

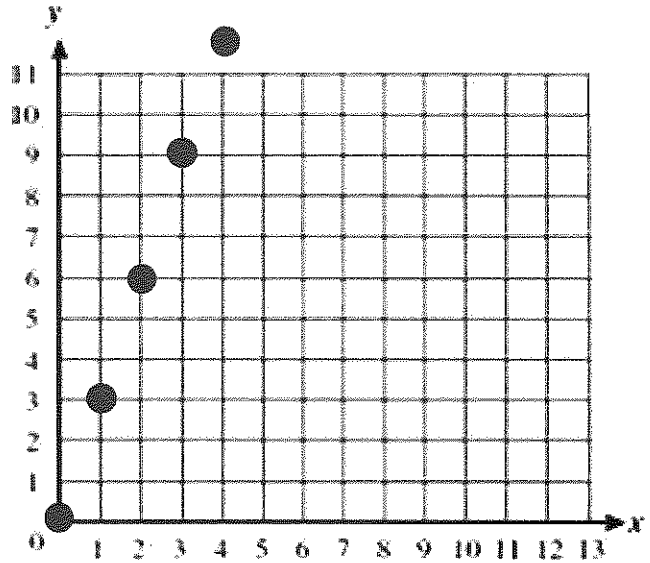
TEKS 5.4C 1) Fold along the horizontal dotted line. 2) Glue the backs of the bottom two rows together to create a flap that flip up.

Generating and Graphing Numerical Patterns

KFM © 2018

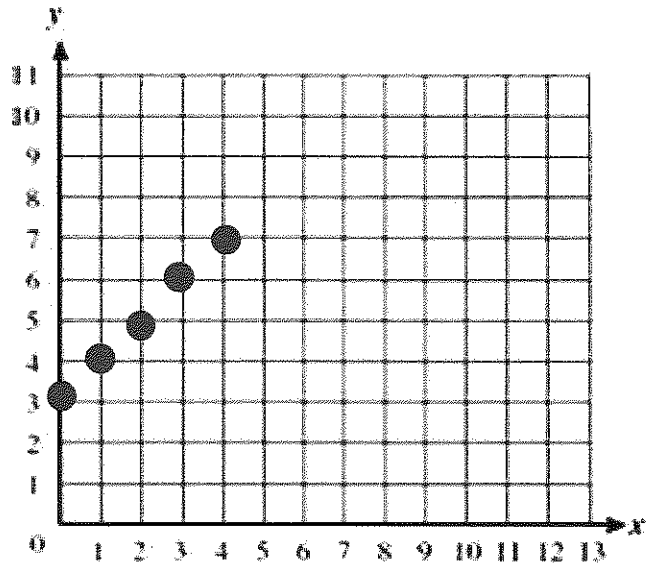
Equation: $t \times 3 = s$

Input	Expression	Output
$t = \# \text{ of triangles}$		$s = \# \text{ of sides}$
0	0×3	0
1	1×3	3
2	2×3	6
3	3×3	9
4	4×3	12



Equation: $E + 3 = M$

Input	Expression	Output
$E = \text{Eric's age}$		$M = \text{Mary's age}$
0	$0 + 3$	3
1	$1 + 3$	4
2	$2 + 3$	5
3	$3 + 3$	6
4	$4 + 3$	7



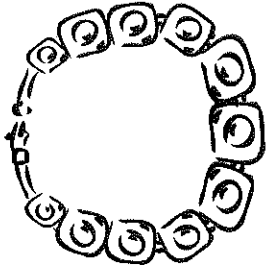
TEKS 5.4A Fold along the vertical dotted lines to create a tri-fold.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

KFM © 2018

Color all the prime numbers one color.
Color all the composite numbers a different color.

Prime Numbers	Composite Numbers
Primer numbers . . .	Composite numbers . . .
is a whole number greater than 1 whose only factors are 1 and itself.	is a whole number that has more than two factors.

<p>Personal Financial Literacy</p>	<p>Rachel makes and sells friendship necklaces.</p> 	<p>Total Sales</p> <p>Rachel sold 20 necklaces for \$5 each.</p> <p>$20 \times 5$</p> <p>Sales = \$100</p>	<p>Cost of Materials</p> <p>Rachel's supply expenses were \$17.75 for metal clasps and \$5 for beads.</p> <p>$17.75 + 5$</p> <p>Costs = \$22.75</p>	<p>Profit</p> <p>equals</p> <p>Total Sales</p> <p>minus</p> <p>Cost of Materials</p>	<p>Profit</p> <p>What was Rachel's profit?</p> <p>$100 - 22.75$</p> <p>Profit = \$77.25</p>
---	---	--	---	---	---

TEKS 5.10A 1) Fold along the horizontal dotted line. 2) Glue the backs of the bottom two rows together to create flaps that flip up. 3) Cut along the vertical dotted lines.

<p>Personal Financial Literacy</p> <p>KFM © 2018</p>	
<p>Payroll Tax</p> <p><u>Money</u> your boss takes out of your <u>paycheck</u> and gives to the <u>government</u>.</p>	<p>Income Tax</p> <p>Some of the <u>money</u> that a person earns is paid to the <u>government</u>.</p>
<p>Sales Tax</p> <p>Extra <u>money</u> that is added to the cost of items you buy at the stores. This goes to the government.</p>	<p>Property Tax</p> <p><u>Money</u> that people who own <u>property</u> once a year gives to the <u>government</u>.</p>

TEKS 5.9A 1) Fold along the horizontal dotted lines. 2) Glue the backs of the bottom two rows together to create flaps that flip down. 3) Cut along the vertical dotted lines.

Data Analysis

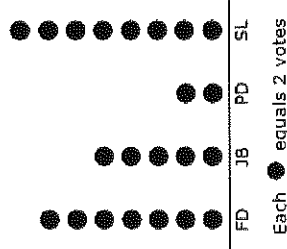
KEM © 2018

A record of how often each value in a set of data occurs.

Food	Tally	Frequency
Hamburger		8
Spaghetti		2
Pizza		9

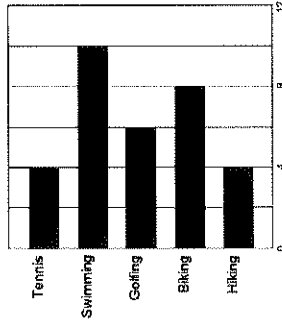
A graphical display of data using dots.

