# Math Expressions and CCSS Assessment

Steps to Success for the PARCC and Smarter Balanced Problems





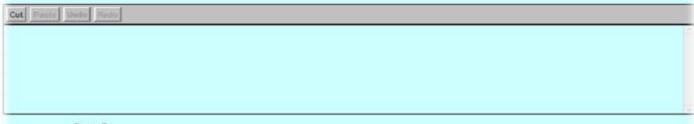
Ms. Morales has a bag of beads.

- She gives Elena 5 beads.
- She gives Damian 8 more beads than Elena.
- She gives Trish 4 times as many beads as Damian.

Ms. Morales then has 10 beads left in the bag.

Part A

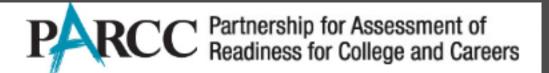
How many beads did Damian and Trish each receive? Show or explain how you arrived at each answer.



Part B

How many beads were in Ms. Morales' bag before any beads were given to students?

beads





♦ Mrs. Morales has a bag of beads.

She gives Elena 5 beads.

She gives Damian 8 more beads than Elena.

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## PART A

How many beads did Damian and Trish each receive? Show or Explain how you arrived at your answer

## Part B

How many beads were in Mrs. Morales' bag before any beads were given to students?





- 4.OA.A: Use the four operations with whole numbers to solve problems.
- Interpret a multiplication equation as a comparison, e.g., interpret 35 = 5
   × 7 as a statement that 35 is 5 times as many as 7 and 7 times as many as 5.

   Represent verbal statements of multiplicative comparisons as multiplication equations.
- 2. Multiply or divide to solve word problems involving multiplicative comparison, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem, distinguishing multiplicative comparison from additive comparison.
- 3. Solve multistep word problems posed with whole numbers and having whole-number answers using the four operations, including problems in which remainders must be interpreted. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding.

Most Relevant Standards for Mathematical Practice Students must reason abstractly and quantitatively with the context in order to understand the relationships given in the question (MP.2). Creating this multi-step solution path will require students to create an effective model of the situation (MP.4), but the question allows for students to create whatever models they are most comfortable employing (e.g., some students may create a series of expressions, other student may choose to diagram the situation).

**STRATEGIES** 

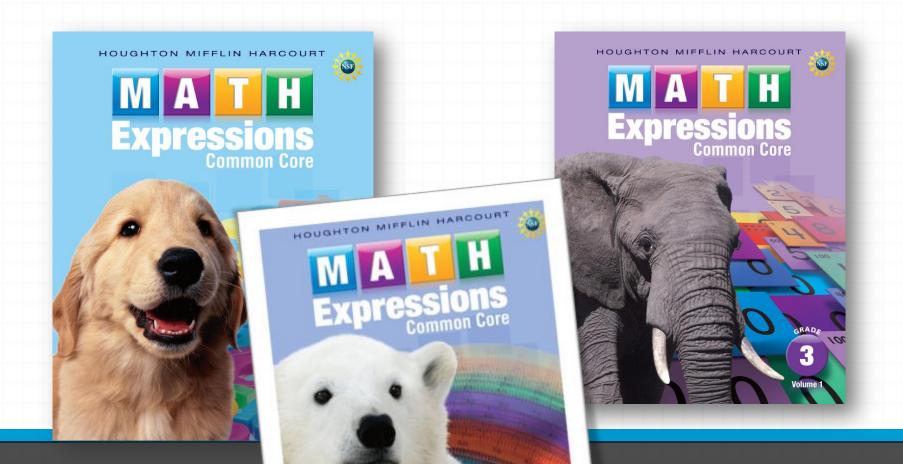
MODELS













Use the four	r operations with whole numbers to solve proble	, , , ,	
CC.4.0A.1	Interpret a multiplication equation as a comparison, e.g., interpret as a statement that 35 is 5 times as many as 7 and times as many as 5. Represent verbal statements of multiplications		
	comparisons as multiplication equations.		
CC.4.OA.2	Multiply or divide to solve word problems involving multiplical comparison, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symfor the unknown number to represent the problem, distinguish-	n	
	multiplicative comparison from additive comparison.		
CC.4.OA.3	Solve multistep word problems posed with whole numbers and whole-number answers using the four operations, including prowhich remainders must be interpreted. Represent these proble equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Associated the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimategies including rounding.		
Gain familia	rity with factors and multiples.		
CC.4.OA.4	Find all factor pairs for a whole number in the range 1–100. Re that a whole number is a multiple of each of its factors. Determ whether a given whole number in the range 1–100 is a multiple given one-digit number. Determine whether a given whole number range 1–100 is prime or composite.	Unit 4 Lessons 10, 12	



