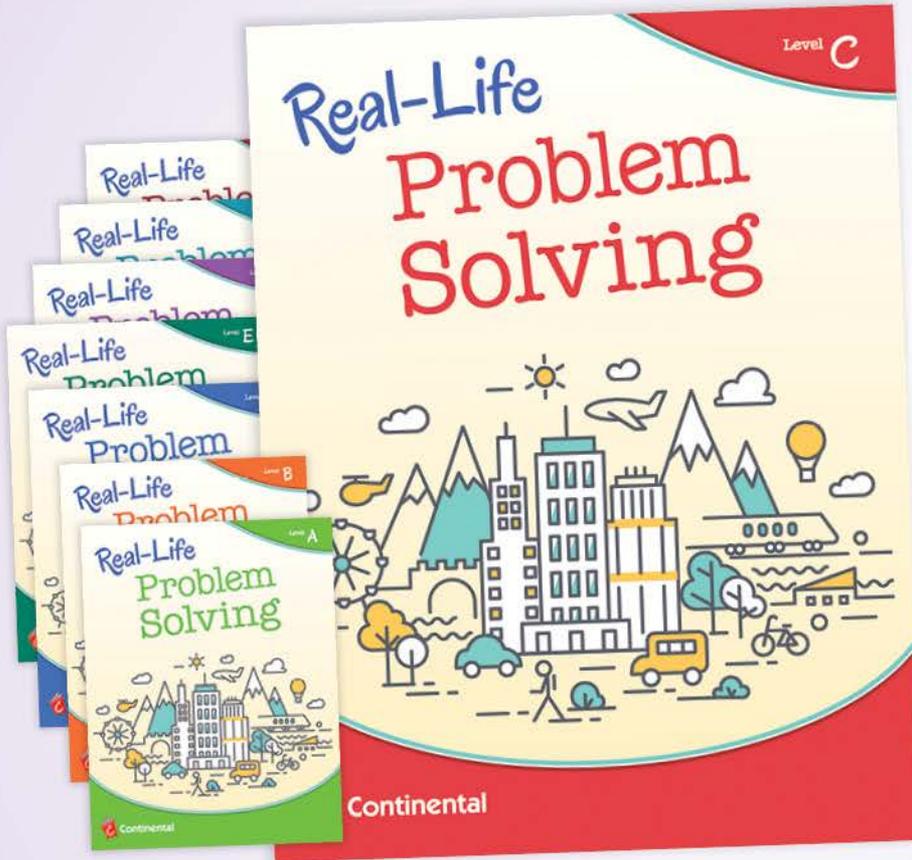


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Grades 1–8



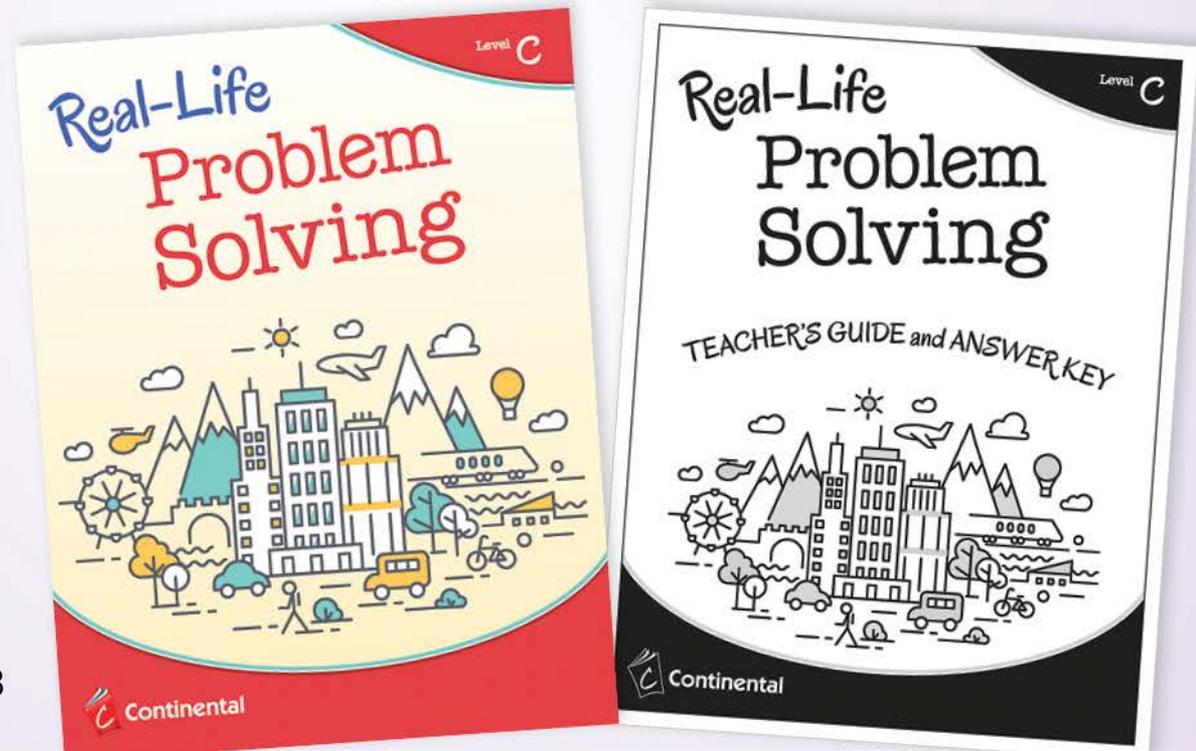
Continental
inspire every learner

What does the series do?

Make math meaningful to students. *Real-Life Problem Solving* uses engaging, kid-friendly lessons to reinforce their problem-solving skills and understanding of mathematics in their daily