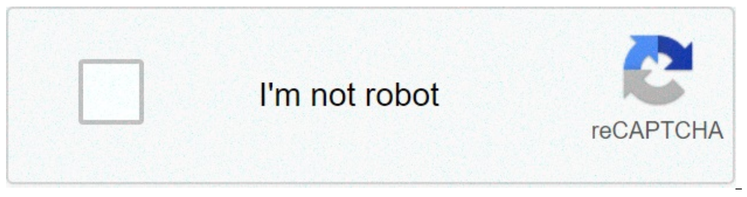

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Ordering numbers worksheets 1st grade

Photo: istockphoto.comThe grading system for white pine alone consists of about ten levels. If you are going to work with wood professionally, I'd suggest you consult a basic reference work on wood and master some of the subtleties. But most of us need to know only a couple of basic facts.First, "clear" means free of knots; the fewer the knots in a piece of stock, the more expensive it is likely to be. Second, when looking for boards to do high-quality finish work, you might want to mumble the simple epithet "Number 1" in the general direction of your lumber supplier. That will generally get you high quality, relatively clear wood for moldings, casings, and projects that require a fairly high level of finish. Number 2 boards will have more knots, be of quite good quality, but cost a great deal less. Boards are sold in nominal one-inch thicknesses (actual thickness: three-quarters of an inch) and in so-called five-quarter (V4; actual thickness: one inch). Four- inch, six-inch, eight-inch, and ten-inch-wide boards are generally available (actual widths: three and a half, five and a half, seven and a quarter, and nine and a quarter inches). Lengths vary, but eight- and sixteen-foot stock is usual.In buying dimension lumber for framing, the terminology is a lot less important than how straight the two-bys are, whether they have knots that will weaken them, and whether there are splits. You'll also find when you move into larger stock that fir, for example, is much stronger (and more expensive) than spruce or pine, but better suited to wider spans for floor joists or longer rafters. When building outdoor or damp-area structures, pressure-treated lumber is another choice. This is regular lumber that has been injected or soaked in chemicals to prevent decay and rot.Standard dimension lumber, as well as pressure-treated stock, is sold in a wide array of two-inch pieces (again, the dimensions refer to sizes before planing, so nominal two-by stock is actually one and a half inches thick). Two-by-threes, fours, sixes, eights, tens, and 12s are standard (actual widths: three and a half, five and a half, seven and a quarter, nine and a quarter, and eleven and a quarter inches). Common lengths are eight, ten, 12, 14, 16, 20, and 24 feet. Four-inch thicknesses are also sold in some widths.Whatever the kind or size of wood you're buying, the unit of measurement is usually the board foot; one board foot is the equivalent of the cubic content of a piece of wood twelve inches by twelve inches square and one inch thick. Wood is usually priced 011 a board-foot basis, though some specialized stock like moldings is sold by the linear foot.Plywood. Plywood is made of thin layers ("plies") of wood that are glued together to form panels. Each ply is glued with its grain perpendicular to the adjacent plies for added strength. Many varieties of plywood are sold. Finish plywood has at least one quality surface, while sheathing plywood, intended for use beneath siding, has rougher surfaces. Most plywood is stamped with a letter designation that indicates the quality of its surfaces. The gradation extends from A to D, so a sheet graded A-A, for example, has quality surfaces on both sides, while A-C has one good surface and one rougher one.In brief, Grade A means the surface is blemish- free; Grade B may have plugged knotholes; Grade C may have small knotholes and splits (checks). Relatively larger knotholes are permitted in Grade D.Plywood is sold in a variety of thicknesses, commonly from a quarter to three-quarters of an inch. Some plywood is cemented using waterproof glues for exterior applications, and graded using the code "EXT" for exterior use (conversely, plywood marked "INT" is intended for interior use). Four-foot by eight-foot sheets of most plywood are standard. Color by number worksheets are a great way to teach your kids or students basic number recognition, how to use a legend, and it will give them the opportunity to work on their fine motor skills. There are tons of color by number worksheets below overall different sorts of themes. No matter what the kids are interested in, they are sure to find a color by number here that they'll love to tackle. Scroll further down the page and you'll find some free, printable color by calculation worksheets that will help your child or student practice their math facts. In addition to these color by number worksheets, there are some great places they can go on the computer to play free color by number online games. If your kids love these free color by number worksheets, be sure to check out some other free printable activities for kids including connect the dots worksheets, hidden pictures, and printable mazes. When it comes to teaching first-grade students the common core standards of mathematics, there's no better way to practice than with worksheets geared toward repeatedly applying the same basic concepts such as counting, adding and subtracting without carrying, word problems, telling time, and calculating currency. As young mathematicians progress through their early education, they will be expected to demonstrate comprehension of these basic skills, so it's important for teachers to be able to gauge their students' aptitudes in the subject by administering quizzes, working one on one with each student, and by sending them home with worksheets like the ones below to practice on their own or with their parent. However, in some cases, students may require additional attention or explanation beyond what worksheets alone can offer—for this reason, teachers should also prepare demonstrations in class to help guide students through the coursework. When working with first-grade students, it's important to start from where they understand and work your way up, ensuring that each students masters each concept individually before moving on to the next