Understand properties of multiplication and the relationship between multiplication and division.						
CC3.0A.5	Apply properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide.	Unit 1 Lessons 3, 6, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19; Unit 2 Lessons 1, 8, 12, 15				
CC3.0A.6	Understand division as an unknown-factor problem.	Unit 1 Lessons 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18; Unit 2 Lessons 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14				
Multiply and divide within 100.						
CC3.0A.7	Fluently multiply and divide within 100, using strategies such as the relationship between multiplication and division or properties of operations. By the end of Grade 3, know from memory all products of two one-digit numbers.	Unit 1 Lessons 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19; Unit 2 Lessons 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15				
Solve problems involving the four operations, and identify and explain patterns in arithmetic.						
CC3.0A.8	Solve two-step word problems using the four operations. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding.	Unit 2 Lessons 9, 10, 11, 13; Unit 4 Lesson 17; Unit 5 Lessons 7, 8, 9, 10, 11				
CC3.0A.9	Identify arithmetic patterns (including patterns in the addition table or multiplication table), and explain them using properties of operations.	Unit 1 Lessons 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15, 19; Unit 2 Lessons 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 14, 15; Unit 4 Lesson 17				

Common Core State Standards for Mathematics | xdiii

# **Multistep Word Problems**

## LESSON FOCUS

. Solve real world problems.

## COMMON CORE

**Mathematical Practice** CC.K-12.MR1, CC.K-12.MR2

## The Day at a Glance

## Teaching the Lesson

MATH BACKGROUND for this lesson is included on p. 1:

### **ACTIVITY FOCUS**

- Activity 1 Identify extra information in word problems.
- Activity 2 Identify missing information in word problems.
- Activity 3 Explore hidden information in multistep word problems.

### MATERIALS

Student Activity Book pp. 65-68 or Student Han

# QUICK PRACTICE 5 MINUTES



Goal Fluency with zeros patterns.

Zeros Patterns Select four Student Leaders to go to the board to each write three products involving two nonzero digits and up to two zeros. That is, a product can have no zeros in the factors, a zero in one factor, a zero in both factors, or two zeros in one factor (see the example below). See Lesson 5.

## ANYTIME PROBLEM

Suppose 20 students play soccer and 15 students play baseball. Four students play both soccer and baseball. How many students play one sport or both sports? 31 students: 16 play only soccer (20 - 4 = 16), 11 play only baseball (15 - 4 = 11), and 4 play both soccer and baseball, 16 + 11 + 4 = 31

## Student Leader Writes

= 630ndred

= 6.300

= 6.300

red."

HTON MIFFLIN HARCOURT











Unit 2 - Lesson 11: Multistep Word Problems

Teaching the Lesson Officentiated Instruction Homework and Spiral Review

## ▶ What's the Error? WHOLE CLASS

MP.3, MP.6 Construct Viable Arguments/Critique Reasoning of Others Puzzled Penguin Give students an opportunity to read and respond to the letter from Puzzled Penguin on page 68 of the Student Book. Tell students to look carefully at how Puzzled Penguin solved it. If no one mentions it, point out that Puzzled Penguin did not consider the O. Remind students that when multiplying by O, the product is O, so the operation must be performed before adding the new groups of ten. Explain that Puzzled Penguin should have multiplied 3 by 0 then added the 2 new groups of ten, instead of multiplying the 3 by the 2 groups of 1

## Practi

Write the

6 × 508

4 × 900  $3 \times 720$ 

Students co understand

For

udent r 5 × 20 o much

## Formative Assessment: Check Understanding

Student Summary Ask students to summarize how to solve a multistep problem. Students' summaries should demonstrate an understanding of identifying the operations needed for the multistep problems, writing equations, and solving by using the Order of Operations.



Formative Assessment for Unit Objectives 2B, 2C, 2E.

See Assessment Guide for Unit 2 Quick Quiz 2.



See Assessment Guide for Fluency Check 4 on addition and subtraction of whole numbers.

UGHTON MIFFLIN HARCOURT

## ▶ What's the Error?

Dear Math Students,

My friend and I are planning a hike. We will hike from point A to point B, which is a distance of 28 miles. Then we will hike from Point B to Point C, which is a distance of 34 miles. We will walk 7 miles each day for 8 days. We are trying to figure out how many miles we need to walk on the ninth day to reach Point C.



I wrote and solved this equation.

$$28 + 34 - 7 \times 8 = t$$

$$62 - 7 \times 8 = t$$

$$55 \times 8 = t$$

$$440 = t$$

This answer doesn't make sense. Did I do something wrong? What do you think?

Your friend, Puzzled Penguin

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8. Write a response to Puzzled Penguin.



# Quick Quiz

Formative Assessment for Unit Objectives 2B, 2C, 2E.

See Assessment Guide for Unit 2 Quick Quiz 2.



# Fluency Check

See Assessment Guide for Fluency Check 4 on addition and subtraction of whole numbers.



# Formative Assessment: Check Understanding

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# **Math Writing Prompt**

Compare is it easier to recognize that you do not have enough information to solve a word problem or to eliminate extra information? Explain.



