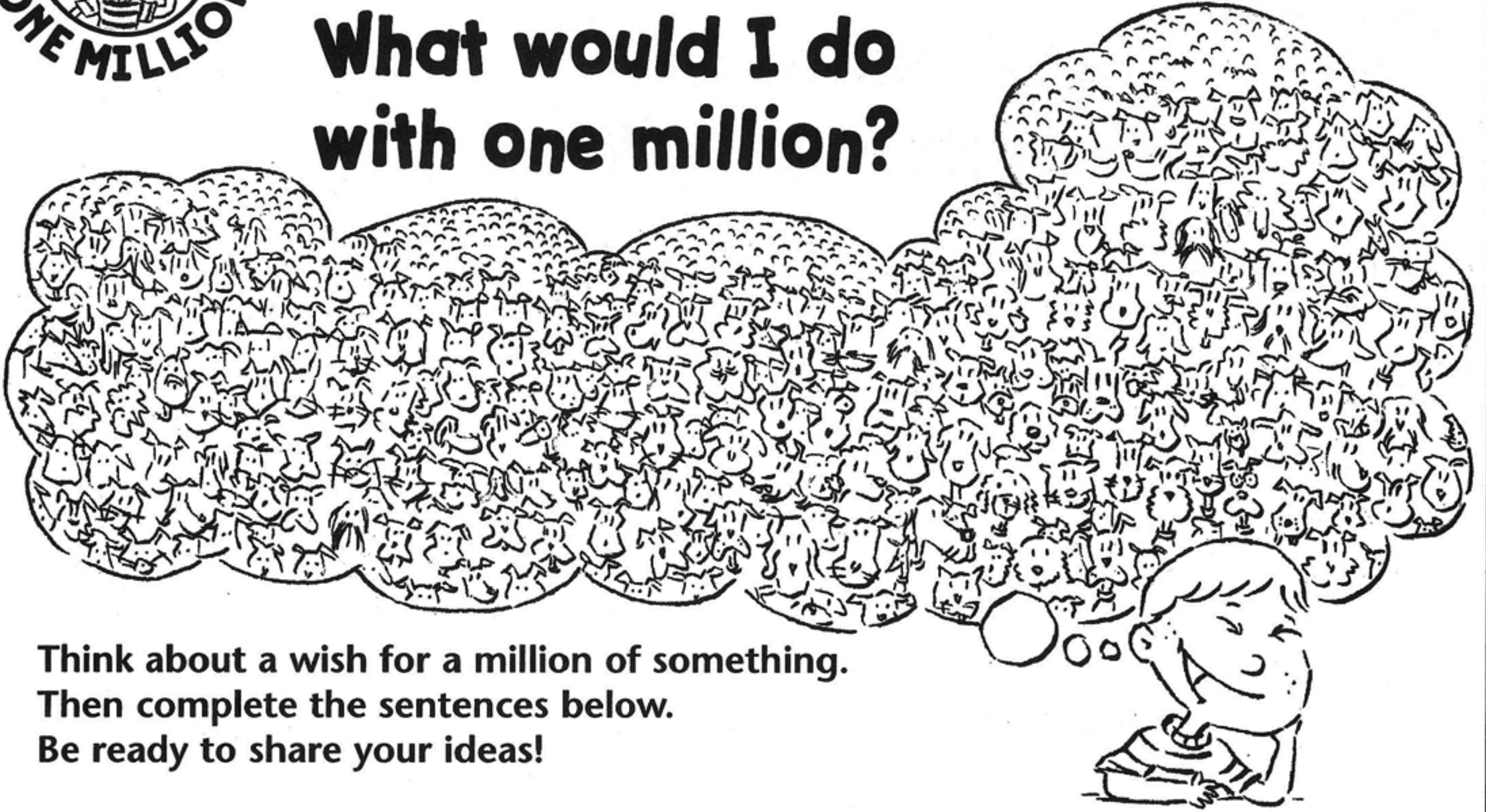




Name _____ Date _____

What would I do with one million?



Think about a wish for a million of something.
Then complete the sentences below.
Be ready to share your ideas!

1. I wish I had 1,000,000 _____.
2. I wouldn't want 1,000,000 _____.
3. I can make 1,000,000 _____.
4. I could eat 1,000,000 _____.
5. I could never eat 1,000,000 _____.
6. Having 1,000,000 _____ would be great!
7. Having 1,000,000 _____ could be a problem.
8. If I had \$1,000,000 I would _____



Name _____ Date _____

Here's what I'd do with one million.

