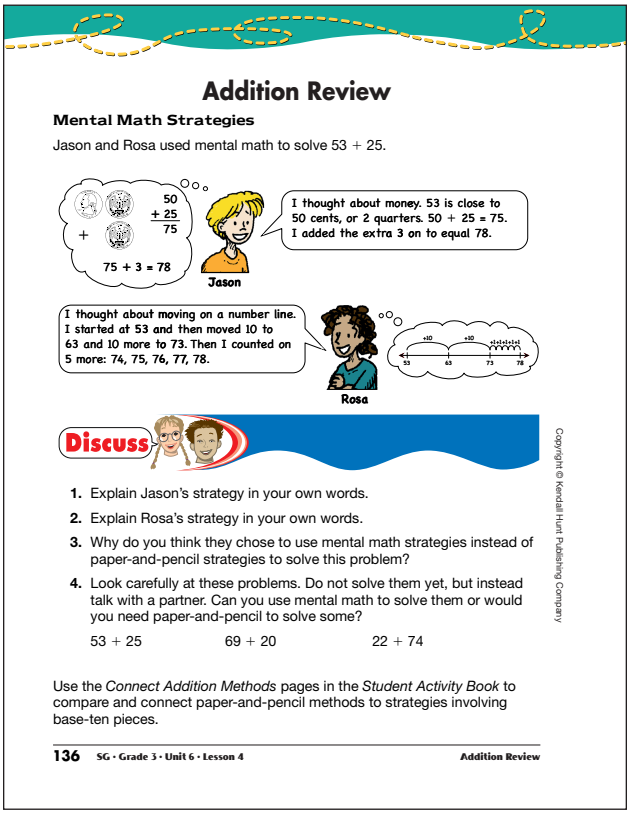
Student Guide

Addition Review (SG pp. 136–139)
Questions 1–10

1. Responses will vary.
2. Responses will vary.
3. Responses will vary. Possible response: The mental math strategies they chose to use were quick and efficient ways to solve the problem. They could find numbers that were easy to "see" in their heads and easy to use.
4.* Responses will vary. See lesson 4 for possible strategies.
5.* Maya traded 14 ones for 1 ten and 4 ones. She put the 1 above the 3 to remind her of the trade.
6.* 70 is the total of the tens. 14 is the total of the ones.



Addition Review

Mental Math Strategies

Jason and Rosa used mental math to solve 53 + 25.

50 + 25 = 75

75 + 3 = 78

Jason

I thought about money. 53 is close to 50 cents, or 2 quarters. 50 + 25 = 75. I added the extra 3 on to equal 78.

I thought about moving on a number line. I started at 53 and then moved 10 to 63 and 10 more to 73. Then I counted on 5 more: 74, 75, 76, 77, 78.

Rosa

Discuss

1. Explain Jason's strategy in your own words.
2. Explain Rosa's strategy in your own words.
3. Why do you think they chose to use mental math strategies instead of paper-and-pencil strategies to solve this problem?
4. Look carefully at these problems. Do not solve them yet, but instead talk with a partner. Can you use mental math to solve them or would you need paper-and-pencil to solve some?

53 + 25 69 + 20 22 + 74

Use the *Connect Addition Methods* pages in the *Student Activity Book* to compare and connect paper-and-pencil methods to strategies involving base-ten pieces.

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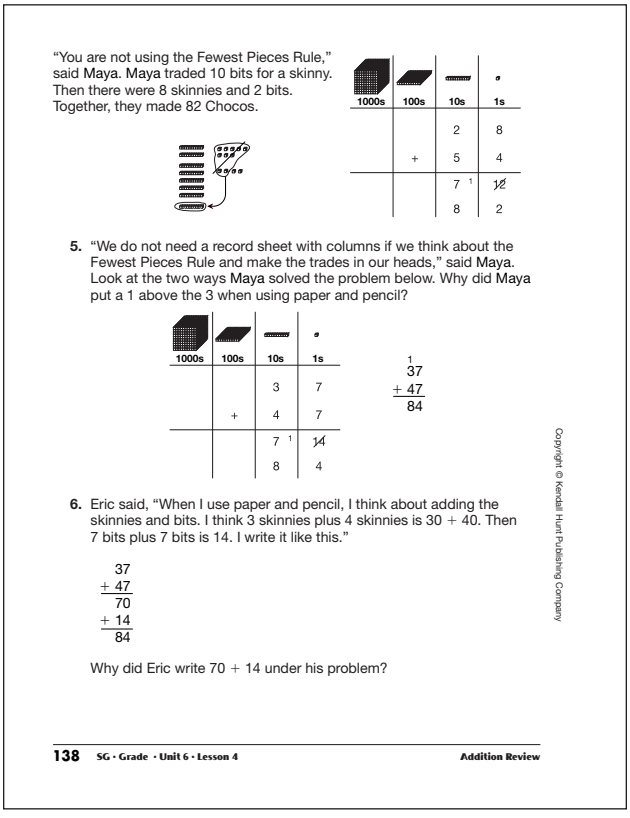

"You are not using the Fewest Pieces Rule," said Maya. Maya traded 10 bits for a skinny. Then there were 8 skinnies and 2 bits. Together, they made 82 Chocos.

1000s	100s	10s	1s
		2	8
	+	5	4
		7 1	12
		8	2

5. "We do not need a record sheet with columns if we think about the Fewest Pieces Rule and make the trades in our heads," said Maya. Look at the two ways Maya solved the problem below. Why did Maya put a 1 above the 3 when using paper and pencil?

1000s	100s	10s	1s
		3	7
	+	4	7
		7 1	14
		8	4

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 1} \\ 37 \\ +\,47 \\ \hline 84 \end{array}$$

6. Eric said, "When I use paper and pencil, I think about adding the skinnies and bits. I think 3 skinnies plus 4 skinnies is 30 + 40. Then 7 bits plus 7 bits is 14. I write it like this."

$$\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ +\,47 \\ \hline 70 \\ +\,14 \\ \hline 84 \end{array}$$

Why did Eric write 70 + 14 under his problem?

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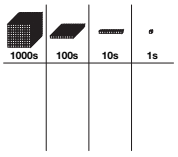
***Answers and/or discussion are included in the lesson.**

✓ **Check-In: Questions 7-10**

7. Use the *Addition Strategies Menu* from the *Student Activity Book* to solve the problems. Try to use each strategy at least once. Check to see if your answers are reasonable.

A. 25 + 30	**B.** 47 + 27	**C.** 62 + 73	**D.** 63 + 59
E. 72 + 48	**F.** 27 + 82	**G.** 13 + 35 + 26	**H.** 28 + 17 + 26

8. Solve Question 7D using base-ten pieces. Show how you solved it using base-ten shorthand. Then record your work on a base-ten recording sheet.



9. Solve Question 7E a second way using a mental math strategy. Explain your method.

10. Explain your strategy for deciding if your answer to Question 7G is reasonable.

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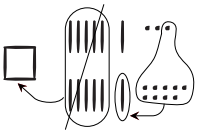
7. **A.** 55 **B.** 74 **C.** 135 **D.** 122
E. 120 **F.** 109 **G.** 74 **H.** 71

8.



1000s	100s	10s	1s
		6	3
	+	5	9
		11	12
		12	2
	1	2	2

9. Possible response: I added the tens: 70 + 40 = 110. Then I added the ones: 2 + 8 = 10. 110 + 10 = 120

10. Possible response: I find friendly numbers and then estimate the answer. 10 + 40 + 30 = 80. 74 is a reasonable answer.