

The Answer is Still the Same...

It Doesn't Matter How You Got It!

A Comparison of US and Other Computation Methods for
Math Teachers and Students from Various Backgrounds

Mary Jane Schmitt

Peppercorn Books & Press

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The material in *The Answer is Still the Same... It Doesn't Matter How You Got It!* was originally published in 1991.

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PO Box 693

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Foreword

This booklet was first written by Mary Jane Schmitt in 1991 as the result of a teacher research project conducted with adult learners of math at the Community Learning Center in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Since then, there has been a consistent request for copies of it. In that time also, the number of adult learners in the US from different backgrounds and educational traditions has grown enormously.

Since it fills a gap in the literature available to teachers of math to adults, we have worked with Mary Jane to produce an updated edition. This is being done in two phases.

So read and enjoy. Discuss it with your students and feel free to post comments and orders on our website or by email to Mary Jane Schmitt Mary_Jane_Schmitt@terc.edu.

Andrew Pates
Peppercorn Books & Press
April 2006

Introduction to First Edition

Adult basic education teachers learn a lot from their students. This booklet is a record of some of the things I learned from immigrant adults who came to math classes at the Community Learning Center in Cambridge, Massachusetts. It's important that anyone teaching math to adults from other countries appreciate the fact that there are significant differences in the methods that people learn to compute around the world. Adult basic education teachers like to build on their students' strengths and backgrounds. Hopefully, this booklet will help you do that in math.

The adults in my classes came from well over twenty different countries, but most were from the Caribbean and Central America. What I discovered was that there seemed to be two groups as far as math methods go.

Some of the people had learned to do math sort of the same way we do it in the United States. These folks were from countries that had been colonized or whose formal educational institutions had been influenced by the United States or Great Britain (e.g., Jamaica or Puerto Rico.)

The other group came from countries, which had been influenced, by mainland Europe: France, Spain, Portugal, etc.

Hegemony rears its head in long division, too!

This booklet compares the "United States methods" with the "European methods". According to my classroom-based research, I've classified countries according to the common math method. There are variations though, so make sure to ask each student how he or she learned math as a child. Often it depends on what country the teachers were from. (e.g. an Irish monk in Haiti taught the British way rather than the European).

Mary Jane Schmitt
April 1991

Preparing for the Revised Edition

Originally, I put this booklet together because I felt strongly that immigrant adults who attended adult education classes should be given credit for what they know, and not waste time replacing their tried and true arithmetic methods with others. I felt it was important for their teachers not only to be aware that notation and arithmetic algorithms differed by country or culture, but to also understand those various procedures and how they work. I still believe that, and for that reason, this original booklet still has value to US educated teachers who work with students from other countries.

However, the booklet could use some timely input for an expanded and updated version. In the next version, we would like to:

1. Document math methods from more countries. The information presented here is from interviews of a small sample of students from 16 countries. We would like to interview more students from additional countries and find out about other math areas as well.

2. Sample the current population to see if the methods they are learning now have changed in anyway. In other words, do students from the countries we surveyed in 1991 still learn to compute with these methods? Have the basic math curricula changed?

3. Reflect more broadly the issues that face immigrant students in basic math or numeracy classes. To be sure, it is not only paper and pencil computational methods that come into play. What are the cross language issues?

4. Support the development of number and operation sense.

Fifteen years ago, the instructional emphasis in adult basic education math classes was on paper and pencil computational procedures. Students spent the majority of class time practicing computational algorithms. Much has changed since then. With the advent of the calculator and computers, the emphasis has shifted to building an adult's facility with estimation (to check for reasonableness of calculations) and with problem solving. The relative percentage of time spent on teaching long division or computation with unwieldy fractions has lessened. Calculators reduce the need to know how to divide \$42,630 by 5 with paper and pencil methods. Most math educators would agree that the more essential skills are the number and operation sense to know that \$40,000 split 5 ways is \$8,000 - so one would expect an answer just a bit greater than \$8,000. Knowledge of how to key in the numbers into a calculator (order does matter in division) is important as well. What are effective ways to support these skills?