# **Math Writing Prompt**

Explain How do you determine if a word problem has all the necessary information?



# **Math Writing Prompt**

Investigate Math Write an equation that involves four different operations. Then write a word problem for it.

30	31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39	40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70	71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 81
18 17 16 16 15 14 13 12 11 11 10 11 19 19 11					84 85 86 87 88 89 90
8					91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100



HOUGHTON MIFFLIN HARCOURT

6. Dori wrote this problem: Mrs. Ramos has 1,352 stamps. She buys some more stamps. Now she has 1,943 stamps. How many stamps did she buy? Explain why the situation equation 1,352 + s = 1,943 represents Dori's problem. (Lesson 4-2)

Student Activity Book page 147

# ► Multistep Word Problems PAIRS COMMOND





MP.4 Model with Mathematics Write an Equation The word problems on Students Book page 147 are all more than two steps and involve any of the four operations. Remind students to write one or more equations for each word problem to represent and solve it. After students solve each problem, encourage them to reread the problem and evaluate the answer for reasonableness.

MP.1 Make Sense of Problems Problem 4 involves interpreting the remainder of the problem to solve. Students should be familiar with making sense of remainders from Unit 3. Review with students the different ways to interpret the remainder:

- Only the quotient is the answer; ignore the remainder.
- A remainder causes the answer to be rounded up.
- Only the remainder is the answer.



## ► Problem Solving

Write an equation and solve the problem. (Lessons 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 1-7, 1-8, 1-9, 1-10, 1-12, 1-14, 1-15, 1-16, 1-18)

- 23. Zara arranged 80 stamps of her stamp collection in 10 equal rows. How many stamps were in each row?
- 24. Olivia's CD rack has 4 shelves. It holds 8 CDs on a shelf. How many CDs will fit in the rack altogether?
- 25. Extended Response Paco set up 7 tables to seat 28 children at his birthday party. The same number of children will sit at each table. How many children will sit at each table? Explain how you found your answer. Make a math drawing to help.

88 UNIT 1 TEST

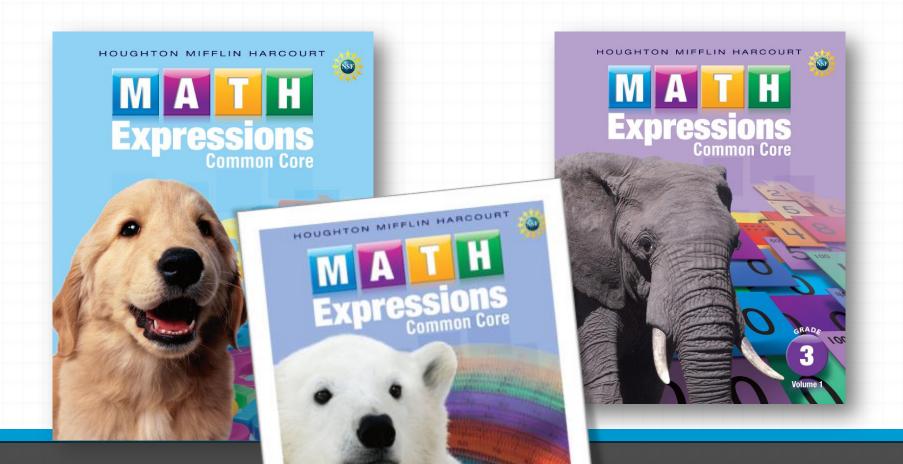
# **Problem Types**

This table shows how problem types are incorporated across the grades. A specific grade level problem types chart can be found at the back of each Student Book or Teacher Edition.

	Result Unknown	Change Unknown	Start Unknown			
Add to	Six children were playing tag in the yard. Three more children came to play. How many children are playing in the yard now?  Situation and Solution Equation: 6 + 3 = c	Six children were playing tag in the yard. Some more children came to play. Now there are 9 children in the yard. How many children came to play?  Situation Equation: $6 + c = 9$ Solution Equation: $9 - 6 = c$	Some children were playing tag in the yard. Three more children came to play. Now there are 9 children in the yard. How many children were in the yard at first?  Situation Equation:  c + 3 = 9  Solution Equation:  3 + c = 9 or 9 - 3 = c			
	Jake has 10 trading cards. He gave 3 to his brother. How many trading cards does he have left?  TON MIEELIN HARCOURT  ATHERIA HARCOURT  COMMON CORE	Jake has 10 trading cards. He gave some to his brother. Now Jake has 7 trading cards left. How many cards did he give to his brother?  Situation Equation:  10 - t = 7  Solution Equation:  10 - 7 = t	Jake has some trading cards. He gave 3 to his brother. Now Jake has 7 trading cards left. How many cards did he start with?  Situation Equation:  t - 3 = 7  Solution Equation: 7 + 3 = t			









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