

RELATIONAL ADDITION

LABORATORY · L6

Number-Path Movement • Explain

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

DO THIS Solve. Then check the other way.

PROVE Solve, then build it back.

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

SOLVE AND PROVE Solve, then check each one.

1 $1 + 8 = \square$
 $9 - 1 = \square$

2 $1 + 9 = \square$
 $10 - 1 = \square$

3 $3 + 7 = \square$
 $10 - 3 = \square$

MORE PRACTICE Solve each one.

1 $8 + 1 = \square$

2 $2 + 1 = \square$

3 $2 + 7 = \square$

To add 1: counted all counted on made ten



TEACHER EDITION

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 $10 - 1 = \underline{9}$

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 $10 - 3 = \underline{7}$

MORE PRACTICE Solve each one.

1 $8 + 1 = \underline{9}$

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

3 $2 + 7 = \underline{9}$

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