I am grateful to Andy Pates at Peppercorn for making the booklet available now to teachers. We encourage you to interview students about their methods and share what you find. Please send your findings and insights to mary_jane_schmitt@terc.edu.

Mary Jane Schmitt
April 2006

Math Methods by Country

US Method

United States
Puerto Rico
Jamaica
Ethiopia
Phillippines

"European" Method

Haiti
Portugal (Azores)
Cape Verde
Cambodia
Vietnam
France
South American Countries
• Brazil
• Columbia
Central American Countries
• El Salvador
• Guatemala
Greece

Numbers

Numerals	English	French	Spanish	Khmer	Vietnamese
1	one	un	uno, una	muy	một
2	two	deux	dos	pi	hai
3	three	trois	tres	bey	Ba
4	four	quatre	cuatro	bourm	bốn
5	five	cinq	cinco	pram	năm
6	six	six	seis	pram muy	sáu
7	seven	sept	siete	pram pi	bảy
8	eight	huit	ocho	pram bey	tám
9	nine	neuf	nueve	pram bourm	chín
10	ten	dix	diez	dap	mười
100	one hundred	cent, centaine	cien(to)		
1,000	one thousand	mille	mil		
1,000,000	one million	un million	millón		
1,000,000,000	one billion	un milliard	billon, mil millones		
1/2	one-half	la moitié	la mitad		
1/10	one-tenth	un dixième	décimo		
1/100	one-hundredth	un centième	centésimo		
1/1,000	one-thousandth	un millièrre	millonesimo		

In the US a **billion** means a **thousand million**

In the UK a **billion** means a **million, million**

Notation

Whole Numbers

In the US: 1,000 means one thousand
In Europe: 1.000 means one thousand

In the United States we use commas to mark off a whole number in groups of three digits for thousands, millions, billions, etc. **Two million, five hundred thousand** is written 2,500,000.

In Europe this would be written as **2.500.000**. The point (.) is used to separate the number into groups of three digits.

Decimals

In the US: 3.5 means 3 units and 5 tenths
In Europe: 3,5 means 3 units and 5 tenths

In the United States we use a point to separate a whole number from a decimal fraction. In US textbooks, **six tenths** is written either as **.6** or **0.6**.

In Europe a comma is used instead of our decimal point. The zero is always written in the whole number place (**0,6**).

Money

Decimals are used in many countries to separate the main monetary unit from the hundredth part of that unit.

Dollars and cents in the US:	\$3.25
Gourdes and centimes in Haiti:	3,25 G
Francs and centimes in France:	3,25 F (Now Euros and Euro cents)

Whole Number Computation

Addition and Multiplication

Addition and **Multiplication** computational methods are essentially the same. However, in the United States, we are taught to put the number we carry **above** the next column of numbers; in other countries, the number carried may be put **over to the right** or not written at all.

US	Europe
$\begin{array}{r} ^1 ^2 \\ 256 \\ + 8,899 \\ + 2,015 \\ \hline 11,170 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 256 \\ + 8.899 \\ + 2.015 \\ \hline 11.170 \end{array} \quad 211$

Multiplication is sometimes written horizontally.

$\begin{array}{r} ^1 52 \\ \times 36 \\ \hline 312 \\ 156 \\ \hline 1,872 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} ^1 52 \times 36 \\ \hline 312 \\ 156 \quad = \\ \hline 1,872 \end{array}$
---	--

Subtraction

Subtraction, European style, varies significantly from the United States method. In the US the concept of **borrowing** is used when subtracting a larger amount from a smaller amount.

Borrowing or renaming is **not** used in French and Spanish speaking countries. Rather, the concept of adding to each amount is taught.

