lesson sixteen - student resource sheet

Lesson Objective: Solve for a missing number in addition and subtraction sentences.

Vocabulary Box

inverse operations — Two kinds of math operations that have opposite results.
Example: Addition and subtraction are inverse operations.

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 numbers.

1. 45 + ____ = 88

2. ____ – 35 = 23

II. Solve the following problems. Find the missing numbers. You may use place value charts and base ten blocks.

1. 22 + ____ = 46

2. 95 - ____ = 14

3. 59 - ____ = 8

4. ____ + 14 = 87

Summary/Closure

A. Vocabulary Words

Look at the addition problem and the subtraction problem below. Look at the three phrases below the problems. Circle the phrase that describes the two problems you see. Then write a sentence in your own words explaining why you circled the phrase you did.

17 + 22 = 39 39 - 22 = 17

- subtraction operations
- inverse operations
- addition operations

_____

_____

_____

B. Summarize What We Learned Today

Look at the addition problem with a missing number. Write a subtraction equation that shows how to find the missing number in the addition problem.

13 + _____ = 95

lesson seventeen - student resource sheet

Lesson Objective: Solve for a missing number in addition and subtraction sentences.

Vocabulary Box

inverse operations — Two kinds of math operations that have opposite results. Example: Addition and subtraction are inverse operations.

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 numbers. You may use place value charts and base ten blocks.

1. 44 + _____ = 67

2. 57 – _____ = 46

3. _____ + 24 = 99

4. _____ – 52 = 32

BONUS?

Directions: Find the missing numbers in these equations. You may use place value charts and base ten blocks if you like.

1. 15 + 21 + _____ = 46

2. 44 – _____ – 23 = 10

Problem Solving

1. Luis needs to collect 29 shells for an art project. He has only 13 shells, so far. How many more shells does he need?

   Here is his problem: 13 + _____ = 29

2. Mason had a box of race cars. He sold 11 of them at a yard sale. After the sale, he had 12 left. How many race cars did he start out with?

   Write his problem, showing a missing number, here:

   Solve the problem.

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Directions: Find the missing numbers.

1. 62 + _____ = 79

2. _____ - 31 = 15

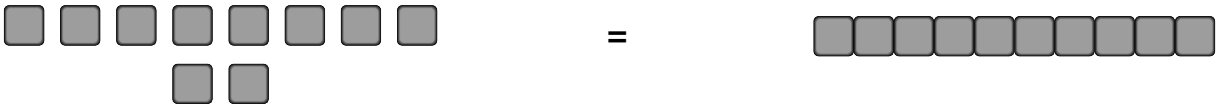
3. 56 - _____ = 33

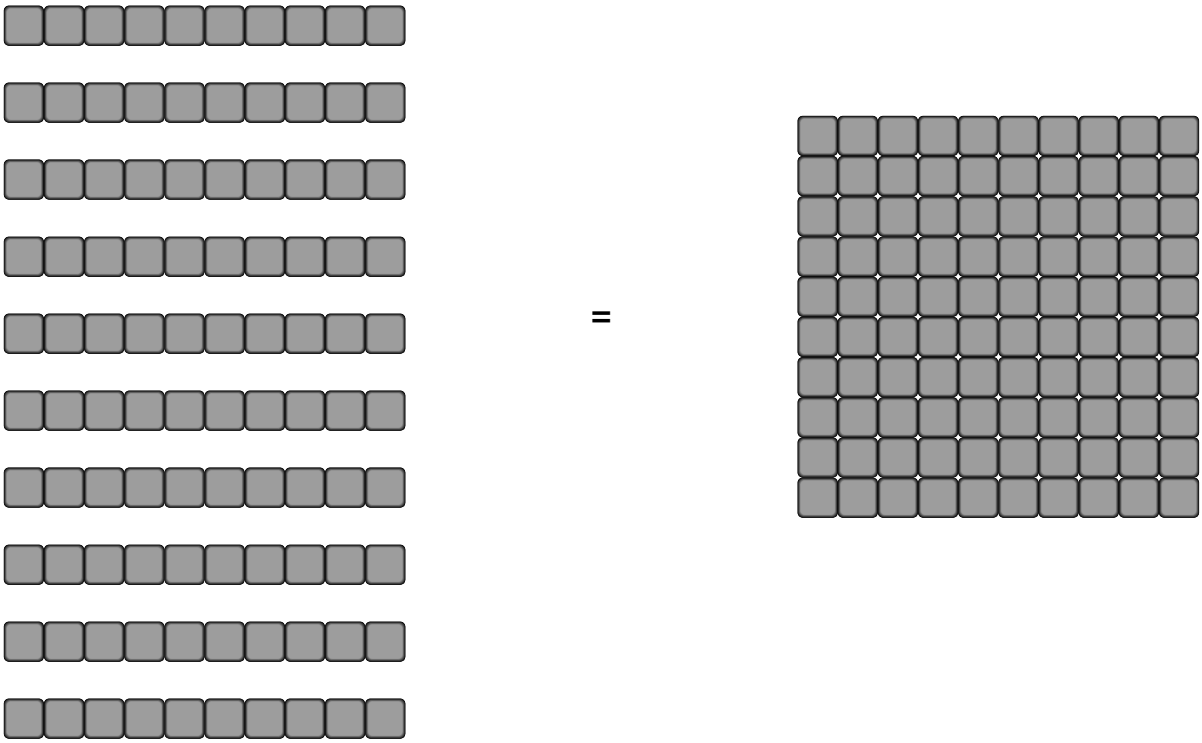
lesson eighteen - student resource sheet

Lesson Objective: Add multi-digit numbers, with and without regrouping.

Vocabulary Box

regrouping in addition — Trading 10 ones for 1 ten or trading 10 tens for 1 hundred.
Examples:





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.

$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ +13 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2. Find the sum.

$$\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ +\ 83 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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

1. $\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ +27 \\ \hline \end{array}$

2. $\begin{array}{r} 61 \\ +54 \\ \hline \end{array}$

3. $\begin{array}{r} 261 \\ +104 \\ \hline \end{array}$

4. $\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ +19 \\ \hline \end{array}$

5. $\begin{array}{r} 103 \\ +54 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Summary/Closure

A. Vocabulary Words
Match the word to the problem that shows its meaning.

Regrouping	$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 1} \\ 55 \\ +15 \\ \hline 70 \end{array}$
No regrouping	$\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ +12 \\ \hline 67 \end{array}$

B. Summarize What We Learned Today
Create two addition problems and solve them. One of the problems should have regrouping, and one should have no regrouping.