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Educational Consultants

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SAMPLE

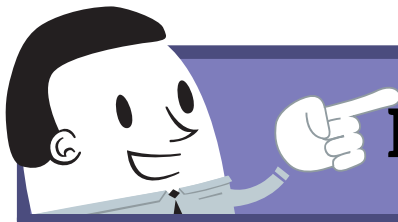


Lesson - Calculations & Using a Calculator

Numeracy

- Calculator Competitions
- Puzzle Predicament
- Find-a-Word

Resource code: 27053818



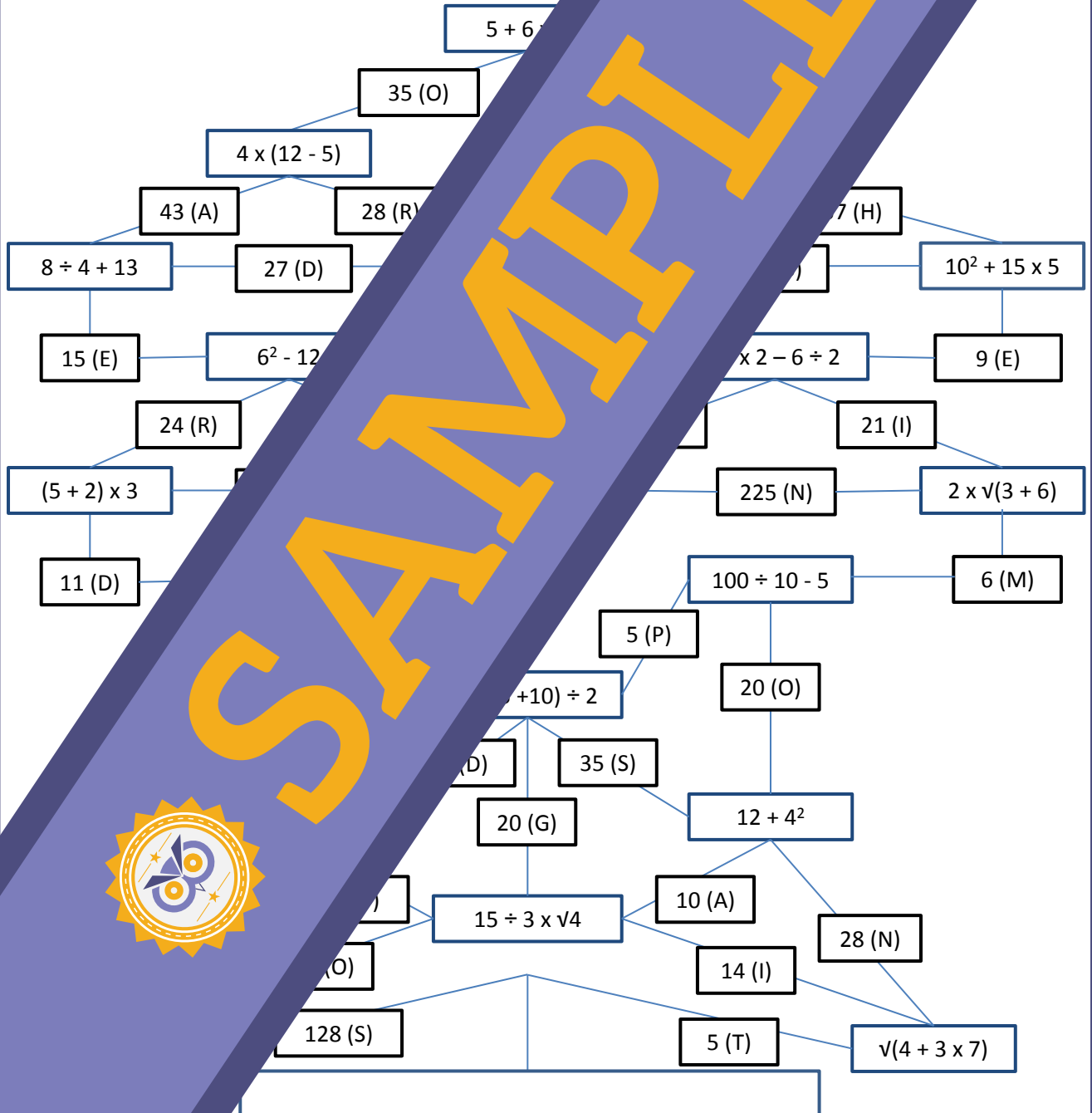
Puzzle Predicament

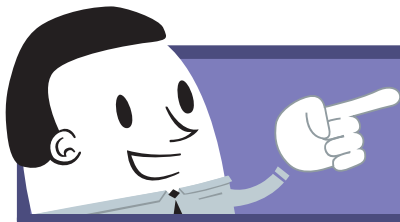
Sometimes errors can be made when using a calculator for a question. *Because a calculator is a machine, it doesn't always do out functions, and so brackets must be used.*



Q1 Read the information below and follow the instructions

The only correct way through the puzzle below is by calculating the correct path. Choose a partner and decide which one of you will be the mental mathematician! Using your own sheet, try to beat a calculator!