US method of subtracting 53-17

$$\begin{array}{r} ^4 ^1 \\ 53 \\ - 17 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} ^4 ^1 \\ 53 \\ - 17 \\ \hline 36 \end{array}$$

Thought Process...

1. We can't take 7 from 3 so we borrow 1 (ten) from 5 (tens), leaving 4 (tens) Put the 1 in front of the 3 calling it 13.
2. 7 from 13 leaves 6.
1 from 4 leaves 3

European Method of Subtracting 53-17

Thought Process...

$$\begin{array}{r} 5^1 3 \\ - 17 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

1. We can't take 7 from 3, so we make the 3 into a 13

$$\begin{array}{r} 5^1 3 \\ - 17 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$

2. 7 from 13 leaves 6

Becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 5^1 3 \\ 2 \Rightarrow - 17 \\ \hline 36 \end{array}$$

3. Now, add 1 to the bottom of the next column ($1+1=2$)

4. 2 from 5 leaves 3

The student using this method should be reminded that she/he should **only add 1** to the bottom number when she/ he puts a one in front of the number on top.

Important implications:

Students who use this European method often have trouble understanding an explanation of borrowing in subtraction of fractions, decimals and measurements because the concept is totally foreign.

More subtraction problems, European style...

$$\begin{array}{r} 4^1 0^1 0^1 \\ - 1^2 5^6 8^9 3 \\ \hline 2417 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 47^1 0^1 \\ - 1^6 5^9 8^3 \\ \hline 3117 \end{array}$$

Division

The European method of **division** differs from the US method in four ways

- The divisor and dividend are written in reverse positions, and the quotient is written beneath the divisor in the European method, but above the dividend in the US method

<p>US</p> $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 5 \overline{) 10} \end{array}$ <p style="text-align: center;"> $\frac{\text{Quotient}}{\text{Divisor} \overline{) \text{Dividend}}}$ </p>	<p>Europe</p> $\begin{array}{r} 10 \overline{) 5} \\ 2 \end{array}$ <p style="text-align: center;"> $\frac{\text{Dividend} \overline{) \text{Divisor}}}{\text{Quotient}}$ </p>
--	--

- The multiplication step is not written down.

$\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ 5 \overline{) 215} \\ \underline{-20} \\ 15 \\ \underline{-15} \\ 0 \end{array}$	<p>not written down</p>	$\begin{array}{r} 215 \overline{) 5} \\ 15 \\ 0 \\ 43 \end{array}$
--	-------------------------	--

- With two and three digit divisors, the multiplication and subtraction steps are done as one step. (I still can't do this after lots of practice.)
- When there is a remainder, the European method never expresses it as a fraction; a comma with zeros is added to express the remainder as a decimal.

$\begin{array}{r} 3 \frac{1}{5} \\ 5 \overline{) 16} \\ \underline{-15} \\ 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3.2 \\ 5 \overline{) 16.0} \\ \underline{-15} \\ 10 \\ \underline{-10} \\ 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 16,0 \overline{) 5} \\ 10 \\ 0 \\ 3,2 \end{array}$
---	--	--

In European division

$$5 \overline{) 42630}$$

becomes

$$42630 \overline{) 5}$$

Student does on paper

Thought process

Comments

$$\begin{array}{r} 42630 \overline{) 5} \\ 8 \end{array}$$

$$42/5=8$$

Answer is written under the divisor

$$\begin{array}{r} 42630 \overline{) 5} \\ 2 \quad 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8 \times 5 &= 40 \\ 42 - 40 &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

The **multiplication** and **subtraction** steps are **never written down**. Only the remainder is written.

