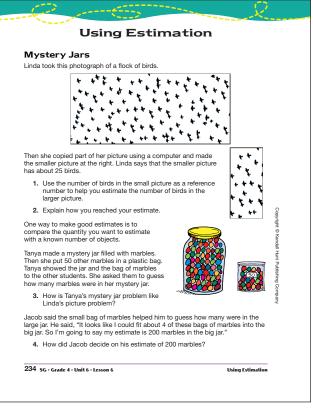
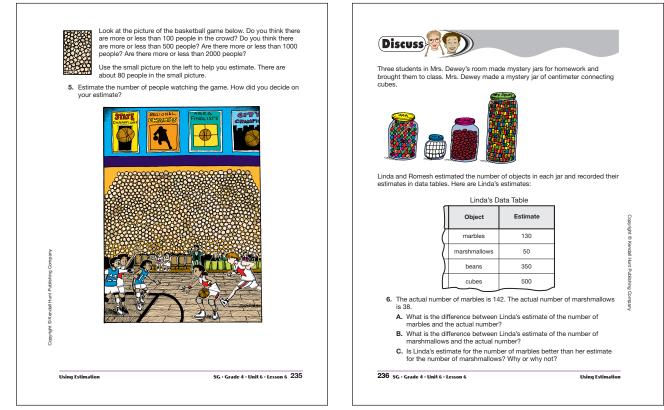
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Questions 1–23 (SG pp. 234–242)

- I.* Answers may vary. About 125 birds
- **2.*** Explanations may vary. It looks like about 5 of the smaller pictures could cover the larger picture. $5 \times 25 = 125$ birds.
- **3.** Both problems give an exact count of a smaller quantity to use as a basis for determining the larger amount.
- **4.** $50 \times 4 = 200$
- **5.*** Answers may vary. About 880 people. $11 \times 80 = 880$ people
- **6. A.*** 142 130 = 12 marbles
 - **B.*** 50 38 = 12 marshmallows
 - **C.*** Linda's marble estimate is a better estimate than her marshmallow estimate. Being "off" by 12 out of 142 is a closer estimate than 12 out of 38.









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*Answers and/or discussion are included in the lesson.

 is 38. A. What is the difference between Romesh's estimate of the number of marbles and the actual number? B. What is the difference between Romesh's estimate of the number of marshmallows and the actual number? 		Using Estimation		SG • Grad	e 4 • Unit 6 • Lesson 6 2
Object Estimate marbles 120 marshmallows 35 beans 375 cubes 600 7. The actual number of marbles is 142. The actual number of marshmallows is 38. A. What is the difference between Romesh's estimate of the number of marbles and the actual number? B. What is the difference between Romesh's estimate of the number of marshmallows and the actual number? C. Is Romesh's estimate for the number of marbles better than his estimate for the number of marbles better than his estimate for the number of marbles better than his estimate for the number of marbles better than his estimate for the number of marbles better than his estimate for the number of marbles better than his estimate for the number of marbles better than his estimate for the number of marbles better than his estimate for the number of marbles better than his estimate for the number of marbles better than his estimate for the number of marbles better than his estimate for the number of marbles better than his estimate for the number of marbles better than his estimate for the number of marbles better than his estimate for the number of marbles better than his estimate for the number of marbles better than his estimate for the number of marbles better than his estimate for the number of marbles better than his estimate for the number of marbles better than his estimate for the number of marbles better than his estimate for the number of marbles better than his estimate for the number of marbles better than his estimate for the number of marbles better than his estimate for the number of marbles better than his estimate for the number of marbles better than his estimate for the number of marbles better than his estimate for the number of marbles better than his estimate for the numbe	Copyright @ Kendall Hunt Publishing Company	 A. Look at the estibeans. Which o decided. B. Look at both of 	mates that Linda ne made the be their estimates	a and Romesh mac tter estimate? Sho for the number of c	le for the number of w or tell how you ubes. Which one
Object Estimate marbles 120 marshmallows 35 beans 375		is 38. A. What is the differmarbles and the B. What is the differmarshmallows a C. Is Romesh's est for the number	erence between e actual number erence between and the actual n timate for the nu of marshmallow	Romesh's estimate ? Romesh's estimate umber? mber of marbles be s? Why or why not	e of the number of e of the number of etter than his estimat ?
			marshmallows beans	35 375	
		П			

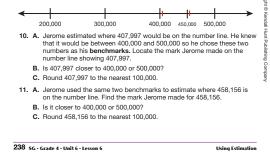
- 9. For each estimate below, tell whether the estimate is close enough. Explain your thinking for each.
 - A. A carpenter is making a door. The opening for the door is 74 cm wide. The carpenter estimated the door should be about 70 cm wide.
 - B. Keenya brings \$30 to the store. She estimated that the groceries in her cart cost about \$30. The actual cost is \$32.49.
 - C. Mr. Benson estimated there would be 300 players in a soccer league when he bought uniforms before the season started. There were 291 students that signed up for the league.
 - D. Coach Salazar estimated there would be 20 players on her softball team when she bought uniforms before the season started. There were 11 players on her team.

