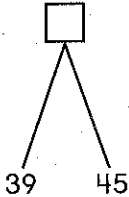
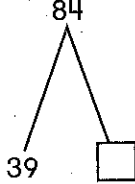
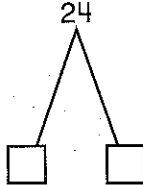


# Problem Types

	Result Unknown	Change Unknown	Start Unknown
<b>Add To</b>	<p>Aisha has 46 stamps in her collection. Then her grandfather gives her 29 stamps. How many stamps does she have now?</p> <p><i>Situation and Solution Equation<sup>1</sup>:</i>  <math>46 + 29 = \square</math></p>	<p>Aisha has 46 stamps in her collection. Then her grandfather gives her some stamps. Now she has 75 stamps. How many stamps did her grandfather give her?</p> <p><i>Situation Equation:</i>  <math>46 + \square = 75</math></p> <p><i>Solution Equation:</i>  <math>\square = 75 - 46</math></p>	<p>Aisha has some stamps in her collection. Then her grandfather gives her 29 stamps. Now she has 75 stamps. How many stamps did she have to start?</p> <p><i>Situation Equation:</i>  <math>\square + 29 = 75</math></p> <p><i>Solution Equation:</i>  <math>\square = 75 - 29</math></p>
<b>Take From</b>	<p>A store has 43 bottles of water at the start of the day. During the day, the store sells 25 bottles. How many bottles do they have at the end of the day?</p> <p><i>Situation and Solution Equation:</i>  <math>43 - 25 = \square</math></p>	<p>A store has 43 bottles of water at the start of the day. The store has 18 bottles left at the end of the day. How many bottles does the store sell?</p> <p><i>Situation Equation:</i>  <math>43 - \square = 18</math></p> <p><i>Solution Equation:</i>  <math>\square = 43 - 18</math></p>	<p>A store sells 25 bottles of water during one day. At the end of the day 18 bottles are left. How many bottles did the store have at the beginning of the day?</p> <p><i>Situation Equation:</i>  <math>\square - 25 = 18</math></p> <p><i>Solution Equation:</i>  <math>\square = 25 + 18</math></p>

<sup>1</sup>A situation equation represents the structure (action) in the problem situation. A solution equation shows the operation used to find the answer.

## Problem Types (continued)

	Total Unknown	Addend Unknown	Both Addends Unknown
<b>Put Together/ Take Apart</b>	<p>A clothing store has 39 shirts with short sleeves and 45 shirts with long sleeves. How many shirts does the store have in all?</p> <p><i>Math Drawing<sup>2</sup>:</i></p>  <p><i>Situation and Solution Equation:</i> <math>39 + 45 = \square</math></p>	<p>Of the 84 shirts in a clothing store, 39 have short sleeves. The rest have long sleeves. How many shirts have long sleeves?</p> <p><i>Math Drawing:</i></p>  <p><i>Situation Equation:</i> <math>84 = 39 + \square</math></p> <p><i>Solution Equation:</i> <math>84 - 39 = \square</math></p>	<p>Pam has 24 roses. How many can she put in her red vase and how many in her blue vase?</p> <p><i>Math Drawing:</i></p>  <p><i>Situation Equation:</i> <math>24 = \square + \square</math></p>

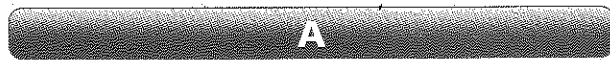
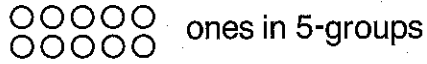
<sup>2</sup>These math drawings are called Math Mountains in Grades 1–3 and break-apart drawings in Grades 4 and 5.