Favorite 2016 Movies



A chart that uses vertical or horizontal bars to show comparisons between categories of data.

Favorite Outdoor Activities



A table where each data value is split into a "leaf" (usually the last digit) and a "stem" (the other digits).

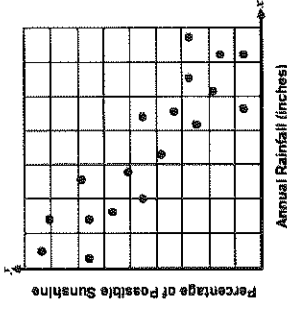
The Heights of Farmer John's Corn Stalks

Stem	Leaf
1	0, 0, 0, 5, 7, 5
2	0, 5, 5, 5, 5
3	0, 0, 0, 0, 5, 7, 5
4	0, 0, 5, 7, 5

Key: 1 | 0 means 1.0 foot

A graph of plotted points that show the relationship (or trend) between two sets of data.

Anywhere Town's Weather



Frequency Table

Dot Plot

Bar Graph

Stem and Leaf Plot

Scatterplot

TEKS 5.2A&B 1) Cut outermost edges. 2) Fold along the dotted lines. 3) Glue top tab down onto the folder. 4) Glue backs of next 2 cells

together to create the flaps. 5) Glue down the bottom cell onto the folder so that its top edge touches the bottom edge of the tab.

Order from greatest to least.
5.009 12.003 12.02 5.12

Expanded Form and Notation
4,139.056

thousand			decimal					
H	T	O	H	T	O	10 th	100 th	1000 th
						5	0	0
			1	2	0	0	0	3
			1	2	0	2		
			5	1	2			

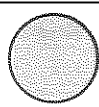
thousand			decimal					
H	T	O	H	T	O	10 th	100 th	1000 th
						4	1	3
			4	0	0	0	0	0
				1	0	0	0	0
					3	0	0	0
					9	0	0	0
							5	0
								6

How to compare numbers:

- 1) Use grid paper. Draw and label your houses.
- 2) Write each number on a separate line according to place value.
- 3) Look at the highest place value first. Find the largest (or smallest) digit in that column. You have found the largest (or smallest) number in that group. Write that number down.
- 4) If there are two numbers that have the same highest (or smallest) digit in the same column, then repeat step 3, looking at the next place value to the right.
- 5) Repeat steps 3 and 4 for the remaining numbers in the group.

thousand			decimal					
H	T	O	H	T	O	10 th	100 th	1000 th
						4	1	3
(4	x	1	0	0	0	0	0	0)
(1	x	1	0	0	0	0	0	0)
(3	x	1	0	0	0	0	0	0)
(9	x	1	0	0	0	0	0	0)
(5	x	1	0					
(6	x	1						

Comparison Symbols

>	=	<
is greater than	is equal to	is less than
29.43	>	29.098
310.989	<	311.023
_____		_____

- 1) Use grid paper. Draw and label your houses.
- 2) Write each digit in the correct square according to place value.
- 3) Drop each digit directly down so that each digit is on its own row.
- 4) Put zeros in the empty squares to the right of each digit.
- 5) For expanded form, connect each number with an addition sign.
- 6) For expanded notation, put a parenthesis around each number.
- 7) Then replace each digit with " ___ x 1". The digit is written on the blank line.
- 8) Try writing another multi-digit number in expanded form and notation below.

Personal Financial Literacy

KFM © 2018

Gross Income

- **INCOME:** Money received for doing work
- An individual's total pay before taxes or other deductions are taken out.

Net Income

- An individual's income after taking out taxes and deductions.
- It is the amount of money on the paycheck that the employee can either spend or save.

TEKS 5.10B

X	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	0	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	0	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	0	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	0	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	0	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

For students who need this extra support on test day, teach them how to create the addition and/or the multiplication chart using the graph / grid paper provided.

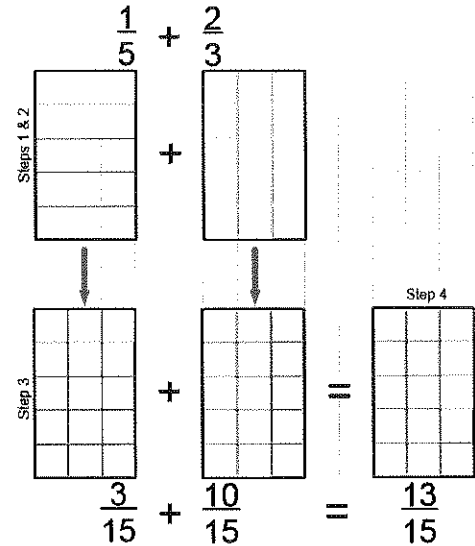


Adding and Subtracting Fractions with Unlike Denominators

Adding

- 1) Both addends' fraction model representing their 1 whole must be identical.
- 2) The denominator of one addend will divide the model vertically. The denominator of the other addend will divide the other model horizontally.
- 3) To find the common denominator pictorially, "chop up" both wholes so that they each have the same number of equal-sized parts.
- 4) Combine the parts to find the numerator. Make note of the new denominator.

** Try a problem on your own using the graph paper below. **

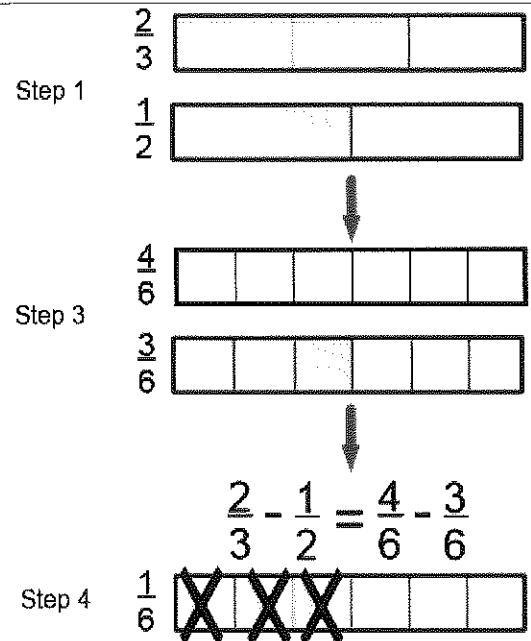


KFM © 2018

Subtracting

- 1) Both minuend's and subtrahend's fraction models representing their 1 whole must be identical.
- 2) Notice that you cannot simply take the 1 (from the $\frac{1}{2}$) away from the 2 (from the $\frac{2}{3}$) because their parts are not equal-sized.
- 3) Therefore the whole must be "chopped up" into equal-sized parts.
- 5) Now the 3 (from the $\frac{3}{6}$) may be taken away from the 4 (from the $\frac{4}{6}$) because their parts are equal-sized.

