#### Eureka Math

1st Grade Module 6 Lesson 23

At the request of elementary teachers, a team of Bethel & Sumner educators met as a committee to create Eureka slideshow presentations. These presentations are not meant as a script, nor are they required to be used. Please customize as needed. Thank you to the many educators who contributed to this project!

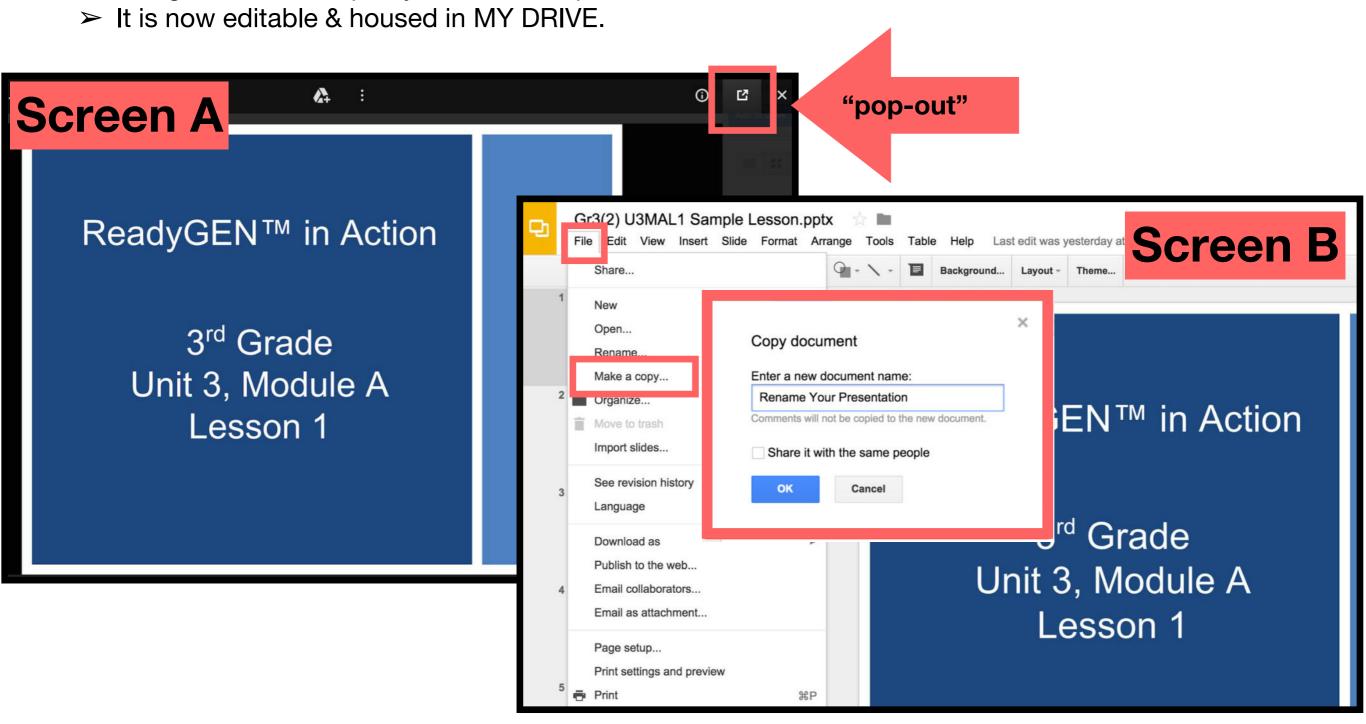
Directions for customizing presentations are available on the next slide.



#### **Customize this Slideshow**

#### 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.
- > 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.



#### Icons



Read, Draw, Write



**Learning Target** 



Personal White Board



**Problem Set** 



Manipulatives Needed



Fluency



Think Pair Share



Whole Class



Individual



Partner



**Small Group** 



**Small Group Time** 

#### Lesson 23

Objective: Count on using pennies from any single coin.

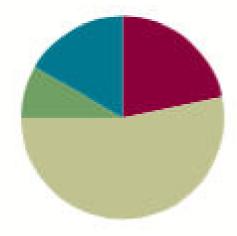
#### **Suggested Lesson Structure**

Application Problem (5 minutes)

Concept Development (32 minutes)

Student Debrief (10 minutes)

Total Time (60 minutes)



#### **Materials Needed**

#### **Teacher**

- 1 quarter
- 3–5 dimes
- 2–4 nickels
- 15 pennies (plastic or real)

#### Student

- (S) Core Fluency Practice Sets (Lesson 1)
- 1 quarter
- 3–5 dimes
- 2–5 nickels
- 25 pennies (plastic or real)
- 1 die per pair of students



I can count on using pennies from any single coin.