	Difference Unknown	Greater Unknown	Smaller Unknown
<b>Compare!</b>	<p>Alex has 64 trading cards. Lucy has 48 trading cards. How many <b>more</b> trading cards does <b>Alex</b> have than Lucy?</p> <p>Lucy has 48 trading cards. Alex has 64 trading cards. How many <b>fewer</b> trading cards does <b>Lucy</b> have than Alex?</p> <p><i>Math Drawing:</i></p> <p>A <input type="text" value="64"/></p> <p>L <input type="text" value="48"/> <input style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%;" type="text" value="?"/></p> <p><i>Situation Equation:</i>  <math>48 + \square = 64</math> or  <math>\square = 64 - 48</math></p> <p><i>Solution Equation:</i>  <math>\square = 64 - 48</math></p>	<p><b>Leading Language</b>            Lucy has 48 trading cards.            Alex has 16 <b>more</b> trading cards than Lucy. How many trading cards does Alex have?</p> <p><b>Misleading Language</b>            Lucy has 48 trading cards.            Lucy has 16 <b>fewer</b> trading cards than Alex. How many trading cards does Alex have?</p> <p><i>Math Drawing:</i></p> <p>A <input style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%;" type="text" value="?"/></p> <p>L <input type="text" value="48"/> <input style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%;" type="text" value="16"/></p> <p><i>Situation and Solution Equation:</i>  <math>48 + 16 = \square</math></p>	<p><b>Leading Language</b>            Alex has 64 trading cards.            Lucy has 16 <b>fewer</b> trading cards than Alex. How many trading cards does Lucy have?</p> <p><b>Misleading Language</b>            Alex has 64 trading cards.            Alex has 16 <b>more</b> trading cards than Lucy. How many trading cards does Lucy have?</p> <p><i>Math Drawing:</i></p> <p>A <input type="text" value="64"/></p> <p>L <input style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%;" type="text" value="?"/> <input style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%;" type="text" value="16"/></p> <p><i>Situation Equation:</i>  <math>\square + 16 = 64</math> or  <math>\square = 64 - 16</math></p> <p><i>Solution Equation:</i>  <math>\square = 64 - 16</math></p>

<sup>1</sup>A comparison sentence can always be said in two ways. One way uses *more*, and the other uses *fewer* or *less*. Misleading language suggests the wrong operation. For example, it says *Lucy has 16 fewer trading cards than Alex*, but you have to add 16 cards to the number of cards Lucy has to get the number of cards Alex has.

# Glossary

## 5-groups



## add

$$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \quad \bullet \bullet \\ 4 + 2 = 6 \end{array}$$

## addend

$$\begin{array}{c} 5 + 6 = 11 \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ \text{addends} \end{array}$$

## Adding Up Method (for Subtraction)

$$\begin{array}{r} 144 \\ - 68 \\ \hline 76 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 68 + 2 = 70 \\ 70 + 30 = 100 \\ 100 + 44 = 144 \end{array}$$

76

## addition doubles

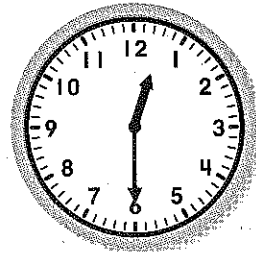
Both addends (or partners) are the same.

$$4 + 4 = 8$$

## A.M.

Use A.M. for times between midnight and noon.

## analog clock

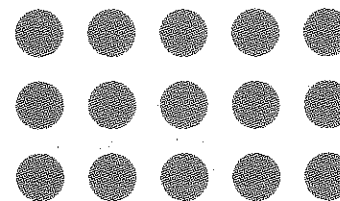


## angle



These are angles.

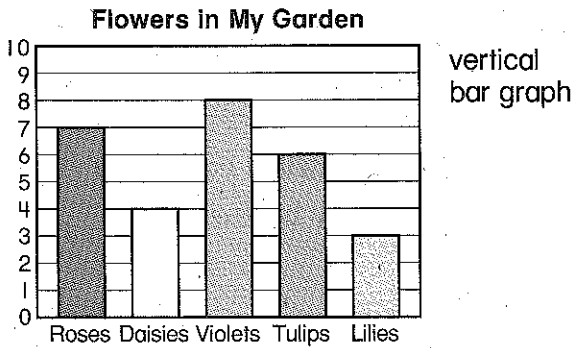
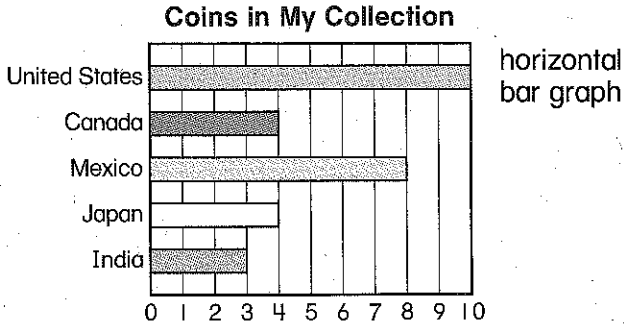
## array



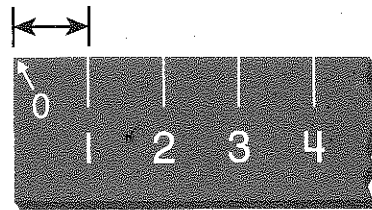
This rectangular array has 3 rows and 5 columns.