Read the list of things you might have one million of. Write what you would do with each.

If I had a million . . . I would . . .

- chances _____
- books _____
- friends _____
- lives _____
- pieces of clothing _____
- dogs _____
- fishing poles _____
- cars _____
- video games _____
- wishes _____
- jelly beans _____
- brains _____
- trees _____

Now make a list of your own. Exchange your list with a friend and complete the list you receive.

If I had a million . . . I would . . .

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____



Name _____ Date _____

How long does it take to count to one million?

Follow the directions and record your findings.
Be ready to report to the class!

1. Use a clock or watch. As one person in your group counts aloud, time him or her for one minute. What number did the counter reach? _____
2. If that was the number your group reached in one minute, and all the numbers took the same amount of time to say, how high could you count in . . .
 - a. ten minutes? _____
 - b. one hour? _____
 - c. one day? _____
 - d. five days? _____

3. How long would it take to count to one million? How did you figure it out?

4. What things make a difference in how fast you can count numbers?

5. Compare your group's findings with other groups in your class. What do you discover? Complete the chart to show the results.

Time It Took to Count to One Million	
Group	Time



Name _____ Date _____

How does skip-counting make it faster to count to one million?

Use your data from your first investigation for the starting point—the time it took to count to one million by 1s. Assume all the numbers take the same amount of time to say. Then follow the directions below. Record your findings.

1. Pick another number to count by. It might be 5, 10, 100, or even 1,000. Write the number here. _____
2. Use a clock or watch with a second hand. As one person in your group counts, time him or her for one minute. How high did the person count? _____
3. If that was your number in one minute, how long would it take to count to one million? _____

4. Now make a chart of all the different numbers that groups in your class used to count by. Record the results. Do you see any patterns? For example, is counting by 10s twice as fast as counting by 5s? How many times faster is it to count by 10s than by 5s?

Time It Took to Count to One Million	
Number Counted By	Time

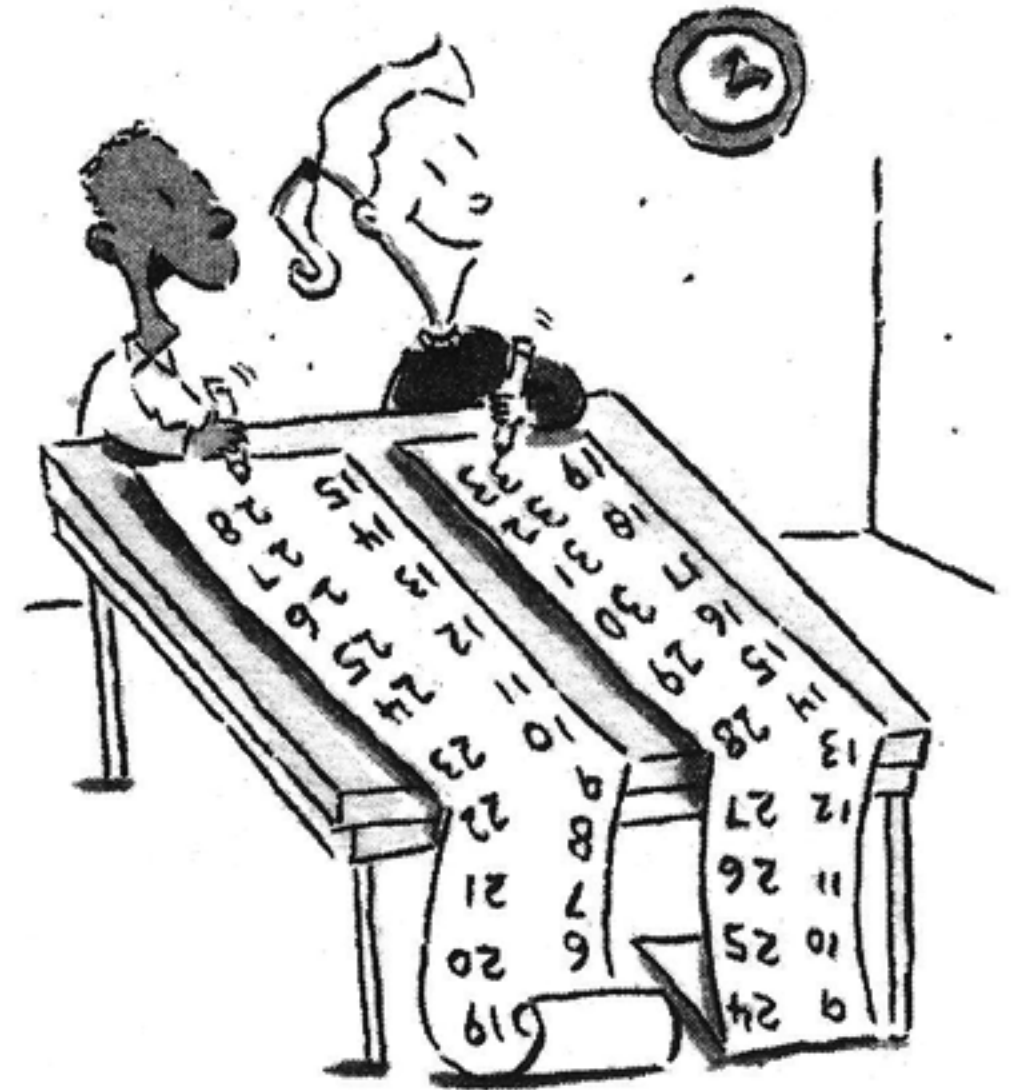
6. What interesting discoveries did you make when you counted by a number other than 1? Write one of your discoveries here.