** Try a problem on your own using the graph paper below. **



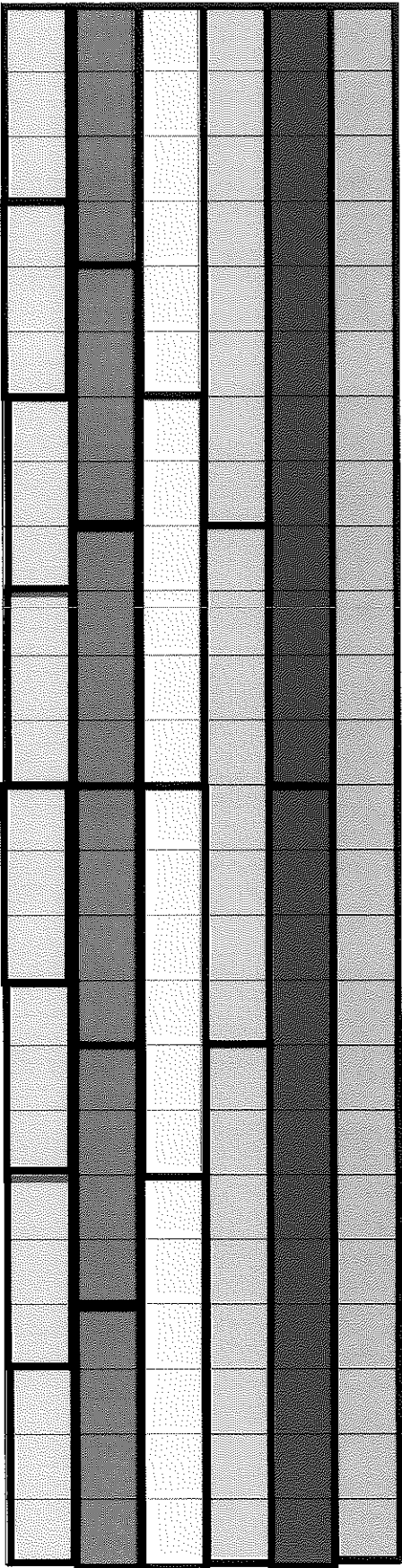
Fractions – Equivalent and Comparing

1 whole

KFM © 2018

		$\frac{1}{2}$				$\frac{1}{2}$			
		$\frac{1}{3}$		$\frac{1}{3}$		$\frac{1}{3}$		$\frac{1}{3}$	
		$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$	
$\frac{1}{6}$		$\frac{1}{6}$		$\frac{1}{6}$		$\frac{1}{6}$		$\frac{1}{6}$	
$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$	

How to recreate fraction bars on the TEA graph paper that is provided on STAAR test day:

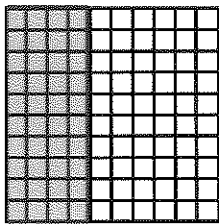


TEKS 5.2B The first 2 rows will be glued down. Fold along the horizontal dotted line. Glue the bottom 2 rows underneath & cut the dotted vertical line.

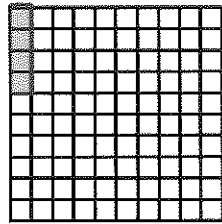
Compare and Order Decimals

KFM © 2018

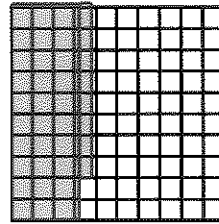
- 1) Represent each decimal using pictorial models.
- 2) Order (or compare) the decimals from least to greatest (or greatest to least) based on the visual quantity.



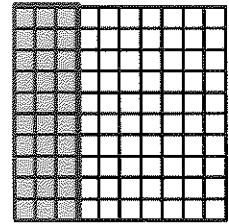
0.4



0.04



0.38



0.3

Order the above decimals from least to greatest.

0.04 0.3 0.38 0.4

Compare using $>$, $<$, or $=$.

0.4 $>$ 0.38

Compare using $>$, $<$, or $=$.

0.04 $<$ 0.3

Write the first comparison in a sentence.

0.4 is greater than 0.38

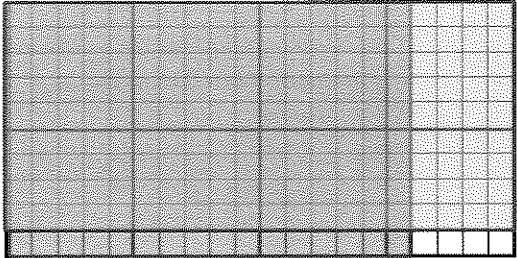
Write the second comparison in a sentence.

0.04 is less than 0.3

TEKS 5.3D and 5.3E 1) Fold along the horizontal dotted line. 2) Glue the backs of the bottom two rows underneath to create flaps that flip up. 3) Cut along the vertical dotted lines.

