Day 1

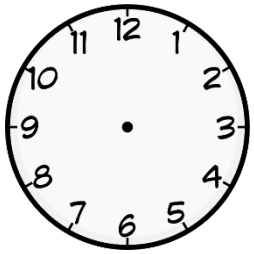
A: Time B: Multiple Addends C: Adding Tens and Ones D: Multiplying Tens and Ones

There was evening and there was morning, one day. (Genesis 1:1-5)

A. Do you know how many hours are in a day?

24 hours

How many hours does a clock show?



12 hours

One time around the clock is night and morning. One time around the clock is afternoon and evening. Two times around the clock is what?

Night, morning, afternoon, and evening, one full day

Add 12 hours for morning and 12 hours for evening together to see if you get one full day. Use your workbook and add straight down. 2 + 2 and 1 + 1

24, yes, 24 hours is one day.

B. There was morning and evening, one day. If there had been morning, evening, and morning again, how long would that have been?

36 hours
Each is 12 hours. 12 + 12 + 12

If there had been two full days, how long would that have been?

48 hours
24 + 24 = 48 hours

If there had been two “mornings” and two “evenings,” how long would that have been?

48 hours
12 + 12 + 12 + 12 = 24 + 24 = 48

Now add on another half a day. Use the clock on your workbook page. Say 48 and touch the 12. Now touch each number as you go around the clock and add on twelve hours. (For instance, touch the 1 and say 49. Keep counting around the clock until you get back to the top. That’s half a day.

60 hours
49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60

C. You can add 12 + 12 by thinking of it like this. 10 and 2 and 10 and 2. What’s 10 + 10? **20** What’s 2 + 2? **4** What is 20 and 4 together? **24** Does 12 + 12 = 24? **Yes**

Let’s do that with two full days, 24 + 24. That’s 20 and 4 + 20 and 4. What’s 20 + 20? **40** What’s 4 + 4? **8** What’s 40 + 8? **48** Two days is 48 hours. That worked.

What do we call the place where the twos in twenty-four are? **tens**
What do we call the place where the fours in twenty-four are? **ones**

2 tens plus 2 tens is how many tens? **4** How much is four tens? **40** (You can count by tens while counting to four on your fingers if you don’t know.)

4 ones plus 4 ones is how many ones? **8** How much is 8 ones? **8**

What is forty plus eight? **48**

Now, let’s add two days and another half a day. How many hours do we need to add together?

48 and 12

Write those on the tens and ones chart in your workbook. Add together the tens, 40 + 10. Write 50 underneath. Add together 8 + 2. Write 10 under 50. Add 50 + 10. Write the answer, 60. (Note: Here is the mental math way to do it. Adding together the largest place values together and working your way down and putting together the parts.)

Use the other tens and ones chart on your page to find the total number of hours in four days. That’s the hours of two days plus the hours of two days.

96 hours

D. Find the total number of hours of 6 days, 7 days, 8 days, and 9 days. You can add, or you can multiply. To multiply 24 by 6, we use the tens and ones, just like with adding.

24 is 20 and 4. We take 20 x 6 and 4 x 6. That's on their page.

To figure out twenty times six, you can break apart 20 into 2 tens and 0 ones. Two tens times six equals how many tens? **12 tens** What's twelve tens? **120**

What's 4 x 6? **24**

Add the parts together. 120 + 24 = 144 hours

144 hours, 168 hours, 192 hours, 216 hours

Day 2

A: Ordinals B: Skip Counting C: Multiplication

The second day (Genesis 1:6-10)

A. Today we read about the second day of creation. First and second are what we call ordinal numbers. Can you count to ten with ordinals?

first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth

Which day comes after the second day? **Third**

Which day comes two before the fourth day? **Second**

Which day comes five after the third day? **Eighth**

Which day comes three before the tenth day? **Seventh**

B. Which of those are the odd days? **First, third, fifth, seventh, ninth**

Which are the even days? **Second, fourth, sixth, eighth, tenth**

Even numbers end in 0, 2, 4, 6, and 8, while odd numbers end in 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9. It doesn't matter what the first digit is, only the last digit.