Name _____ Date _____

Is it faster to count aloud to one million or to write numbers from one to one million?

Write down the average number your class counters reached after one minute. Use this as your starting number. Figure out how long it would take to write numbers up to one million, if all the numbers took the same time to write.



1. Number reached in one minute:

2. Time to reach one million:

3. Here's how I got my answer: _____

4. I think my result is (accurate/not accurate) because _____



Name _____ Date _____

How long does it take to reach one million using doubling?

Use your weekly allowance as a way to investigate one million.

1. Start with your weekly allowance. If you don't get an allowance, pretend that it is \$3.00 each week. How many weeks would it take for you to have at least \$1,000,000? _____ weeks

2. Perhaps your parents would agree to a different monthly payment schedule. If you were paid 1 penny on the first day of the month, 2 pennies on the second day, 4 pennies on the third day, 8 pennies on the fourth day, and so on until the end of 30 days, would you be better off? Record the information on the chart. How much would you receive on the 30th day?

3. How much money would you have all together, if you were to add up everything you have received at the end of 30 days? (Hint: You can add all the amounts together—or look for a pattern by figuring out the total after the 3rd day, the 5th day, the 8th day.)

Day	I will have . . .	Day	I will have . . .
1	\$0.01	16	
2	\$0.02	17	
3	\$0.04	18	
4	\$0.08	19	
5		20	
6		21	
7		22	
8		23	
9		24	
10		25	
11		26	
12		27	
13		28	
14		29	
15		30	



Name _____ Date _____

How can we keep track of one million things?

Follow these steps to help you collect and group one million.

1. With your class, decide what you will collect. Write the name of your item here. _____

2. Decide on an orderly way to count and store your things. For example, you might make groups of 100. Keep track of the following numbers on your way to one million.

★ 100 is _____ groups of 10.

★ 1,000 is _____ groups of 100, or _____ groups of 10.

★ 10,000 is _____ groups of 1,000, or _____ groups of 100.

★ 100,000 is _____ groups of 10,000, or _____ groups of 1,000, or _____ groups of 100.

★ 1,000,000 is _____ groups of 100,000, or _____ groups of 10,000, or _____ groups of 1,000.

3. Look at the number of zeros after the number 1 in each of the following numbers. Write down what you discover.

1 [one] _____

10 [ten] _____

100 [one hundred] _____

1,000 [one thousand] _____

10,000 [ten thousand] _____

100,000 [one hundred thousand] _____

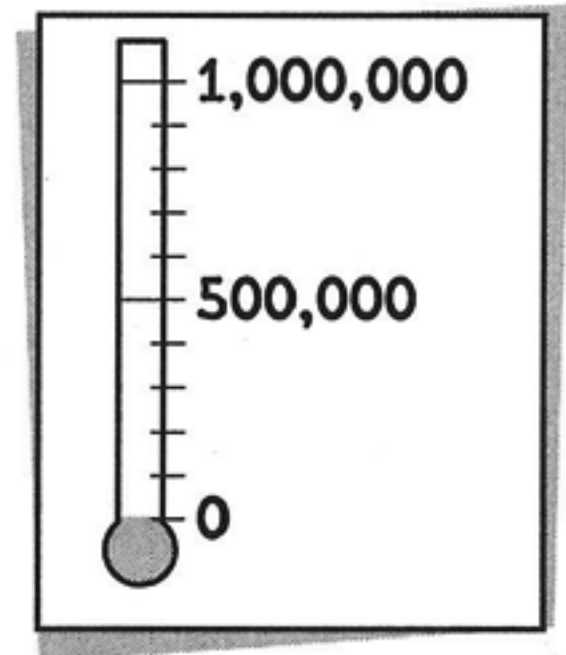
1,000,000 [one million] _____



Name _____ Date _____

How can we collect and keep track of a million pennies?