Strategies for Multiplying Decimals

KFM © 2018

Area Model	Partial Products & Box Methods															
<p style="text-align: center;">1.6 x 0.9</p> <p>X <u>1</u> + <u>0.6</u></p>  <p style="text-align: center;"> $0.25 + 0.25 + 0.25 + 0.05 = 0.8$ $0.2 + 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.04 = 0.64$ $0.8 + 0.65 = 1.44$ </p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">KFM © 2018</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">7.13 x 2.5 = 17.825</p> <p>X <u>7</u> + <u>0.1</u> + 0.03</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">$7 \times 2 =$</td> <td style="width: 33%;">$0.1 \times 2 =$</td> <td style="width: 33%;">0.03×2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>0.06</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$7 \times 0.5 =$</td> <td>$0.1 \times 0.5 =$</td> <td>0.03×0.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.5</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>0.015</td> </tr> </table>	$7 \times 2 =$	$0.1 \times 2 =$	0.03×2	14	0.2	0.06	+			$7 \times 0.5 =$	$0.1 \times 0.5 =$	0.03×0.5	3.5	0.05	0.015
$7 \times 2 =$	$0.1 \times 2 =$	0.03×2														
14	0.2	0.06														
+																
$7 \times 0.5 =$	$0.1 \times 0.5 =$	0.03×0.5														
3.5	0.05	0.015														
Estimation & Number Sense	Distributive Property															
<p style="text-align: center;">41.3 x 2.7</p> <p>1) Multiply using the traditional algorithm. Temporarily ignoring the decimals points.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 413 \\ \times 27 \\ \hline 2891 \\ 8260 \\ \hline 11151 \end{array}$ <p>2) Round the factors to estimate the solution. 41.3 rounds to 41, and 2.7 rounds to 3</p> $41 \times 3 = 123$ <p>3) Decide where to place the decimal point so that the final product is close to the estimated solution.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">111.51 is near 123</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">8.40 x 15</p> <p>1) Decide which product to decompose.</p> $8.40 = (8 + 0.40) \quad \text{or} \quad 15 = (10 + 5)$ <p>2) Multiply each addend by the non-composed factor.</p> $8.40 (10 + 5) = (8.40 \times 10) + (8.40 \times 5)$ $8.40 \times 10 = 84$ $8.40 \times 5 = 42$ <p style="text-align: center;">because 5 is half of 10, so half of 84 is 42</p> <p>3) Add these two products to get the final product.</p> $84 + 42 = 126$															

TEKS 5.2A

- 1) Cut along the outer edge of the foldable, keeping it intact as two pieces. The pieces will be glued down side by side onto the folder.
- 2) Fold along the dotted lines.
- 3) Glue the back of the Standard Form row to the back of the Expanded Notation row.
- 4) Glue the Expanded Form row and the roof tops down flat onto the folder.
- 5) To create the flaps that flip up, cut along the vertical solid lines between the digits.

H			T			O			10 th			100 th			1000 th			Expanded Form
+	300	+	70	+	1	+	0.2	+	0.09	+	0.004			Expanded Notation				
+	(3 x 100)	+	(7 x 10)	+	(1 x 1)	+	(2 x 0.1)	+	(9 x 0.01)	+	(4 x 0.001)							
,	3		7		1	•	2		9		4				Standard Form			

KFM © 2018

billion	million			thousand									
O	H	T	O	H	T	O							
		50,000,000											
+	600,000,000	+	8,000,000	+	40,000	+	5,000						
+	(6x100,000,000)	+	(8x1,000,000)	+	0	+	(4x10,000) + (5x1,000)						
,	1	,	6	,	5	,	8	,	0	,	4	,	5

KFM © 2018

1,000,000,000
(1 x 1,000,000,000)

TEKS 5.3C 1) The 3 middle column cells (Long Division, Area Model, and 3150/25) will be glued down onto the folder. 2) Fold the bottom row up along the horizontal dotted line. 3) Fold the shutters inward along the vertical dotted line.

Long Division

KFM © 2018

Partial Quotient

Area Model

Standard Algorithm

$$3150 \div 25$$

$$3150 \div 25$$

$$3150 \div 25$$

25) 3150

- 2500 = 25 x 100

650

- 500 = 25 x 20

150

- 125 = 25 x 5

25

- 25 = 25 x 1

0

126

25 x 200 = 5000
25 x 100 = 2500
25 x 50 = 1250
25 x 20 = 500
25 x 10 = 250
25 x 5 = 125
25 x 2 = 50
25 x 1 = 25

$25 \times \underline{\quad} = 3000$ $- 3000$ $\underline{\quad\quad\quad} 0$	$25 \times \underline{\quad} = 100$ $- 100$ $\underline{\quad\quad\quad} 0$	$25 \times \underline{\quad} = 50$ $- 50$ $\underline{\quad\quad\quad} 0$
+	+	+
Area ₁ = 3000	Area ₂ = 100	Area ₃ = 50
$A_1 + A_2 + A_3 = 3000 + 100 + 50 = 3150$		

126

25) 3150

- 25

65

- 50

150

- 150

0

$$2772 \div 12$$

$$2772 \div 12$$

$$2772 \div 12$$

12) 2772

- 2400 = 12 x 200

372

- 240 = 12 x 20

132

- 120 = 12 x 10

12

- 12 = 12 x 1

0

231

12 x 200 = 2400
12 x 100 = 1200
12 x 50 = 600
12 x 20 = 240
12 x 10 = 120
12 x 5 = 60
12 x 2 = 24
12 x 1 = 12

$12 \times \underline{200} = 2400$ $- 2400$ $\underline{\quad\quad\quad} 0$	$12 \times \underline{30} = 360$ $- 360$ $\underline{\quad\quad\quad} 0$	$12 \times \underline{1} = 12$ $- 12$ $\underline{\quad\quad\quad} 0$				
200	+	30	+	1	=	231

231

12) 2772

- 24

37

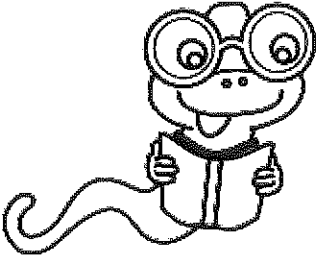
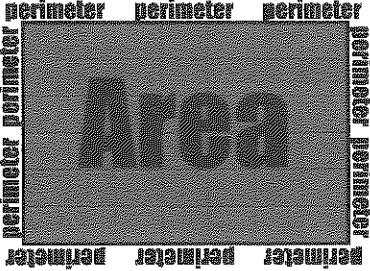
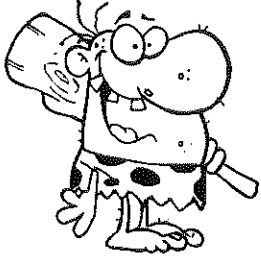
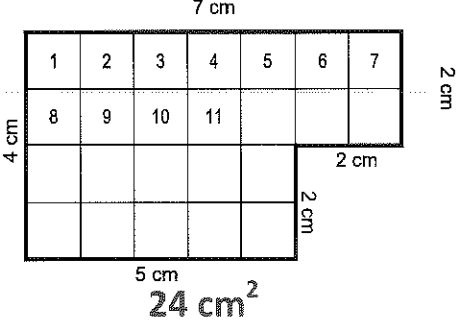
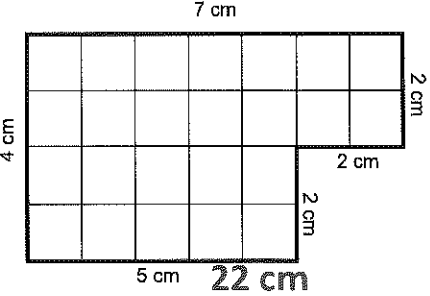
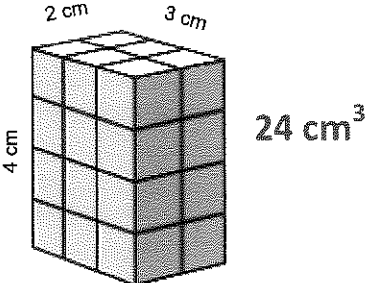
- 36