Identify each number as odd or even.

24	36	81	247	eighteenth	twelfth	fifteenth	100
Even	**even**	**odd**	**odd**	**even**	**even**	**odd**	**even**

Count to twenty using the even numbers. Skip count by two. Start at zero.

0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20

Count to twenty-one using the odd numbers. Skip count by two. Start at one.

1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21

C. Skip count by fives to one hundred.

5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100

Those are the numbers 1 through 20 multiplied by 5. What do they have in common?

They end in 5 or 0.
It's just five plus five plus five, over and over again. That's what multiplication is. It just does it faster for us.

What's 5 x 10?

50
To multiply by ten we just add a zero. You can add five over and over ten times to see if it comes to fifty. It does. Let's check it by multiplying.

Ten is one ten and zero ones. When we multiply numbers with more than one digit, we multiply each place value digit and then put them back together by adding. What's anything times zero? **0** What is anything times one? **itself**

What is five times zero ones? **0 ones**

What is five times one ten? **5 tens**

What is five tens and zero ones? You can fill it in your chart from Day 1. **5|0 50**

When we multiply we multiply by the tens and the ones and put them together with addition.

Multiply five by 14, 17, 19 and 26.

70, 85, 95, 130

D. Multiply.

53 x 9	28 x 7	86 x 5	49 x 7
477	**196**	**430**	**343**

Day 3 (coin or any scrap of paper)
Multiplication, Odd and Even, Patterns

The plants produced seeds of their own kind. (Genesis 1:11-13)

A. If one apple produced two seeds, how many seeds did two apples produce?

4 seeds
2 seeds plus 2 seeds = 2 + 2 = 4

If one apple produced five seeds, how many seeds did two apples produce?

10 seeds
5 seeds plus 5 seeds = 10 seeds

How many seeds did two apples produce if they produced 6 seeds? 7 seeds? 8 seeds? 9 seeds? 10 seeds?

12 seeds, 14 seeds, 16 seeds, 18 seeds, 20 seeds

B. You just had to skip count by two to get those answers. Were they all odd or even?

Even

No matter what the number is when you double it, you'll get an even answer.

Figure out how many seeds there would be if you had three apples and each had 1 seed. Then figure it out for 2 seeds, 3 seeds, 4 seeds, and 5 seeds. Skip count by threes.

3 seeds, 6 seeds, 9 seeds, 12 seeds, 15 seeds

Were the answers odd or even?

Both

C. Why were the answers all even when you doubled numbers and odd when you tripled an odd number?

If you can't describe why, take a coin or any piece of paper and mark one side as even. If you are using a coin, call heads even and tails odd.

Start on even or odd then double or triple a number by turning it over that many times. What is happening?

If you started on an even number, when you double it or triple it, you are turning it over an even number of times either way and will just get back to where you started. If you started with an odd number and double it, you are turning it over an odd number of times because the number is odd. That means it will always end on the other side, the evens. When you triple it, you are flipping it an even number of times so you end up right back where you started on odds.

2, doubled 4 (2+2), tripled 6 (4 + 2 or 2 + 2 + 2)
3, doubled 6 (3 + 3), tripled 9 (6 + 3 or 3 + 3 + 3)

What does this mean about multiplying by two or three? What are the answers going to be?

If you multiply by two, the answers will be even. If you multiply by three, the answer will be even if you multiply by an even number or odd if you multiply by an odd number.

What do you think happens when you quadruple or quintuple numbers? That's multiplying them by 4 or 5. Check to see if you are correct.

The same as with two and three

Is 123 x 256 an odd or even number? **Even**

Is 4,939 x 5,800 an odd or even number? **Even**

Multiply these numbers to check it out.