Calculator Competitions

Being able to do large calculations is important in mathematics. In ancient civilisations mathematicians used a device called an abacus. *calculators to help with large calculations.*



Q1

As a warm up to the competition, solve these operations. Once you have completed all of them, go back and check your answers.

a) $1\,324\,521 + 400\,209 =$

b) $534\,982 + 35\,829 - 201\,894 =$

c) $5 \times 200 \div 2 =$

d) $935 - 125 - 165 =$

e) $8\,190 + 2\,031 - 9\,999 =$

f) $6\,602 \times 3 =$

g) $12\,130 + 1\,923 =$

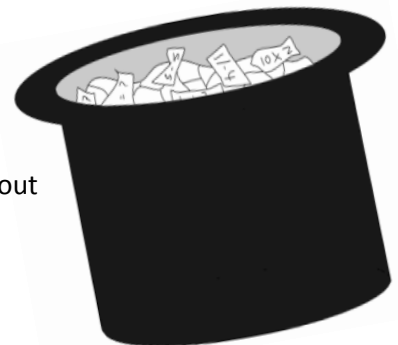
h) $5 \times 6 \times 3 =$

Q2

Read the information.

The Mental Math Master

- The teacher will bring a bucket or hat to the classroom, full of different calculations.
- One student will be chosen to be the calculator operator.
- The teacher will draw a calculation from the bucket and read it out loud.
- The calculator operator will calculate the answer as quickly as possible and yell out the answer.
- The teacher will write the answer on the board while the question is being read.



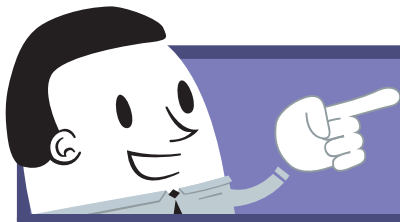
When the teacher has finished reading the question, the calculator operator will write the answer on his/her calculator.

The teacher will then ask the calculator operator to calculate the answer mentally.

When the calculator operator has calculated the answer, they can yell out the answer.

The student who calculates the most answers correctly will become the new calculator operator!

The student who calculates the most answers correctly or when the bucket or hat is empty is the winner.



Find-a-Word

Numbers have been used to conceal words or messages
example, Julius Caesar created a method of encoding information
The 'Caesar Cipher' involved substituting letters, rendering the message unreadable
is now adopted for ATM encryption and email password security



Q1

Calculate the problems below then turn your calculator off. Write down the word that you find in the word search or the word that is done for you. The remaining letters will spell out the message in the space provided in the order that you find them.

Calculations:

a) $238^2 + \sqrt{215296} =$

b) $96\% \times 3650 =$

c) $-3166 + 34^3 =$

d) $0.4 \times 945 =$

e) $1024 \div 2 =$

f) $7 \times 10 =$

g) $100 \div 10 =$

h) $100 \div 10 =$

i) $100 \div 10 =$

j) $100 \div 10 =$

k) $100 \div 10 =$

l) $100 \div 10 =$

m) $100 \div 10 =$

n) $100 \div 10 =$

o) $100 \div 10 =$

p) $100 \div 10 =$

q) $100 \div 10 =$

r) $100 \div 10 =$

s) $100 \div 10 =$

t) $100 \div 10 =$

u) $100 \div 10 =$

v) $100 \div 10 =$

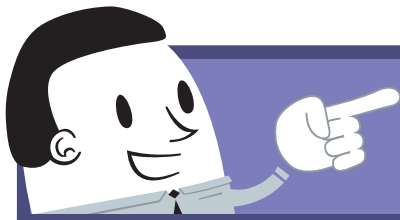
w) $100 \div 10 =$

x) $100 \div 10 =$

y) $100 \div 10 =$

z) $100 \div 10 =$





Find-a-Word

!

Word Search

H	G	O	B	B	L	E	
O	S	O	I	L	L		
B	L	A	L	O			
B	T	E	G	G			
I	O	R	S			S	E
E	E	H				L	S
S	E	O				E	E
B	O				H	I	G
U					H	I	S

By reading left to right, you can find the word "HIGHS". Take note of the letters that do not belong to a word.