12

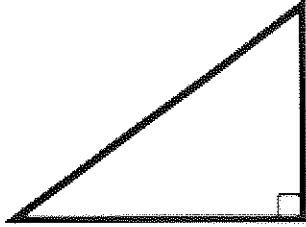
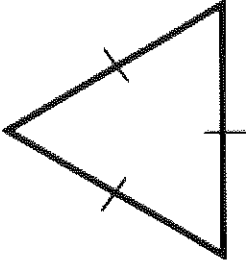
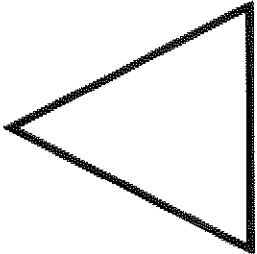
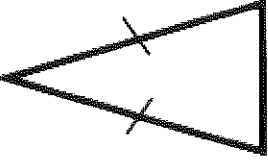

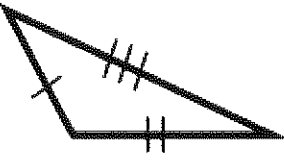
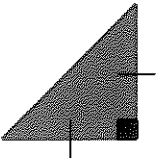
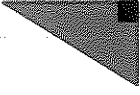
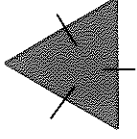
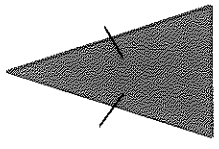
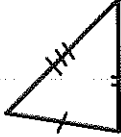


- 12

0

- 1) Cut on the outer edge and keep the foldable intact as one whole piece.
- 2) Fold along the two solid vertical lines.
- 3) Cut along the dotted lines to create flaps.
- 4) Glue the backs of the right and left shutters underneath.
- 5) Glue down the center column and top row onto the folder.

<p style="text-align: center;">Bookworm Method</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">Strategies for Calculating</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">Caveman Method</p>  <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Image courtesy of computercipart.com</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Area:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Use a formula found on your STAAR Mathematics Reference chart.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Square → $A = s \times s$ Rectangle → $A = l \times w$</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Area:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Count the total number of squares.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Perimeter:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Use a formula found on your STAAR Mathematics Reference chart.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Square → $P = 4s$ Rectangle → $P = l + w + l + w$ or $P = 2l + 2w$</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Perimeter:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Count the number of outside edges of the appropriate squares.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Volume:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Use a formula found on your STAAR Mathematics Reference chart.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cube → $V = s \times s \times s$ Rectangular Prism → $V = Bh$ or $V = l \times w \times h$</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Volume:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Count the number of cube that fill the inside of a 3-D solid.</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: x-small;">KFM © 2018</p>

TEKS 5.5A Fold along the vertical dotted lines. Glue the backs of the first 2 columns together and then the backs of the last 2 columns. The back of the "Classifying Triangles" column will be glued down onto the folder. The side shutters will fold inward. Cut along the horizontal dotted lines.

Classifying Triangles			
By Angles	By Angles	By Sides	By Sides
Right Triangle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the three angles is 90°. The other two angles are acute. 	Right Triangle 	Equilateral Triangle 	Equilateral Triangle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All three sides are equal.
Acute Triangle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All three angles are less than 90°. 	Acute Triangle 	Isosceles Triangle 	Isosceles Triangle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two of the sides are equal.
Obtuse Triangle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the three angles is greater than 90°. The other two angles are acute. 	Obtuse Triangle 	Scalene Triangle 	Scalene Triangle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All three sides are unequal or different.
Draw each of the following triangles with the given attributes. right, equilateral triangle impossible	right, isosceles triangle 	right, scalene triangle 	
acute, equilateral triangle 	acute isosceles triangle 	acute, scalene triangle 	
obtuse, equilateral triangle impossible	obtuse, isosceles triangle 	obtuse, scalene triangle 	

TEKS 5.7A Fold along the horizontal dotted line to create shutter flap that folds inward.

Strategies for Converting Units of Measurement

KFM © 2018

How many feet are in 48 inches?

- 1) Create an input-output table.
- 2) Refer to your STAAR Mathematics Reference Materials (chart) to determine the relationship between the two units of measurement.

feet (ft)	Process	inch (in)
1	1×12	12
2	2×12	24
3	3×12	36
4	4×12	48

Input – Output Table

- 1) Refer to your STAAR Mathematics Reference Materials (chart) to determine the correct conversion to use.
- 2) Write this conversion as a fraction. This fraction is equivalent to 1.
- 3) Multiple cancel units that are both in the numerator and denominator.

$$\frac{48 \cancel{\text{ inches}}}{1} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ feet}}{12 \cancel{\text{ inches}}}$$

$$48 \div 12 = 4 \text{ ft}$$

Conversion Fraction

TEKS 5.4F 1) Fold along the second horizontal dotted line to create shutter flap that folds inward. 2) Fold along the first horizontal dotted line and fold outward. 3) Glue the back of the first column to the back of the second column.

