Calendar Computation 21

Facts and Reminders

Months

This is a typical calendar for one month:

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	26	26	27
28	29	30	31			

There are always seven days in a week. A week will often continue on to the next month. Any day of the week—such as a Sunday—is always seven days after the previous Sunday and seven days before the next Sunday.

These months have 30 days:

April June September November

These months have 31 days:

January March May July August October December

(*Note:* February has 28 days except leap year when it has 29 days.)

Years

Look at the following information about years:

1 year = 12 months	1 year = 365 days	100 years = 1 century
1 year = 52 weeks	10 years = 1 decade	1,000 years = 1 millennium

Leap Years

- Leap years are scheduled every four years on years ending with a multiple of 4. Leap years usually coincide with presidential election years in the United States.
- A leap year has 366 days. Leap years are not scheduled for the first year of a century unless the year is divisible by 400. The year 2000 is evenly divisible by 400 and thus is a leap year. The year 1900 is not evenly divisible by 400 and thus was not a leap year.

Recent and Future Leap Years				
1992	1996	2000	2004	2008

Calendar Computation

A Calendar Month

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Directions: Study the Facts and Reminders page for this unit and examine the calendar shown here. Use the calendar to answer these questions.

1. How many days are in this month? _____
2. Which months of the year could this calendar represent?

   _____ _____ _____ _____

   _____ _____ _____
3. Which months of the year could this calendar not represent?

   _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
4. How many Mondays are in this month? _____
5. How many Fridays are in this month? _____
6. How many Tuesdays are in this month? _____
7. Which days of the week have the most days for this month?

   _____ _____ _____
8. How many full 7-day weeks beginning on Sunday are in this month? _____
9. If you have a test exactly two weeks from the 5th, what are the date and day of your test?

   Date _____ Day of the Week _____
10. If you have an appointment two weeks after the 11th, what are the date and the day of the week for your appointment?

    Date _____ Day of the Week _____
11. What will be the date and day of the week two weeks after the 31st?

    Date _____ Day of the Week _____
12. What will be the date and day of the week one week after the 29th?

    Date _____ Day of the Week _____

Computing on a Calendar

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

Directions: Study the Facts and Reminders page for this unit and examine the calendar shown here. Use the calendar to answer these questions.

1. Which months of the year could this calendar represent?

   _____ _____ _____ _____

2. If you have a game three weeks from the 7th, what are the date and day of the week?

   Date _____ Day of the Week _____

3. How many school days could be in this month? _____

4. How many weekend days are represented in this month? _____

5. What is the first weekday of this month? _____

6. What is the last weekday of this month? _____

7. If this month is in the spring, what month is it? _____

8. If you have a dental appointment four weeks from the 12th, what are the day and date of your appointment?

   Date _____ Day of the Week _____

9. If your friend's birthday is the 11th of the next month, on what day will the birthday occur?

   Day of the Week _____

10. If your birthday is four weeks after the last Tuesday in this month, what are the date and day of your birthday?

    Date _____ Day of the Week _____

11. Could your birthday be in this month? Explain. _____

    _____

12. Could Abraham Lincoln or George Washington have a birthday in this month?

    Explain. _____

Calendar Computation

Leap Year

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29				

Directions: Study the Facts and Reminders page for this unit and examine the calendar shown here to answer these questions.

1. What month is this? _____
2. Could this be the year 2001 or 2002? Explain. _____
   _____
3. What are the month and date three weeks from the last day of the month?
   Month _____ Date _____
4. What are the month and date four weeks before the first day of the month?
   Month _____ Date _____
5. What are the month and date four weeks from the last Saturday of the month?
   Month _____ Date _____
6. What day of the 366-day year is the 29th of February? _____
7. How many days of the year are left after February 29th? _____
8. If you are 11 years old, how many leap years would you have lived through? _____
9. If your grandmother were 62 years old, how many leap years would she have lived through? _____
10. Which of these years is the next century to be a leap year: 2100, 2200, 2300, or 2400? Explain. _____
    _____

Directions: Fill in the dates for the first week of the month following the month above.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.

Answer Key

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1. 31
2. January, March, May, July, August, October, December
3. February, April, June, September, November
4. 5
5. 4
6. 5
7. Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays
8. 3
9. 19th, Friday
10. 25th, Thursday
11. 14th, Wednesday
12. 5th, Monday

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1. April, June, September, November
2. 28th, Friday
3. 20
4. 10
5. Monday the 3rd
6. Friday the 28th
7. April
8. 10th, Wednesday
9. Thursday
10. 23rd, Tuesday
11. Answer will vary.
12. No, because February never has 30 days.