**B**

**bar graph**



**centimeter (cm)**

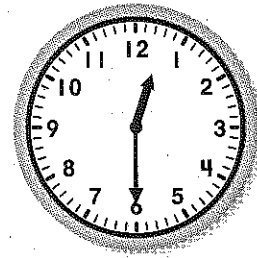


**cent sign**

56¢  
 ↑  
 cent sign

**clock**

analog clock

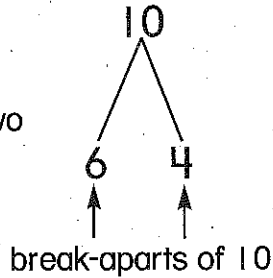


digital clock



**break-apart**

You can break apart a larger number to get two smaller amounts called break-aparts.



**C**

**cent**



front

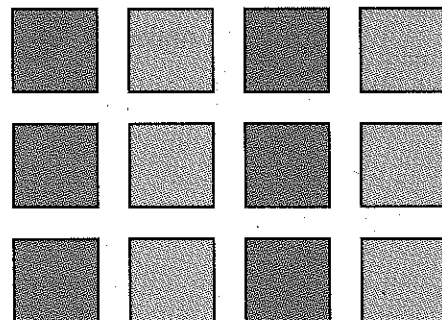


back

1 cent or 1¢ or \$0.01

**column**

This rectangular array has 4 columns with 3 tiles in each column.



## Glossary (continued)

### compare numbers

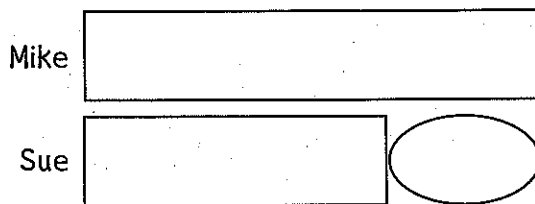
Compare numbers using  $>$ ,  $<$ , or  $=$ .

$$52 > 25$$

$$25 < 52$$

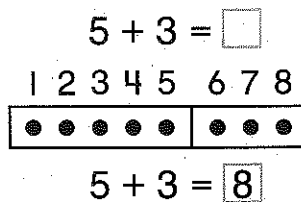
$$25 = 25$$

### comparison bars



You can add labels and fill in numbers to help you solve *Compare* problems.

### count all

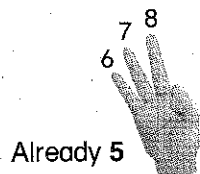


### count on

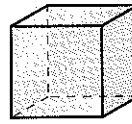
$$5 + 3 = \boxed{8}$$

$$5 + \boxed{3} = 8$$

$$8 - 5 = \boxed{3}$$



### cube



### data

	Sisters	Brothers
Kendra	2	1
Scott	2	0
Ida	0	1

data

The data in the table show how many sisters and how many brothers each child has.

### decade numbers

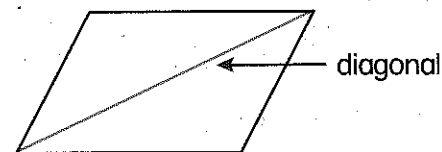
10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90

### decimal point

\$4.25

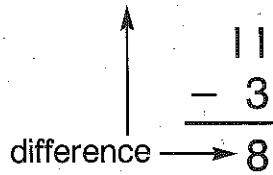
↑  
decimal point

### diagonal



### difference

$$11 - 3 = 8$$



### digital clock



### digits

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

15 is a 2-digit number.

The 1 in 15 means 1 ten.

The 5 in 15 means 5 ones.

### dime



front



back

10 cents or 10¢ or \$0.10

### dollar

100 cents or

100¢ or \$1.00



front



back

### dollar sign

\$4.25

↑  
dollar sign

### doubles minus 1

$7 + 7 = 14$ , so

$7 + 6 = 13$ , 1 less than 14.

### doubles minus 2

$7 + 7 = 14$ , so

$7 + 5 = 12$ , 2 less than 14.

### doubles plus 1

$6 + 6 = 12$ , so

$6 + 7 = 13$ , 1 more than 12.

