the correct row, you can press to slide it quickly to the left.
3. Follow your teacher's instructions for how long to play the activity.
4. What level did you play? \(\qquad\)
5. What was your score? \(\qquad\)
6. Write a paragraph describing the Slide activity. What was your strategy for playing the game?
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Chapter 1: Number Sense
Section 2: Rational Numbers

Name \(\qquad\)
Date \(\qquad\)

\section*{Activities (continued)}


Scoring: You get two attempts to solve each problem. You earn 2 points for a correct answer on the first try, 1 point for a correct answer on the second try.

You can earn up to 10 points.

Tip: To change an answer before you press ENTER, press CLEAR and re-enter the answer.

Tip: Press \(\langle\mathbf{n} / \mathbf{d}\rangle\) to move between the numerator and denominator.

\section*{Number Smash}
1. Highlight a level (bronze = least difficult; gold = most difficult), and press ENTER to select it.
2. Press \(\langle+\rangle,\langle-\rangle,\langle *\rangle\), or \(\langle\div\rangle\) to select the operation you want to practice.
3. Enter the missing number (press \(-(-)\) for negative numbers), and press ENTER. As you play the activity, write each number sentence and solution. Show your work below.
- To enter a mixed number, enter the whole number and press \(\langle\mathbf{U N I T}\rangle\). Then enter the fraction.
- To enter a fraction, press \(\langle\mathbf{n} / \mathbf{d}\rangle\) and enter the numerator. Press \(\langle\mathbf{n} / \mathbf{d}\rangle\) again and enter the denominator.

If the answer is incorrect, the correct answer is displayed; press any key to resume play.
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\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
4. What level and operation did you play? \(\qquad\)
5. What was your score? \(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
Section 2：Rational Numbers
Date \(\qquad\)

\section*{并 Try－It！\({ }^{\text {TM }}\) on Your TI－83 Plus}

Investigate how the graphing calculator computes addition expressions．Solve \(\frac{2}{3}+\frac{5}{6}\) ．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline To Do This & Press & Display（Tl－83 Plus shown） \\
\hline 1．Exit the Topics in Algebra 1 application and clear the Home screen． & \begin{tabular}{l}
2nd［QuIT］ \\
〈EXIT〉 CLEAR
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline 2．Enter the expression on the Home screen． & 2 \(\dagger\) 3 +5 － 6 & 2 \\
\hline 3．To specify that you would like the result to be shown in fraction form， select PFrac．It is copied to the Home screen． & \[
\begin{array}{|l|}
\hline \text { MATH } \\
\text { 1:ßFrac }
\end{array}
\] &  \\
\hline 4．Evaluate the answer． & ENTER & \[
2 / 3+5 / 6 \text { PFrac } 32
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Notice that the answer is in simplified form．The graphing calculator follows the Order of Operations rules．Division is performed before addition．Solve this problem by hand．Show all of your work．
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\(\qquad\)

\section*{: Try-lt! \({ }^{\text {TM }}\) on Your Tl-83 Plus (continued)}

Investigate how the graphing calculator computes division expressions. Solve \(\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{2}{3}\).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline To Do This & Press & Display (Tl-83 Plus shown) \\
\hline 1. Solve without parentheses and specify that you want the result in fraction form. & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(1 母 2\) 团 3 \\
MATH 1:PFrac ENTER
\end{tabular} & \[
\mid 1 / 2 / 2 / 3 P F r=c_{1 / 12}
\] \\
\hline 2. Solve using parentheses and specify that you want the result in fraction form. & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(1 \div\) \\
2 \(\square\)
\(2 \div\) \(\square\) \\
MATH 1:PFrac ENTER
\end{tabular} &  \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The graphing calculator gives two different answers, depending on how you entered the expression.

Which one is the answer for the problem \(\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{2}{3}\) ?
Solve this problem by hand. Show all of your work here. Explain which answer from the graphing calculator is the desired answer and why.

Additional problems-Calculate the following problems by hand. Simplify your answers. Then check your answers using the graphing calculator. Remember to use the Order of Operation rules.
1. \(-\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{4}=\)
3. \(\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{5}{6}=\)
5. \(-\frac{2}{5}+\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3}=\)
7. \(-\frac{1}{6}-\frac{1}{12}+\frac{3}{4}=\)
2. \(-\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{6}=\)
4. \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{-2}{5}=\)
6. \(\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{3}{16} \div \frac{1}{2}=\)
8. \(-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{4} \div(-3)=\)
\(\qquad\)
Section 2：Rational Numbers
Date \(\qquad\)