Write the words you find in the spaces below.

!

Tip

Below is a list of what letter each number represents on the calculator:

1 = I
2 = Z
3 = E
4 = H
5 = S
6 = G
7 = L
8 = B
0 = O



Working With
Calculation
C



053818

SAMPLE



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To assist you in using this resource, we have compiled s

This Mighty Minds 'Fundamentals' Lesson focuses on the skill of **completing work** and presents this skill through a theme from the Australian Curriculum (Geography). This lesson is also targeted at a certain skill level, which is **completing work** that is suited to them.

The student workbook contains

- The main title page; and
- The blank student work

The teacher resources

- This set of instructions
- The Teacher's Checklist
- The Item Description
- The student responses on the student worksheets to ensure that answers are correct
- The teacher's responses to ensure more detailed explanation of the model responses or any other
- Final

Worksheet 1 is the Student Book (the first set of pages) for the students. If students are working in pairs, you may also like to provide them with the student answer

ing us

so that if you email us with suggested changes to any lesson, we will send you the revised lesson – free of charge.

to resources@mightyminds.com.au and we'll get back to you as soon as we





Using a Calculator

Basic Operators

There are 5 main operators that are often used when doing calculations. They are as follows:

- + The addition sign is used to add two numbers.
- The subtraction sign is used to find the difference between two numbers (one number away from the other).
- x The multiplication sign is used to find the product of two numbers.
- ÷ The division sign is used to find the quotient of two numbers.
- = The equals sign is used to find the result of a calculation.

For example if you wanted to find the product of 12019 and 267 you would use a calculator.

- The first step would be to enter the first number, 12019.
- The second step would be to enter the multiplication sign, x.
- The third step would be to enter the second number, 267.
- And the final step would be to press the equals sign, =, to tell the calculator that you want it to calculate 12019×267 .
- The answer would be 3,209,073.

BIMDAS

When using a calculator, it is important to remember that the calculator is only as good as the person using it. It is important to know that some calculators are more user friendly than others. When using a calculator, it is important to know the order of operations and use brackets where necessary to ensure the calculation is in the correct order and use brackets where necessary.

For example, if you wanted to calculate $(4 + 6) \times 3$.



Without using brackets, the calculation would be $4 + 6 \times 3$. On most scientific calculators without using brackets the calculation would be $4 + 6 \times 3$. Calculators follow the rules of BIMDAS and would calculate 6×3 first, then add 4. Brackets, if used, would tell the calculator that the multiplication should be done first, then the addition. Order is always important when calculating.

Without using brackets, the above calculation could be $4 + 6 \times 3$. Firstly, you would input $4 + 6$ and press enter. Then using that number

This teaching guide is continued on the next page...





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BIMDAS is an acronym that stands for brackets, indices, multiplication, division, addition and subtraction. It is used to remember the order that operations should be carried out in a calculation.

This is the order that operations in a calculation should be carried out in.

- Brackets** anything inside brackets should **ALWAYS** be done first. Treat the brackets as a separate calculation and then do the rest of the calculation.
- Indices** after calculating brackets, anything raised to a power or with a root sign includes root signs.
- Multiplication and Division** any division or multiplication should be done next, in the order reading left to right.
- Addition and Subtraction** any addition and subtraction should be done last, in the order reading left to right.

Note that some students may have heard of the acronym BIDMAS (Brackets Order Division Multiplication Addition Subtraction) but this is an old concept. We use BIMDAS as a new concept.

Other Operators

There are many other operators on a calculator. Below is a table of some of the other operators you may use on a regular basis.

Button	Name	Example
.	Decimal point	0.5 is ten times smaller than 5
(-) or +/-	Change sign	(-) 5 = -5
%	Percentage	33% = 0.33
	Order of operations	18 ÷ (3+6) = 2
	Power of two	5 ² = 5 x 5 = 25
	Power of any	5^5 = 5 x 5 x 5 x 5 x 5 = 3125
	Square root	√25 = 5

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Button	Name	Use
$\sqrt[x]{}$	Root	Used to find the xth root of a number.
π	Pi	Used to evaluate and use pi in a calculation.
$\frac{1}{x}$	Fraction	Used to evaluate and use fractions.
E or 10^x	Exponential	Used to multiply or divide a number by 10.
=	Equals	Used to find the outcome of a calculation.
+	Addition/plus	Used to find the sum of two or more numbers.
-	Subtraction/take away	Used to find the difference between two numbers.
x or *	Multiplication	Used to find the product of two numbers. e.g. $12 \times 3 = 36$
\div or /	Division	Used to find the quotient of two numbers. e.g. $12 \div 3 = 4$



All operations given in the table are shown on the calculator to the right. Note that while all calculators will be different, this diagram should illustrate what some of the keys may look like. To use the yellow or blue operations on the keypad (e.g. $\sqrt[x]{}$) use the '2nd' or '3rd' buttons.



