Eureka Math

1st Grade Module 1 Lesson 27

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Directions for customizing presentations are available on the next slide.



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Reflecting your Teaching Style and Learning Needs of Your Students

- > When the Google Slides presentation is opened, it will look like Screen A.
- > Click on the "pop-out" button in the upper right hand corner to change the view.
- \succ The view now looks like Screen B.
- ➤ Within Google Slides (not Chrome), choose FILE.
- ➤ Choose MAKE A COPY and rename your presentation.
- ➤ Google Slides will open your renamed presentation.
- ➤ It is now editable & housed in MY DRIVE.



Icons



















Manipulatives Needed







Materials Needed

- (S) Die (with 6 replaced by 0), personal white board
- (S) Personal white board, number path (Lesson 26 Template)
 - Eureka recommends students use this Template for the Application Problem. They will also use it during Concept Development
- (T) 2 number paths (projected or charted)
 - You can use a copy of the Lesson 26 template to record number hops with students instead of having two separate number paths. Number paths with hops are also projected within the slides.

Lesson 27

Objective: Count on using the number path to find an unknown part.

Suggested Lesson Structure

Total Time	(60 minut
Student Debrief	(12 minut
Concept Development	(30 minut
Application Problem	(8 minute
Fluency Practice	(10 minut

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I can count on using the number path to find an unknown part.





Let's count by twos!



Number Bond Roll

You will roll 1 die. Use the numbers on your and your partner's dice as the parts of a number bond. Then you each write a number bond, addition sentence, and subtraction sentence on your personal white board!



Let's play Number Sentence Swap!

Application Problem

Marcus has 9 strawberries. Six of them are small; the rest are big. How many strawberries are big? Fill in the template. Circle the mystery, or unknown, number in the number sentences, and write a statement to answer the question.





9 - 8 = _____

Fill in your number bond using this number sentence. One of the boxes should be left empty.



9 - 8 = _____

What are some ways we can solve this? Talk with your partner.





9 - 8 = _____

Here are some ideas I heard of other ways we can solve this!

We can add! We can count on using the number path! We can count back!



9 - 8 = _____

I heard someone say that we can count back. Let's use the number path to count back and solve $9 - 8 = \Box$. Which way should we hop to show taking away 8? How many times?



9 - 8 = _____

We need to hop backward 8 times. Let's start with our whole, and count as we draw our hopping marks.



9 - 8 = _____

What is 9–8?





9 - 8 = _____

9–8 is 1!

Write that in your number bond, solve your number sentence, and circle the unknown or answer number we were solving for.



9 - 8 = 1

We counted back 8 from 9 until we reached 1. Wow, that took us a long time! Hmmm, is there a faster way to solve this? I heard someone say that we can add instead. So, if we think addition, what addition sentence could we write to help us solve $9 - 8 = \Box$?



9 - 8 = 1

8+□=9 can help us solve 9 - 8! Good. Please write that number sentence on your template.



Let's use our number paths to solve $9 - 8 = \square$ by thinking of $8 + \square = 9$.



How many did we count on in order to solve?





We counted on 1! Please solve your number sentence, and circle the unknown or answer number we were solving for.





Look at these two strategies to solve the same problem, $9 - 8 = \Box$. Talk with your partner. Did we get the same answer each time? Which way was more efficient, or faster?





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I heard some great ideas! Here are some ideas l heard:

Counting on was more efficient, because we only had to count on 1 more.

Counting back took so much longer, and we still got 1 as our unknown, or answer number.





So, when you are solving subtraction number sentences, you can think and decide: "Would it be easier for me to count back or count on?"





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Let's practice more! Use counting on or counting back as a strategy to subtract on your whiteboard.



7 - 6 = _____



9 - 2 = _____



8 - 3 = _____



10 - 7 = _____



Problem Set

		Name					Date			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
write th	e subtra	ction nur	nber ser	itence as	s an addi	tion num	ber sen	tence.		
ce a 🗆	around	the unkn	iown. Us	e the nu	mber pa	th if you	want to) .		
4 -	3 =					_+_		=		
6 -	2 =					_+_		=		
7 -	3 =					+		=		
2		· · · · ·								
0 -	6 -									
,	0 -									
10	2									
10	- 2 =									

Debrief

- What strategy did you use for Problem 10(a)? Why? Problem 10(b)? Problem 10(c)?
- What is different about Problem 10(f)? Is there one best way to solve it? (No. Counting on and counting back are the same. It depends on individual preference.)
- What did you notice about the times you chose to count on? When you counted back?
- What other strategies could you have used to solve these subtraction sentences?
- Look at Problem 8 and Problem 9. Would you have preferred to count up or back? Why? Which is more efficient, and how do you know?
- What about if we had 117 115? Should we count on or back? What would our answer be?

Exit Ticket

A STORY OF UNITS	Lesson 27 Exit Ticket 1•1				
Name	Date				
To solve 7 - 6, Ben thinks you should	d count back, and Pat thinks you should count on.				

Which is the best way to solve this expression? Make a simple math drawing to show why.

7 - 6 = _____