topic. Click on the links in the rest of the article to discover worksheets for each of the topics addressed. One of the first things first graders have to master is the concept of counting to 20, which will help them quickly count beyond those basic numbers and begin to understand the 100s and 1000s by the time they reach the second grade. Assigning worksheets like "Order the Numbers to 50" will help teachers assess whether or not a student fully grasps the number line. Additionally, students will be expected to recognize number patterns and should practice their skills in counting by 2s, counting by 5s, and counting by 10s and identifying whether a number is greater than or less than to 20, and be able to parse out mathematical equations from word problems like these, which may include ordinal numbers up to 10 In terms of practical math skills, the first grade is also an important time to ensure students understand how to tell time on a clock face and how to count U.S. coins up to 50 cents. These skills will be essential as students begin to apply two-digit addition and subtraction in the second grade. First-grade math students will be introduced to basic addition and subtraction, oftentimes in the form of word problems, over the course of the year, meaning they will be expected to add up to 20 and subtract numbers below fifteen, both of which won't require the students to re-group or "carry the one." These concepts are easiest understood through tactile demonstration such as number blocks or tiles or through illustration or example such as showing the class a pile of 15 bananas and taking away four of them, then asking the students to calculate then count the remaining bananas. This simple display of subtraction will help guide students through the process of early arithmetic, which can be additionally aided by these subtraction facts to 10. Students will also be expected to demonstrate a comprehension of addition, through completing word problems that feature addition sentences up to 10, and worksheets like " Adding to 10," " Adding to 15, " and "Adding to 20" will help teachers gauge students' comprehension of the basics of simple addition. First-grade teachers may also introduce their students to a base-level knowledge of fractions, geometric shapes, and mathematical patterns, though none of them are required course material until the second and third grades. Check out "Understanding 1/2," this "Shape Book," and these additional 10 Geometry worksheets for late Kindergarten and Grade 1. When working with first-grade students, it's important to start from where they are. It is also important to focus on thinking concepts. For instance, think about this word problem: A man has 10 balloons and the wind blew 4 away. How many are left? Here's another way to ask the question: A man was holding some balloons and the wind blew 4 away. He only has 6 balloons left, how many did he start with? Too often we ask questions where the unknown is at the end of the question, but the unknown can also be put at the beginning of the question. Explore more concepts in these extra worksheets: Improve your students' math skills and help them learn how to calculate fractions, percentages, and more with these word problems. The exercises are designed for students in the seventh grade, but anyone who wants to get better at math will find them useful. The sections below contain two-word problem worksheets for students, in section Nos. 1 and 3. For ease of grading, identical worksheets, including the answers, are printed in section Nos. 2 and 4. More detailed explanations of some of the problems are also provided within the sections. Find out what birthday cakes, grocery stores, and snowballs have in common with these fun word problems. Practice calculating fractions and percentages with problems such as: When the birthday cake was about to be served, you were told you could have 0.6, 60%, 3/5, or 6%. Which three of the choices will give you the same size portion? Explain to students that the correct answer is .6, 60%, and 3/5 because all of these equal 60 percent, or six out of 10, or 60 parts out of 100. By contrast, 6 percent means just that: only six pennies out of 100, six parts out of a 100, or six tiny slivers of cake out of 100. Find the solutions to the word problems that students tackled in the first math worksheet. The second problem, and answer, state: Problem: 4/7 of the birthday cake was eaten on your birthday. The next day your dad ate 1/2 of what was left. You get to finish the cake, how much is left? Answer: 3/14 If students are struggling, explain that they can easily find the answer by multiplying fractions as follows, where "C" stands for the portion of cake that is left. They first need to determine how much cake was left after the birthday Then they need to see what fraction was left the next day after dad gobbled up some more of the cake: C = 3/7 x 1/2 C = 3 x 1 / 7 x 2 C = 3 / 14 So 3/14 of the cake was left over after dad had a snack the next day. Have students learn how to calculate a rate of return and how to divide a large area into smaller lots with these math problems. To help students, go over the first problem as a class: Sam loves basketball and can sink the ball in the net 65% of the time. If he takes 30 shots, how many will he sink? Explain to students that they simply need to convert 65% to a decimal (0.65), and then multiply that number by 30. Find the solutions to the word problems students have tackled in the second math worksheet. For the first problem, demonstrate how to work out the solution if students are still having difficulty, where "S" equals shots made: So Sam made 19.5 shots. But since you can't make half a shot, Sam made 19 shots if you don't round up. Normally, you'd round up decimals five and greater to the next whole number, which would be 20 in this case. But in this rare case, you'd round down because, as noted, you can't make half a shot. ordering numbers worksheets 1st grade pdf