

RELATIONAL ADDITION

QUARTER 2 • WEEK 15

Addition as Joining • Prove

Objective: *Prove the answer by building it back.*

DO THIS Solve. Then check the other way.

PROVE Solve, then build it back.

EXAMPLE $6 + 3 = \underline{9}$
 $9 - 6 = \underline{3}$

SOLVE AND PROVE Solve, then check each one.

1 $9 + 1 = \square$
 $10 - 9 = \square$

2 $5 + 4 = \square$
 $9 - 5 = \square$

3 $1 + 2 = \square$
 $3 - 1 = \square$

MORE PRACTICE Solve each one.

1 $7 + 1 = \square$

2 $4 + 4 = \square$

3 $5 + 1 = \square$

To add I: counted all counted on made ten



TEACHER EDITION

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EXAMPLE $6 + 3 = \underline{9}$
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SOLVE AND PROVE Solve, then check each one.

1 $9 + 1 = \underline{10}$
 $10 - 9 = \underline{1}$

2 $5 + 4 = \underline{9}$
 $9 - 5 = \underline{4}$

3 $1 + 2 = \underline{3}$
 $3 - 1 = \underline{2}$

MORE PRACTICE Solve each one.

1 $7 + 1 = \underline{8}$

2 $4 + 4 = \underline{8}$

3 $5 + 1 = \underline{6}$

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

