# 2 ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION WITHIN 10.000

## Across-Grades Progression

### Looking Back Grade 2 Chapter 2

Section 2C Add Without Renaming

Renaming Within 1,000

Section 2D Add With Renaming · Add Two 3-Digit Numbers With

Renaming in Tens and Ones

Section 3C Subtract Without Renaming

Subtract a 3-Digit Number Without

Section 3D Subtract With Renaming

Two-Part Word Problems: The Four

Two-Step Word Problems: Addition

Renaming in Hundreds, Tens, and Ones

Subtract a 3-Digit Number With

Section 2E Add Three or Four

Renaming Within 1,000

Section 4D Word Problems

2-Digit Numbers

Grade 2 Chapter 3

Grade 2 Chapter 4

and Subtraction

Operations

· Add Two 3-Digit Numbers Without

#### **Looking Here**

#### Grade 3 Chapter 2

Section 2A Addition and Subtraction Within I.000

- Add Fluently Within I,000
- Subtract Fluently Within I,000

Section 2B Addition and Subtraction Within 10,000

- Addition Within I0.000 Without Renaming
- Addition Within 10,000 With Renaming
- Subtraction Within 10,000 Without Renaming
- Subtraction Within 10.000 With Renaming

Section 2C Other Addition and **Subtraction Strategies** 

- Add Using Number Lines
- · Other Strategies to Add
- Subtract Using Number Lines
- Other Strategies to Subtract

Section 2D Word Problems

#### Looking Ahead

#### Grade 4 Chapter 2

Section 2A Add Multi-Digit Whole Numbers

Section 2B Subtract Multi-Digit Whole Numbers

Section 2C Word Problems

- One-Step Word Problems: Addition and Subtraction
- Two-Part Word Problems: Addition and Subtraction
- Two-Step Word Problems: Addition and Subtraction

## Across-Chapters STEAM Project Work

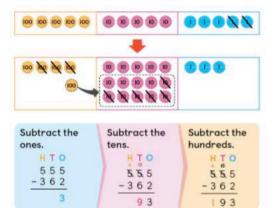
This project spans Chapters I and 2. Students are given an opportunity to make connections between engineering and mathematics as they investigate the five tallest buildings in the United States. This task requires students to apply their knowledge of rounding numbers to the nearest ten as well as comparing and ordering numbers to create a representation of the buildings. Students will work in pairs or small group to explore the height of each building in feet. Finally, students will design a building of their own and compare its height with the five tallest buildings in the United States. Invite each pair or group to share their building design with the class at the end of Chapter 2.

## **Chapter Overview**

In this chapter, students' knowledge of adding and subtracting numbers to 1,000, with and without renaming, is extended to help them learn adding and subtracting numbers to 10,000. They will move from using base-ten materials to place-value chips to build their conceptual understanding of addition and subtraction with greater numbers.

## Key Ideas

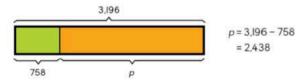
 Addition and subtraction problems can be solved using place value and the standard algorithm.



• Mental math can be used to add and subtract quickly.

367 + 98 = ? 367 + 100 = 467 467 - 2 = 465 367 + 98 = 465

• Word problems can be solved using models to show the part-whole relationship.

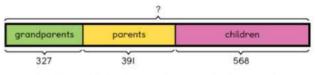


## Concrete-Pictorial-Abstract Progression

Throughout the chapter, students will have multiple experiences working with concrete materials such as place-value chips. During the lessons when pictures of place-value chips are shown, students should be using place-value chips to physically represent the problem. The use of concrete materials provides hands-on opportunities for students to build and extend their understanding of addition and subtraction.



Pictorial representations are also used to help students understand the concepts of addition and subtraction. For example, number lines and bar models help students visualize addition and subtraction.



This bar model shows the number of people at a concert.