Order of Operations

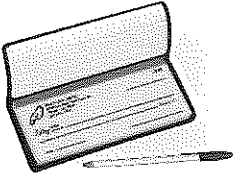


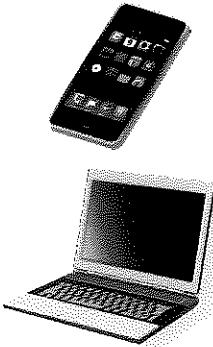

KFM © 2018

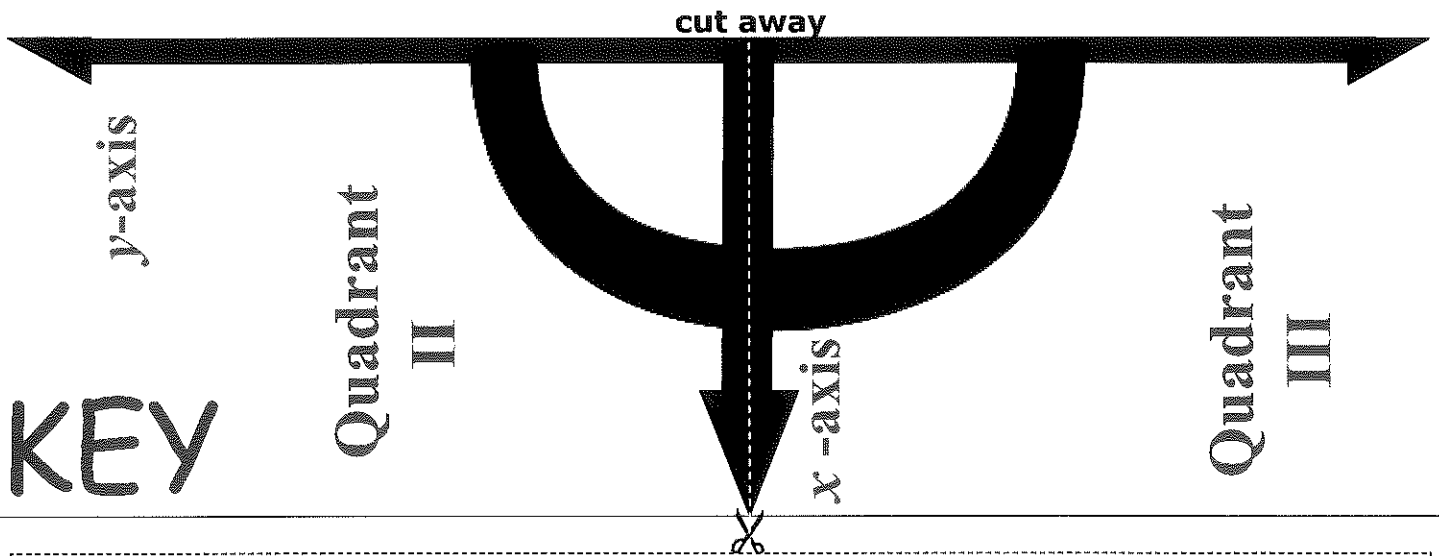
<i>Please</i>	Parentheses brackets and groupings	$900 \div (6 + 3 \cdot 8) + 10$ $900 \div (6 + 24) + 10$	$24 \div (7 - 4) \cdot 9 - 10$ $24 \div (3) \cdot 9 - 10$	P
<i>Excuse</i>	Exponents from the inside out	$900 \div (30) + 10$ $30 + 10$	$8 \cdot 9 - 10$ $72 - 10$	E
<i>My Dear</i>	Multiply or Divide from left to right	40	62	M D
<i>Aunt Sally</i>	Add or Subtract from left to right			A S

TEKS 5.10C 1) Fold along the horizontal dotted lines. 2) Glue the backs of the bottom two rows underneath to create flaps that flip down. 3) Cut along the vertical dotted lines.

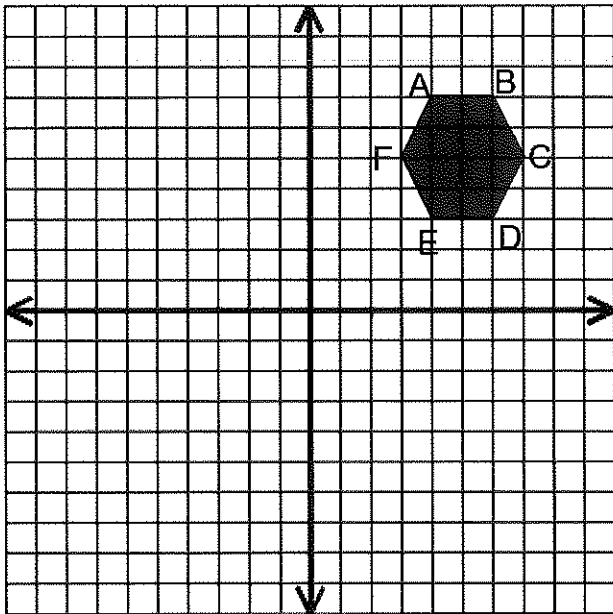
Methods of Payments

KFM © 2018

ADVANTAGES	ADVANTAGES	ADVANTAGES	ADVANTAGES	ADVANTAGES
<p>More difficult for people to still your money.</p> <p>Helps you keep track of the money you spent.</p> <p>Etc.</p>	<p>Quick and easy to use.</p> <p>Most businesses will accept it.</p> <p>Etc.</p>	<p>Quick and easy to use.</p> <p>Most businesses will accept it.</p> <p>Same as cash but easier to keep track of spending.</p> <p>Etc.</p>	<p>Convenience: Quick and easy to use from your computer or phone.</p> <p>Etc.</p>	<p>No interest is charged on purchases.</p> <p>Etc.</p>
DISADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
<p>Takes time to fill out.</p> <p>Requires ID.</p> <p>Charges fees by bank if you don't have the money in your checking account.</p> <p>Etc.</p>	<p>Borrowed money that you have to pay back.</p> <p>Similar to a loan: Pay interest on the amount you spent.</p> <p>Etc.</p>	<p>Your money that comes directly out of your account.</p> <p>No interest is charged for purchases.</p> <p>Etc.</p>	<p>Need internet access.</p> <p>Be mindful of safe and secure website.</p> <p>Etc.</p>	<p>Difficult to keep track of money spent.</p> <p>Can be easily lost and stolen. Hard to prove the cash belonged to you.</p> <p>Cannot make online purchases.</p> <p>Etc.</p>
CHECK	CREDIT CARD	DEBIT CARD	ELECTRONIC PAYMENT	CASH
				



Points on the Move!



