

# lesson four - student resource sheet

**Lesson Objective:** Understand the concept of place value, and identify the value of each digit in numerals through 100.

## Vocabulary Box

**ones** — The position of the last or only digit in a number, where the digit is equal to its regular value. Example: The ones place is underlined in the number 24; the 4 = 4.

**tens place** — The position of the second-to-last digit in a number, where the digit represents the number of groups of ten. Example: The tens place is underlined in the number 24; 2 tens = 20 ones.

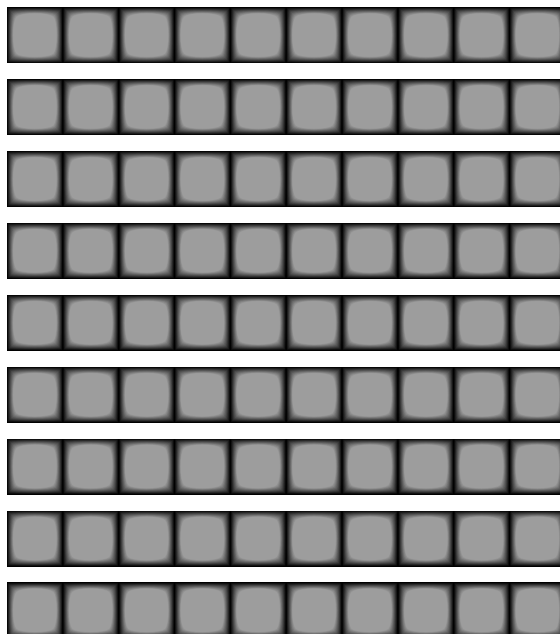


### Independent Practice

Directions: Answer the following questions for each number.

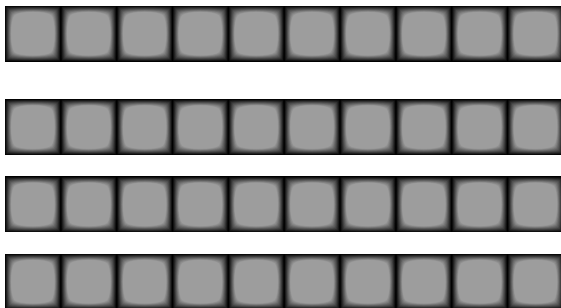
II. Count how many tens and ones are shown. Write the number.

1.



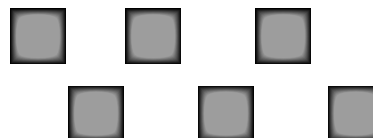
Tens	Ones

2.



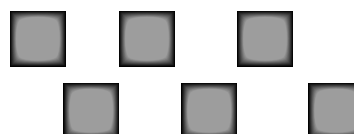
Tens	Ones

3.



Tens	Ones

4.

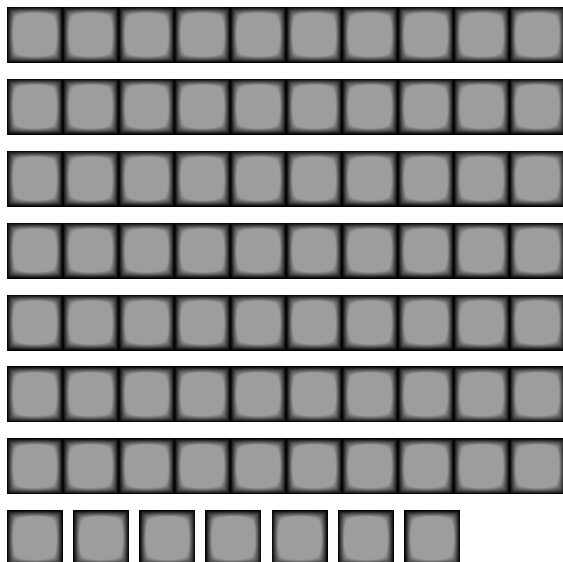


Tens	Ones

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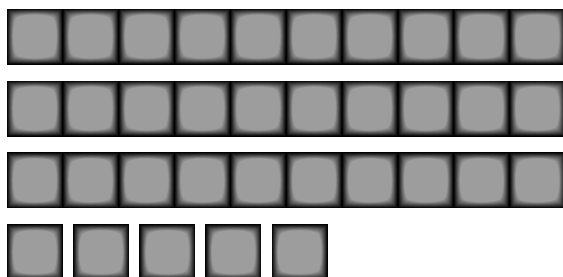
II. Write the number for each group of blocks.