\section*{Try－It！\({ }^{T M}\) on Your TI－73}

Investigate how the graphing calculator computes addition expressions．Solve \(\frac{2}{3}+\frac{5}{6}\) ．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline To Do This & Press & Display（TI－73 shown） \\
\hline 1．Exit the Topics in Algebra 1 application and clear the Home screen． & \begin{tabular}{l}
2nd［QuIT］ \\
〈EXIT〉 CLEAR
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
2．Select the b／c and Mansimp mode settings． \\
Note：See RTip™ \(^{\text {TM }}\) 2：Adjusting Your Graphing Calculator Settings for more information．
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
MODE
\(\square\)
to highlight \\
b／c \\
ENTER \\
\(\square \square\) to highlight \\
Mansimp \\
ENTER
\end{tabular} &  \\
\hline 3．Calculate the result． & \begin{tabular}{l}
2nd［QUIT］ \\
2 b／b 3 ■ \\
5 D／C 6 ENTER
\end{tabular} & 原言 \\
\hline 4．Simplify the fraction． & SIMP ENTER & factor of 3 ． \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Notice that the answer is in simplified form．The graphing calculator follows the Order of Operations rules．Division is performed before addition．Solve this problem by hand．Show all of your work．
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)

\section*{Try-It! \({ }^{\text {TM }}\) on Your TI-73 (continued)}

Investigate how the graphing calculator computes division expressions. Solve \(\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{2}{3}\).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline To Do This & Press & Display (ti-73 shown) \\
\hline 1. Solve without parentheses and specify that you want the result in fraction form. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \div 2 \div 2 \div 3 \\
& \text { E F } \because+D \text { ENTER }
\end{aligned}
\] &  \\
\hline 2. Solve using parentheses and specify that you want the result in fraction form. & ```
\square
                        1%
                        2
%
O
    2
    3\square
F&D
    ENTER
``` &  \\
\hline 3. Simplify the result by a factor of 25 . & SIMP 25 &  \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The graphing calculator gives two different answers, depending on how you entered the expression. Which one is the answer for the problem:
\(\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{2}{3}\)
Solve this problem by hand. Show all of your work here. Explain which answer from the graphing calculator is the desired answer and why.

Additional problems-Calculate the following problems by hand. Simplify your answers. Then check your answers using the graphing calculator. Remember to use the Order of Operation rules.
1. \(-\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{4}=\)
2. \(-\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{6}=\)
3. \(\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{5}{6}=\)
4. \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{-2}{5}=\)
5. \(-\frac{2}{5}+\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3}=\)
6. \(\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{3}{16} \div \frac{1}{2}=\)
7. \(-\frac{1}{6}-\frac{1}{12}+\frac{3}{4}=\)
8. \(-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{4} \div(-3)=\)

\section*{Number Sense: Rational Numbers}

\section*{Objectives}
- To review the definition of rational numbers as ratios and as terminating and repeating decimals.
- To review ordering and the reciprocal property of rational numbers.
- To review operations with rational numbers.

\section*{Math Highlights}

Students review rational numbers. This includes rational numbers as ratios, terminating decimals, repeating decimals, and integers, as well as operations with fractions. In the Observations, students are reminded of the connection between fractions, decimals, and percents.

\section*{Common Student Errors}
- Students might confuse the algorithms for addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of fractions.
- Students may have trouble identifying whether a fraction is positive or negative. For example:
\[
\frac{-1}{-3}=\frac{1}{3} \quad \text { or } \quad \frac{1}{-3}=\frac{-1}{3}=-\frac{1}{3}
\]
- Students may have problems because they use short cuts to change the decimal representation of a number to a percent representation. Using short cuts does not provide an understanding of why the representations are equal. Students should understand that the quantity stays the same. Using the multiplicative identity, \(1=100 / 100\), is the key to the change in the representation. For example, students change .1875 to a percent. A shift of the decimal point gives the correct answer, but without any connection to the math they know. However, multiplying by 1 in the form 100/100 gives the same result and makes the connection to the math as well.
\[
.1875 \times \frac{100}{100}=\frac{18.75}{100}=18.75 \%
\]

\section*{Student Worksheet Notes with Answers}

\section*{Overview}

Tell students:
1. How to find the Overview, or tell them to review the instructions on the worksheet.
2. How to navigate the application, if they are not yet familiar with the application.
3. To scroll through the Overview on the graphing calculator. Point out new terms, definitions, and concepts, and tell students to look for them as they go through the Overview.

\section*{Observations}

The Observations help students understand number sense concepts relating to rational numbers. If necessary, tell students how to find the Observations.

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USE YIUF HIFRSHEET.

Students see the answer on the next two screens. Tell students to check the answers on the worksheet.

## Observation 1

Write $4 \frac{2}{3}$ as an improper fraction.
Answer: $\frac{14}{3}$
Remind students to write the answer on the worksheet and to show all of their work.


## Observations (continued)



Students see the answers on the next two screens.
Tell students to check the answers on the worksheet.


Students see the answers on the next two screens. Tell students to check the answers on the worksheet.

## Observation 2

Write $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{2}{11}$ as decimals.
