

RELATIONAL SUBTRACTION

QUARTER 4 • WEEK 28

Addition and Subtraction Families • Prove

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

DO THIS Solve. Then check the other way.

PROVE Solve, then build it back.

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

SOLVE AND PROVE Solve, then check each one.

1 $8 - 6 = \square$
 $6 + \square = 8$

2 $10 - 8 = \square$
 $8 + \square = 10$

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

MORE PRACTICE Solve each one.

1 $7 - 2 = \square$

2 $7 - 1 = \square$

3 $7 - 5 = \square$

To subtract I: took away counted up found the part



TEACHER EDITION

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2 $10 - 8 = \underline{2}$
 $8 + \underline{2} = 10$

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

MORE PRACTICE Solve each one.

1 $7 - 2 = \underline{5}$

2 $7 - 1 = \underline{6}$

3 $7 - 5 = \underline{2}$

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 subtract I: took away counted up found the part

