## Student Activity Book

Doubles and Near Doubles (SAB pp. 371-373) Questions 1-3
I. A. $10+11=21$ teeth
B. I know one less than 21 is $20.21-1=20$.
2. A. $8+8=16$ marbles
B. I know $8+8=16$ so $8+9=17$ marbles
3. I agree with Grace because $14+13=27$. If you have 27 connecting cubes and put them in pairs you will have one left over, so 27 is odd.


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Doubles, Doubles +1, Doubles -1
(SAB p. 377)
Questions 1-3
I. The sum will be even.
2. The sum will be even.
3. The sum will be odd.

Even or Odd (SAB p. 380) Questions 1-3
I. Odd + Odd = Even; Possible response: Each odd number has a leftover and when I put those leftovers together they make a pair so the sum is even.
2. Even + Even $=$ Even; Possible response: Each even number already has a partner so when I put the partners together there still aren't any leftovers. No leftovers means the sum is even.
3. Odd + Even $=$ Odd; Possible response: There is one leftover in the problem and there isn't another leftover to pair it up, so the sum will still have a leftover.

## Teacher Guide

## Using Doubles (TG)

Homework

## Questions A-I

A. 14
B. 15
C. 8
D. 9
E. 18
F. 19
G. 24
H. 25
I. Possible strategy: $12+12$ is 24 , so $12+13$ is one more or 25

Name $\qquad$ Date $\qquad$
Using Doubles


#### Abstract

Dear Family Member: We have been studying addition with doubles. For example, $3+3=6$ is a doubles problem. We have also been studying addition with near doubles. An example of a near double is $3+4=7$. Students can use the fact that they know the doubles to solve the near doubles problem. Please help your child solve the problems below and write an explanation for one problem. He or she may use counters such as pennies or beans to help. Thank you.


A. $7+7=$
B. $7+8=$ $\qquad$
C. $\qquad$ $=4+4$
D. $\qquad$
E. $\qquad$ $=9+9$
F. $\qquad$ $=10+9$
G. $12+12=$ $\qquad$ H. $12+13=$ $\qquad$
I. Explain how you solved $12+13$.

## Teacher Guide

