ORIGO STEPPINC STORES SAMPLE PAGES



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STUDENT JOURNAL

Step In Identifying and Describing Geometric Patterns

This growing pattern was made with toothpicks.



What do you notice? What patterns do you see?

Complete this table to match the pattern.

Picture number	1	2	3	4
Number of squares	I	2		
Number of toothpicks	4	7		

How could you work out the number of toothpicks in the 7th picture? What pattern rule could you use?

Draw more dots to continue the toothpick pattern on the graph.





8

6

4

2

0

234

b. Describe the pattern that you see.



c. Draw dots on the graph to show the pattern.

5678910

Number of squares

2. Look at this pattern made with toothpicks.

draw more pictures on scrap paper.

3 L. **Picture number** L 2 3 5 4 Number of

L

3

triangles Number of toothpicks

b. Describe the pattern that you see.

a. Complete the table. If necessary,



Continue the pattern. Then draw red dots to represent the pattern **Step Ahead** on the graph in Question 2 above. Picture 4



Step In Identifying and Describing Number Patterns





How do the number patterns below describe the pictures of the squares?



What will be the next three terms in each student's pattern? How did you decide?



2. Complete this table to describe this pattern of quadrilaterals.

	Quadrilateral frames	Number of quadrilaterals	A Number of dots	B Number of lines
3.	Write the number of quadrilaterals, dots and lines for the next six frames.			
4.	Describe the pattern in these columns.			
A				
В				
Step	Ahead Work out the 20th term for the in the picture of squares at the	e patterns each s e top of page 130	student found 0.	

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Step In Identifying Relationships Between Two Numerical Patterns

Look at this growing pattern. What types of numbers are represented?

What numbers should be written in the second row of this table to describe the pattern?

Picture number	I	2	3	4	5 6	7
Total number of counters						

3

4

How did you work out the numbers to write in the table?

What do you notice about the number you wrote for each picture?

Step Up			
I. Look at the pictures for these oblong numbers.			
	2	3	4

a. Complete the table below to show the total number of counters in each picture of this pattern.

Picture number	Ι	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of counters	2						

b. Write how you worked out the numbers to keep the pattern going.

2. Look at the pictures for these triangular numbers.

Complete the table below to show the total number of counters in each picture of this pattern.

L

Picture number	I	2	3	ų	5	6	7
Total number of counters	I						

3. Look at the number of counters for each term in Questions Ia and 2 Write how the patterns are related.

Step Ahead

This pattern of 'houses with roofs' was made by joining the shape in the pattern above and the shape in the pattern at the top of page 132. The first row of the table matches the number of rows of counters in the square part of the 'house'.

3

a. Draw the next picture in the pattern.

2

b. Complete the table below to show the total number of counters in the pictures of this pattern.

3

Picture number	I	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of counters	I						

4

Creating Number Patterns Involving Decimal Fractions and Common Fractions

How much does this jar weigh?

How would the total mass change if there were 2, 3 or 4 jars on the scale?



Step In

The mass will increase by 0.4 kg each term. That's 0.4 kg, 0.8 kg, 1.2 kg...

Imagine several jars are placed on the scale and the total mass is now 2.8 kg.

How many jars were placed on the scales? How do you know?

Complete this table.

Jars	I	2	3	5	7	Ю
Mass (kg)	0.4	0.8				

How could you show the same pattern with common fractions?