1.



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2.



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Directions: Write the value of each set of ones and tens.

1. 0 tens and 3 ones \_\_\_\_\_

2. 2 tens and 0 ones \_\_\_\_\_

3. 6 tens and 2 ones \_\_\_\_\_

4. 8 tens and 0 ones \_\_\_\_\_

# lesson four - student resource sheet

## **Problem Solving**



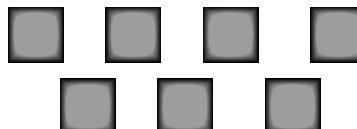
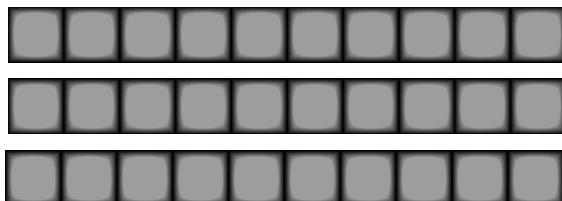
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Aisha has 10 square buttons and 5 circle buttons. Tom has 10 square buttons and zero circle buttons. How many buttons do Aisha and Tom have altogether?

1. Draw a picture of Aisha's 10 square buttons.
2. Draw a picture of Aisha's 5 circle buttons.
3. Draw a picture of Tom's 10 square buttons.
4. How many groups of 10 are there altogether?
5. How many ones are there altogether?
6. What is the answer to the problem?

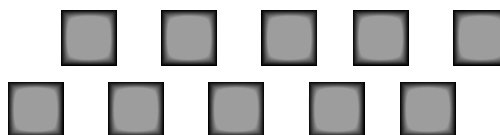
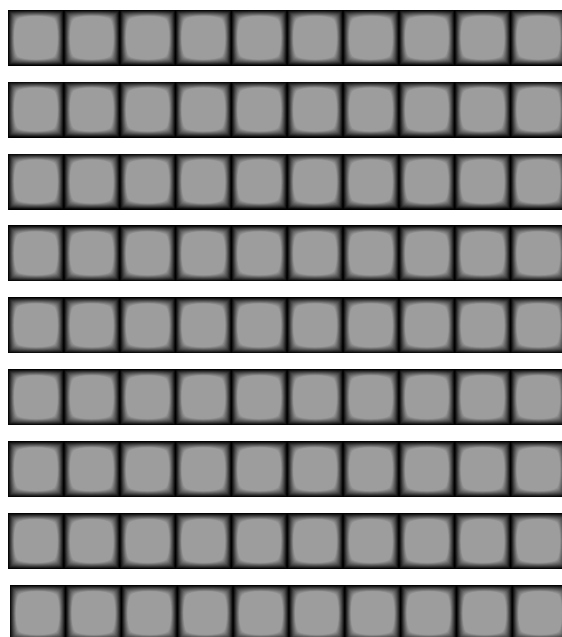


1. Write the number represented by the blocks.



Tens	Ones

2. Circle the correct number of tens and ones for 49.



Tens	Ones

3. 67

## lesson four - student resource sheet

There are \_\_\_\_\_ tens in 67.

\_\_\_\_\_ is in the ones place.





# lesson five - student resource sheet

**Lesson Objective:** Solve addition facts through a sum of 18.

## Vocabulary Box

**add** — Combine numbers to make bigger numbers.

Examples:  $4 + 5 = 9$ ,  $9 + 2 = 11$ .

**sum** — The final amount when numbers are combined.

Examples:  $1 + 6 = \underline{7}$ ,  $7 + 7 = \underline{14}$ .

**equal sign** — The symbol that says the amounts on each side are the same.

Examples:  $5 + 5 = 10$ ,  $1 + 1 = 2$ .

