# L ifeof F red A pples 

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## Polka Dot Publishing

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ISBN: 978-0-9791072-4-5

Library of Congress Catalog Number: 2010936176
Printed and bound in the United States of America

Polka Dot Publishing Reno, Nevada

To order copies of books in the Life of Fred series, visit our website PolkaDotPublishing.com

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## First printing

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## $A N$ ote $B$ eforeW eB egin

How quickly the days of childhood pass. One moment, they are a little bundle on the bed.


The next moment, they have discovered the delights of triple integrals (as we find the weight of one of Aunt Dorothenia's raisin-and-apple muffins on page 310 in Life of Fred: Calculus.)

Fred (and I) would like to be a part of that journey with you. And we would like to do our best to make those years as joyful as they can be. So often mathematics seems to be the most terrifying and tear-filled subject in the curriculum.

It does not have to be.

One mom emailed me that she had to set a


Math need not be a terrifying experience. time limit on how long her child was spending with Fred. Her daughter would start the day with Fred's adventures and not want to study the other subjects.

## THE WAY MATH IS USUALLY TAUGHT

Pages and pages of worksheets.
Circle the three alligators. Underline the two hippos.
Drill-and-kill.
No motivation.

When I taught at the high school and college levels, the most frequent question that other math teachers and I got was, "Why are we studying this stuff?"

The traditional approach in, say, algebra is to show the students how to factor $x^{2}+7 x+12^{*}$ into $(x+3)(x+4)$. Then they get 40 problems to do for homework.

If they asked, "Why are we learning to factor $x^{2}+7 x+12$ ?" the usual answer was something like, "So that you can simplify fractions

.. . and 40 more problems to do for homework.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1. } x^{2}+9 x+14 \\
& \text { 2. } x^{2}+6 x+5 \\
& \text { 3. } x^{2}+5 x+6 \\
& \text { 4. } x^{2}+8 x+7 \\
& \text { 5. } x^{2}+20 x+100 \\
& \text { 6. } x^{2}+14 x+49 \\
& \text { 7. } x^{2}+11 x+18 \\
& \text { 8. } x^{2}+9 x+18 \\
& \text { 9. } x^{2}+19 x+18 \\
& \text { 10. } x^{2}+9 x+20 \\
& \text { 11. } x^{2}+10 x+21 \\
& \text { 12. etc. } \\
& \text { 13. etc. } \\
& \text { 14. etc. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Few students have the courage to ask, "And why are we learning how to simplify fractions?" They just bow their heads and suffer through it.

Is there any wonder that kids don't seem to remember the math that they "learned"?
${ }^{*}$ To factor $x^{2}+7 x+12$, you find two numbers that add to 7 and that multiply to 12 . That gives you the answer of $(x+3)(x+4)$.

$$
\text { ** } \frac{x^{2}+7 x+12}{x+4}=\frac{(x+3)(x+4)}{x+4}=\frac{(x+3)(x / 4)}{y+4}=x+3
$$

In contrast, in the Life of Fred series, every piece of mathematics 3 first happens in Fred's everyday life, 3 he needs it, 3 then we do it.

Everything is motivated-everything from introducing the number zero in this book (as the number of elephants that Fred owns) to hyperbolic trigonometric functions, where we find three(!) uses for them on page 250 of Life of Fred: Calculus when Fred and the 8'2" lion enter an all-you-caneat buffet.

Mary Poppins said that a spoonful of sugar isn't a bad thing. We use lots of sugar.

## HOW THIS BOOK IS ORGANIZED

Each chapter is about six pages. At the end of each chapter is a Your Turn to Play.

Have a paper and pencil handy before you sit down to read.
Each Your Turn to Play consists of about three or four questions. Have your child write out the answers-not just orally answer them.

After all the questions are answered, then take a peek at my answers that are given on the next page. At this point your child has earned the right to go on to the next chapter.