Make a thermometer graph like the one shown to record progress toward your goal as your class penny collection grows. Each week, record on the chart the number of pennies the class collects. Then, add that amount to the previous total to keep showing the new amount collected and the new total. Extend your chart with extra pieces of paper if you want to show more than 15 weeks.



Week	Number of Pennies Collected	Cumulative Total
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		



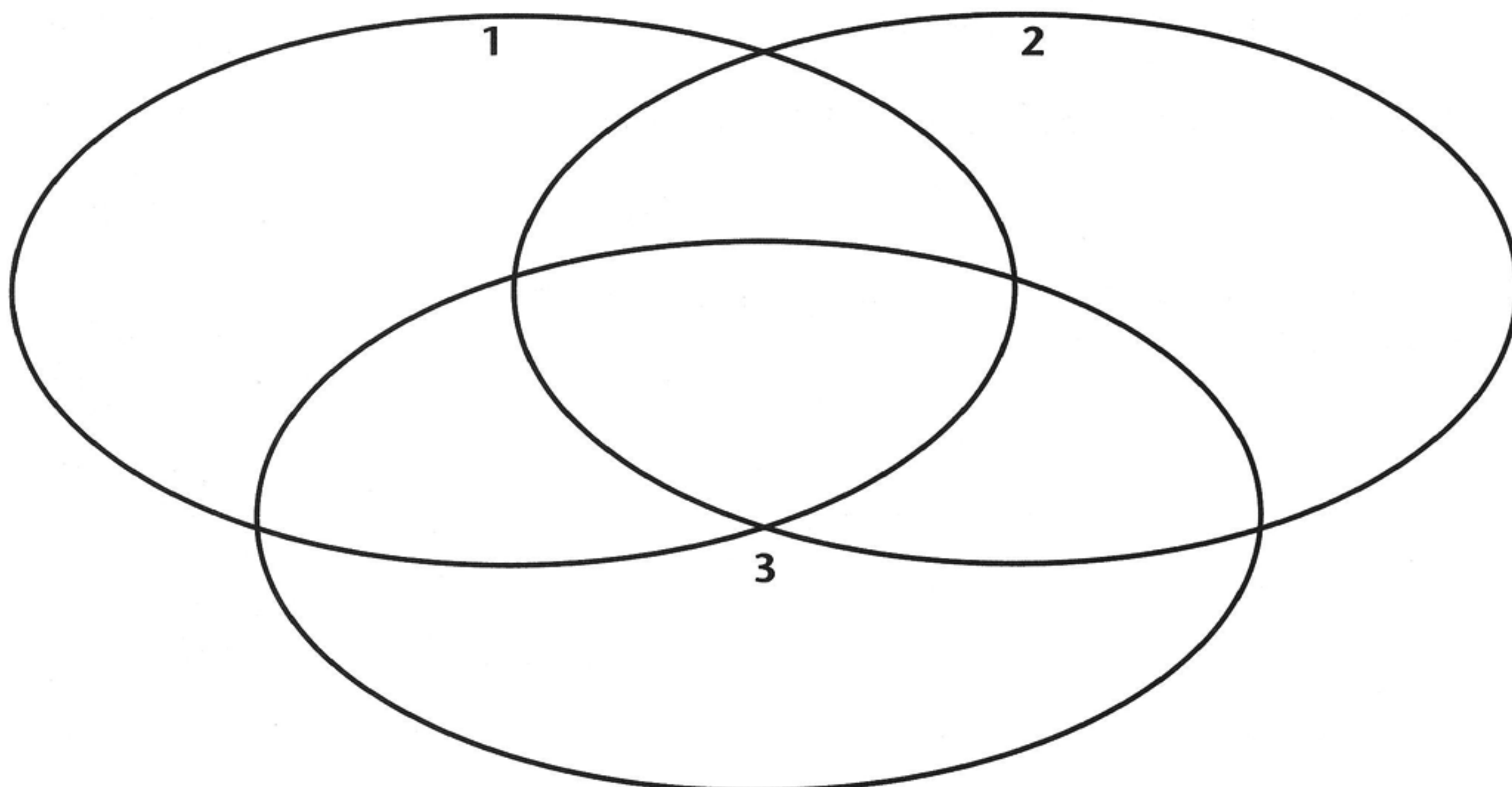
Name _____ Date _____

What things from an assorted collection go together?