$$\begin{array}{r} 42630 \overline{) 5} \\ 26 \quad 8 \end{array}$$

bring down the next number 6

$$\begin{array}{r} 42630 \overline{) 5} \\ 26 \quad 85 \end{array}$$

$$26/5=5$$

$$5 \times 5 = 25$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 42630 \overline{) 5} \\ 26 \quad 85 \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$26 - 25 = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4\overset{1}{}2630 \overline{) 5} \\ 26 \quad 85 \\ 13 \end{array}$$

bring down the next number 3

Student does on paper

$$\begin{array}{r} 42630 \overline{) 5} \\ \underline{26} \\ 13 \end{array}$$

Thought process

$$\begin{aligned} 13/5 &= 2 \\ 2 \times 5 &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 42630 \overline{) 5} \\ \underline{26} \\ 13 \\ \underline{3} \end{array}$$

$$13 - 10 = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 42630 \overline{) 5} \\ \underline{26} \\ 13 \\ \underline{30} \end{array}$$

bring down the
next number 0

$$\begin{array}{r} 42630 \overline{) 5} \\ \underline{26} \\ 13 \\ \underline{30} \\ 26 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 30/15 &= 6 \\ 5 \times 6 &= 30 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 42630 \overline{) 5} \\ \underline{26} \\ 13 \\ \underline{30} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$30 - 30 = 0$$

Try to see how far you can get using the European method. Problems are completed on the back of this page. Remember to use a comma as a decimal marker instead of a point.

Problems are completed on the next page.

$$12 \overline{) 4}$$

$$11 \overline{) 5}$$

$$128 \overline{) 4}$$

$$1374 \overline{) 4}$$

$$238 \overline{) 5}$$

$$420 \overline{) 5}$$

$$836 \overline{) 15}$$

$$276 \overline{) 12}$$

$$7365 \overline{) 28}$$

$$846 \overline{) 40}$$

Solutions to problems on the previous page

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \overline{) 4} \\ \underline{3} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \overline{) 5} \\ \underline{1,0} \quad 2,2 \\ \underline{0} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 128 \overline{) 4} \\ \underline{08} \quad 32 \\ \underline{0} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1374 \overline{) 4} \\ \underline{17} \quad 343,5 \\ \underline{14} \\ \underline{2,0} \\ \underline{0} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 238 \overline{) 5} \\ \underline{38} \quad 47,6 \\ \underline{3,0} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 420 \overline{) 5} \\ \underline{20} \quad 84 \\ \underline{0} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 836 \overline{) 15} \\ \underline{86} \quad 55,733 \\ \underline{11,0} \\ \underline{50} \\ \underline{50} \leftarrow \text{may keep adding zeros} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 276 \overline{) 12} \\ \underline{36} \quad 23 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7365 \overline{) 28} \\ \underline{176} \quad 263,03 \\ \underline{85} \\ \underline{1,00} \\ \underline{16} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 846 \overline{) 40} \\ \underline{46} \quad 21,15 \\ \underline{6,0} \\ \underline{200} \end{array}$$

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Decimals

Addition, subtraction, multiplication

Addition, subtraction and multiplication are done similarly in both methods, except keep in mind that the **decimal point becomes a comma**.

U.S.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.6 \\ 2.45 \\ + 18. \\ \hline 24.05 \end{array}$$

RULE:
To add or subtract
line up the decimal
markers

Europe

$$\begin{array}{r} 3,6 \\ 2,45 \\ + 18, \\ \hline 24,05 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.6 \\ - 2.43 \\ \hline 1.17 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3,6 \\ - 2,43 \\ \hline 1,17 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.6 \\ \times .25 \\ \hline 180 \\ 72 \\ \hline .900 = .9 \end{array}$$

RULE:
to multiply, total the
number of decimal
places.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3,6 \\ \times 0,25 \\ \hline 180 \\ 72 \\ \hline 0,900 = 0,9 \end{array}$$

Division

Division rules are quite different.

Case #1A decimal divided by a whole number

US

$$\begin{array}{r} 7.48 \\ 2 \overline{)14.96} \\ \underline{14} \\ 09 \\ \underline{8} \\ 16 \\ \underline{16} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

⇔ **RULE:**
Place the point
directly above the
point in the dividend,
then divide

Europe

$$\begin{array}{r} 14,96 \overline{) 2} \\ \underline{09} \\ 16 \\ \underline{16} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

RULE: ⇔
Start dividing, put the
comma in the answer
when you come to it in
the dividend.