### doubles plus 2

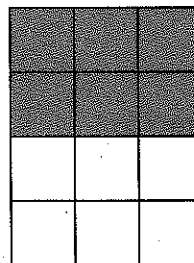
$6 + 6 = 12$ , so

$6 + 8 = 14$ , 2 more than 12.

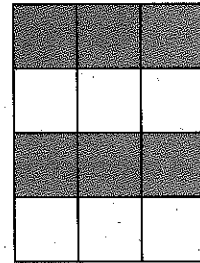
E

### equal shares

2 halves



4 fourths



## Glossary (continued)

### equal to (=)

$$5 + 3 = 8$$

5 plus 3 is equal to 8.

### equation

$$4 + 3 = 7 \quad 7 = 4 + 3$$

$$9 - 5 = 4 \quad 4 + 5 = 8 + 1$$

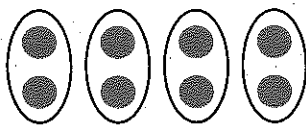
An equation must have an = sign.

### equation chain

$$3 + 4 = 5 + 2 = 8 - 1 = 7$$

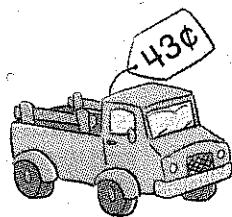
### even number

A number is even if you can make groups of 2 and have none left over.



8 is an even number.

### exact change



I will pay with 4 dimes and 3 pennies.  
That is the exact change. I won't get any  
money back.

### expanded form

$$283 = 200 + 80 + 3$$

### Expanded Method (for Addition)

$$78 = 70 + 8$$

$$+ 57 = \underline{50 + 7}$$

$$120 + 15 = 135$$

### Expanded Method (for Subtraction)

$$64 = \overset{50}{\cancel{60}} + \overset{14}{\cancel{4}}$$

$$\underline{- 28} = \underline{20 + 8}$$

$$30 + 6 = 36$$

### extra information

Franny has 8 kittens and 2 dogs. 4 kittens  
are asleep. How many kittens are awake?

$$8 - 4 = \boxed{4}$$

The number of dogs is extra information.  
It is not needed to solve the problem.

F

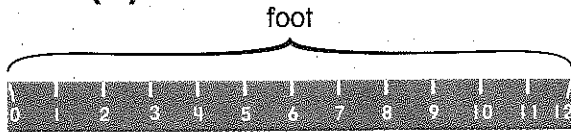
### fewer



There are fewer  than .

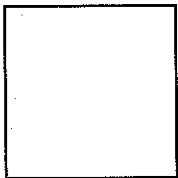


## foot (ft)

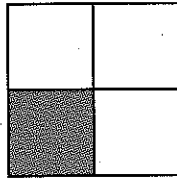


12 inches = 1 foot (not drawn to scale)

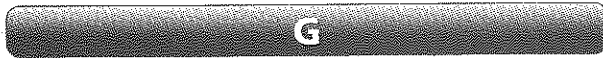
## fourth



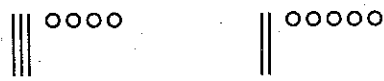
square



The picture shows 4 fourths. A fourth of the square is shaded.



## greater than (>)



34 > 25

34 is greater than 25.

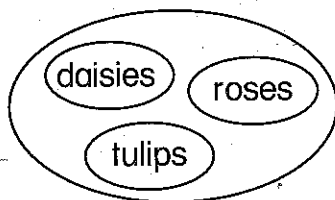
## greatest

25 41 63

63 is the greatest number.

## group name

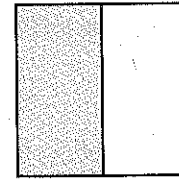
flowers  
group name



## half

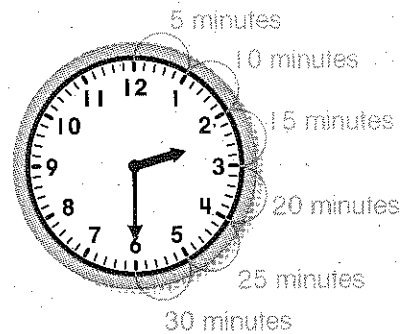


square



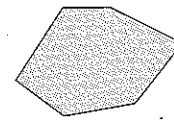
The picture shows 2 halves. A half of the square is shaded.

## half hour



30 minutes = 1 half hour

## hexagon



A hexagon has 6 sides and 6 angles.

## Glossary (continued)

### hidden information

Heather bought a dozen eggs. She used 7 of them to make breakfast. How many eggs does she have left?

$$12 - 7 = \boxed{5}$$

The hidden information is that a dozen means 12.