It's About...

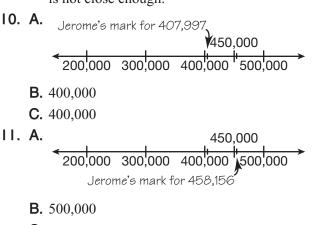
Jerome brought in an article with a number for the Newswire. Mrs. Dewey asked him to share the numbers he found. "My article says that 407,997 people visited the planetarium during 2006 and 458,156 people visited during 2007," said Jerome.

"Can anyone estimate the total number of people who visited the planetarium during these two years?" asked Mrs. Dewey.

We often use round numbers in estimating because they are convenient. Round numbers such as tens, hundreds, or thousands end in zeros. They are one type of convenient number. A number line is helpful when rounding.



- **7. A.** 142 120 = 22 marbles
 - **B.** 38 35 = 3 marshmallows
 - **C.** Romesh's estimate for the number of marshmallows was better than his marbles estimate. Being "off" by 3 out of 38 is a closer estimate than 22 out of 142 marbles.
- **8. A.** Both their estimates are reasonable for the number of beans. Romesh's estimate is slightly better because he was only 12 away from the actual number and Linda was 13.
 - **B.** Romesh has a better estimate for the number of cubes. He was 17 away and Linda is 83 away.
- **9. A.** Estimate is not close enough. There will be too large of a gap between the door and the opening.
 - **B.*** Keenya's estimate is close, but too low. In this case, a good estimate should be greater than the actual cost so that Keenya will have enough money.
 - **C.** Answers may vary. This estimate seems reasonably close relative to the total number of players.
 - **D.** Answers may vary. Even though the difference between the estimate and the actual number is the same as in Part C, the difference is larger relative to the total number of players since there are only 11 players on the team. Therefore this estimate is not close enough.

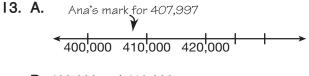


C. 500,000

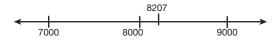
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*Answers and/or discussion are included in the lesson.

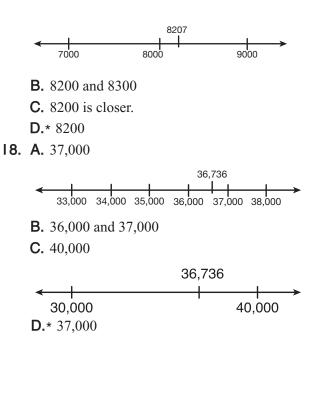
12.* 450,000 or 460,000

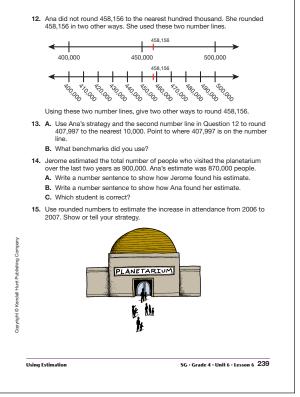


- **B.** 400,000 and 410,000
- **14. A.*** 400,000 + 500,000 = 900,000
 - $\mathbf{B.} \star 410,000 + 460,000 = 870,000$
 - **C.*** Both students are correct. Jerome's estimate is easier to compute. Ana's is more exact.
- **15.** Estimates will vary. If rounding to ten thousands, then the attendance grew about 50,000.
- 16. A. 8000

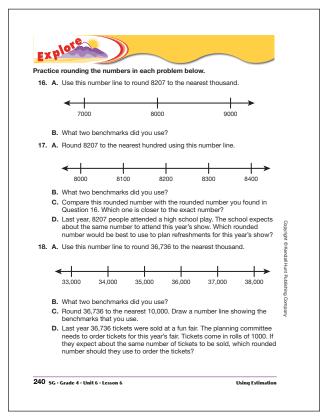


- **B.** 8000 and 9000
- **17. A.** 8200







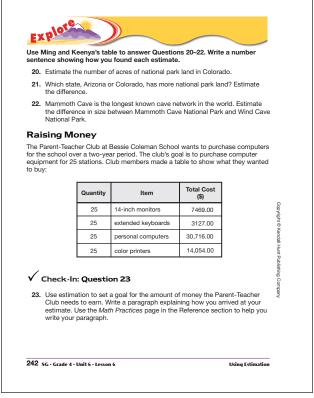


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*Answers and/or discussion are included in the lesson.