13 x 9	18 x 7	16 x 4	19 x 6
117	**126**	**64**	**114**

D. Multiply. You can do a basic check of your answer by seeing if it's odd or even.

73 x 8	92 x 4	45 x 6	85 x 7
584	**368**	**270**	**595**

Day 4

Comparing Numbers Using Place Value

God made greater and lesser lights. (Genesis 1:14-19)

A. What number is bigger 1 or 10? **Ten** is bigger. You know that ten fingers are more than one finger. Which number is bigger ten or one hundred? **One hundred** is bigger. Each of those numbers have the digit one in them. What makes them different? What makes one greater than the other?

It's called place value. Write one, ten, and one hundred on the chart below. One has one one. Ten has one ten and zero ones. One hundred has one hundred and zero tens and zero ones.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		1
	1	**0**
1	**0**	**0**

Gather up ten Legos or something like that. You have ten of them. Separate them into ten ones. When you stack them all together, you have one ten and zero ones, none left all by themselves.

Write two, twenty, and two hundred on the chart.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		2
	2	**0**
2	**0**	**0**

Which number is greater, which is more, 9 or 10? **10**

Even though 9 is a larger digit, 10 has more place values, more digits. It has one ten. Nine doesn't have any.

Which number is greater 89 or 200? **200**

(Note: If they aren't getting it, practice more. You can write the numbers on the chart to show how the numbers with more place value are bigger, literally bigger on the chart.)

B. Write these numbers in the place value chart. 789 521 2,047 1,839
Circle the greatest number.

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	7	8	9
	5	2	1
2	0	4	7
1	8	3	9

C. Write these numbers in the place value chart. 5,421 20,647 18,309
Circle the greatest number.

Ten Thousand	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	5	4	2	1
2	0	6	4	7
1	8	3	0	9

D. Write these numbers in the place value chart. 35,401 209,087 1,128,006
Circle the greatest number.

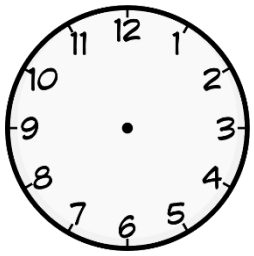
Million	Hundred Thousand	Ten Thousand	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		3	5	4	0	1
	2	0	9	0	8	7
1	1	2	8	0	0	6

Day 5
Review

A. Do you know how many hours are in a day?

24 hours

How many hours does a clock show?



12 hours

Which day comes after the fourth day? **fifth**

Which day comes two before the third day? **first**

If one apple produced three seeds, how many seeds did two apples produce?

6 seeds
3 seeds plus 3 seeds = 3 + 3 = 6

Write three, thirty, and three hundred on the chart.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		3
	3	**0**
3	**0**	**0**

Which number is greater 99 or 300? **300**

B. How long is two full days?

48 hours
24 + 24 = 48 hours

Identify each number as odd or even. You can write O or E under them.

32	50	21	169	sixteenth	tenth	thirteenth	200
Even	**even**	**odd**	**odd**	**even**	**even**	**odd**	**even**

How many seeds would there be if you had four apples and each had five seeds?

20 seeds

Write these numbers in the place value chart. 94 271 1,350 1,001

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		9	**4**
	2	**7**	**1**
1	**3**	**5**	**0**
1	**0**	**0**	**1**

C. How many hours are in three days?

72 hours

Multiply these numbers by ten: 6, 7, 8.

60, 70, 80

Multiply five by 10, 11, 12, and 23.

50, 55, 60, 115

Multiply.

17 x 9	15 x 7	16 x 8	19 x 4
153	**105**	**128**	**76**

Write these numbers in the place value chart. 2,724 13,457 18,096

Ten Thousand	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	2	**7**	**2**	**4**
1	**3**	**4**	**5**	**7**
1	**8**	**0**	**9**	**6**

D. How many hours are in five days?

120 hours

How many hours are in ten days?

240 hours

How many hours are in eleven days?

264 hours

Multiply.

78 x 9	35 x 4	83 x 6	92 x 8
702	**140**	**498**	**736**

Write these numbers in the place value chart. 5,051 49,846 2,017,403

Million	Hundred Thousand	Ten Thousand	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
			5	**0**	**5**	**1**
		4	**9**	**8**	**4**	**6**
2	**0**	**1**	**7**	**4**	**0**	**3**