lives. In real life, the information needed to solve a problem may come from a variety of sources. The books introduce students to this idea. Components include student books and teacher's guides in print and eBook formats.



Grades 1–8



Curriculum Support

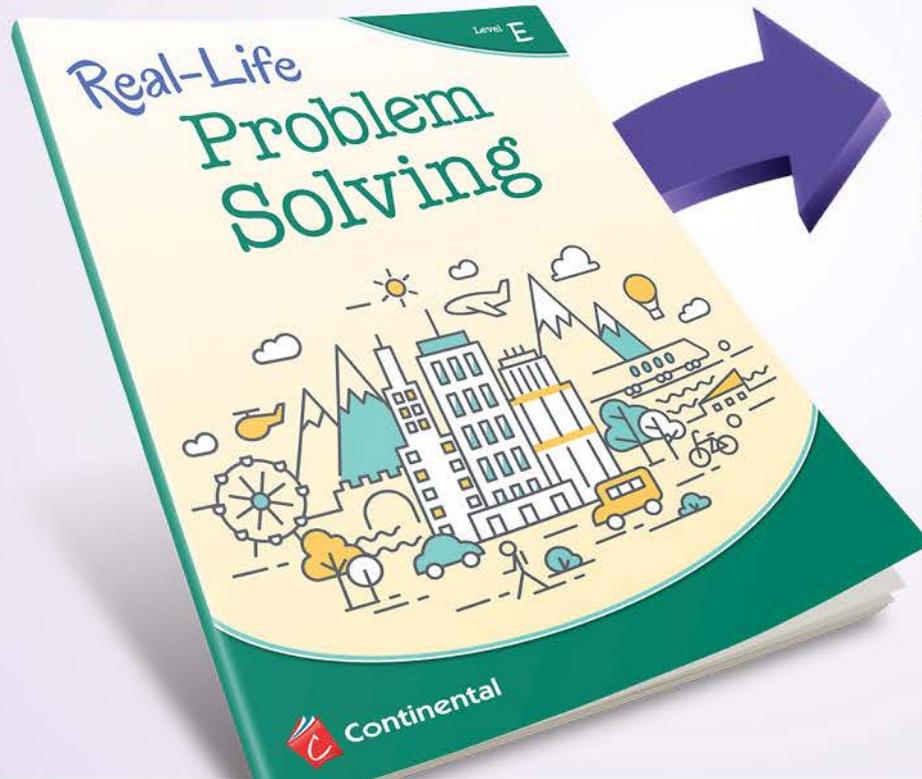
The skills required in each student workbook parallel the Common Core State Standards at grade level.