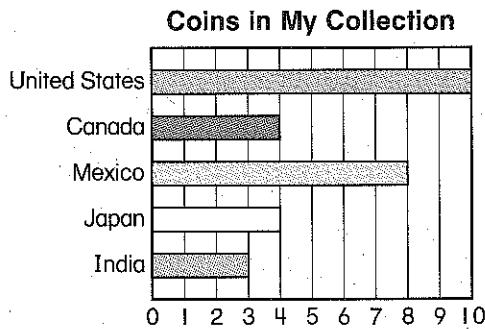
### horizontal

$$4 + 5 = 9$$

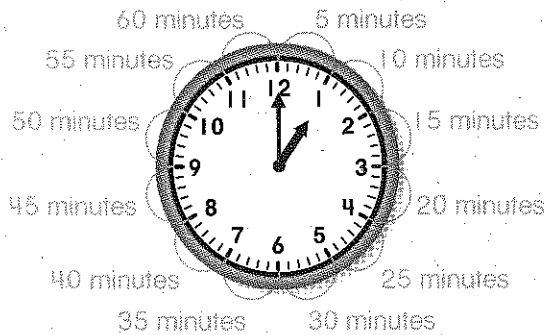
horizontal form

horizontal line

### horizontal bar graph

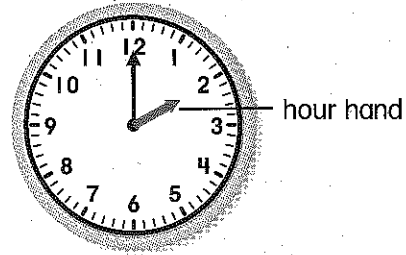


### hour

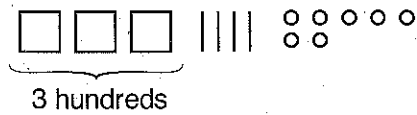


60 minutes = 1 hour

### hour hand

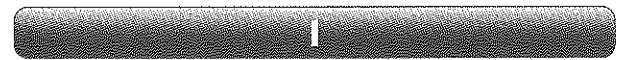


### hundreds

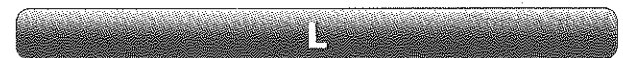
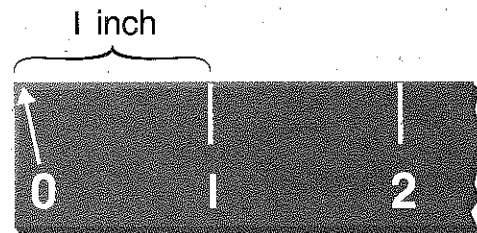


347 has 3 hundreds.

↑  
hundreds



### inch (in.)

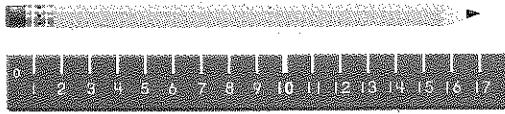


### least

14    7    63

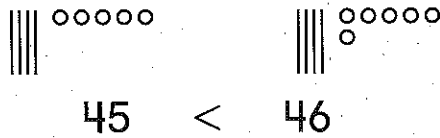
7 is the least number.

## length



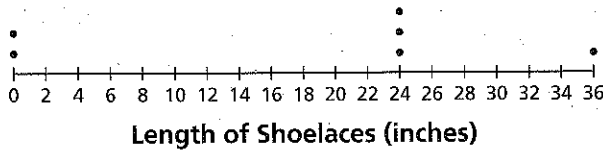
The length of the pencil is about 17 cm.  
(not to scale)

## less than (<)

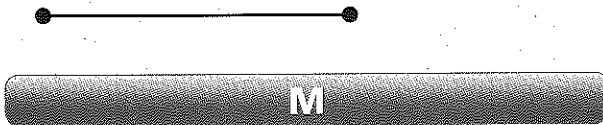


45 is less than 46.