1. If this hexagon is shifted 3 units up and 3 units to the left what would be the new coordinates of the following points?

$$A (4, 7) \rightarrow A' (1, 10)$$

$$D (6, 3) \rightarrow D' (3, 6)$$

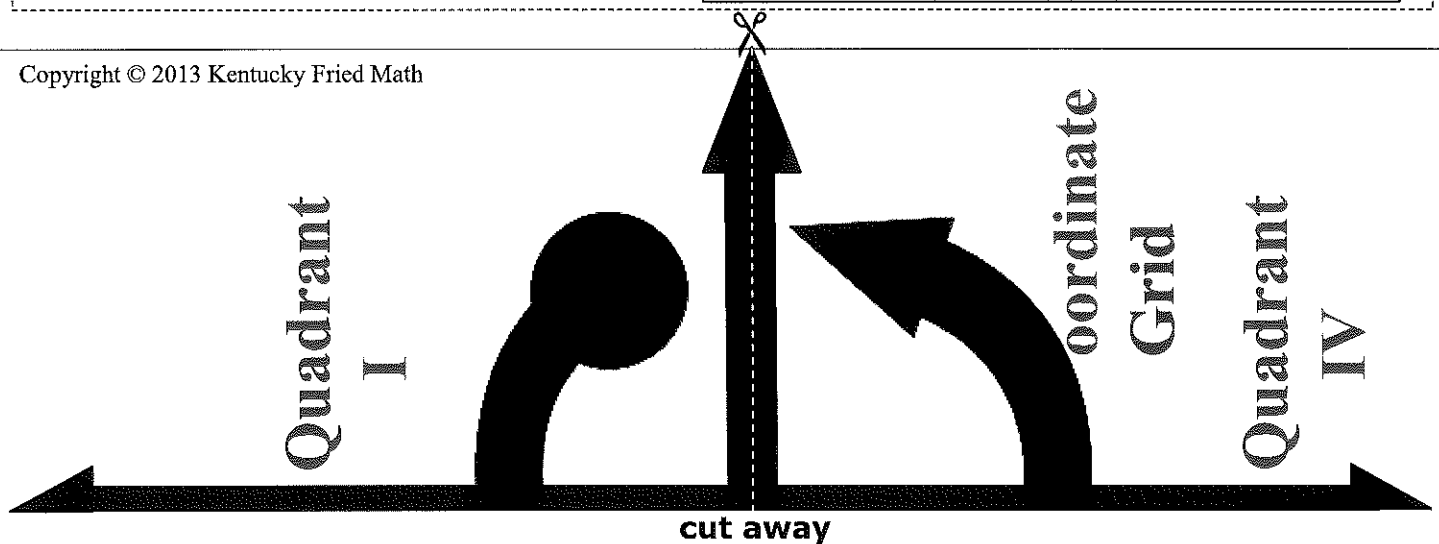
2. If this hexagon is reflected over the y-axis, what would be the new coordinate for point A?

$$A (4, 7) \rightarrow A' (-4, 7)$$

3. If this hexagon is reflected over the x-axis, what would be the new coordinate for point A?

$$A (4, 7) \rightarrow A' (4, -7)$$

Copyright © 2013 Kentucky Fried Math

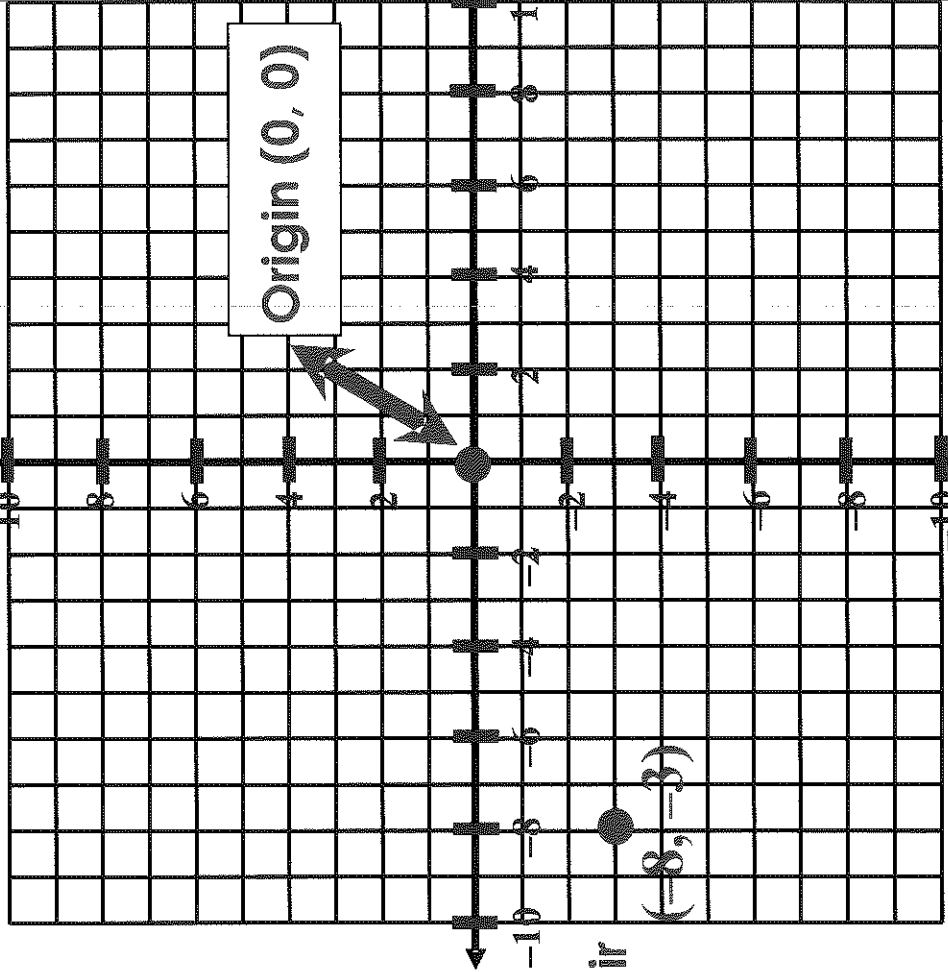


V
E
R
I
C
A
L

H
O
R
I
Z
O
N
T
A
L

Quad II Quad I

$(-, +)$ $(+, +)$



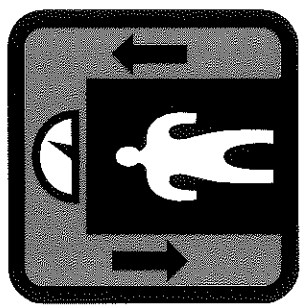
Origin (0, 0)