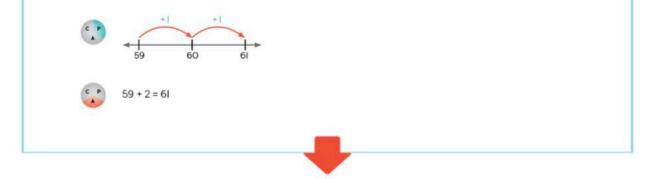
Abstract notation is connected to the concrete and pictorial in the examples above.

## **Chapter Progression**

In Sections 2A and 2B, students review concepts from Grade 2 by first finding the sum and difference of numbers up to 1,000 with and without renaming. Students then move to addition and subtraction of greater numbers up to 10,000. Students show the operation concretely using place-value charts and place-value chips. Students also record their understanding using the standard algorithm. Time is taken to address the idea of renaming numbers when having more than 10 units in a place value. For example, 12 ones can be renamed as I ten and 2 ones. Rounding numbers is used as a method to estimate the answer first.

A	000 000 000		
	100		0000
P	Add the ones.	Add the tens.	Add the hundreds.
	HŢO	HTO	HTC
	345	345	345
	+ 1 3 7	+ 1 3 7	+137
	2	8 2	482

In **Section 2C**, students develop fluency with addition and subtraction by using mental math and focusing on strategies. Students count on in ones, tens and hundreds using a number line to add up to two 3-digit numbers. Students also mentally add up to two 3-digit numbers using the "make a hundred" strategy. Students apply the same strategies to subtract up to two 3-digit numbers. They subtract mentally by counting back in ones, tens, and hundreds using number lines and by using the "make a hundred" strategy. These skills will help students build flexibility with numbers.



#### **Lesson Debrief**

 Conclude the lesson and facilitate students' reflection by asking students to answer the Focus Question and share their thinking.

#### Pocus Question

How can I use estimation to check if the sum of two 3-digit numbers is reasonable?

Extend the discussion by posing the following questions.
 What strategy can you use to estimate your answer? I can round the numbers to the nearest ten then add the numbers mentally. How does that help you know if your answer is reasonable? If my answer is close to the rounded answer, it is reasonable.

#### **Promoting Growth**

To encourage and support students to persevere in problem solving and maintain a learning mindset:

- Allow students time to reflect on what they have learned and ask questions about what they may be unsure of.
- Encourage students to share how they overcome a difficulty in the process of learning
- Provide students with this prompt: Draw a cartoon of your "Robot" and write what it is saying to you.
- Have students write a journal entry.
- Display this lesson's I CAN statement(s) for students to reflect on their learning.
  - I can add numbers within I,000 fluently.
    I can check if the answers to addition problems are reasonable using estimation strategies.

Pr	actice On Your Own 💼	
I.	Add. 517 + 483 = 1.000	
	5 1 7 + 4 8 3 1 0 0 0	
2.	Find the sum. Show your work. (a) 347 + 536 = <u>883</u>	
	347	

Student Book Page

### Practice On Your Own (page 42)

Chapter 2 Addition and Subtraction Within 10.000

883

(b) 638 + 162 = 800

638

800

10 minutes

If you would like the questions to be auto-graded, refer students to online **Practice On Your Own** as a lesson check. If you want students to show their work, have them do so in the Student Book.

- QUESTION I assesses students' ability to add two 3-digit numbers with renaming in the ones and tens.
- QUESTION 2 assesses students' ability to add two 3-digit numbers with renaming. Encourage students to check the answers using rounding and estimation.

Refer to **Differentiated Instruction** on page 42A to provide students with additional support, on-level practice, or extension.

#### Lesson 3

### **2A** Addition and Subtraction Within 1.000 (2)

#### **Focus Question**

How can I use estimation to check if the difference between two 3-digit numbers is reasonable?

#### ICAN

- I can subtract numbers within I,000 fluently.
- · I can check if the answers to subtraction problems are reasonable using estimation strategies.