## line plot



## line segment



## make a ten

$$8 + 6 = \square$$

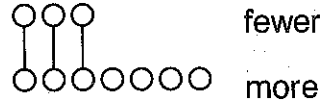
$$8 \bullet \bullet \mid \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$$

$$10 + 4$$

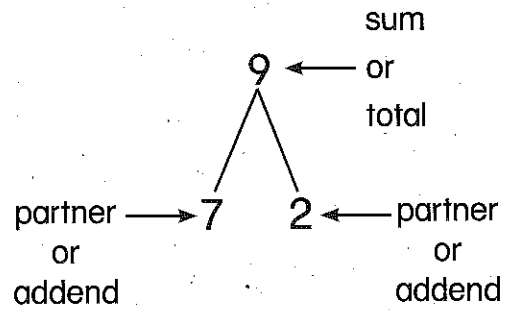
$$10 + 4 = 14,$$

$$\text{so } 8 + 6 = 14$$

## matching drawing



## Math Mountain



## meter(m)



100 centimeters = 1 meter  
(not drawn to scale)

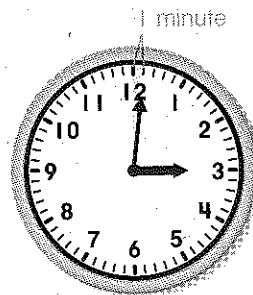
## minus

$$8 - 3 = 5$$

8 minus 3 equals 5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ - 3 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$

## minute



60 seconds = 1 minute

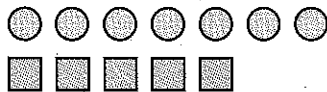
## Glossary (continued)

### minute hand



minute hand: points to the minutes

### more



There are more  than .



### New Groups Above Method

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 56 \\ + 28 \\ \hline 84 \end{array}$$

$6 + 8 = 14$   
The 1 new ten in 14 goes up to the tens place.

### New Groups Below Method

$$\begin{array}{r} 56 \\ + 28 \\ \hline 84 \end{array}$$

$6 + 8 = 14$   
The 1 new ten in 14 goes below in the tens place.

### nickel



front



back

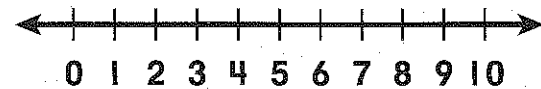
5 cents or 5¢ or \$0.05

### not equal to ( $\neq$ )

$$6 + 4 \neq 8$$

6 + 4 is not equal to 8.

### number line diagram

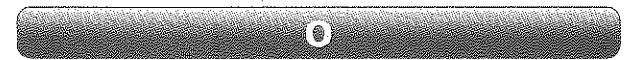


This is a number line diagram.

### number name

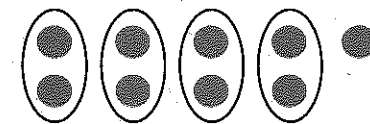
12

twelve  $\leftarrow$  number name



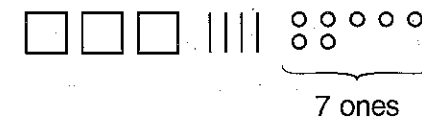
### odd number

A number is odd if you can make groups of 2 and have one left over.



9 is an odd number.

### ones



347 has 7 ones.

$\uparrow$   
ones

## opposite operations

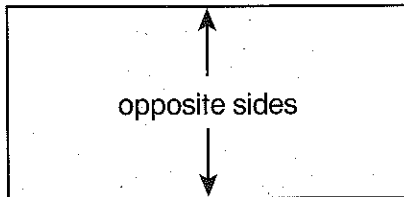
Addition and subtraction are opposite operations.

$$5 + 9 = 14$$

$$14 - 9 = 5$$

Use addition to check subtraction. Use subtraction to check addition.

## opposite sides



## order

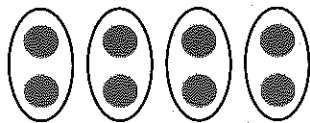
2, 5, 6

The numbers 2, 5, and 6 are in order from least to greatest.



## pair

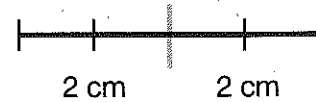
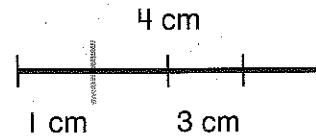
A group of 2 is a pair.



The picture shows 4 pairs of counters.

## partner lengths

partner lengths of 4 cm



## partners

$$9 + 6 = 15$$

↑      ↑  
partners (addends)

## penny



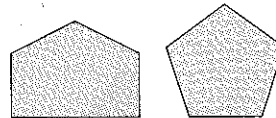
front



back

1 cent or 1¢ or \$0.01



## pentagon



A pentagon has 5 sides and 5 angles.