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1. February
2. No, they are not leap years and not evenly divisible by 400.
3. March, 21st
4. January, 4th
5. March, 25th
6. 60th
7. 306
8. 2 or 3
9. 15 or 16
10. 2400, It is the only century evenly divisible by 400.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
			1	2	3	4

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1. 2 pennies, 1 nickel, 2 quarters
2. 16 pennies, 1 nickel
3. 1 penny, 2 dimes, 3 quarters
4. 2 pennies, 2 nickels, 1 dime
5. 4 pennies, 2 nickels, 1 quarter
6. 3 pennies, 1 quarter, 1 half dollar

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1. 1 penny, 2 nickels, 8 quarters or 1 penny, 1 half dollar, 5 quarters, 3 dimes, 1 nickel
2. 3 pennies, 8 quarters, 2 half dollars
3. 2 pennies, 10 dimes, 7 quarters, 1 half dollar
4. 1 penny, 18 quarters
5. 2 pennies, 4 nickels, 1 quarter, 7 half dollars
6. 4 pennies, 1 dime, 2 half dollars, 12 quarters
7. 10 dimes, 17 pennies
8. 28 quarters, 1 dime, 3 nickels, 5 pennies

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1. 20 quarters, 2 pennies, 1 nickel, 3 dimes
2. 39 dimes, 11 nickels, 4 pennies
3. 80 quarters, 15 dimes, 1 nickel
4. 4 half dollars, 9 pennies, 15 dimes, 80 quarters
5. 1 dime, 34 quarters, 8 nickels
6. 3 nickels, 1 half dollar, 160 quarters, 80 dimes
7. 72 quarters, 26 dimes, 1 nickel, 1 penny
8. 3 pennies, 20 dimes, 10 nickels, 5 quarters

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1. congruent
2. similar
3. congruent
4. congruent
5. similar
6. congruent
7. similar
8. neither
9. congruent
10. neither

Page 100

1. 6
2. 16
3. 10
4. 48
5. 54.4
6. 10.5
7. 62
8. 14
9. 194
10. 15.4
11. 49
12. 35.1
13. 15.84
14. 73.6
15. 19
16. 22.68
17. 153
18. 141.12
19. 30.15
20. 450
21. 351

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1. 100
2. 60
3. 72
4. 300
5. 105.6
6. 25
7. 95
8. 120
9. 270
10. 240
11. 39
12. 135
13. 400
14. 180
15. 16
16. 250
17. 91
18. 126
19. 59.69
20. 195.98
21. 1519

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1. 12
2. 24
3. 40
4. 21
5. 31.5
6. 50.4
7. 43.5
8. 122.4
9. 18.8
10. 9.9
11. 18.2
12. 33.6
13. 40
14. 77
15. 1.75

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1. least smart (Curly), smartest (Slick)
2. least smart (Buster), smartest (You)
3. fewest teeth (Elmer), most teeth (Buster)
   Elmer (1 tooth), Beetle (2 teeth), Nick (3 teeth), Dipsy (4 teeth), Daisy (5 teeth), Curly (6 teeth), Buster (7 teeth)

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1. weighs the least (Curly), weighs the most (Daisy)
   Curly (100 pounds), Rocket (160 pounds), Buster (200 pounds), Molly (280 pounds), Daisy (380 pounds)
2. shortest (Dipsy), tallest (Nosey)
   Dipsy (120 cm), Elmer (125 cm), Lanky (133 cm), Molly (139 cm), Buster (148 cm), Hairy (158 cm), Nosey (168 cm)
3. Lanky, Buster, Hairy, Elmer, Dipsy, Nosey, Dandy

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1. Rocket $50, Daisy $100, Dipsy $200, Fussy $400
2. youngest (Molly), oldest (Curly)
   Molly (5), Buster (6), Beetle (8), Nick (9), Doc (10), Mickey (11), Rocket (12), Curly (14)
3. eats the least (Curly), eats the most (Mickey)
   Curly (1.25), Beetle (2.5), Elmer (10), Dipsy (40), Molly (80), Daisy (320), Buster (640), Mickey (1280)

