

RELATIONAL ADDITION

QUARTER 4 • WEEK 31

Mixed Operation Stories • Prove

Objective: *Prove the answer by building it back.***DO THIS** Solve. Then check the other way.**PROVE** Solve, then build it back.

EXAMPLE $2 + 6 = \underline{8}$
 $8 - 2 = \underline{6}$

SOLVE AND PROVE Solve, then check each one.

1 $3 + 4 = \square$
 $7 - 3 = \square$

2 $2 + 3 = \square$
 $5 - 2 = \square$

3 $1 + 4 = \square$
 $5 - 1 = \square$

MORE PRACTICE Solve each one.

1 $4 + 2 = \square$

2 $4 + 6 = \square$

3 $4 + 5 = \square$

To add I: counted all counted on made ten

TEACHER EDITION

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EXAMPLE $2 + 6 = \underline{8}$
 $8 - 2 = \underline{6}$

SOLVE AND PROVE Solve, then check each one.

1 $3 + 4 = \underline{7}$
 $7 - 3 = \underline{4}$

2 $2 + 3 = \underline{5}$
 $5 - 2 = \underline{3}$

3 $1 + 4 = \underline{5}$
 $5 - 1 = \underline{4}$

MORE PRACTICE Solve each one.

1 $4 + 2 = \underline{6}$

2 $4 + 6 = \underline{10}$

3 $4 + 5 = \underline{9}$

TEACHER NOTES Answer key & guidance

Answers: see page

Strategy: Accept matching, counting, or rebuilding as valid proof.

Common error: Accepting an answer without checking it.

Prompt: "Show me how you know."

To add I: counted all counted on made ten