# Glossary (continued)

## picture graph

Flowers	
Vases	

## plus

$$3 + 2 = 5$$

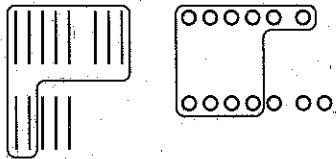
3 plus 2 equals 5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ + 2 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$

## P.M.

Use P.M. for times between noon and midnight.

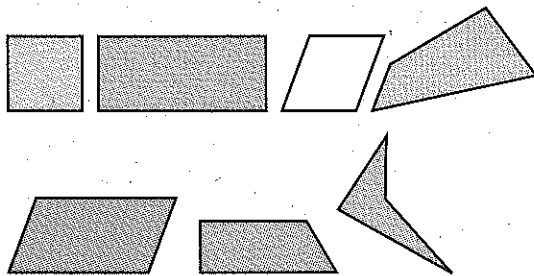
## proof drawing



$$86 + 57 = 143$$



## quadrilateral



A quadrilateral has 4 sides and 4 angles.

## quarter



front



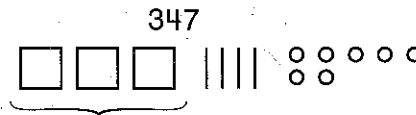
back

25 cents or 25¢ or \$0.25

A quarter is another name for a fourth.

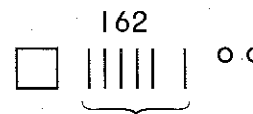
A quarter is a fourth of a dollar.

## quick hundreds

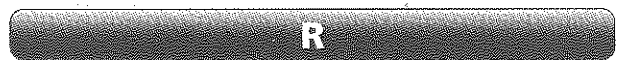


quick hundreds

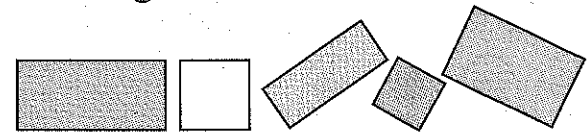
## quick tens



quick tens



## rectangle



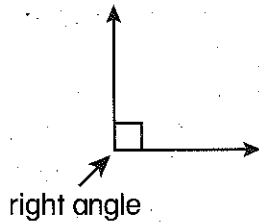
A rectangle has 4 sides and 4 right angles.

Opposite sides have the same length.

## rectangular prism

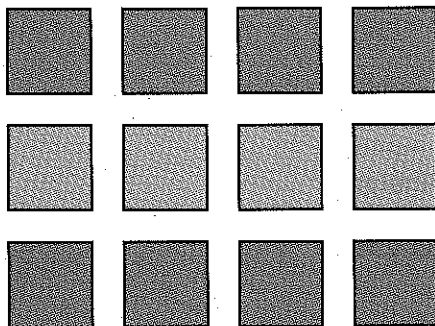


## right angle



A right angle is sometimes called a *square corner*.

## row



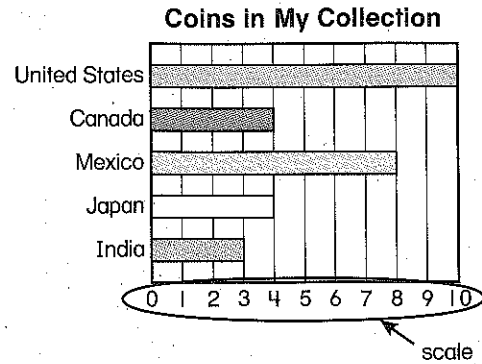
This rectangular array has 3 rows with 4 tiles in each row.

## ruler



A ruler is used to measure length.

## scale



The numbers along the side or the bottom of a graph.

## Show All Totals Method

$$\begin{array}{r}
 25 \\
 + 48 \\
 \hline
 60 \\
 13 \\
 \hline
 73
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{r}
 724 \\
 + 158 \\
 \hline
 800 \\
 70 \\
 12 \\
 \hline
 882
 \end{array}$$

## situation equation

A baker baked 100 loaves of bread. He sold some loaves. There are 73 loaves left. How many loaves of bread did he sell?

$$100 - \square = 73$$

situation equation

## Glossary (continued)

### skip count

skip count by 2s: 2, 4, 6, 8, . . .

skip count by 5s: 5, 10, 15, 20, . . .

skip count by 10s: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, . . .