Don't just allow your child to read the questions and look at the answers. Your child won't learn as much taking that shortcut. Put something over the answers if there is a temptation to cheat. Or use clothes pins to prevent premature turning of the page. One reader suggested that I sell plastic Fred Heads to cover the answers.

## CALCULATORS?

Not now. There will be plenty of time later (when you hit PreAlgebra). Right now in arithmetic, our job is to learn the addition and multiplication facts by heart.

## Contents

Chapter 1 Early in the Morning ..... 13five o' clockFred's doll Kingie

$$
5+2=7
$$

$$
4+3=7
$$

$$
6+1=7
$$

Chapter 2 Closer to Sunrise. ..... 19
"No Mess Fred"
circle
ellipse
six o'clock days of the week
Chapter 3 What to Do before Dawn. ..... 25
facts about February wearing warmer clothes
seven o'clock
Chapter 4 Going Jogging at Dawn. ..... 31
reading the newspaper
15 degrees below zero deciduous trees
$10+10=20$
Chapter 5 Feeling Cold ..... 37
curvy lines vs. straight lines first, second, third
$3 \mathrm{x}+4 \mathrm{x}=7 \mathrm{x}$
Chapter 6 Fred Goes to Class. ..... 43Archimedeseight o'clockthe meaning of "a.m."nine o' clockone hundred is ten rows and ten columns
Chapter $7 \quad$ Waiting for the Rain to Stop. ..... 49
before photography was invented
best mathematician who lived over 500 years ago why you shouldn't be rude ten o'clock ocean liners in Kansas places on earth to live
Chapter 8 Swimming. ..... 55
circle, ellipse, square
counting by fives
Pacific and Atlantic oceans whales are not fish playing the "There Are Zero . . ." game
Chapter 9 To the Lake. ..... 61
making a circle into an ellipse (using an elephant) sets
the popularity of zero naming a set with exactly 17 members in it
Chapter 10 Getting a Boat. ..... 69
$7-1=6$
why squares and circles are boring triangles aren't boring twelve o' clock herbivores carnivores

$$
7-7=0
$$

Chapter 11 The Hungry Bird. ..... 75
sugar rots teeth
one o'clock

$$
7+0=7
$$

Chapter 12 A Leak. ..... 81
what checkmate looks like how to spell yacht the story of the Titanic two o'clock
Chapter 13 Silly Duck. ..... 89$3+4 \neq 15$why Fred is not a bowl of soupducks who don't tell the truth$x+4=7$letters of the Greek alphabet
Chapter 14 To the Great Woods. ..... 95
drawing triangles inside of circles drawing a circle inside any given triangle three o'clock counting by hundreds


Chapter 15 In the Great Woods. ..... 101
movies vs. real life five minutes after three o'clock 3:053:10, 3:15, 3:20, 3:25, and 3:30$7-3=4$
Chapter 16 Embarrassed ..... 107
rectangles
four o'clock how many sides on a stop sign the day before Tuesday
Chapter 17 Going Home ..... 113
reading books to learn how to do things ..... 4:35
the role of zero: 100 is a lot bigger than 1

$$
x+1=7
$$

Chapter 18 Vending Machines. ..... 119
a dime $=10$ cents drawing comic strips members of a set
Index ..... 125

## Chapter One <br> Early in the Morning

Fred lay in his sleeping bag. It was early in the morning, and it was still dark outside. Fred took his flashlight and shined it on the clock on the wall.


It was five o'clock. If this were summertime, it would be getting light by now. But it was February. It would be dark for another couple of hours.

Fred liked to go jogging in the morning, but he knew that if he jogged in the dark he would trip and fall a lot. He was going to wait two more hours until it was seven o'clock before he went out running.

Fred did not sleep in a regular bed like most five-year-olds. He did not own a bed. He slept in a sleeping bag.


Kingie

Five years ago when he came to KITTENS University, he owned nothing except his doll, Kingie.

Fred liked Kingie to sleep right next to him.