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Book Levels

Books are assigned alpha levels so you can **pick and choose the right practice for every student's needs**, regardless of his/her grade. Eight books in the series range from level A (grade 1) through level H (grade 8).



Organization

Part 1: Teaching Lessons

Students will learn the basic process for approaching problem solving and specific approaches for solving eight different problem types. These lessons form the foundation for part 2 of the book.

Part 2: Practice Activities

Students are ready to apply what they've learned in part 1. Each of 28 practice activities presents a real-life situation with related problems to solve.

PART 1: Review
eight problem
types

PART 2: Practice
Activities

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Part 1: Teaching Lessons

Brief instruction begins each lesson to show students how to approach a specific problem type. Guided questions follow, leading students to analyze and solve problems of that type. The lesson concludes with a problem for independent practice.

A reference sheet for hidden information problems is provided.

Different Types of Problems

The problem on the previous pages was a multistep problem. To answer it, you needed to do many steps in a particular order. You needed information from both the text and the graphic.

Not all problems are so complex. Many problems can be solved with only a single step. But it is still important to be sure you understand what the question asks and select the right information and the right operation. Here are more problems about the movie theater visit.

Read the text again.

Mrs. Standish is taking a group of 10 people to see a popular movie. The group includes 6 children who are 10 years old or less. The rest of the people, including herself, are adults. No one is 62 or older. The group goes to the 6-15 show. Mrs. Standish pays for all the tickets with five \$20 bills.



Problems Based on Text

For some problems, the information you need is in the text, or story. So it is important to read the text closely.

Try this problem. Look back at the text above to find the information you need.

- 1 Each child in the group has \$5 to spend on snacks. How much do they have for snacks in all?

A What do you want to find out?

B What do you know?

What operation do you need?

Problems Based on Missing Information

The text, the graphics, and the question itself may have much more information than you need to solve a problem. When you make a plan, you choose carefully from all the information presented and use only the information you need.

But sometimes the information you need is not available. It's not in the text, the graphic, or a previous problem. It's not a piece of hidden information. A problem like this does not have enough information to solve it. When there is not enough information to solve a problem, you need to recognize what is missing. To answer this kind of question, state that the problem cannot be solved and identify what kind of information is needed.

Try this problem. Think about what kind of needed information is not there.

- 9 A tub of popcorn at the theater costs \$8. Mrs. Standish buys several large tubs for the group to share. How much does she spend for popcorn for the group?

A What do you want to find out?

B What do you know?

C What operation do you need?

D What information do you need to find the answer?

E Is this information located in the text? _____

Is it in the graphic? _____

Is it in a previous problem? _____

Is it hidden information? _____

Missing Information

- F Can this problem be solved with the information you have? Explain why or why not.

Here's another problem to try on your own.

- 10 Andrea buys a drink at the snack bar. A large drink costs \$4. A small drink costs \$3. How much money does Andrea have left after buying her drink? Explain.

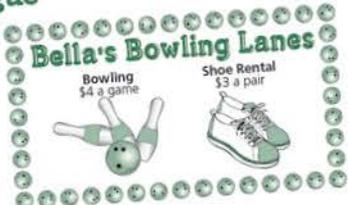
Part 2: Practice Activities

Each three-page activity presents a story in text accompanied by a graphic, such as an illustration, a diagram, a table or graph, or similar source of data. Students will need to select information carefully to solve eight related problems, at least one of each problem type.

3 Bowling League

The Alley Cats Bowling League plays at Bella's Bowling Lanes. The league has 38 members. Every Saturday afternoon, each member of the league bowls 3 games.

Jason is a member of the Alley Cats. On Saturday, his scores for his games were 97, 103, and 127.



Solve each problem. If there is not enough information to solve it, tell what is needed.