Use the chart to show some categories you could make from your classroom collection. Write the names of three categories. Then list things from the collection, and other things you can think of, that would belong in each category.

Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
Things that are _____	Things that are _____	Things that are _____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Now put your items in the Venn diagram. The center is for items that share all three attributes.





Name _____ Date _____

How many books would one million letters fill?

Fill in the information below. Be ready to report the information for your book.

1. Title of book: _____

2. Type of book: _____

3. Number of pages: _____

4. Number of books needed to make 1,000,000 pages:

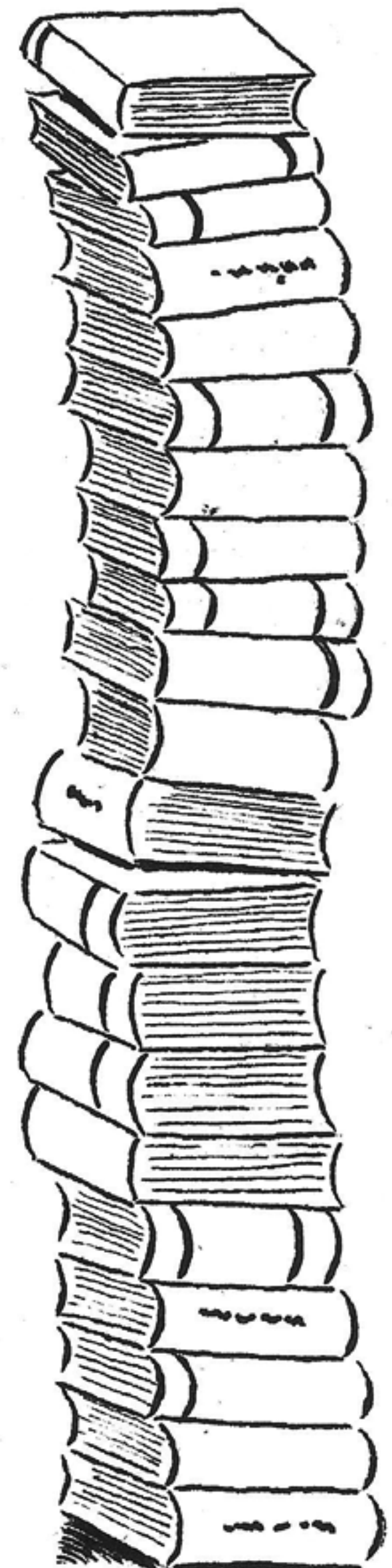
5. Average number of words per page: _____

6. Number of pages needed to make 1,000,000 words:

7. Average number of letters per page: _____

8. Number of pages needed to make 1,000,000 letters:

9. Here are some other interesting facts I've discovered about books, pages, words, and letters:





Name _____ Date _____

How can we create a mosaic mural of one million 1-cm squares?