Di	scuss			
natior found estab natior Ming	and Keenya were r nal parks in the Uni I that Yellowstone f lished in 1872, was nal park. organized some of nation they found in	ited States. They National Park, s the world's first	M.	And the second
		Nationa	l Parks	
	National Park	State	Established	Area
	Acadia	Maine	1929	46.051 acres
	Badlands	South Dakota	1978	242,756 acres
	Carlsbad Caverns	New Mexico	1930	46,776 acres
	Denali	Alaska	1980	4,740,911 acres
	Everglades	Florida	1934	1,398,902 acres
	Grand Canyon	Arizona	1919	1,217,403 acres
	Mammoth Cave	Kentucky	1941	52,830 acres
	Mesa Verde	Colorado	1906	52,122 acres
	Petrified Forest	Arizona	1962	93,533 acres
	Rocky Mountain	Colorado	1915	265,769 acres
	Wind Cave	South Dakota	1903	28,295 acres
19.	land in Arizona convenient nu Explain how M	a. Ming wrote this mbers he chose: 1,200,000 + 10 fing arrived at his	number sentence 00,000 = 1,300,00 estimate.	Ū

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*Answers and/or discussion are included in the lesson.

- **19. A.*** Explanations will vary. Ming rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.
 - **B.*** Estimates will vary. One possible solution is to round to the nearest 10,000. 1,220,000 + 90,000 = 1,310,000 acres.
- **20.** Estimates will vary. One possible solution is to round to the nearest 10,000.

50,000 + 270,000 = 320,000 acres.

- **21.** Arizona. One possible solution is to round to the nearest 10,000; 1,310,000 320,000 is about 990,000 or about 1,000,000 acres.
- **22.** Answers will vary. One possible solution is to round to the nearest 10,000;

50,000 - 30,000 = 20,000 acres.

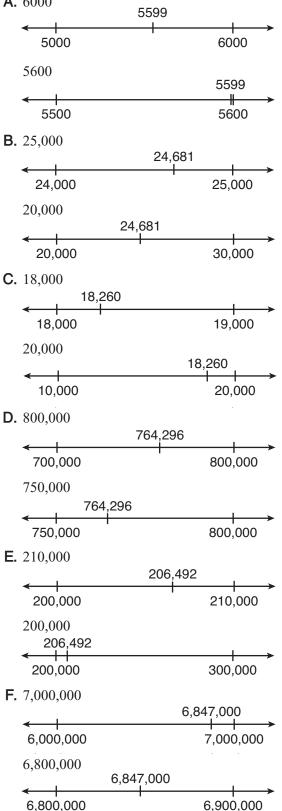
23.* Estimates will vary. Rounding to the nearest thousand will yield: \$55,000 (\$7000 + \$3000 + \$31,000 + \$14,000 = \$55,000). However, since this is a cost estimate, it may be necessary to overestimate. A choice which is easy to compute: \$8000 + \$3000 + \$30,000 + \$15,000 = \$56,000. Students should justify their choices.

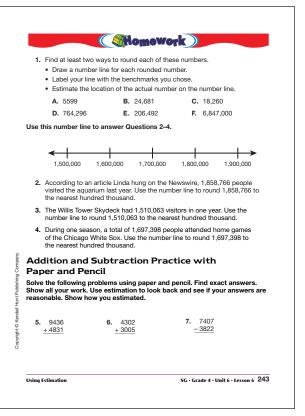
Homework

Questions 1-12 (SG pp. 243-244)

Answers will vary for Question 1. Two possible solutions are shown for each.

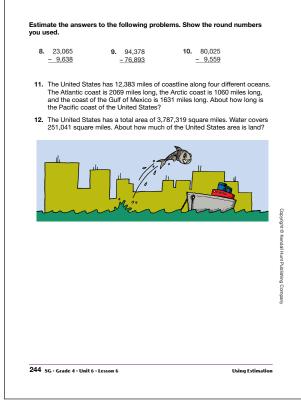
I. A. 6000







- 2. 1,900,000
- **3.** 1,500,000
- **4.** 1,700,000
- **5.** 14,267. One possible estimate is: 9000 + 5000 = 14,000.
- **6.** 7307. One possible estimate is: 4000 + 3000 = 7000.
- **7.** 3585. One possible estimate is: 7000 4000 = 3000



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- **8.** Answers will vary. One possible solution is: 20,000 10,000 = 10,000.
- **9.** Answers will vary. One possible solution is: 95,000 75,000 = 20,000.
- **10.** Answers will vary. One possible solution is: 80,000 10,000 = 70,000.
- Answers will vary. About 7000 miles.
 2000 + 1000 + 2000 = 5000; 12,000 5000 = 7000
- **12.** Answers will vary. About 3,500,000 square miles.

3,800,000 - 300,000 = 3,500,000