Ordered Pair
 (x, y)
 $(-8, -3)$

$(-, -)$ $(+, -)$

Quad III Quad IV

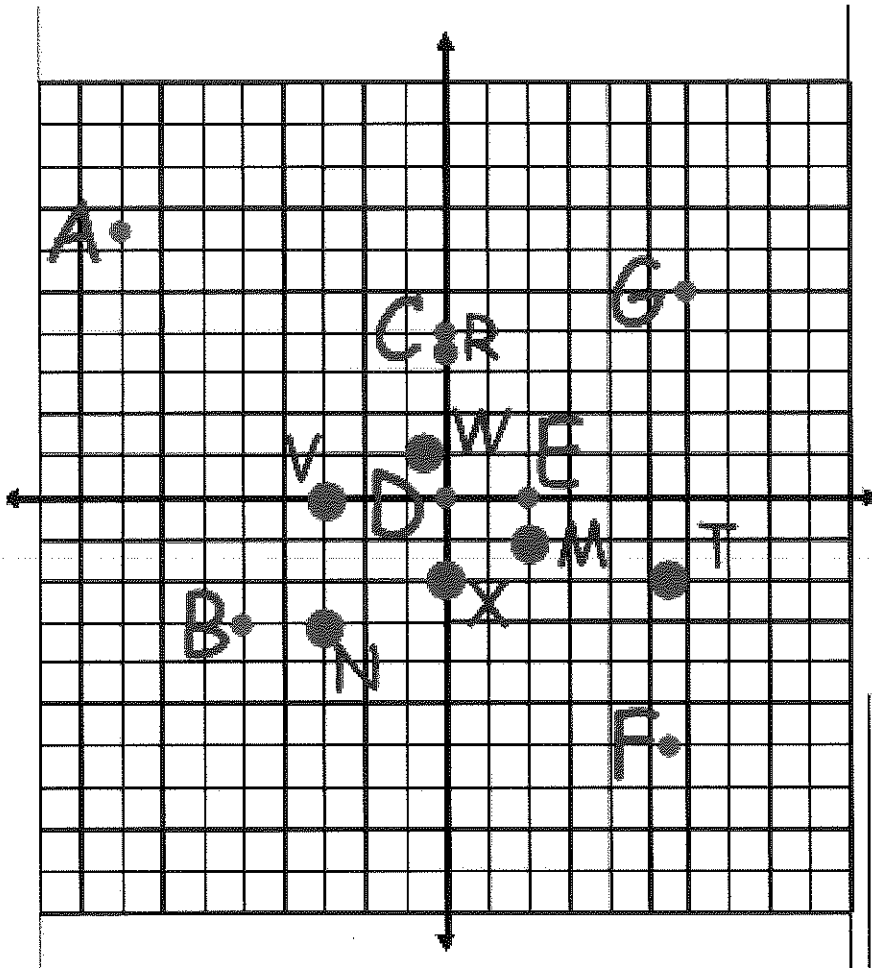
Analogy
You have to walk to the elevator before you can ride it up or down.



KEY

KEY

KEY

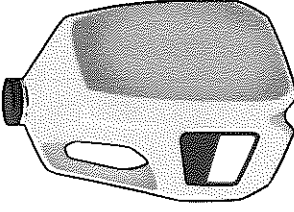

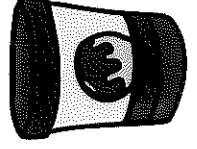
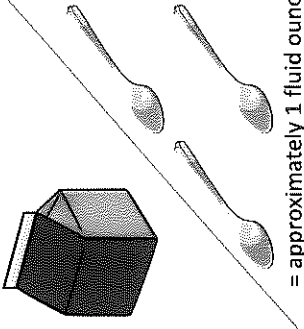
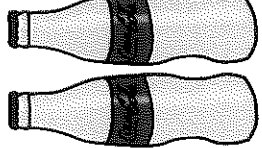
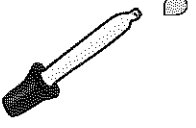


$(-8, 6.5)$	II
$(-5, -3)$	III
$(0, 4)$	y-axis
$(0, 0)$	origin
$(2, 0)$	x-axis
$(5.5, -6)$	IV
$(6, 5)$	I

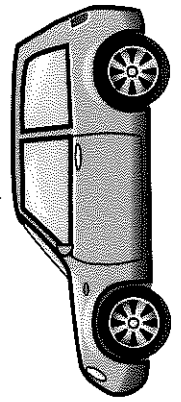
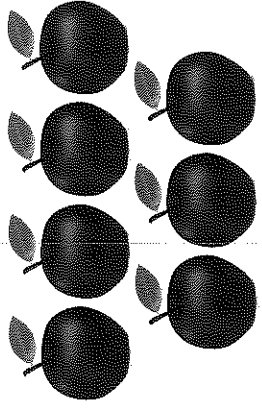
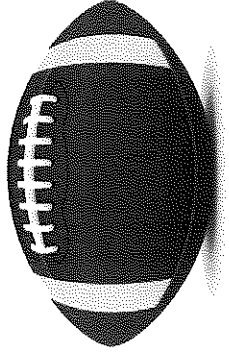
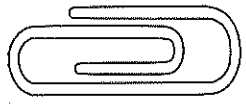
$M(2, -1)$	IV
$N(-3, -3)$	III
$R(0, 3.5)$	y-axis
$T(5.5, -2)$	IV
$V(-3, 0)$	x-axis
$W(0.5, 1)$	II
$X(0, -2)$	y-axis

Measurement: Liquid Volume (Capacity)

KFM © 2018

Customary Units		Metric Units	
1 gal = 4 qt		1 qt = 2 pt	
1 pt = 2 cups		1 cup = 8 fl oz	
1 L = 1,000 mL		one eye drop = 1 mL	

Measurement: Weight

Customary Units		Metric Units	
1 T = 2,000 lb		1 kg = 1,000 g	
1 lb = 16 oz		1 g = 1,000 mg	
		one grain of salt = 1 mg	