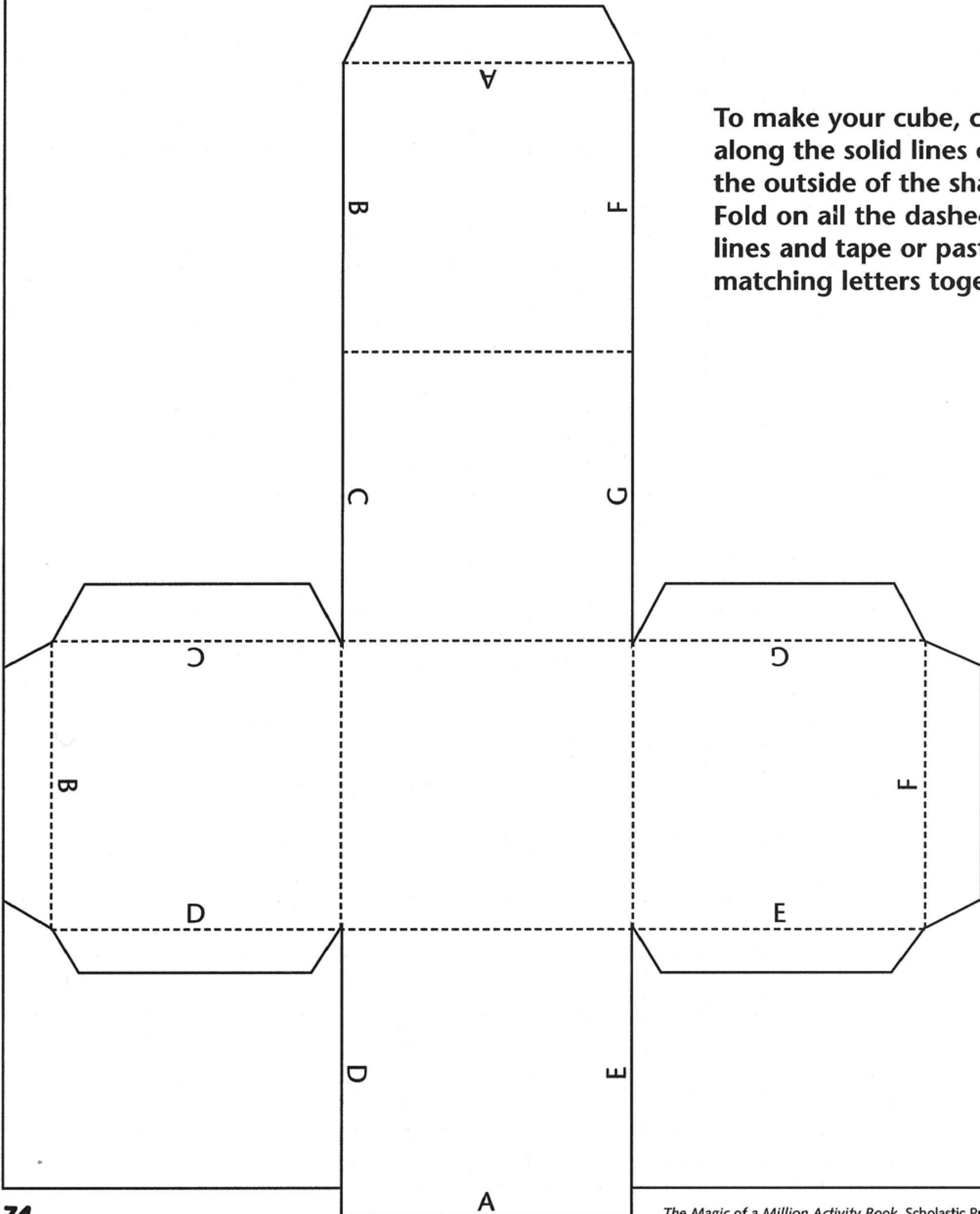
Color a pattern on your grid. Put it together with others to make a Million Mosaic.



Name _____ Date _____

How can we put cubes together to make a million-cube?

To make your cube, cut along the solid lines on the outside of the shape. Fold on all the dashed lines and tape or paste the matching letters together.





Name _____ Date _____

What do humans do a million or more times a year?

Record the problem you investigated and your findings.
Be ready to share them with the class!

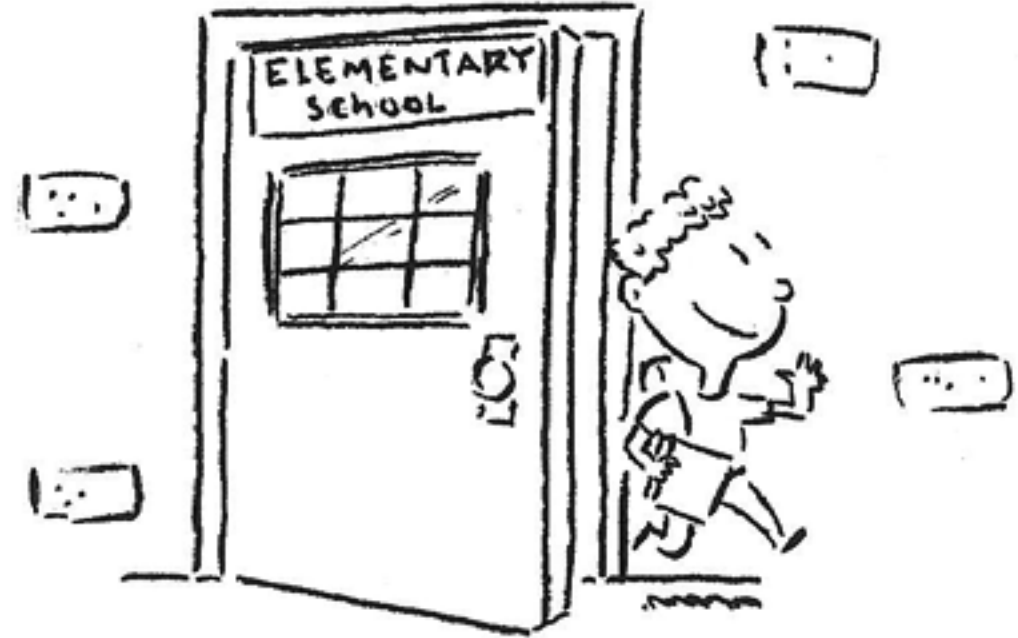
What we investigated:

Here are our calculations and results:



Name _____ Date _____

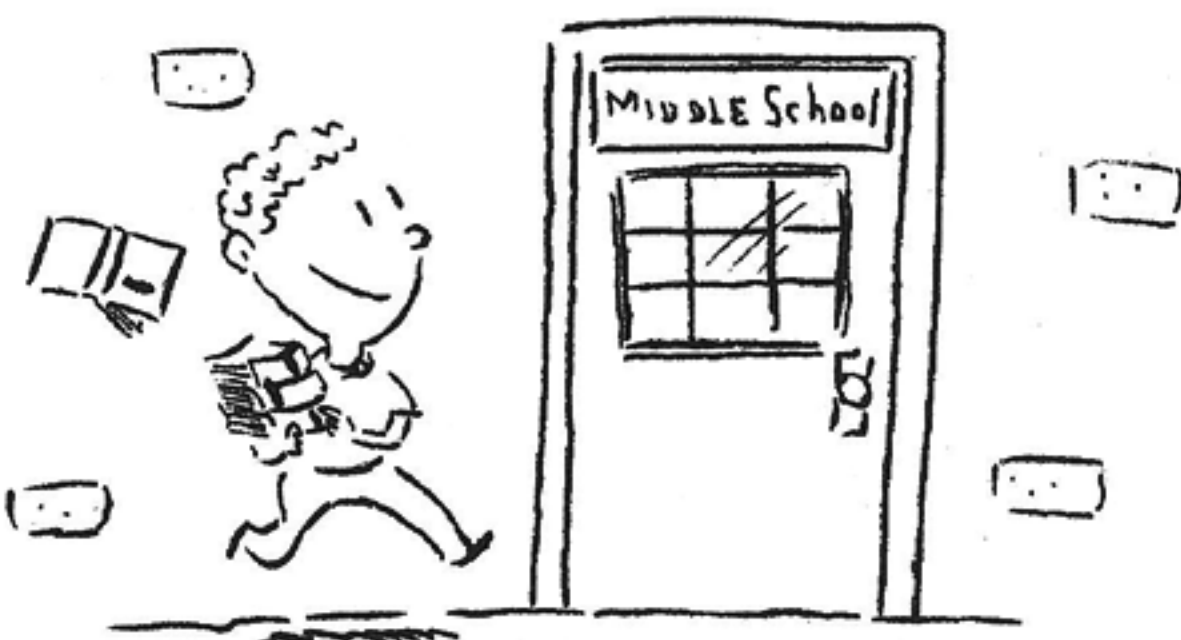
Do we go to school for one million days?



Complete the following information about your school district

1. Number of days in the school year: _____
2. Number of years in elementary school: _____
3. Number of years in middle school or junior high school: _____
4. Number of years in high school: _____
5. Number of years I think I will go to college: _____
6. Total number of days I will spend in school: _____
7. I would have to go to school for _____ more days or _____ more years to go to school for one million days.

I would graduate in the year _____.

