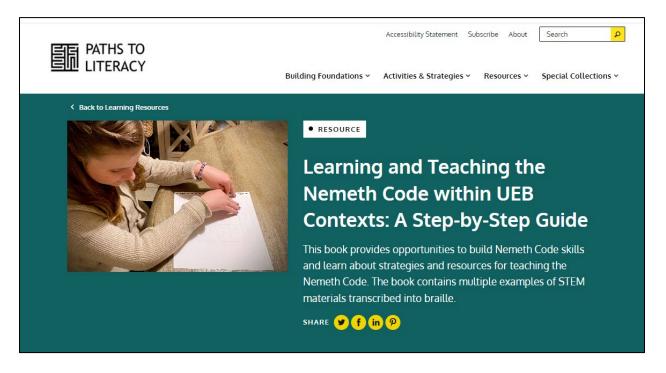
Hear All About It: Free Comprehensive Resource That Focuses on Nemeth Code within UEB Context from PK-12th Grade



Block 1: Chapter Titles

- Chapter 1: Nemeth Code Symbols Used in Grades PK-1
- Chapter 2: Additional Nemeth Code Symbols and Formats Used in Grades
- Chapter 3: An Introduction to Nemeth Code Symbols Used in Grades 2-6
- Chapter 4: Spatial Arrangements and Number Lines Used in Grades K-
- Chapter 5: Fractions and Mixed Numbers
- Chapter 6: Symbols Used in the Middle Grades
- Chapter 7: Geometry for All Grade Levels
- Chapter 8: An Introduction to Nemeth Code Symbols Used in Algebra 1, Algebra 2, and Advanced Mathematics

Appendices

- Appendix A: Greek Letters
- Appendix B: BiologyAppendix C: Chemistry

- Appendix D: Periodic Table
- Appendix E: Physics
- Appendix F: Metric System

Block 2: Each chapter starts the same.

New Symbols Introduced

** ** ** [dots 2-3-5-6, dots 2-3-5-6, dots 2-3-5-6] Carried number indicator (length varies; no print equivalent)

** ** ** [dots 2-5, dots 2-5, dots 2-5] Separation line used in spatially aligned addition, subtraction, and multiplication, and division problems as well as in conjunction with the divided into sign (_____)

⋮ [dots 1-3-5] Division sign or divided into ()

Number line symbols

- : [dots 2-4-6] Left-pointing arrowhead
- : [dots 2-5] Line (axis line)
- [dots 1-2-3-5] Coordinate scale mark (tick mark)
- : [dots 1-3-5] Right-pointing arrowhead
- [dots 1-2-3-4-5-6] Solid or filled-in circle above the number line (point)

New BANA Terms

 Spatial arrangement: A math problem that is written vertically (one number over the other) is called a spatial arrangement.

Key Points

 In a vertically aligned problem (spatial arrangement), the addition or subtraction sign goes one cell to the left of the widest number in the problem.

Block 3: Chapter content is clearly explained.

The lowercase Greek letter **pi**, is written with dots 4-6, followed by the letter "p" which is dots 1-2-3-4. Pi is a popular constant and is the ratio of the circumference of any circle to the diameter of that circle.

 π

:::::

Pi is used in geometry formulas such as:

 $C = \pi d$

 $A = \pi r^2$

 $V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$

Block 4: Teaching Tip for the Equals Sign

Begin brailling using two fingers of the right hand followed by two fingers of the left hand. Also, two fingers ar "equal to" two fingers or two dots are "equal to" two dots.



Block 5: Chapters are pack full of examples.

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Example 6.5

8 + (-1) = 7

Eight plus negaltive one equals seven.

(-7) + (-4) = -11

Negative seven plus negative four equals negative eleven.

-15x + 11 = -4

Negative fifteen x plus eleven equals negative four.

-2 < 2

Negative two is less than two.
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Block 6: Each chapter has activities and answer keys.

Practice 5.1

Interline the following simple fractions and problems containing simple fractions. Pay special attention to the fraction line to determine if it is a horizontal fraction line or a diagonal fraction line.

Answer 5.1

- 1. 5/8
- 2. $\frac{3}{16}$
- 3. ½
- 4. 21/100
- 5. $\frac{35}{100} =$ ____
- 6. $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{12}$
- 7. $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = ?$

Block 7: We have other resources.

Visit us at Project INSPIRE

https://www.pathstoliteracy.org/resource/project-inspire/