- Exponential
- Root (2nd)
- Power
- Square root
- Division
- Brackets/parentheses
- Multiplication
- Subtraction/takeaway
- Pi (2nd)
- Addition/plus
- Equals
- Negative





For the Teachers

Please note: any activity that is not completed during class time will be undertaken at a later date.



‘Puzzle Predicament’, ‘Calculator Maze’ and ‘Find-a-Word’

• Activity Description:

- These activities will require students to work in pairs and compete with each other in games pertaining to mathematics.
 - The first worksheet requires students to follow the order in which they enter calculations to solve a puzzle. The second worksheet requires students to navigate a “maze”. Both worksheets require students to identify the letters that appear on each page of the maze and use them to form a message.
 - The second worksheet is a race between two teams. The first game is designed to be a race between two teams. The second game is designed to be a race between two teams. The first game is designed to be a race between two teams. The second game is designed to be a race between two teams.
 - The third worksheet is a series of calculations, after each of which students have to identify a letter and discover a word. They then have to find the word in the maze.



• The activities will require students to use a range of and skills with a calculator, especially in the identification of particular buttons.

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• Duration:

• The activities are designed to be completed within an hour – 20 minutes for each activity

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Item Description – continued

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‘Puzzle Predicament’, ‘Calculator Wars’ and ‘Find-a-Word’

- **Teaching Notes:**

- Students will require a calculator for the activities.
- Students should attempt all activities.
- If students struggle with mental arithmetic, encourage them to use a calculator.
- Homework/ Extension Ideas:
 - Activity One could be used as a warm-up for squares and square roots.
 - Activity Two could be used as a challenge for small groups and having them solve the problems first.

- **Follow Up/ Class Discussion:**

- Why do calculators make solving problems versus solving it by mental arithmetic?
- Why would Japan use calculators in times of warfare?
- In what situations would you use calculations instead of using a calculator?





