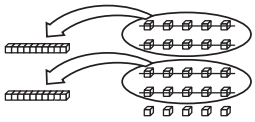
Student Activity Book

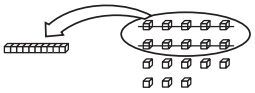
Pack 'Em Up! (SAB pp. 98–100)
Questions 1–10

1.



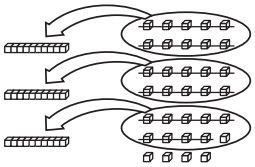
	25
1	15
2	5

2.



	18
1	8

3.



	34
1	24
2	14
3	4

4.

	24
1	14
2	4

5.

	47
1	37
2	27
3	17
4	7

6.

	29
1	19
2	9

7.*

3	13	43 = 30 + 13
4	3	43 = 40 + 3

Name _____ Date _____

Pack 'Em Up!

Help Eric package the Chocos he made at the TIMS Candy Company. In each problem, circle the bits Eric can package together to make skinnies. Draw the skinnies and cross out the bits. Then record the skinnies and bits on Eric's Packaging Sheets. The first one is an example.

Ex.

Eric's Packaging Sheet

	16
1	6

1.

Eric's Packaging Sheet

2.

Eric's Packaging Sheet

3.

Eric's Packaging Sheet

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Name _____ Date _____

Professor Peabody was helping package Chocos at the TIMS Candy Company. He wrote the different ways he could package the Chocos on the packaging sheets. Some of the numbers were written with invisible ink. Help fill in the missing numbers. The first one is an example.

Ex.

	32
1	22
2	12
3	2

4.

	24
2	14

5.

	37
1	27
4	17

6.

	29
1	9

7. Maruta made 43 Chocos. She wrote down all the different ways 43 Chocos can be packaged. Then, she showed the first two partitions using number sentences. Write number sentences for the other partitions.

	43	
1	33	43 = 10 + 33
2	23	43 = 20 + 23
3	13	
4	3	

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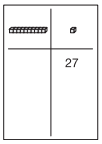
***Answers and/or discussion are included in the lesson.**

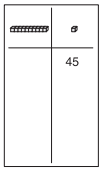
Name _____ Date _____

8. Show all the different ways you can package 27 Chocos on the following packaging sheet. Write number sentences showing the partitions.



✓ **Check-In: Question 9**

9. Show all the different ways you can package 45 Chocos on the following packaging sheet. Write number sentences showing the partitions.



10. For Questions 4–9, circle the partition in the table that uses the fewest packages. (For example, the partition of 32 into 1 skinny and 22 bits uses 23 packages.) Look for a pattern that describes the partition that uses the fewest packages. Be ready to talk about the pattern you found.

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8.*

	27	
1	17	10 + 17 = 27
2	7	20 + 7 = 27

9.

	45	
1	35	10 + 35 = 45
2	25	20 + 25 = 45
3	15	30 + 15 = 45
4	5	40 + 5 = 45

10.* Students should recognize that the fewest number of packages is represented with the last partition in each of the tables. This partition is the one that has the same digits as the number. The number of skinnies (tens) is the same as the first digit. The number of bits (ones) is the same as second digit.

***Answers and/or discussion are included in the lesson.**