KITTENS University gave Fred a room on the third floor of the math building to use as his office. He made it into his home.

The only thing in that room was a big old desk. Fred used to sleep on the top of the desk. When the janitor found out what Fred was doing, the janitor gave him a little sleeping bag. It was only three feet long, but that was just the right size for Fred. He put
 the sleeping bag under his desk. That made it a safe little cave for Kingie and him.

Fred liked to talk to Kingie. Kingie didn't say very much, but he was a very good listener. Years ago Fred got Kingie as a free toy at the King of French Fries restaurant. When Kingie was new, Fred could squeeze his tummy and he would sing a little song about french fries:

$$
\text { д D Butter fries are butter. . } \partial
$$

The song didn't make much sense.

About two weeks after Fred got Kingie, his battery died, and he stopped singing. Fred put a new battery in Kingie, but Kingie didn't sing the Butter fries song anymore. But Kingie still liked to listen to whatever Fred had to say.

Fred told Kingie, "Let's wait two hours before we get up. It's five o'clock now, and if we wait until seven o'clock it will be light outside."

Kingie didn't say anything, but Fred knew what Kingie was thinking: $5+2=7$.

Fred opened a desk drawer and took out some pencils.


7 pencils

Kingie counted them. There were seven pencils. Fred had a very smart doll.

Then Fred straightened out the pencils.


$$
5+2 \text { is } 7
$$

He asked Kingie, "Now how many pencils are there?" Fred knew that Kingie was giggling since that was such a silly question. If you start with seven pencils and you move them around you will still have seven pencils. Even a doll knows that is true.



$$
6+1 \text { is } 7
$$

Please take out a sheet of paper and write your answers. After you are all done, you can check your work on the next page.

## Your Turn to Play

1. Sometimes, we write " $6+1$ is 7 ." Sometimes, we use an equals sign and write " $6+1=7$."

How would you write " $4+3$ is 7 " using an equals sign?
2. We know that 4 pencils plus 3 pencils equals 7 pencils.

What does 4 trees plus 3 trees equal?
3. We know that $5+2=7$.

What does $2+5$ equal?


Fred asked one of the monkeys, "What do you do all day long? I know you don't stand still like the statues."


The monkey said, "We just monkey around.
3 We can't read, so we don't get smart.
3 We don't work, so we don't make money. 3 We just watch a lot of television."

Fred took a tennis ball out of his pocket and rolled it toward one of the monkeys.


Four of the monkeys made a rectangle and started playing catch with the ball.


There were seven monkeys. Four of them were standing at the corners of a rectangle playing catch with Fred's ball. The other three monkeys couldn't make a rectangle.

So they made a triangle. Since they didn't have a ball to play with, they used Fred.


At first, Fred was frightened, but after a while it became fun. He was happy they were playing catch and not football with him!

After a while, the monkeys got tired and went back to watching television.


## Your Turn to Play

1. On a piece of paper, draw a rectangle where all four sides have the same length. What do you call this special rectangle?
2. Draw a figure that has four sides that is not a rectangle.
3. Draw a figure that has five sides.
4. How many sides does a stop sign have?
5. $5+2=$ ?

6. If tomorrow is Tuesday, what day is today?
7. If an hour from now it will be five o'clock, what time is it now?
8. If a month from now it will be March, what month is it now?

9. If you take a rectangle and make all four sides equal, you get a square.

10. There are lots of four-sided figures that are not rectangles.

11. You could make all five sides have the same length, or you could make all five sides have different lengths.

12. Stop signs have eight sides.
13. $5+2=7$
14. The day before Tuesday is Monday.
15. The hour before five o'clock is four o'clock.
16. The month before March is February.