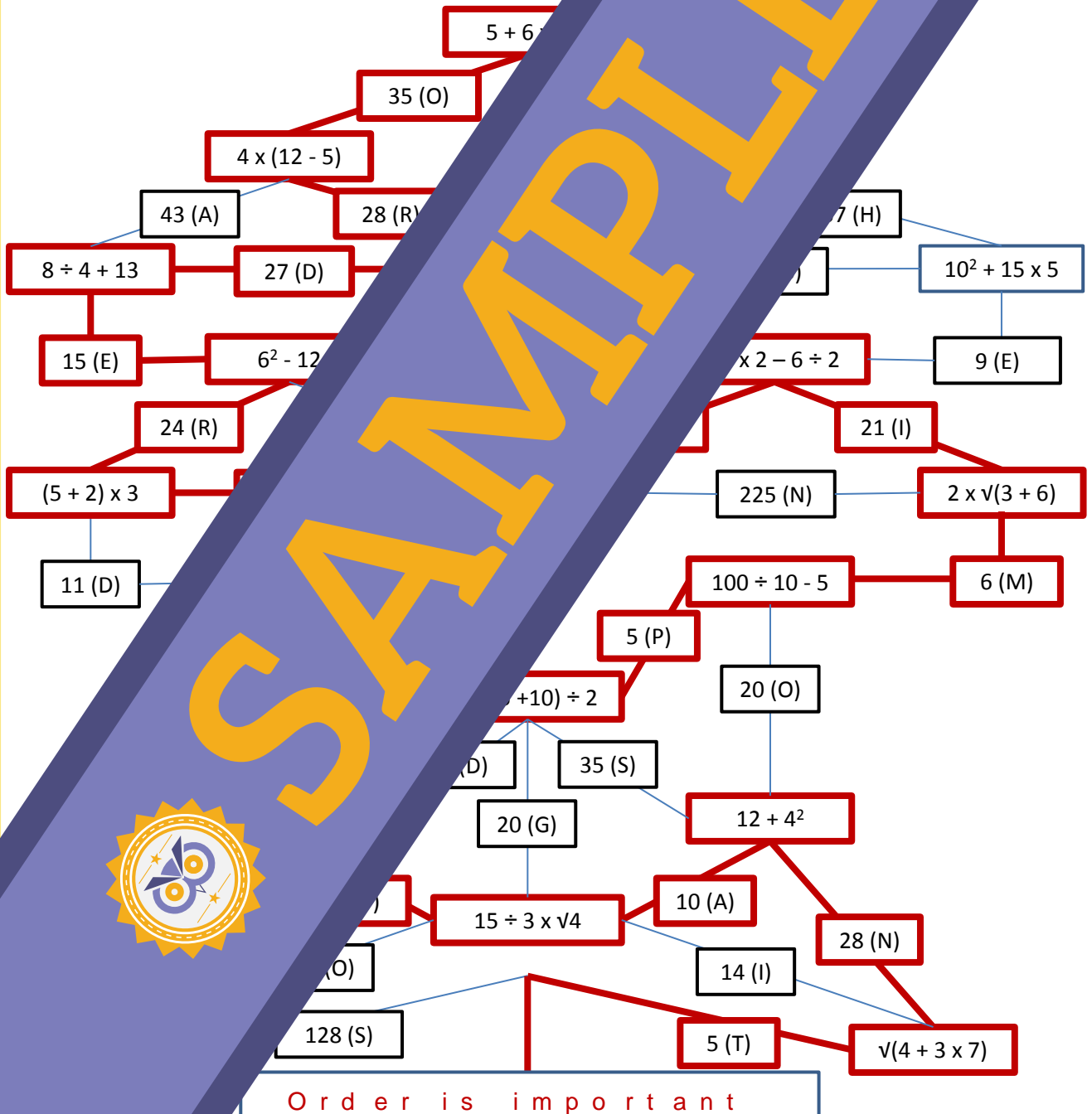
Puzzle Predicament

Sometimes errors can be made when using a calculator for a question. *Because a calculator is a machine, it doesn't always do out functions, and so brackets must be used.*

Q1

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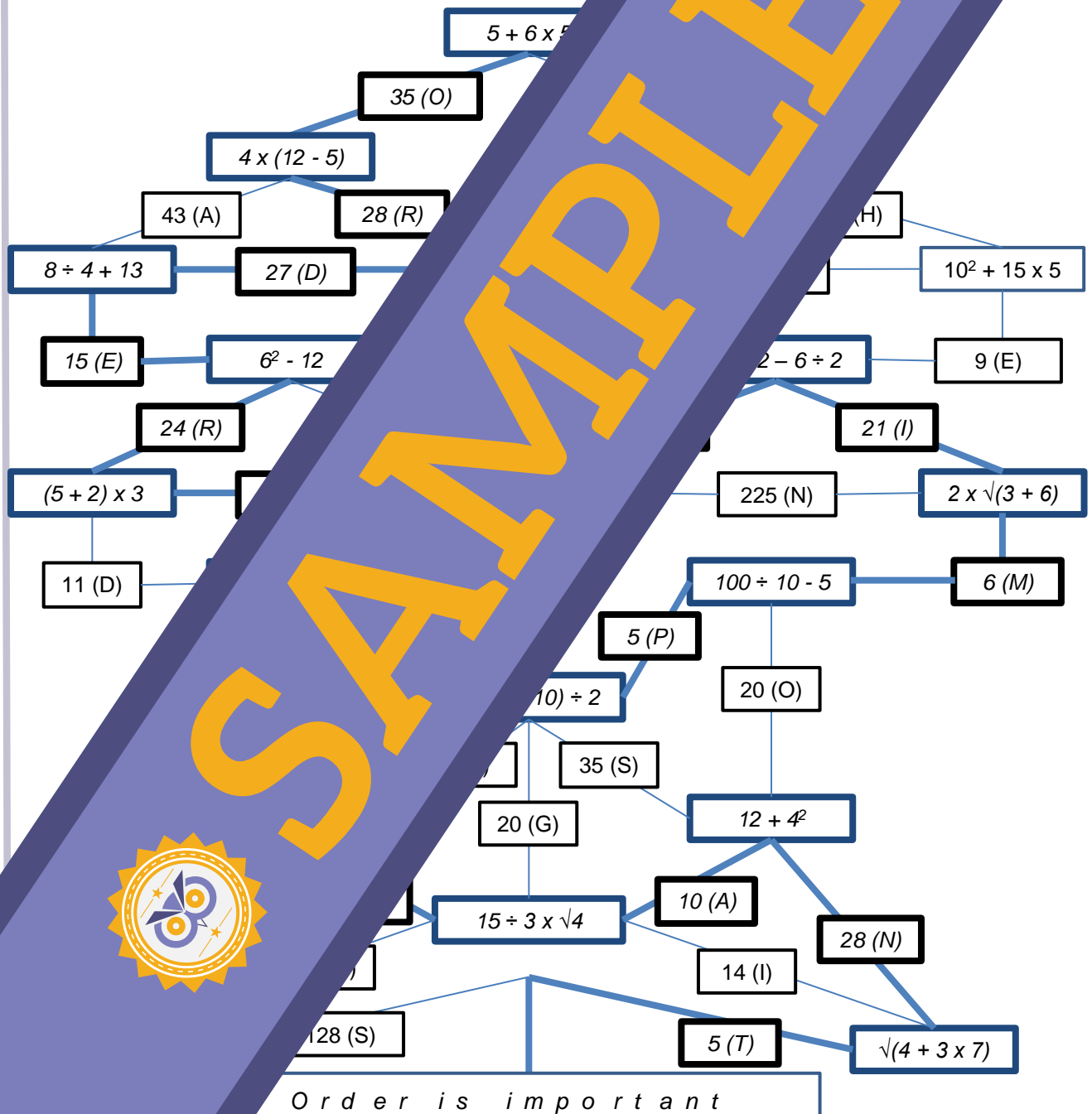