#### Mathematical Practice(s)

- 2 Reason
- 6 Use Math Language

#### Material(s)

- I paper clip per pair
- I set of place-value chips per pair or small group
- I copy of Two Spinners (TR06) per pair

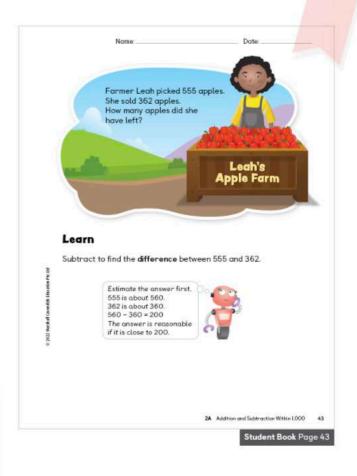
#### SUBTRACT FLUENTLY WITHIN 1,000 (pages 43 to 46)

Lesson Opener

Task (page 43)

10 minutes

- · Group students in pairs or small groups.
- · Have students work on the task and provide them with place-value chips. Observe student discussions.
- After students have attempted the task, use the following prompts to facilitate a class discussion. Pay attention to the language students use.
- SWhat do you know about the problem? Farmer Leah picked 555 apples. She sold 362 of them. What do you need to find? number of apples she had left How can you solve the problem? subtract 362 from 555

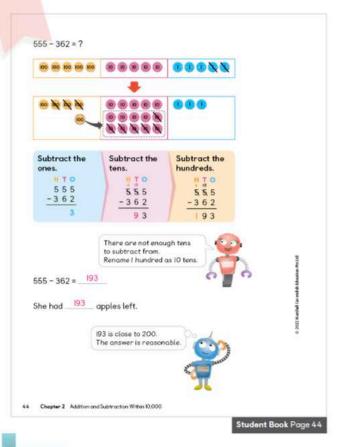




### Lesson Development

10 minutes

- Write 555 362 = \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ on the board. Write "difference" next to the blank.
- We subtract to find the difference between 555 and 362.
- · Invite students to use rounding to estimate the answer to see whether the answer is reasonable.
- What is 555 rounded to the nearest ten? 560 What is 362 rounded to the nearest ten? 360
- Write 560 360 = \_\_\_\_\_ on the board.
- What is 560 360? 200 So the answer is reasonable if it is close to 200.



#### continued

- · Provide students with place-value chips.
- Allow students time to work together to solve the problem using place-value chips.
- How did you take 362 from 555 using your place-value chips? What did you do first? I subtracted 2 ones from 5 ones and had 3 ones left. Then I tried to subtract 6 tens from 5 tens but I did not have enough, so I renamed one of the hundreds into I0 tens. I0 tens plus the 5 tens I had made I5 tens. I took 6 tens from I5 tens and had 9 tens left. Then I took 3 hundreds from the remaining 4 hundreds and had I hundred left. Why did you need to rename the hundreds and tens? I renamed as there were not enough tens to subtract from.
- Write the vertical algorithm for 555 362 on the board. Remind students that when finding the difference between two numbers we subtract ones from ones, tens from tens.
- and hundreds from hundreds, so it is important to align the digits.
- Continue modeling the algorithm on the board.
  How many apples did Farmer Leah have left? 193 Does this
- answer make sense? How do you know? 193 is close to 200 so the answer is reasonable.

#### **Best Practice**

As students explore the process of subtracting using place-value chips and writing the algorithm on the board, emphasize that the vertical notation is a record of what students have done with the place-value chips.

 As you model the algorithm, highlight the way we indicate renaming when subtracting. Write "rename" on the board and show students the notation for renaming the 5 hundreds and 5 tens as 4 hundreds and 15 tens.

#### **Best Practice**

Students may use "trade" or "exchange" to describe the physical process of using place-value chips to carry out the renaming. Encourage students to use the correct term "rename" when writing the vertical notation. Do not allow students to say things like "cross out the 5" or "put a I in front of the 5" as these do not support conceptual understanding.