Number of jars	I	2	3	5	7	10	
Total mass (kg)	0.3						
							0.3 kg

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0.4 kg

2.	a. Co	omplete the to	able.							
		Number of j	jars l		2	3	4	8	10	
		Total mass	(kg) 0.2	25						
b.	b. Write the rule you used to work out the masses.									
_										
3.	This to	able shows so	ome terms	in a	different p	attern.				
		Number of	jars I		2	3	6	10	12	
		Total mass	(kg) <u>6</u>)						
а.	Write	the rule you v	vould use t	о со	ontinue the	pattern.	Then com	plete the to	able.	
_										
	b. Use your rule to work out the total mass in these numbers of jars.									
b.	Use ye	our rule to wo	ork out the ⁻	total	mass in th	nese numl	pers of jai	rs.		
b.	Use ye 20 je	our rule to wo	wrk out the start be	total 5(mass in th 0 jars	nese numł	pers of jai	rs. 30 jars		kg
b.	Use yo 20 jo	our rule to wo	brk out the s	total 5(mass in th 0 jars	iese numl	pers of jai	rs. 30 jars		_ kg
b.	Use yo 20 jo	arsZoo	kg keepers a	total 50 Ire m	nass in th D jars	the weigh	kg f kg f	rs. 30 jars our tiger ci	ubs. They	_ kg are
b. Step	Use yo 20 ja 5 Ahe	arsZoo cor to i	kg bkeepers a cerned ab dentify the	total 50 Ire m out tige	D jars	the weigh gain of o are conce	kg 8 kg 8 t gain of f ne cub. La erned abo	rs. 30 jars our tiger ci ook for pat out. Explair	ubs. They terns in th	_ kg are ne table nking.
b.	Use yo 20 jo Ahe	ars ars ad Zoo cor to i	ork out the solution of the so	total 50 Ire m out tige	D jars	the weigh gain of o are conce	kg & t gain of f ne cub. Lo erned abo	rs. 30 jars our tiger ci ook for pat out. Explair	ubs. They terns in th n your thir	_ kg are ne table nking.
b.	Use yo 20 ja 5 Ahe Ti	ars Zoo cor ger cub	brk out the solution of the so	total 50 lire m out tige	o jars	the weigh gain of o are conce ht (kg) We	kg { kg { t gain of f ne cub. La erned aba	rs. 30 jars our tiger cu ook for pat out. Explain Week 4	ubs. They terns in th n your thir Wee	_ kg are ne table nking. ek 5
b.	Use yo 20 jo Ahe Ti	ars Zoo cor to i ger cub Cia	brk out the solution of the so	total 50 Ire m out tige	D jars	the weigh gain of o are conce ht (kg) We	t gain of f ne cub. Le erned abo eek 3 t.6	rs. 30 jars our tiger cu ook for pat out. Explain Week 4 5.1	ubs. They terns in th n your thin Wee	_ kg are ne table nking. ek 5
b.	Use yo 20 jo Ahe Ti	ars ars cor to i ger cub Cia Samba	brk out the solution of the so	total 50 Ire m out tige	nonitoring the weight r cub they Week 2 4.1 3.7	the weigh gain of o are conce ht (kg) Ue L	kg 8 t gain of f ne cub. Lu erned abo eek 3 s.6 3.8	rs. 30 jars Four tiger cr ook for pat out. Explain Week 4 5.1 4	ubs. They terns in th your thin Wee 5.	_ kg are he table hking. ek 5 .5 .1
b.	Use yo 20 jo Ahe Ti	ars ars ard Zoo cor to i ger cub Cia Samba Chilli	kg bkeepers a bcerned ab dentify the Week I 3.6 3.5 3.2	total 50 ire m out tige	D jars	the weigh gain of o are conce ht (kg) U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U	kg kg k t gain of f ne cub. Le erned abor eek 3 +.6 3.8 +.1	rs. 30 jars Four tiger cr ook for pat out. Explain Week 4 5.1 4 4.6	ubs. They terns in th your thin Wee 5.	_ kg are he table hking. 5 .1
b.	Use yo 20 jo Ahe	ars Zoo cor to i ger cub Cia Samba Chilli Simba	kg bkeepers a bcerned ab dentify the Week I 3.6 3.5 3.2 4.1	total 50 lire m out tige	mass in the original mass in the original monitoring of the weighter cub they weighter cub they week 2 4.1 3.7 3.7 4.5	the weigh gain of o are conce ht (kg) UWe L	kg 8 kg 8 t gain of f 6 erned abor 6 ek 3 6 8.8 6 +.1 5	rs. 30 jars our tiger cr ook for pat out. Explain Week 4 5.1 4 5.1 4 5.4	ubs. They terns in th n your thir Wee 5. 4 5.	kg are he table hking. 5 .1 .1 .9
b.	Use yo 20 jo Ahe	ars ars cor to i ger cub Cia Samba Chilli Simba	kg bkeepers a bcerned ab dentify the Week I 3.6 3.5 3.2 4.1	total 50 ire m out tige	Mass in the original of the weighter cub they weighter cub they weighter cub they week 2 4.1 3.7 3.7 4.5	the weigh gain of o are conce ht (kg) U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U	kg 8 kg 8 t gain of f 6 erned abor 6 ek 3 6 4.6 8 8.8 1 +.1 5	rs. 30 jars our tiger cu ook for pat out. Explain Week 4 5.1 4 5.1 4 5.4	ubs. They terns in th n your thir Wee 5. 4 5. 5	kg are he table hking. k 5 .1 .1 .9

Step In Using Mental Strategies to Multiply Two-Digit Numbers



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Refer to the data table at the bottom of page I36 to answer these questions.

2. Work out these call costs.



3. Work out the cost of a I5-minute call from Australia to these countries.

a. Kenya	b. Denmark	c. Iran
\$	\$	\$

4. Work out the cost of a I2-minute call from Australia to these countries.

a. India	b. Greece	c. Egypt
\$	\$	\$

Step Ahead

Sometimes phone calls cost more at certain times of the day. These times are called peak times. Work out how much you would **save** if you made a I5-minute **off-peak** call to these countries.

	Home Phone International Call Costs per Minute from Australia							
	То		Greece	Iran	Denmark	Egypt	Fiji	India
	Off-Peo	ak	39c	48c	39c	49c	69c	67c
	Peak		45c	55c	40c	50c	70c	70c
a.	. Greece			b. Iran		c.	Denmark	
d.	. Egypt			e. Fiji		f.	India	

Step In Comparing Mental Strategies for Multiplication

Think about some of the different situations in which you use multiplication.