**plus sign** — The symbol that means to add or combine numbers.

Examples:  $9 + 8 = 17$ ,  $3 + 3 = 6$ .

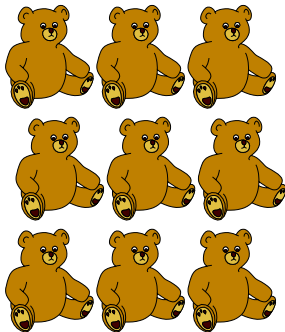


## Guided Practice

Directions: Complete the following practice problems with your partner. Your teacher will review the answers. Make sure you show all your work.

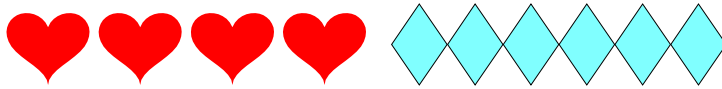
I. Complete each of the following tasks.

1. Find the sum.



$$9 + 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

2. Find the sum.

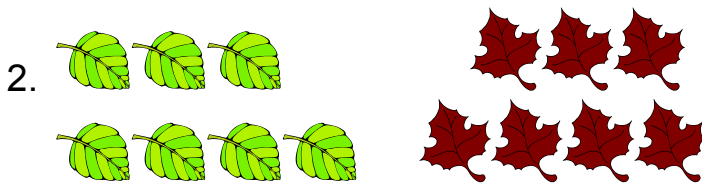


$$4 + 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

II. Solve the following problems. Add the numbers together to find the sum.



$$5 + 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



$$7 + 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



$$3 + 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

## lesson five - student resource sheet

III. Solve the following addition problems. Draw pictures or use the counting on strategy.

1.  $9 + 2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

2.  $2 + 7 =$  \_\_\_\_\_



## Summary/Closure

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### A. Vocabulary Words

Directions: Look at the addition problem below. Then follow the directions for each vocabulary word.

$$7 + 7 = 14$$

1. Circle the sum.
2. Draw a triangle around the plus sign.
3. Draw a square around the equal sign.
4. Draw a picture to show what it means to add.

### B. Summarize What We Have Learned Today

Directions: Write your own addition problem and find the sum.

Then draw a picture to make a model of your problem. You will use your model when you need to remember how to solve addition problems.

# lesson six - student resource sheet

**Lesson Objective:** Solve addition facts through a sum of 18.

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Examples:  $1 + 6 = 7$ ,  $7 + 7 = 14$ .

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Examples:  $5 + 5 = 10$ ,  $1 + 1 = 2$ .

**plus sign** — The symbol that means to add or combine numbers.

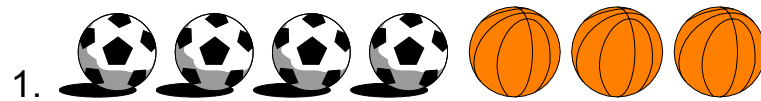
Examples:  $9 + 8 = 17$ ,  $3 + 3 = 6$ .



## Independent Practice

Directions: Complete the following practice problems on your own. Your teacher will review the answers. Make sure you show all your work.

Find the sum.



$$4 + 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



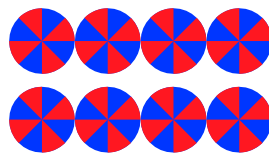
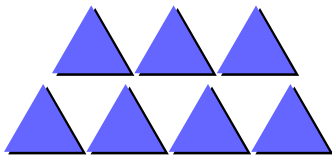
$$1 + 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

3.



$$5 + 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

4.



$$7 + 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

5.  $8 + 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

6.  $6 + 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

7.  $4 + 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

# lesson six - student resource sheet



Directions: Fill in the missing numbers.



$$5 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 10$$



$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 4 = 10$$

## Problem Solving

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Jack has two dogs and three fish. How many pets does he have all together?

1. Draw a picture to find the sum.

2. Fill in the blanks to show the addition problem.

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



# lesson six - student resource sheet



Directions: Find the sum.

1.  $2 + 9 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

2.  $8 + 9 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3.  $6 + 6 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