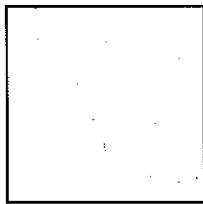
### solution equation

A baker baked 100 loaves of bread. He sold some loaves. There are 73 loaves left. How many loaves of bread did he sell?

$$100 - 73 = \square$$

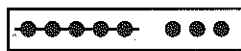
solution equation

### square



A square has 4 equal sides and 4 right angles.

### subtract



$$8 - 5 = 3$$

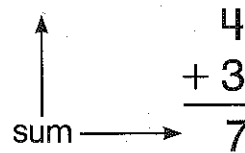
### subtraction doubles

Both addends or partners are the same.

$$8 - 4 = 4$$

### sum

$$4 + 3 = 7$$



### survey

When you collect data by asking people questions, you are taking a survey.

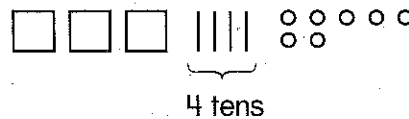


### teen number

any number from 11 to 19

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

### tens

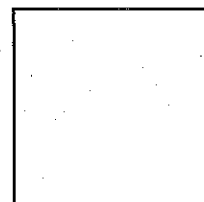


4 tens

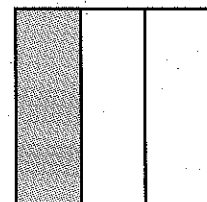
347 has 4 tens.

↑  
tens

### third



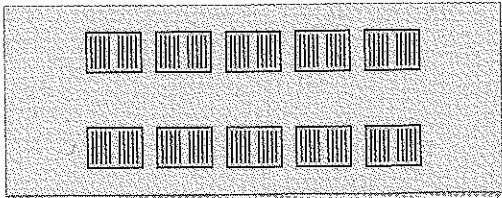
square



The picture shows 3 thirds. A third of the square is shaded.

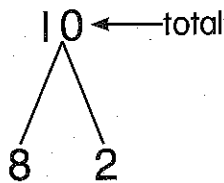


## thousand

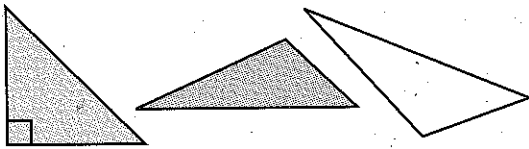


1,000 = ten hundreds

## total



## triangle



A triangle has 3 sides and 3 angles.

## U

## ungroup

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 0 \cancel{2} 14 \\ \cancel{1} \cancel{3} \cancel{4} \\ - \quad 78 \\ \hline 56 \end{array}$$

Ungroup when you need more ones or tens to subtract.

## Ungroup First Method

$$\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ - 28 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

↑ ↑  
yes no

1. Check to see if there are enough tens and ones to subtract.

$$\begin{array}{r} 514 \\ \cancel{6} \cancel{4} \\ - 28 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2. You can get more ones by taking from the tens and putting them in the ones place.

$$\begin{array}{r} 514 \\ \cancel{6} \cancel{4} \\ - 28 \\ \hline 36 \end{array}$$

3. Subtract from either right to left or left to right.

## unknown addend

$$3 + \square = 9$$

↑  
unknown addend

## unknown total

$$3 + 6 = \square$$

↑  
unknown total

## V

## vertical

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ + 3 \\ \hline 7 \end{array}$$

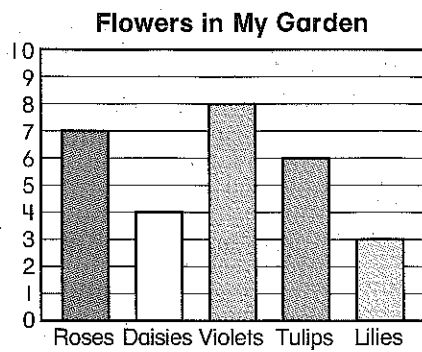
vertical form



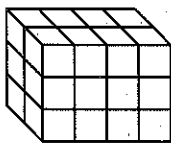
vertical line

## Glossary (continued)

### vertical bar graph



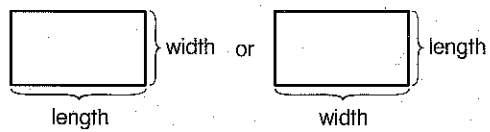
### view



This is the side view of the rectangular prism above.



### width



### yard (yd)



3 feet = 1 yard (not drawn to scale)