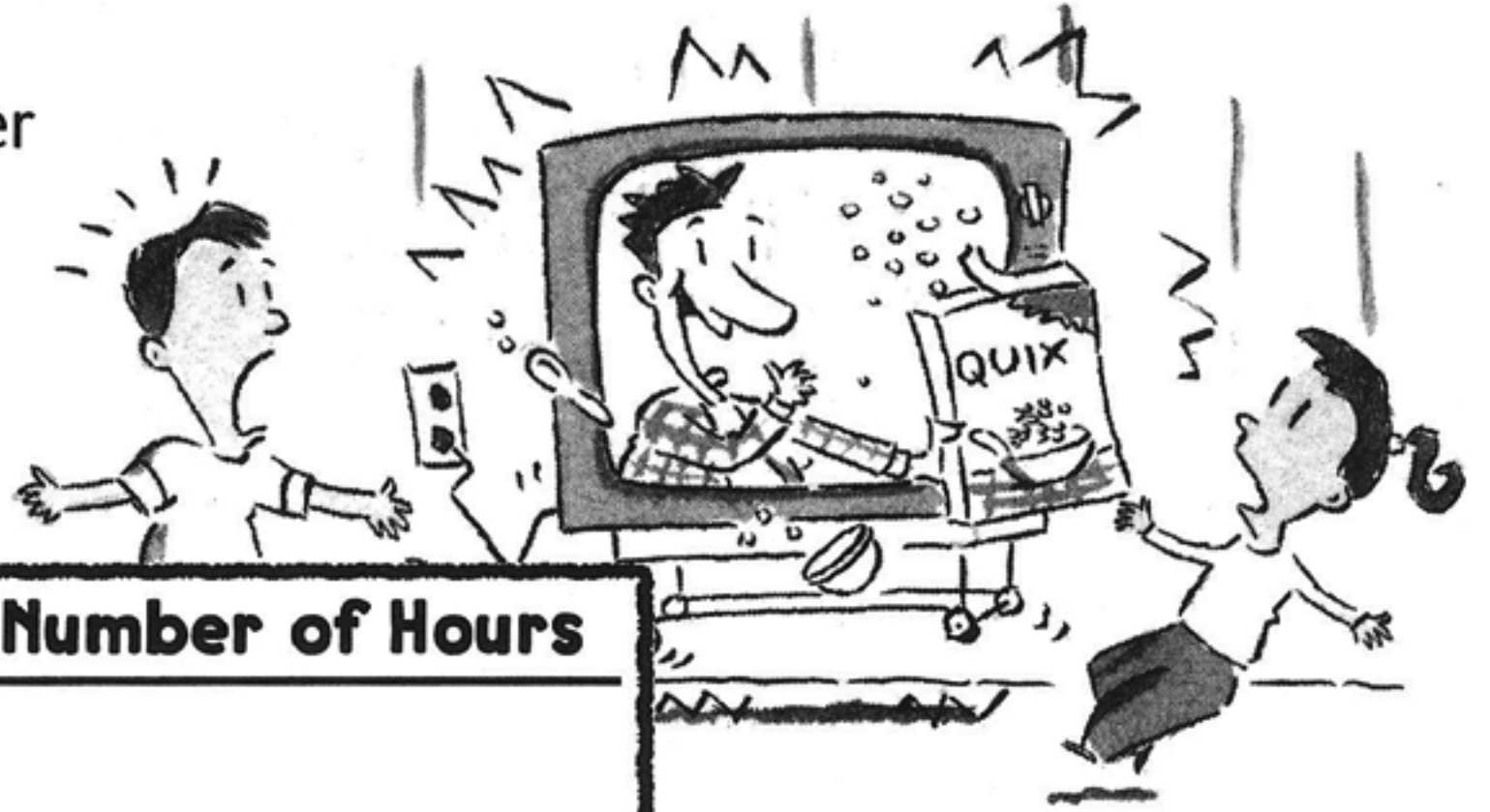




Name _____ Date _____

How long would it take to watch one million hours of television?

1. Use the chart to record the number of hours you generally watch TV.



Hours of Daily TV	Average Number of Hours
Monday to Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	
Sunday	

2. My weekly average is _____ hours, or _____ minutes, of TV.

3. If I watch _____ hours each week, it will take _____ weeks or _____ years to watch one million hours of TV.

4. In each hour there are usually _____ minutes of commercials.

So here is the amount of time I watch commercials.

Minutes of Commercials Daily:

Monday to Thursday _____

Friday _____

Saturday _____

Sunday _____



Name _____ Date _____

How far is one million?

Figure out each distance. Write or show your work to explain how you got your answers.

How many miles is . . .

1. One million inches?

2. One million feet?

3. One million yards?

How many kilometers is . . .

1. One million centimeters?

2. One million decimeters?

3. One million meters?



Name _____ Date _____

How can you use the newspaper to investigate one million?

Use a page of the newspaper to find the following information.



1. What kind of newspaper page did you use?
For example, did you have a local news page?
A sports page? An advertising page?

2. How many numbers did you find on your page? What were the numbers?

3. If that was the typical number of numbers on a newspaper page, how many pages long would the paper need to be to have one million numbers?

4. Here are my conclusions about numbers in the news:
