Activity 12 Assessment Creating Equations

Solving One-Step Addition and Subtraction Equations Understands balance as equality Uses number relationships (inverse operations) Uses concrete materials to solve for unknown 28 = 🗆 - 15 "I rewrote the equation as an addition equation: $28 + 15 = \square$." "5 + 6 equals 11." 4 + 🗆 = 10 "I added red cubes, one at a time, until the pans balanced; \Box = 6." **Observations/Documentation**

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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: $27 + (18 + 2) = 47$,			
Observations/Documentation		and 47 − 2 = 45."			

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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/Documentation					