Answer: .625 and.$\overline{18}$
Remind students to write the answers on the worksheet and to show all of their work.


## Observation 3

Write .1875 and $\frac{1}{4}$ as percentages.
Answer: $18.75 \%$ and $25 \%$
Remind students to write the answers on the worksheet and to show all of their work.

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| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1875=18.7 \% \\ 8 \\ \frac{1}{4}=25=25 \% \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |
| WHY? | 杵 |



## Activities

| EELECT AII HTITMITM |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| -5x | 1. SLIDE |
| $\mathrm{I}^{\mathbf{T}}$ | USE THE AFRDH HETS TO LIIE UF THE FFACTIDIS SO THE' ADCTO 1. |
| SELECT \& FFESS [EITER $]$ |  |

Scoring: When a row or column adds up to 1 , it disappears, and the player scores 2 points.

The game automatically ends if the screen is full, or you press $\langle$ QUIT $\rangle$ to stop.

## Slide

Tell students to:

1. Highlight a level (bronze $=$ least difficult; gold $=$ most difficult), and press ENTER to select it.
2. Line up the fractions so they add to 1 (horizontally or vertically). As a fraction slides across the screen, press $\square$ and $\Delta$ to move it up or down. Once a fraction is in the correct row, they can press $\square$ to slide it quickly to the left.

## Activities (continued)



Scoring: When a row or column adds up to 1 , it disappears, and the player scores 2 points.

The game automatically ends if the screen is full, or you press $\langle$ QUIT $\rangle$ to stop.

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    HISSIDGINUHEEF.
sELECT & FRESS[EITTEF] $
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Scoring: Students get two attempts to solve each problem. They earn 2 points for a correct answer on the first try, 1 point for a correct answer on the second try.

They can earn up to 10 points.

Tips: Tell students that they can:

- Change the answer before they press ENTER by pressing CLEAR and re-entering the answer.
- Press $\langle\mathbf{n} / \mathbf{d}\rangle$ to move between the numerator and denominator.

Note: Unsimplified fractions are counted as correct.

## Slide (continued)

3. Follow your instructions. For example, students can play:

- Until the screen fills up (no time limit).
- Until a certain amount of time has expired (highest score wins).
- Until a certain score has been reached (first student to reach the score wins).
- Repeatedly over a period of time (days, weeks, etc.) for tracking improvement of high scores.

4. Record the level they played.
5. Record their scores.
6. Write on the worksheet a paragraph in which they describe the Slide activity and the strategy for playing.

## Number Smash

Tell students to:

1. Highlight a level (bronze = least difficult; gold $=$ most difficult), and press ENTER to select it.
2. Press $\langle+\rangle,\langle-\rangle,\langle *\rangle$, or $\langle\div\rangle$ to select the operation that they want to practice.
3. Enter the missing number (press $-(-)$ for negative numbers), and press ENTER. As they play the activity, they should write each number sentence and its solution on the worksheet, showing all their work. If the missing number is a mixed number or fraction, tell them:

- To enter a mixed number, enter the whole number, press〈UNIT〉, and then enter the fraction.
- To enter a fraction, press $\langle\mathbf{n} / \mathbf{d}\rangle$ and enter the numerator. Press $\langle\mathbf{n} / \mathbf{d}\rangle$ again and enter the denominator.

If the answer is incorrect, the correct answer is displayed; press any key to resume play.
4. Record the level and operation they played.
5. Record their scores.

## 瞱 Try－It！${ }^{\text {TM }}$ on Your TI－83 Plus or TI－73

Review the Order of Operations rules with students，if necessary．Explain to them that the graphing calculator uses the Order of Operations rules to simplify expressions．Discuss with them how parentheses are used．

Note：The 击 Try－It！activities are repeated for each of the two graphing calculators－the TI－83 Plus and then the TI－73．The problems are the same，but they vary due to the differences in the two graphing calculators．The Additional problems，which are identical，can be performed on either graphing calculator．They are repeated for your convenience when you copy the activities．

Tell students to do the two graphing calculator 瞱 Try－It！investigations．
－Investigate how the graphing calculator computes addition expressions．Solve $\frac{2}{3}+\frac{5}{6}$ ．
－Investigate how the graphing calculator computes division expressions．Solve $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{2}{3}$ ．
Ask students to explain the difference in the two results in second investigation．
Although each of the two results is correct based on how the problem was entered，to make sure that the division is performed correctly，the problem must be entered as $(1 / 2) /(2 / 3)$ ．The answer is $3 / 4$ ，not $1 / 12$ ．The graphing calculator uses the Order of Operations rules．Operations inside parentheses are performed before operations outside parentheses．

On the TI－73，students must simplify the fraction $75 / 100$ to get $3 / 4$ ．They may either specify the factor to use，as shown，or let the graphing calculator simplify the fraction，one factor at a time by repeatedly pressing SIMP．

Additional problems－Make sure that students understand and use the Order of Operation rules so they can determine when to use parentheses．
1．$-\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{4}=-\frac{1}{12}$
2．$-\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{6}=-\frac{5}{9}$
3．$\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{5}{6}=\frac{18}{25}$
4．$\frac{1}{2}-\frac{-2}{5}=\frac{9}{10}$
5．$-\frac{2}{5}+\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3}=-\frac{7}{30}$
6．$\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{3}{16} \div \frac{1}{2}=\frac{3}{64}$
7．$-\frac{1}{6}-\frac{1}{12}+\frac{3}{4}=\frac{1}{2}$
8．$-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{4} \div(-3)=-\frac{1}{4}$

