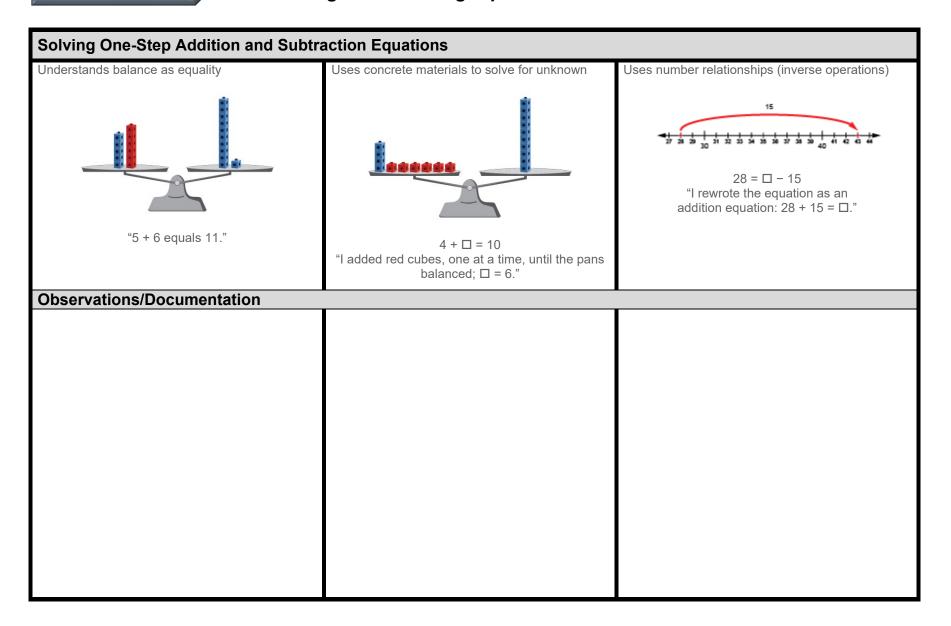
Activity 9 Assessment Strategies for Solving Equations



Decomposes and recomposes numbers (uses associative property)	Describes a situation for a given equation with an unknown	Uses strategies efficiently and flexibly to solve equations of different types (start, result, and change unknown)	
28 + 15 = 28 + 2 + 13 28 + 2 + 13 = 30 + 13 30 + 13 = 43	20 − □ = 13 "I had \$20. I spent some money and now I have \$13. How much did I spend?"	$27 = \Delta - 18$ "I rewrote using addition: 27 + 18 = Δ . Then, I used mental math: 27 + (18 + 2) = 47, and 47 - 2 = 45."	
Observations/Documentation			

Activity 9 Assessment Strategies for Solving Equations

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