Division of decimals

Case #2 A decimal dividend by a decimal

US

$$\begin{array}{r}
 66.2 \\
 \underline{.02 \overline{) 1.324}} \\
 12 \\
 \underline{2} \\
 04 \\
 \underline{4} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

RULE:

Move the point in the divisor to the end, and move the point in the dividend the same number of places.

Place the point directly above the quotient, then divide.

Europe

Three decimal places \Rightarrow $1,324 \overline{) 0,020}$ \Leftarrow Only two decimal places, so add on 1 zero to make 3 decimal places

$$\begin{array}{r}
 12 \\
 \underline{04,0} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

RULE:

Equalize the number of decimal places, in this case, by adding a zero in the divisor.

Now drop the comma completely. Do the division.

If you need to continue the division, add a comma and a zero.

Another European Example:

	$0,2 \overline{) 0,025}$
1. Need to add two zeros to "even it up"	$0,200 \overline{) 0,025}$
2. Now, drop the commas	$0200 \overline{) 0025}$
3. Do the division	$0200 \overline{) 0025}$ 8

Fractions

Compare the two methods for **fraction addition**.

US

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{8} \\ + \frac{3}{8} \\ \hline \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

All fraction operations are written **horizontally**. The fraction is usually left unsimplified.

Europe

$$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{1+3}{8} = \frac{4}{8}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{8} \times 3 = \frac{3}{24} \\ + \frac{5}{6} \times 4 = \frac{20}{24} \\ \hline \frac{23}{24} \end{array}$$

⇐ **RULE:**

1. find the **lowest common denominator**
2. rename each fraction in highest terms
3. **add** the **numerators**, keep the same **denominator**

RULE: ⇐

1. find the **lowest common denominator**
2. **divide** the lcd by the **first denominator** ($24:8=3$) and **multiply** the result by the **first numerator**. ($3 \times 1=3$) **divide** the lcd by the **second denominator** ($24:6=4$) and **multiply** the result by the **second numerator**
3. evaluate the numerator

$$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{5}{6} = \frac{\quad}{24}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{8} + \frac{5}{6} &= \frac{(3 \times 1) + (4 \times 5)}{24} \\ &= \frac{3 + 20}{24} \\ &= \frac{23}{24} \end{aligned}$$

Finding the lowest common denominator European style:

This method uses the idea of extracting common factors

$$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{5}{6}$$

Write the denominators on top \Rightarrow

Factors are extracted and listed here \Rightarrow

	8	6
2	4	3
2	2	3
2	1	3
3	—	1
24		

Remaining \Leftarrow factors are kept track of here

✦ Multiply the list of factors. This product is the LCD.
($2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 = 24$)

Another Example:

$$\frac{1}{15} + \frac{7}{10} + \frac{3}{16}$$

	15	10	16
5	3	2	16
3	1	2	16
2	—	1	8
8	—	—	1
240			

$5 \times 3 \times 2 \times 8 = 240$
The LCD is 240

Fractions: some general differences to be aware of

1. In the European method, mixed numbers are generally changed to improper fractions for all four operations

European addition: $4\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{2} + \frac{13}{5} = (5 \times 9) + (13 \times 2) = \frac{45 + 26}{10} = \frac{71}{10}$

Subtraction: $4\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{2} - \frac{13}{5} = (5 \times 9) - (13 \times 2) = \frac{45 - 26}{10} = \frac{19}{10}$

Multiplication: $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{2} \times \frac{13}{5} = \frac{117}{10}$

Division: $4\frac{1}{2} \div 2\frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{2} \times \frac{5}{13} = \frac{46}{26}$

2. In the European method, all fractions operations are done horizontally. In the US method, adding and subtracting are set up vertically, whereas multiplication and division are done horizontally.
3. Canceling, in fraction multiplication, is usually not done in the **European** method.

