

lesson sixteen - student resource sheet

Lesson Objective: Find missing addends using number facts.

Vocabulary Box

natural numbers — The counting numbers. Examples: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and so on.

whole numbers — The counting numbers and zero. Examples: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and so on.

addend — Any number before the equal sign in an addition problem. Examples: $4 + 5 = 9$, $9 + 2 = 11$.



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. Find the missing addend.

1. $6 + \underline{\quad} = 15$

2. $5 + \underline{\quad} = 14$

II. Find the missing addend. Use two-color counters. Then check your answer with a subtraction problem. Please work on your own.

1. $2 + \underline{\quad} = 10$

2. $\underline{\quad} + 7 = 17$

3. $3 + \underline{\quad} = 8$

4. $\underline{\quad} + 8 = 16$



Summary/Closure

A. Vocabulary Words

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

$$7 + 7 = 14$$

1. Write the whole numbers in the problem.
2. Write the natural numbers in the problem.
3. Draw a circle around any addends in the problem.

B. Summarize What We Learned Today

1. Draw 12 hearts.
2. Cross out four hearts.
3. Write a subtraction problem to show what you did with the hearts.
4. Write an addition problem with a missing addend, based on the subtraction problem you wrote down.

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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 missing addends. Use two-color counters. Then check each answer using a subtraction problem.

1. $4 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 10$

2. $1 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 12$

3. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 9 = 17$

4. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 8 = 11$

BONUS?

Directions: Find the missing addends in these problems. You may use two-color counters.

1. $5 + 1 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 12$

2. $4 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 3 = 10$

Problem Solving

1. Juan needs to collect nine shells for an art project. He has only three shells, so far. How many more shells does he need?

Here is his problem: $3 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 9$

2. Leslie wants to draw 12 race cars. She has drawn five, so far. How many more race cars will she draw?

Write her problem here, showing a missing addend:

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Directions: Find the missing addends.

1. $2 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 11$

2. $\underline{\quad\quad} + 9 = 13$

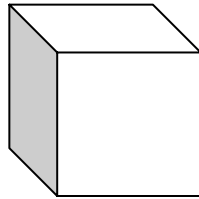
3. $6 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 16$

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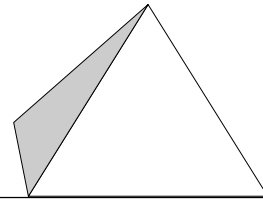
Lesson Objective: Identify, match, and compare geometric shapes and solids.

Vocabulary Box

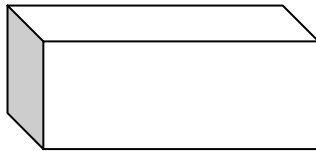
cube — A three-dimensional figure with six square sides. Example:



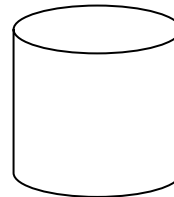
pyramid — A three-dimensional figure with a flat base, triangle sides, and a point at the top. Example:



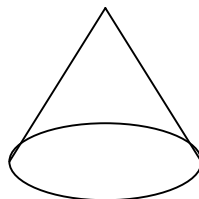
rectangular solid — A three-dimensional figure with rectangle sides and eight corners. Example:



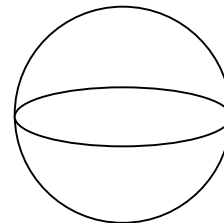
cylinder — A three-dimensional, rounded figure with two circle ends. Example:



cone — A three-dimensional figure with a circular base, rounded sides, and a point at the top. Example:



sphere — A three-dimensional rounded figure, like a ball. Example:

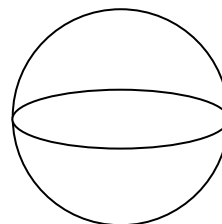
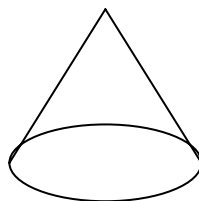
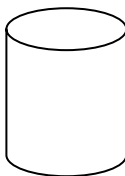
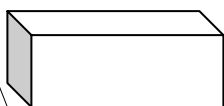
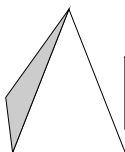
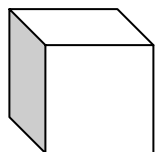




Guided Practice

Directions: Complete the following problems.

- I. Look at the pictures of the geometric shapes.



1. Color the sphere blue.
2. Color the rectangular solid green.
3. Color the pyramid yellow.
4. Color the cylinder orange.

- II. Answer the following questions with the name of a geometric solid.

1. Which geometric solid has a circle at each end? _____
2. Which geometric solid has triangle sides that meet at the top in a point?

3. Which geometric shape has a circle at one end and a point at the other?

4. Which geometric shape has six equal sides that are square?

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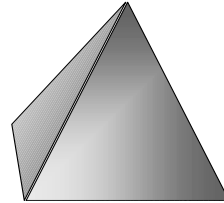


Summary/Closure

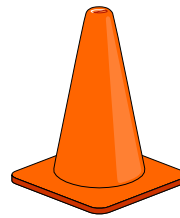
A. Vocabulary Words

Directions: Draw a line from each picture to the vocabulary word that describes its shape.

1. Cube



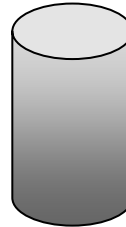
2. Cylinder



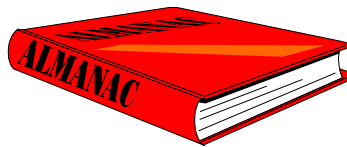
3. Rectangular solid



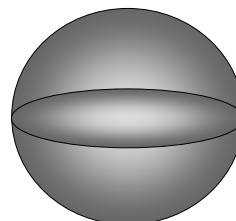
4. Pyramid



5. Cone



6. Sphere



B. Summarize What We Learned Today

Directions: Draw a picture that includes items that are geometric shapes. Label the geometric shapes in your picture.