- How much did it cost each member of the league to play 3 games?
- Rita rented a pair of shoes last Saturday. How much did she pay for the shoe rental and the games she played?
- Twenty-nine members of the league brought their own shoes, and the rest rented shoes. What was the total amount the members paid for shoe rental?

How many members rented shoes?

3 Bowling League

- What was Jason's average score for the 3 games?

3 Bowling League

- Each lane is 20 yards long from the foul line to the bowling pins. Each game consists of 10 frames, or rounds. In each round, a player gets two chances to roll the ball at the pins. If Jason rolled the ball twice in every frame, how many feet did his ball travel in one game? Explain how you know.

Is the question asking for an answer in the same units that are given in the problem?

- Rita's 3-game average was 113. She scored 108 in her first game and 93 in her second game. What was Rita's score for her third game? Explain how you found the answer.

- How many lanes were left for other people to use

Part 2: Practice Activities (cont.)

- Many items represent more than one problem type and require a variety of problem-solving skills.
- Because communication is an important part of problem solving, at least one item in each activity set asks students to explain their thinking.
- Many problems are multistep, requiring careful planning.
- One item in each activity is unsolvable due to insufficient information.

25 Drinking Water

4 Is the average amount more than or less than the median amount that Luke drank? How much more or less?

5 This morning Luke drank $\frac{2}{5}$ of the water in a jug. How many milliliters of water did he drink?

6 How many small bottles would Luke have to drink to equal one jug? Explain how you found your answer.

25 Drinking Water

Luke knows that he should drink plenty of water every day for good health. He tracked how much he drank each day for 10 days and marked the results on this line plot.

Luke can buy water in jugs or bottles. A 3-liter jug costs \$1.29. The bottles come in two sizes. A large bottle holds $\frac{1}{2}$ -liter, and a small bottle holds $\frac{1}{4}$ -liter.



Solve each problem. If there is not enough information to solve it, tell what is needed.

1 How much water did Luke drink in 10 days? Write a number sentence to find your answer.

2 What was the average amount, in liters, that Luke drank per day? Write your answer as a mixed number.

25 Drinking Water

7 A case contains 24 bottles and costs \$3.60. A case contains 35 bottles and costs \$4.90. Which size has a better price per liter? How much more?

8 Which size has the best price per liter of the three sizes he bought? Explain.

Use the associative and commutative properties.

Use the price per bottle to find the price per liter.

Part 2: Practice Activities (cont.)

- Hints in the sidebar direct students' thinking.
- A challenge problem completes each activity. It may require more difficult computation or higher-level reasoning than other items in the set, or nonroutine problem-solving strategies. At times, students are asked to explain their solutions.

11 Swim Meet

Mike is on the city swim team and must be able to swim each event in the state swim meet. Mike's best time in the 100-meter freestyle is 67.88 seconds. In the 200-meter medley, the best time so far is 164.41 seconds. In today's meet, Mike is in the 200-meter medley. The best time for the 200-meter medley is 43.4 seconds, and the best time for the 100-meter freestyle is 41.36 seconds. The last lap of the 200-meter medley is the 100-meter freestyle.

Solve each problem. If you need help, ask your teacher.

- How much time does it take Mike to swim the 200-meter medley?
- How much longer is the state qualifying time for the 200-meter medley than for the 200-meter freestyle?
- The pool where Mike practices is 25 meters long. How many laps does it take him to swim 200 meters?
- Each lane in the pool is 2.13 meters wide. How wide is the pool?
- In the 200-meter medley for today's meet, how fast must Mike swim the freestyle to qualify for the state meet? Explain why your answer is correct.

11 Swim Meet

At swim practice, the team swims all four strokes of the medley: 1) backstroke, 2) breaststroke, 3) butterfly, and 4) freestyle. In how many different orders is it possible to practice the four strokes? Make an organized list or a tree diagram to find the answer.

11 Swim Meet

At today's meet, Mike's freestyle laps in the 200-meter medley take him 30.21 seconds. Does he qualify for the state meet? If so, by how much?

8

A lap is once across the pool.

The medley consists of backstroke, breaststroke, butterfly, and freestyle.