US

$$\frac{4^1}{25^5} \times \frac{15^3}{16^4} = \frac{3}{20}$$

Europe

$$\frac{4}{25} \times \frac{15}{16} = \frac{60}{400}$$

4. Students who went to school in countries using the European are generally more confident computing with decimals than with fractions because:
 - countries using the metric system use decimals in measurement and rarely use fractions for everyday math

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

Measurement

Systems of measurement vary significantly in every country. Usually a country has an old fashioned system and a modern system (metric). This applies to length, weight, capacity, volume, area, and money.

	US English	Metric
Length	inch, foot, yard, mile	meter, centimeter, millimeter, kilometer
Weight	ounce, pound, ton	gram, kilogram, milligram
Liquid Capacity	Fluid ounce, cup, pint, quart, gallon	liter, milliliter
Area	square inch, foot, yard	m ² , cm ² , mm ² , km ²
Volume	cubic inch, cubic foot, cubic yard	cc ³ , cm ³ , m ³
Time	same in all countries	

When you teach the English system of measurement, make sure you have your students use rulers, yardsticks, measuring tapes, scales and containers to really get the idea of what's going on.

Country

United States
France
Haiti
Cambodia
Vietnam
Brazil
El Salvador
Jamaica
Mexico

Monetary Unit

Dollar, Cent
Franc, Centime
Gourde, Centime
Riel
Dong
Cruzeiro, centavo
Colon
Dollar
Peso

Glossary

English	French	Haitian Kreyol	Spanish	Vietnamese
addition	l'addition	adisyon	la adición	công
plus (+)	plus	plis	más	
answer, result	réponse	repons	respuesta, el resultado	
difference	différence, reste, excés		la diferencia	
carrying	retenue			
equals (=)	égale	egal	igal	
subtraction	la soustraction	soustraksyon	la resta	trừ
minus (-)	moins	mwans	menos	
multiplication	la multiplication	miltiplikasyon	la multiplicación	
product	produit	prodit	el producto	nhón
times, by (x)	par, multiplié par	miltipliye pa	por, multiplicado	
division	la division	divisyon	la división	
quotient	le quotient	kosyan	el cociente	chia
dividend	dividende	dividann	dividendo	
divisor	diviseur	divize	divisor	
remainder	reste	res	el residuo	
divided by (/)	entre	divize pa	divida por	
average	la moyenne	mwayèn	el promedio	
whole number	nombre entier	nonm antye	número entero	trung binh
decimal	nombre decimal	desimal	el decimal	sô' nguyên
fraction	fraction	fraksyon	la fracción	
square (shape & exponent)	carré	kare	el cuadrado	
square root	racine carré	rasin kare	raíz cuadrada	
ratio & proportion	rapport et proportions (regle detrois)	rapo pwoposyon	la razón y proporción	
percent	pour cent	pousantaj	porciento	
lowest common denominator (LCD)	plus petit multiple commune (PGCD)	pi piti faktè komen	mínimo denominador común	
odd	impair	enpè	impar	
even	pair	pè	par	

Student Interview

Some ideas about interviewing a student to find out how s/he does math in her/his country.

Name:

Languages:

Country:

School language:

Notation:

How do you write?

one thousand _____
one million _____
one billion _____
one tenth (1/10) _____
one hundredth (1/100) _____

How do you do the following problems?

addition: $582 + 138$
subtraction: $582 - 138$
multiplication: 346×24
division: $6 \overline{)205}$ or $205 \overline{)6}$

fractions: how do you write 3 and five tenths?

decimals: how do you write 3 and five tenths?

percents: how do you find 20% of 250?

30 is what percentage of 80?

What are the units of measurement in your country?

Length: (e.g. cloth)

Liquid: (e.g. milk, gasoline)

Area: (e.g. farmland)

Money:

Tell me how you learned multiplication tables in your country.

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