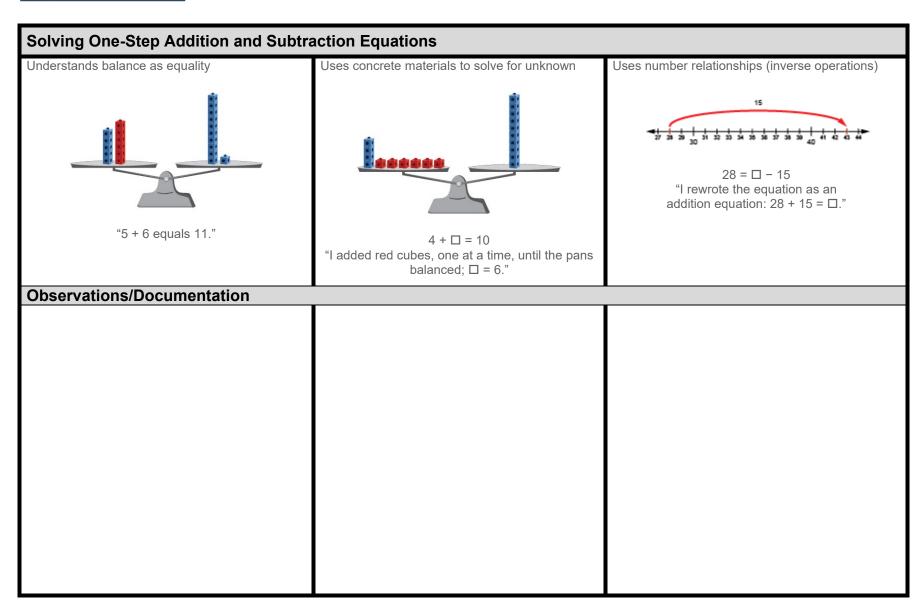
Activity 11 Assessment Strategies for Solving Equations



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Solving One-Step Addition and Subtraction Equations (con't)					
Decomposes and recomposes numbers (uses associative property) 28 + 15 = 28 + 2 + 13 28 + 2 + 13 = 30 + 13 30 + 13 = 43	Describes a situation for a given equation with an unknown 20 − □ = 13 "I had \$20. I spent some money and now I have \$13. How much did I spend?"	Uses strategies efficiently and flexibly to solve equations of different types (start, result, and change unknown) $27 = \Delta - 18$ "I rewrote using addition: $27 + 18 = \Delta$. Then, I used mental math: $27 + (18 + 2) = 47$, and $47 - 2 = 45$."			
Observations/Documentation					

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Variables and Symbols				
Uses equal sign as balance (left side equals right side) and not equal sign as imbalance $18+16=10+24$ $18+16\neq 24-10$ "The equal sign means that the numbers on both sides are worth the same amount."	Uses symbols to represent unknown quantities 18 + □ = 34 "I used a box to represent the unknown, but I could have used a different shape."	Understands the unknown represents one quantity/value 18 + □ = 34 "The box represents a number that would be added to 18 to make 34. No matter what the symbol is, it will always represent 16."	Solves equations flexibly $18 + \square = 34$ $34 - \square = 18$ $34 - 18 = \square$ "In all of these equations, the symbol represents the same number, 16."	
Observations/Documentatio	n			