Puzzle Predicament

Question One:

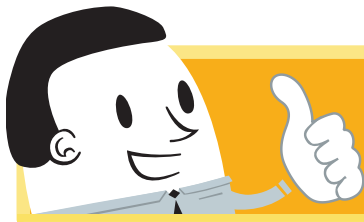
Students were required to navigate their way through a puzzle by solving mathematical problems. The correct answer would give a letter, with all the correct letters spelling out the word 'MATHS'. The correct answers have been bolded and italicised in the model diagram below.

Model Diagram:



Order is important





Calculator Competitions

Being able to do large calculations is important in mathematics. In ancient civilisations mathematicians used a device called an abacus. *Calculators help with large calculations.*



Q1

As a warm up to the competition, solve these operations. Once you have completed all of them, go back and check your answers.

a) $1\,324\,521 + 400\,209 =$ **1 724 730**

b) $534\,982 + 35\,829 - 201\,894 =$ **368 917**

c) $5 \times 200 \div 2 =$ **500**

d) $935 - 125 - 165 =$ **645**

e) $8\,190 + 2\,031 - 9\,999 =$ **222**

f) $6\,602 \times 3 =$ **19 806**

g) $12\,130 + 1\,923 =$ **14 053**

h) $5 \times 6 \times 3 =$ **90**

Q2

Read the information.

The Mental Math Master

- The teacher will bring a bucket or hat to the classroom, full of different calculations.
- One student will be chosen as the calculator operator.
- The teacher will draw a calculation from the bucket and read it out loud.
- The calculator operator will calculate the answer as quickly as possible and yell out the answer.
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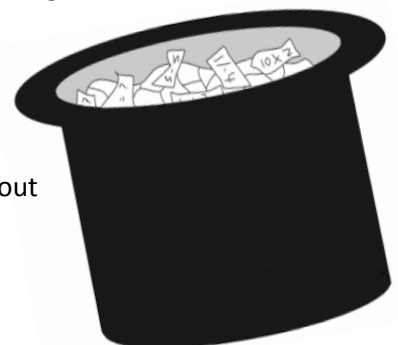
The calculator operator will write the answer on his/her calculator.

The teacher will write the answer on the board mentally.

When the calculator operator has written the answer, they can yell out the answer.

The student who writes the correct answer first becomes the new calculator operator!

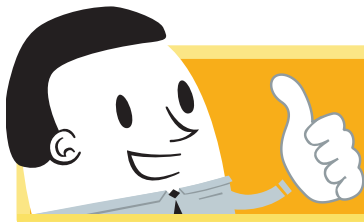
The student who writes the correct answer first or when the bucket or hat is empty is the winner.





SAMPLE





Calculator Competitions

!

Calculations to be cut out and put in a hat.

Calculation 1:

$$\begin{aligned} 320\,450 - 30\,250 \\ = 290\,200 \end{aligned}$$

Calculation 2:

$$\begin{aligned} 4\,350 + 1\,020 \\ = 5\,300 \end{aligned}$$

Calculation 4:

$$\begin{aligned} 7\,400 + 2\,130 \\ = 9\,530 \end{aligned}$$

Calculation 6:

$$\begin{aligned} - 9\,030 \\ 00\,170 \end{aligned}$$

Calculation 7:

$$\begin{aligned} 500 - 364 \\ = 136 \end{aligned}$$

Calculation 9:

$$\begin{aligned} 34 + 76 \\ = 110 \end{aligned}$$

Calculation 10:

$$\begin{aligned} 6 \times 6 + 4 \\ = 40 \end{aligned}$$

Calculation 12:

$$\begin{aligned} 234 + 134 \\ = 368 \end{aligned}$$

Calculation 14:

$$\begin{aligned} 90 \times 20 \\ = 1\,800 \end{aligned}$$

Calculation 15:

$$\begin{aligned} 12 \times 3 \times 2 \\ = 72 \end{aligned}$$

Calculation 17:

$$\begin{aligned} 100 \div 2^2 \\ = 25 \end{aligned}$$

Calculation 18:

$$\begin{aligned} 10 \times 15 \times 20 \\ = 3\,000 \end{aligned}$$

Calculation 20:

$$\begin{aligned} 6 \times 102 \\ = 612 \end{aligned}$$

Calculation 21:

$$\begin{aligned} 12 \times 2 \div 6 \\ = 4 \end{aligned}$$



SAMPLE





Calculator Competitions

Question One:

Students were required to perform a series of calculations mentally. They were then told to check their results with a calculator.

Model Response:

$$\begin{aligned}1\ 324\ 521 + 400\ 209 &= 1\ 724\ 730 \\534\ 982 + 35\ 829 - 201\ 894 &= 368\ 917 \\5 \times 200 \div 2 &= 500 \\935 - 125 - 165 &= 645 \\8\ 190 + 2\ 031 - 9\ 999 &= 222 \\6\ 602 \times 3 &= 19\ 806 \\12\ 130 + 1\ 923 &= 14\ 053 \\5 \times 6 \times 3 &= 90\end{aligned}$$

Question Two:

This question involved the entire class solving the calculations as quickly as they could mentally while one student solved the calculations using a calculator. The student calculating using a calculator was beaten, he or she was the fastest. The answers to the calculations are given below.

Answers to Calculations

$$\begin{aligned}290\ 200 \\5\ 300 \\16\ 010 \\9\ 530 \\42 \\100 \\1\end{aligned}$$





Find-a-Word

Numbers have been used to conceal words or messages. For example, Julius Caesar created a method of encoding information. The 'Caesar Cipher' involved substituting letters, rendering the message unreadable. This method is now adopted for ATM encryption and email password security.



Q1

Calculate the problems below then turn your calculator off. Find the word that matches the word. Then, find that word in the word search or puzzle. The word is done for you. The remaining letters will spell out a message. Write the message in the space provided in the order that you find the words.

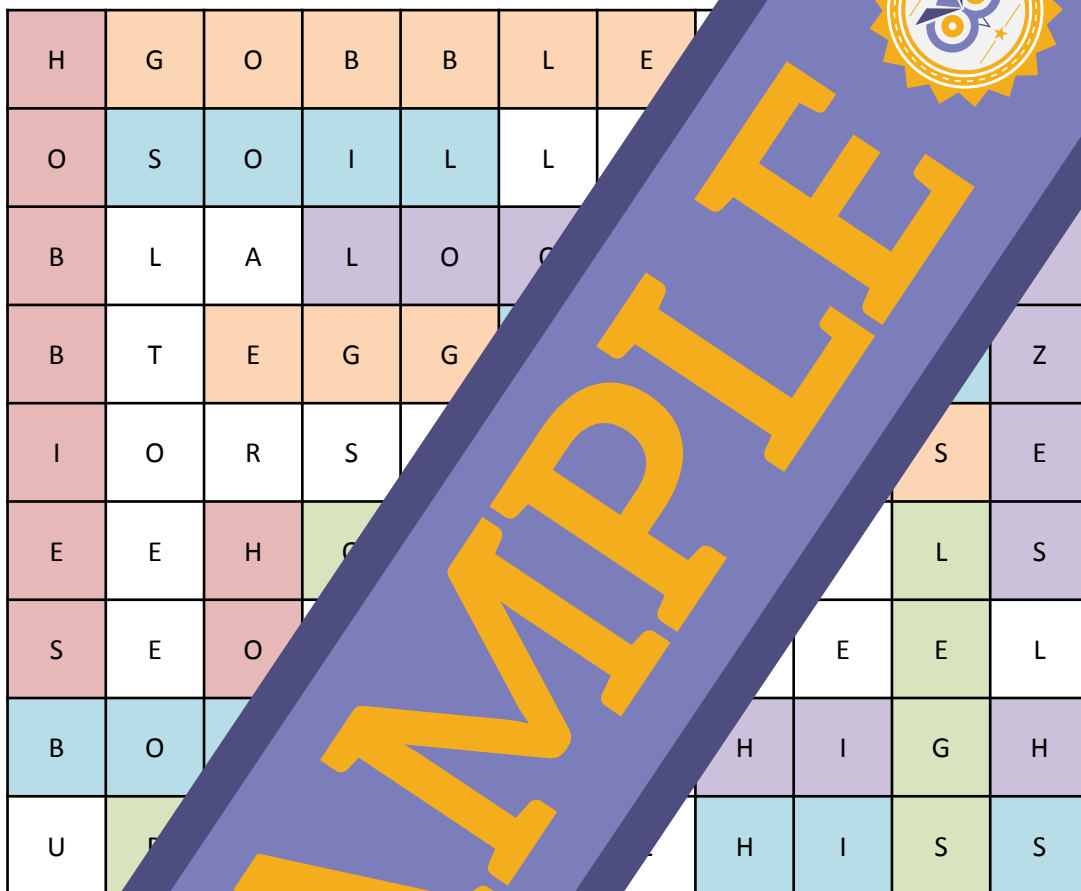
Calculations:

- a) $238^2 + \sqrt{215296} =$
- b) $96\% \times 3650 = 3$
- c) $-3166 + 34^3 =$
- d) $0.4 \times 945 =$
- e) $1024 \times 10 =$ SHELL
- f) $7 \times 100 =$ ROSE
- g) $1000 - 100 =$ OZZES
- h) $1000 - 100 =$ SHOES
- i) $1000 - 100 =$ SIZZLE
- j) $1000 - 100 =$ BLOG
- k) $1000 - 100 =$ GOBBLE
- l) $1000 - 100 =$ BOSS
- m) $1000 - 100 =$ HOBBIES
- n) $1000 - 100 =$ HIGH
- o) $1000 - 100 =$ LEGS
- p) $1000 - 100 =$ SOIL
- q) $1000 - 100 =$ SIZES
- r) $1000 - 100 =$ HISS





! Word Search



By reading left to right, you can take note of the letters that do not belong to a word.

Write the

R S

R Y

P F U L



Tip



Find-a-Word

Question One:

Students were required to work out a series of problems on their calculators. To find the answer for a problem, they were required to flip the calculator upside down to read the numbers. After discovering the word, they then had to find the word in the word search. The students had problems reading the word off of their calculators. The word search states what each number represents when the calculator is flipped upside down. That is, they have to turn their calculators upside down otherwise they will not get the correct words. Once the word search has been completed, the students have to discover the hidden message within the word search. The word search contains the word search that did not belong to any words.

Model Response:

Calculations:

- a) $238^2 + \sqrt{2152} = 5614$
- b) $96\% \times 365 = 350.4$
- c) $-3166 + 10 = -3156$
- d) $0.4 \times 100 = 40$
- e) $10 \times 10 = 100$
- f) $10 \times 10 = 100$
- g) $10 \times 10 = 100$
- h) $10 \times 10 = 100$
- i) $10 \times 10 = 100$
- j) $10 \times 10 = 100$
- k) $10 \times 10 = 100$
- l) $10 \times 10 = 100$
- m) $10 \times 10 = 100$
- n) $10 \times 10 = 100$
- o) $10 \times 10 = 100$
- p) $10 \times 10 = 100$
- q) $10 \times 10 = 100$
- r) $10 \times 10 = 100$
- s) $10 \times 10 = 100$
- t) $10 \times 10 = 100$
- u) $10 \times 10 = 100$
- v) $10 \times 10 = 100$
- w) $10 \times 10 = 100$
- x) $10 \times 10 = 100$
- y) $10 \times 10 = 100$
- z) $10 \times 10 = 100$

Hidden Word:

- BOILS
- HOSE
- BEIGE
- BIBLE
- EGGSHELL
- LOOSE
- OOZES
- SHOES
- SIZZLE
- BLOG
- GOBBLE
- BOSS
- HOBBIES
- HIGH
- LEGS
- SOIL
- SIZES
- HISS



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Question One (cont'd):

The words that students were required to find in the word search are the letters that remain and were required to be placed in the word search.

Model Response:

H	G	O	B	B					A
O	S	O	I					O	S
B	L	A					B	I	I
B	T	E					L	L	Z
I	O					R	E	S	E
E					E	S	V	L	S
S					S	H	E	E	L
					L	F	H	I	G
					S	E	L	H	I

CALCULATORS

ARE VERY

HELPFUL





End of Learning

Please

If you feel there is a need for this booklet for you to use with your class, you may request copies (whole worksheets or sheets) for

Alternatively, you can request the entire worksheet to be sent to you at a later date.



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