ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC, PART THREE

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CHARLES W. MOREY

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Trieste

MOREY'S ARITHMETICS

ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC

BY

CHARLES W. MOREY, M.A.

MASTER OF HIGHLAND SCHOOL
LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS

PART THREE

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PART III

NOTATION AND NUMERATION

1. How many units make 1 ten? How many tens make 1 hundred? How many hundreds make 1 thousand?

2. The middle 3 in the number 333 represents how many times as many units as the right-hand 3?

3. The left-hand 3 represents how many times as many units as the right-hand 3.

Each figure in a number has a value determined by its place in the number.

4. Compare the value of the 2's in 22; 202; 220; 2200; 2020; 2002.

5. Using 4's and 0's write a number in which one 4 represents one hundred times as many as the other 4.

Separate into groups, and read:

6. 8067	11. 20387	16. 480465	21. 1378543
7. 9350	12. 58706	17. 896302	22. 5490876
8. 7006	13. 93042	18. 107069	23. 9040732
9. 8360	14. 10087	19. 316400	24. 27438564
10. 6040	15. 80649	20. 300602	25. 764312857

26. When we separate numbers into groups of three figures each, what is the right-hand group called? The next group to the left? The next group?

Write in figures:

1. Three thousand forty.
2. Seventeen thousand nine hundred twenty-six.
3. Sixty thousand six hundred six.
4. One hundred thirty-nine thousand.
5. One hundred thousand thirty-nine.
6. Three hundred four thousand one hundred ten.
7. Eight hundred twenty thousand twenty-four.
8. One million two hundred twelve thousand.
9. Three million forty-six thousand seventeen.
10. Two hundred sixty-seven million eight hundred four thousand seventy-six.

ROMAN NOTATION AND NUMERATION

Letters used	I	V	X	L	C	D	M
Values	1	5	10	50	100	500	1000

By combining these letters we can express any number by following these rules:

I. When a letter is followed by the same letter or by one of less value, add the values of the letters. Thus, XX = 20; XIII = 18.

II. When a letter is followed by one of greater value, subtract the letter of less value from the letter of greater value. Thus, IX = 9; XL = 40.

Read:

1. XIX XXXVII LXV CIV DC

Write in Roman notation:

2. 8 14 25 43 52 66 78 81 99

DRILL IN FUNDAMENTAL PROCESSES

NOTE. Each exercise should begin with a short, rapid oral drill in the fundamental processes. This daily drill should be continued until accuracy and facility render such work unnecessary.

ADDITION *Oral*

Add 2 to each number:

3	1	5	2	7	0	4	8	6	9

Add 4; 6; 8; 1; 3; 9; 5; 7.

Addition is the process of uniting two or more numbers into one number.

The *sum* or *amount* is the result of addition.

DRILL TABLE

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

Add 2 to each number; add 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9.

Add 20 to each number; add 30; 40; 50; 60; 70; 80; 90.

Give the sum of each number and any number of two figures. Thus, 35 + 78. This means 35 + 70 + 8. Think 35, 105, 113. Say 113.

Find the sum of each column. Of each row.

ORAL PROBLEMS

1. Miriam used her weekly allowance as follows: 7 cents for candy, 2 cents for a pencil, 6 cents for flower seeds, 5 cents for a soda, and 5 cents for the school savings bank. How much was her weekly allowance?

2. At the playground 15 boys enter the potato race, 12 the three-legged race, and 9 the running race. How many boys in the three races?

3. How much did it cost Sarah to go to the picnic, if she spent 20 cents for car fares, 5 cents for lemonade, 15 cents for a steamer ride, and 10 cents on the merry-go-round?

4. Mr. Kennedy buys Harold a knife for 25 cents, Frank a box of crayons for 20 cents, and Alice a doll for 50 cents. How much does he pay for all?

5. Mrs. Hovey canned 16 jars of blueberries, 9 jars of raspberries, 11 jars of strawberries, and 8 jars of cherries. How many jars in all?

6. We sold from our garden 6 bushels of pears, 2 bushels of plums, 13 bushels of apples, and 3 bushels of grapes. How many bushels of fruit did we sell?

7. John bought a hat for 3 dollars, a coat for 12 dollars, a pair of shoes for 4 dollars, and collars and cuffs for 1 dollar. How much did he pay for all?

8. A farmer brings us a dozen ears of corn for 12 cents, two boxes of blueberries for 25 cents, and a dozen eggs for 40 cents. How much do all cost?

9. Fred entered the primary school when he was 6 years old. He spent 3 years in the primary school, 5

years in the grammar school, 4 years in the high school. How old was he when he graduated from the high school?

10. At the settlement house there are 13 girls in the dressmaking class, 17 in the millinery class, and as many in the cooking class as in both the other classes. How many in the cooking class? How many in the three classes?

SUBTRACTION *Oral*

Take 4 from:

10	13	16	19	11	14	17	12	15	18

Take 3; 6; 9; 1; 5; 8; 2; 7.

Subtraction is the process of taking one number from another, or of finding the difference between two numbers.

The *minuend* is the number from which something is taken.

The *subtrahend* is the number taken from the minuend.

The *remainder* or *difference* is the result of subtraction.

Take 2 from each number in the table on page 227. Take 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9.

From 100 take each of the numbers in the table. Thus, $100 - 57 = 100 - 50 - 7$. Think 100, 50, 43. Say 43.

Give differences between any number of two figures and the numbers in the table.

ORAL PROBLEMS

1. Six pupils out of a class of 40 were not promoted. How many were promoted?

2. Frank earned 25 cents on Monday and 9 cents less on Tuesday. How much did he earn on Tuesday?