#### Core Fluency Differentiated **Practice Sets**

Let's do a practice set!





# X ÷ Standards Check: Addition Within 20

Let's practice addition within 20!

#### Application Problem



Peter has 8 more green crayons than yellow crayons.

#### Application Problem



Peter has 8 more green crayons than yellow crayons. Peter has 10 green crayons.

#### Application Problem



Peter has 8 more green crayons than yellow crayons. Peter has 10 green crayons. How many yellow crayons does Peter have?

What is the name of this coin?

A quarter!

What is its value?

25 cents!

How much money is shown now?

26 cents!

How do you know?

We added one penny. That's one cent more.

What is 1 quarter plus 1 penny, a quarpenny? No such thing! But we can add their values! Let's try.

Tell me an addition sentence that puts together the value of the quarter and the value of the penny.

$$25+1=26.$$

Tell me an addition sentence that puts together the value of a dime and the value of 3 pennies.

$$10+3=13$$

So, a dime and 3 pennies would be how much money?

13 cents!

Tell me an addition sentence that puts together the value of a quarter and the value of 3 pennies.

Tell me an addition sentence that puts together the value of a quarter and the value of 3 pennies.

$$25 + 3 = 28$$

So, a quarter and 3 pennies would be how much money?

So, a quarter and 3 pennies would be how much money?

28 cents!

Tell me an addition sentence that puts together the value of 3 dimes and the value of 6 pennies.

$$30 + 6 = 36$$

So, three dimes and 6 pennies would be how much money?

36 cents!

Tell me an addition sentence that puts together the value of the nickel and the value of the 4 pennies.

$$5 + 4 = 9$$

So, a nickel and 4 pennies would be how much money?

9 cents!

Tell me an addition sentence that puts together the value of the 4 pennies and the value of the nickel.

$$4 + 5 = 9 \text{ or } 5 + 4 = 9$$

So, 4 pennies and a nickel would be how much money?

9 cents!

Let's practice counting on pennies to count coin values!

How can we group these to make it easier to count?

Put all the pennies together!

Great! Which will we be starting with, the dime or the pennies?

The dime!

That is just easier; I agree. So, let's move all the pennies together and place them after the dime.

Tell me an addition sentence that puts together the value of a dime, the value of 4 pennies, and the value of 1 penny.

$$10 + 4 + 1 = 15$$
.

$$10 + 4 + 1 = 15$$
.

#### First to 50 Cents

Players A and B each begin with 1 quarter.

- 1. Player A rolls the die and adds that many pennies to his quarter.
- 2. Player B rolls the die and adds that many pennies to her quarter.
- 3. Players continue to take turns until someone has at least 50 cents, trading pennies for nickels or dimes. No player who has 25 pennies can win!

Players might trade pennies for nickels, dimes, and finally a quarter as they play.

Problem Set
12345

#### Problem Set

cents



A STORY OF UNITS	Lesson 23 Problem Set	1+6
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	show the written amount.	
8 cents		
30 cents	50	
10 cents		
18 cents		

2. Write the value of each group of coins.



**Problem Set** 12345

#### Problem Set



A STORY OF UNITS

Lesson 23 Problem Set 106



cents



cents



cents



cents

#### Debrief



Look at Problem 2. How do 5-group formations help you count coins quickly?



#### Debrief



Three dimes and 1 dime is 4 dimes. Three pennies and 1 penny is 4 pennies. Why is it that 3 dimes and 1 penny don't equal 4 cents? What do we need to do in order to add dimes and pennies together? What is our label, or unit, to add 3 dimes and 1 penny in a number sentence?



#### Debrief



Look at Problem 2(b). How many cents are there? Look at Problem 2(c). How many cents are there? Why is the value of the coins in Problem 2(c) greater than the value of the coins in Problem 2(b) even though there are more coins in Problem 2(b)?



#### Exit Ticket



A STORY OF UNITS

Lesson 23 Exit Ticket 106

Name	T <u>u</u>		Date	<u></u>
Add p	ennies to sho	w the written amount.		
a.	9 cents			
b.	29 cents			