

# 小学数学专业英语

## Primary Mathematics

■ 主 编 王 静

■ 副主编 张 静 王瑰颖 李小航



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## *Preface*

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### **About this book**

This book has been written to cater for the needs of primary trainees on all courses of initial teacher training in China. By the end of the course, trainees will be required to demonstrate their subject knowledge and understanding and their competence in using this knowledge in their teaching.

### **A subject knowledge of mathematics really does matter!**

A healthy subject knowledge of mathematics is widely acknowledged as a critical factor in the complex process of teaching mathematics itself. Few nowadays would argue that planning, teaching and assessing mathematics lessons, setting learning outcomes, choosing appropriate activities and resources, identifying children's errors and misconceptions, asking and responding to questions, and so on, could be achieved without a sound knowledge of mathematics in the first place. Within primary schools



currently there is a clear drive to raise standards in mathematics through raising expectations and national target-setting.

## Outcomes

This book can be used to start to address the development of mathematical subject knowledge. But more broadly than that, through developing subject knowledge of mathematics including patterns and relationships, the ability to communicate, discuss, generalize, hypothesize and relate mathematics to the wide world, more positive and active attitudes towards and greater enthusiasm for mathematics will be developed. It should also stimulate a sense of curiosity and enjoyment and encourage communication of these positive attitudes to the children, resulting in teaching that is effective, challenging and extremely rewarding.



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# *Chapter One*

## Understanding Numbers









## Lesson 1

### Understanding Numbers (I)

#### 1. Counting

When we count, we say the numbers in order.

Learn to say these numbers:

0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9

Numerals are the figures we use to write the numbers.

Practice making these numerals:

0	_____
1	_____
2	_____
3	_____
4	_____
5	_____
6	_____
7	_____
8	_____
9	_____



## 2. Numerals and Number Words

Every number can be written two ways.

It can be written as a numeral.

Or it can be written as a word.

The numeral and the word stand for the same thing.

Numeral	Word	Numeral	Word
0	zero	1	one
2	two	3	three
4	four	5	five
6	six	7	seven
8	eight	9	nine



## Words and Expressions

1. count vt. 数
2. in order 按顺序
3. numeral *n.* 数字
4. stand for 代表



## Exercises

1. Count the number of stars in each box. Then draw a line to the correct numeral. The first line has been drawn for you.

1



2



3



4



5



6



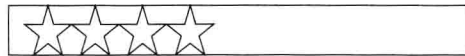
7



8



9





2. Copy these words for the numbers you have learned.

Zero \_\_\_\_\_

One \_\_\_\_\_

Two \_\_\_\_\_

Three \_\_\_\_\_

Four \_\_\_\_\_

Five \_\_\_\_\_

Six \_\_\_\_\_

Seven \_\_\_\_\_

Eight \_\_\_\_\_

Nine \_\_\_\_\_

3. Look at the numerals below. Next to each numeral write the word for that number.

Numeral

Word

0 \_\_\_\_\_

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_



6

---

7

---

8

---

9

---



## lesson 2

### Understanding Numbers (II)

#### 1. 1-place Numbers

All of the numbers from 0 to 9 are called “ones”. They are 1-place numbers.

Each of these numbers tells how many *ones* the number stands for.

The number 2 stands for *two ones*.

The number 4 stands for *four ones*.

Here is a chart that shows all the numbers we have looked at so far.

Next to each number is a box.

It shows how many ones that number stands for.

(The “=” is an *equal* sign. It means “the *same as*”. )

$$0 = \boxed{\phantom{0}} = 0 \text{ ones}$$

$$1 = \boxed{0} = 1 \text{ one}$$

$$2 = \boxed{0 \ 0} = 2 \text{ ones}$$

$$3 = \boxed{0 \ 0 \ 0} = 3 \text{ ones}$$

$$4 = \boxed{0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0} = 4 \text{ ones}$$

$$5 = \boxed{\textcircled{0} \textcircled{0} \textcircled{0} \textcircled{0} \textcircled{0}} = 5 \text{ ones}$$

$$6 = \boxed{\textcircled{0} \textcircled{0} \textcircled{0} \textcircled{0} \textcircled{0} \textcircled{0}} = 6 \text{ ones}$$

$$7 = \boxed{\textcircled{0} \textcircled{0} \textcircled{0} \textcircled{0} \textcircled{0} \textcircled{0} \textcircled{0}} = 7 \text{ ones}$$

$$8 = \boxed{\textcircled{0} \textcircled{0} \textcircled{0} \textcircled{0} \textcircled{0} \textcircled{0} \textcircled{0} \textcircled{0}} = 8 \text{ ones}$$

$$9 = \boxed{\textcircled{0} \textcircled{0} \textcircled{0} \textcircled{0} \textcircled{0} \textcircled{0} \textcircled{0} \textcircled{0} \textcircled{0}} = 9 \text{ ones}$$

Some numbers stand for more than other numbers.

The number 1 stands for one more than 0.

The number 2 stands for one more than 1.

The number 3 stands for one more than 2.

When a number stands for more ones than another number stands for, it has more value.

Sometimes people say it is bigger or larger.

## 2. 2-place Numbers

The numbers from 0 to 9 are called 1-place numbers.

They are written with one numeral.

Each number in order from 0 to 9 is one more than the previous number.

The number 1 is one more than 0.

The number 2 is one more than 1.

The number 9 is one more than 8.

What number is one more than 9?

The number 10 (ten) is one more than 9.

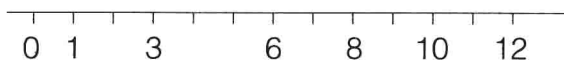


The number 10 is a 2-place number. It is written with two numerals, 1 and 0.

Here is a number line.

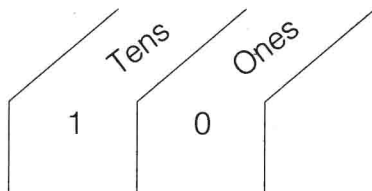
It shows that 2-place numbers come after 1-place numbers.

You can see that 10 is one more than 9.



Every 2-place number tells how many tens and ones the number stands for.

The number 10 stands for 1 ten and 0 one.



## Words and Expressions

1. sign *n.* 符号
2. an equal sign 等号
3. value *n.* 值
4. previous *a.* 前面的





## Notes

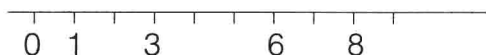
Every 2-place number tells how many tens and ones the number stands for.

每个两位数都说明它代表多少个十和多少个一。

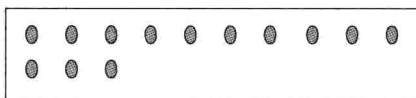


## Exercises

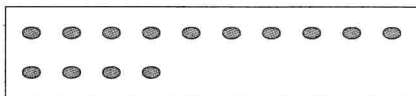
- Below are some number lines. Fill in the missing numbers on each line.



- Look at the dot pictures. Circle the first ten dots.  
How many tens are there? Write the number under tens.  
How many ones are there? Write the number under ones.  
Then write the numeral for the number of the dots.  
The first dot picture has been done for you.



Tens	Ones	Numeral
1	3	13



Tens	Ones	Numeral
_____	_____	_____