## ndex

$$
0+527=527 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots .
$$

$$
10+10=20 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . .
$$

$$
15 \text { degrees below zero. . . . . . . } 32
$$

$$
\text { 3:05. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 102
$$

$$
3: 10,3: 15,3: 20,3: 25,3: 30
$$

$$
103,104
$$

$$
\text { 3:20. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 118
$$

$$
3 x+4 x=7 x \ldots \ldots . . . . . .
$$

$$
4+3=7 . .16,24,29,30,39,67
$$

$$
69,80,91,100,105,106
$$

$$
\text { 4:00. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 110
$$

4:35.115

$$
5+2=7 . .15,24,29,30,35,36
$$

$$
61,77,87,88,100,111
$$

$$
112
$$

$$
6+1=7 \ldots \ldots .17,22,24,47,99
$$

$$
7+0=7 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . . .
$$

$$
7-1=6 . \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots 70,87,88
$$

$$
7-2=5 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . . .
$$

$$
7-3=4 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots 105,106
$$

$$
\text { a.m... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 44
$$

$$
\text { adumbration. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 101
$$

$$
\text { ante meridiem.. . . . . . . . . . . . . } 44
$$

$$
\text { Archimedes. . . 43, 48, 50, 54, } 59
$$

$$
\text { Atlantic Ocean. . . . . . . . . . . . . } 57
$$

bisecting angles. ..... 97

Blitz in German. . . . . . . . . . . . 45
books about boats.. . . . . . . 83, 84
candy rots teeth. . . . . . . . 75, 76
carnivore. . . . . . . . . . . . . 73, 79 79
chess... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 81
circle.. $20,55,62,63,68,71,96$, 97, 99
counting backwards by fives . 35
counting by fives. . . $35,56,59$, 60, 79, 99
counting by hundreds. . . . . . . . 99
days of the week.. $24,29,30,42$, $79,87,88,111,112,117$, 118
deciduous ..... 34, 88
deciduous teeth. ..... 34
dime. ..... 119, 120
Domenico Fetti. ..... 43, 49
Donner in German. ..... 45
Don't be rude. ..... 50, 51
dressing warmly. ..... 28
eight o'clock. ..... 44
eleven o'clock. ..... 68
ellipse. . . . 20, 41, 55, 62, 63, 68
Euclid. ..... 54
evergreen. ..... 88
February ..... 26, 27, 41, 42

## ndex

fifteen minutes after six o'clock 106
first, second, third. . . . . . . . . . 38
five minutes after three o' clock 102
five o'clock. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 13
fun thing to play in the car. . . . 68
grains of sand to fill the universe
48
Greek alphabet. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 94
herbivore. . . . . . . . . . . . . 73, 79
hundred stars. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 47
If Fred had ears.. . . . . . . . . . . . . 37
KITTEN Caboodle school
newspaper. . . . . 31, 121
KITTENS University. . . . . . . . 14
million. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 47, 48
million-drop rain. . . . . . . . . . . 47
months of the year. . . 68, 70, 94, 111, 112
nine o'clock. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 46
noon. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 72
not equals sign. . . . . . . . . . 91-93
one o'clock.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 77
Pacific Ocean. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 57
photography invented.. . . . . . . 49
rectangle..... 109, 111, 112, 116
set. . . . . . . . . . 79, 80, 87, 93-95
seven o'clock. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 29
six o'clock. . . . . . . . . . . . 22, 106
square
55, 71, 112
stop sign---number of sides ..... 111
ten minutes after four o'clock ..... 106
ten thousand. ..... 47
The Elements. ..... 54
The Sand Reckoner. ..... 48
There Are Zero

$\qquad$
Game
thousand ..... 98
three o'clock. ..... 98
Titanic. ..... 84-86
triangle ..... $71,78,96,99,110$
twelve o'clock ..... 72
two o'clock. ..... 88
vigintillion. ..... 48
whales. ..... 58
what monkeys do all day long109
Where to Live (essay). ..... 54
$x+1=7$ ..... 117, 118
$x+4=7$ ..... 93, 94, 116
$x+y=y+x$ ..... 18
zero. ..... 64-66, 70, 98