What is the time he must match or beat?

Use the numbers to identify the strokes.

eBooks

Continental's eBooks go where you and your students need to be, making them ideal for both distance and blended learning models. Our printed books are delivered online with features to help you personalize instruction and make the most of practice time.



Student Tools and Notifications

With the easy-to-use tools and notifications, students can:

- Add bookmarks, notes, and highlights as they're working through their lessons.
- See teacher notifications for homework and assessment assignments, blog posts, and feedback for their assignments.
- View their eBook library.

The screenshot shows an eBook page titled "11 Swim Meet". The page includes a sidebar with navigation options: Contents, Bookmarks, Notes, Highlights, Settings, and Help. The main content area features a paragraph about Mike's swim team, a table of "STATE SWIM MEET QUALIFYING TIMES", and a problem-solving exercise. A callout box highlights that the qualifying times are listed in minutes and seconds.

11 Swim Meet

Mike is on the city swim team. He hopes to qualify for the state swim meet. To compete, he must be able to swim each event in the qualifying time listed.

Mike's best time in the 100-meter freestyle event is 67.88 seconds. In the 200-meter medley, his best time so far is 164.41 seconds.

In today's meet, Mike is swimming the 200-meter medley. The backstroke laps take him 43.4 seconds, the breaststroke laps take 49.3 seconds, and the butterfly laps take 41.36 seconds. The last laps are freestyle.

50-Meter Freestyle	30.29
100-Meter Freestyle	1:06.99
200-Meter Freestyle	2:24.39
200-Meter Medley	2:44.29

Solve each problem. If there is not enough information to solve it, tell what is needed.

- 1 How much time does Mike need to cut from his best 100-meter freestyle time to qualify for the state meet?
- 2 How many minutes and seconds is Mike's best 200-meter medley time?

The qualifying times are listed in minutes and seconds.

Teacher's Guides

An easy-to-use resource for every level includes:

- Suggestions for use
- Identification of problem type(s) for each item
- Complete answer key, including exemplary answers for written responses

REAL-LIFE PROBLEM SOLVING LEVEL E—PROBLEM-SOLVING CHART

Lesson Number and Title	Focus Objective	Problem Type							
		1 Text	2 Graphic	3 Previous Problem	4 Missing	5 Hidden	6 Self-Contained	7 Multistep	8 Challenge
1 Hobby Show	Reviewing operations with whole numbers	1, 2	3, 7	4	5	2-dozen	6	2, 7	8-guess-and-check
2 The Great Lakes	Reviewing operations with whole numbers	1, 7	4, 5, 6, 8	6, 7	3	1-current year	2	4, 5, 8	8-find and compare averages
3 Bowling League	Multiplying and dividing by one digit	3, 4, 5	1, 2, 3	2	6	7-feet/yard	7	3, 4, 8	8-work backwards
4 Student Council	Multiplying and dividing by one digit	1, 3	3, 4	2, 7	7	3-half 5-days/week, October = 31 days	3	2, 3, 4, 5	8-logical reasoning
5 Currency and Coins	Multiplying and dividing by multiples of ten	1, 5, 7	2, 4	7, 8	6	2-red/penny 5-twice	6	4, 5, 8	8-explain multistep solution
6 The Book Printer	Multiplying and dividing by multiples of ten	1, 2	5	3, 4, 8	7	4-minutes/hour	4	6, 7, 8	8-explain multistep solution
7 The Riding Stable	Multiplying and dividing by two digits	1, 3, 6, 7	1, 3, 8	2, 8	5	2-minutes/hour 7-days/year	7	6, 8	8-explain multistep solution
8 Skyscraper	Multiplying and dividing by two digits	4, 5	1, 2	8	3	6-months/year	4	4, 5, 6, 8	8-work backwards
9 Chili Supper	Adding and subtracting decimals	3, 7	1, 5, 8	7	2	6-ounces/pound	4	5, 6, 7	8-explain time problem
10 Weather Watcher	Adding and subtracting decimals	1, 2	1, 2, 5, 6	7	3	8-minutes/hour	3	1, 2, 6, 8	8-make an organized list
11 Swim Meet	Adding and subtracting decimals	1, 2, 6	1, 3, 6	7	5	1, 2, 6-seconds/minute	4, 8	5, 8	8-work backwards
12 Pampered Pet Sale	Multiplying and dividing decimals by one digit	2, 7	1, 4	5, 8	3	7-cups/ounces/pounds	6	1, 4, 8	8-explain multistep solution
13 Diving on the Job	Multiplying and dividing decimals by two digits	1, 3, 4, 5, 7	1, 8	7, 8	2	5-5 days/work week	6	3, 4, 8	8-explain a comparison
14 Hiking in the Park	Multiplying and dividing decimals by decimals	3	1, 2, 4, 5	3, 8	6	5-feet/mile	7		

Lesson 9 Chili Supper
Student Book pages 48–50
Focus Objective: Adding and subtracting decimals

1. $\begin{array}{r} \$4.35 \\ 1.65 \\ 1.98 \\ +1.25 \\ \hline \$9.13 \end{array}$
Zulani's meal cost \$9.13.

2. Students should identify the missing information as the numbers of bowls of chili and chili dogs the Nutez family bought.

3. $\begin{array}{r} \$3,744.85 \\ -597.98 \\ \hline \$3,146.87 \end{array}$
The Parents' Group had \$3,146.87 left after paying the bills.

4. $\begin{array}{r} 120 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 720 \\ 720 \text{ cans} \\ \hline 1440 \\ -550 \\ \hline 890 \end{array}$
There were 170 cans left.

5. $\begin{array}{r} \$4.25 \\ 2.89 \\ 2.89 \\ 1.65 \\ +0.75 \\ \hline \$12.43 \end{array}$
Mrs. Shaw got \$7.57 in change.

6. $\begin{array}{r} 2016 \\ 16 \overline{) 32256} \\ \underline{2016} \\ 12096 \\ \underline{11200} \\ 896 \\ \underline{880} \\ 16 \end{array}$
496 chili dogs
Sample explanation: First, I found how many hot dogs were in one pound. Since by the weight of one hot dog for 8 hot dogs, Then I multiplied the number of hot dogs in a pound by the number of pounds for a total of 496 hot dogs.

7. $\begin{array}{r} \$797.95 \\ +1,056.33 \\ \hline \$1,854.28 \\ -1,854.28 \\ \hline \$1,292.59 \end{array}$
There was \$1,292.59 left after the bills were paid and the books and art supplies were bought.

8. Solution methods will vary. Here is one method based on working backwards.
 $\begin{array}{r} \$9.01 \leftarrow \text{Amount spent} \\ -2.89 \leftarrow 1 \text{ chili dog} \\ \hline 6.12 \\ -2.89 \leftarrow 1 \text{ chili dog} \\ \hline 3.23 \\ -1.98 \leftarrow 1 \text{ pie} \\ \hline 1.25 \\ -1.25 \leftarrow 1 \text{ drink} \\ \hline \$0 \end{array}$
Explanations will vary with the solution method chosen.

Lesson 10 Weather Watcher
Student Book pages 51–53
Focus Objective: Adding and subtracting decimals

1. $\begin{array}{r} 0.74 \\ +0.85 \\ \hline 1.59 \text{ inches} \end{array}$
Total rainfall for Tuesday and Wednesday was 1.59 inches.

2. $\begin{array}{r} 3.37 \\ +0.85 \\ \hline 4.22 \text{ inches} \end{array}$
Total rainfall for the month was 4.22 inches.

3. Students should identify the missing information as the average monthly rainfall.

4. $\begin{array}{r} 14.0 \\ -8.3 \\ \hline 5.7 \text{ feet} \end{array}$
The river was 5.7 feet below flood stage on Wednesday.

5. Monday: $\begin{array}{r} 52 \\ +36 \\ \hline 88 \end{array}$ Tuesday: $\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ +35 \\ \hline 92 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 46 \\ -44 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$
The difference between the average temperatures on Monday and Tuesday is 2°.

Real-Life Problem Solving

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