Multiplication is used to work out the cost of accommodation, car hire or telephone calls.

Imagine you have to buy carpet for this floor area. Look at how these students work out the area that has to be covered.

Mariam used place value and multiplied the tens and then the ones.

10 × 25 + 2 × 25

Soma used a doubling-and-halving strategy. 12×25 is the same as 6×50



Liam used factors. 12 \times 25 is the same as 3 \times 4 \times 25

Is there another way you could work it out? Which method do you like best? Why?

Use a strategy you like to calculate the area of a rectangle measuring I5 cm × 24 cm.



Read about these strategies used to mentally calculate 36×50 .



I multiplied 36 by 10. Then I multiplied my answer by 5 because 50 is 5 x 10.

1 multiplied 36 by 100. Then 1 halved my answer because 50 is one-half of 100.





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Step In

Using a Double-and-Halve Strategy to Multiply Dollars and Cents

How could you work out the cost of buying two issues of this comic book?

How could you work out the cost of buying I2 issues?

I double doubled \$1.25 to work out the cost of 4 issues. That's \$5 and 3 x \$5 is \$15.

> Three issues cost \$3.75. The cost of 12 issues is double double \$3.75. That's \$15.



Use Eva's strategy to calculate this product.



Step Up

I. **Double** one number and **halve** the other to make a problem that is easier to solve. If necessary, repeat this step then write the product.



\$1.25

6.7

2. Double and halve to solve these.



Step In Using Multiplication Strategies with Decimal Fractions

This large rectangle represents an area that has to be paved.



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- 2. Use the thinking from Question I to calculate each product.
 - a. $28 \times 1.25 =$ b. $12 \times 2.25 =$ c. $20 \times 1.75 =$ d. $22 \times 1.5 =$ e. $18 \times 3.5 =$ f. $24 \times 2.75 =$
- **3.** Use the formal multiplication algorithm to calculate these.



Step Ahead

Multiply the numbers in the circles by the number in the middle. Write your answers around the outside.



Step In Estimating and Measuring Angles

How could you measure this angle?

I would start by estimating. I know it is greater than a three-quarter turn, so it must be between 270 and 360 degrees.



Measuring angles with a 360° protractor is easy. I'm not sure about how to use a 180° protractor though.

Addison and Jamal know that a straight angle is 180° because it is half of a full turn. Knowing that part, they turned the protractor upside down to measure the rest of the angle.

Jamal then used addition to calculate the total angle. Addison used subtraction.

They both worked out the correct answer. What steps do you think they followed?



Step Up

Write acute, obtuse or reflex to describe each angle below.

α.	b.	c.
d.	e	f.

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2. Estimate and write the size of each angle in Question I. Use the picture below to help. Do **not** use a protractor.





4. Use a protractor and ruler to draw each shape.

 a. a triangle with two angles that are 40° b. a quadrilateral with two angles that are 65°

Karin turned on the spot two times. She turned a total of 720° (2 × 360 = 720). Complete these. You can use a calculator to help.



Step Ahead

+ -× +

Step In Examining Angles Around a Point

What do you know about the shapes in this design? What do you know about the angles of the shapes? What do you notice about the angles at the centre of the design?



Step Up

Ι.

a. The design above used shapes like the one below. Complete the chart to show four more ways of combining the angles around a point to total 360°.



2. Choose one of your combinations from the chart in Question I. Draw identical kites to show how they fit around the point below. Use a ruler and protractor to help you.

3. Use what you know about the angles around a point to work out the unknown angles in each picture below. You can use a calculator but do **not** use a protractor.



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Step In > Exploring Angles in Right Angles and on Straight Lines

What do you know about the shapes in this picture? What do you know about the angles of the shapes? What do you notice about the angles that meet at the bottom of the picture?





I can see that all the angles that meet at the bottom make a straight line. The total must be 180°.





If six of those angles makes 180° then three of them must have a total that is half of that. That means together they make a right angle.



How could you work out the size of each angle at the bottom of the design?

Step Up

I. Use what you know about right angles to work out the unknown angles in each picture below. You can use a calculator but do **not** use a protractor.



2. Use what you know about angles on a straight line to work out the unknown angles in each picture below. You can use a calculator but do **not** use a protractor.



Step In Investigating Vertically Opposite Angles

Adjacent angles share an angle arm and a vertex. Angle a and Angle b are adjacent angles. Which angle arm do they have in common? Angle a and Angle c are not adjacent even though they share a vertex.



When two lines intersect four angle arms are made. Angle **d** and Angle **f** are **vertically opposite angles**. Which other angles are vertically opposite? Which angles are adjacent?



Vertically opposite angles do not have to be vertical. The word **vertical** comes from **vertex** and vertically opposite angles are on opposite sides of a vertex.

Step Up

Ι.

Each picture below is made by intersecting straight lines. Use what you know about vertically opposite angles to work out the unknown angles. Do **not** use a protractor.



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2. Use what you know about angles around a point and on a straight line to work out the unknown angles in each picture below. You can use a calculator but do not use a protractor.

