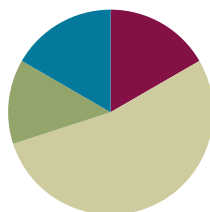


Lesson 2

Objective: Add and subtract multiples of 10 including counting on to subtract.

Suggested Lesson Structure

■ Fluency Practice	(10 minutes)
■ Concept Development	(32 minutes)
■ Application Problem	(8 minutes)
■ Student Debrief	(10 minutes)
Total Time	(60 minutes)



Fluency Practice (10 minutes)

- Place Value **2.NBT.1, 2.NBT.5** (7 minutes)
- How Many More Tens? **2.NBT.5** (3 minutes)

Place Value (7 minutes)

Materials: (T) Unlabeled tens place value chart (Lesson 1 Template) (S) Unlabeled tens place value chart (Lesson 1 Template), personal white board

Note: Practicing place value skills prepares students for adding and subtracting multiples of 10.

- T: (Project the unlabeled tens place value chart template. Have students insert the template in their personal white boards.) Draw place value disks to show 1 ten and 3 ones. Write the number below it.
- S: (Draw 1 ten and 3 ones on the place value chart, and write 13 below it.)
- T: Say the number in unit form.
- S: 1 ten 3 ones.
- T: Say the number in standard form.
- S: 13.
- T: Add 2 tens to your chart. How many tens do you have now?
- S: 3 tens.
- T: What is 20 more than 13?
- S: 33.



NOTES ON MULTIPLE MEANS OF ENGAGEMENT:

Before the lesson, have students skip-count by tens to one hundred and back down to zero while doing a physical activity (e.g., jumping jacks).

During the lesson, encourage one or more students to lead the class in an example (e.g., $48 - 30$). These may be students who are struggling to grasp the concept and would benefit from personal guidance or students who grasp the concept quickly and would thrive on leadership opportunities. Praise their use of place value language to explain their thinking.

T: Add 3 tens to 33. How many tens do you have now?

S: 6 tens.

T: What is 30 more than 33?

S: 63.

T: Say the number in unit form.

S: 6 tens 3 ones.

T: Now, subtract 4 tens from 63. What is 40 less than 63?

S: 23.

Continue with the following possible sequence: $23 + 70$, $93 - 40$, $53 + 30$, and $83 - 80$.

How Many More Tens? (3 minutes)

Materials: (S) Personal white board

Note: Subtracting multiples of 10 prepares students for the lesson.

T: If I say $34 - 24$, you say 10. To say it in a sentence, you say 34 is 10 more than 24. Ready?

T: $64 - 44$.

S: 20.

T: Say it in a sentence.

S: 64 is 20 more than 44.

Continue with the following possible sequence: $85 - 45$, $68 - 38$, $59 - 49$, $47 - 17$, and $99 - 19$.

Concept Development (32 minutes)

Materials: (T) Rekenrek (S) Personal white board

Show 34 beads on the Rekenrek.

T: In Lesson 1, we added and subtracted 1 ten. Today, let's add 2 tens, then 3 tens, and more!

T: How many do you see?

S: 34.

T: The Say Ten way?

S: 3 tens 4.

T: (Add 2 tens.) How many do you see?

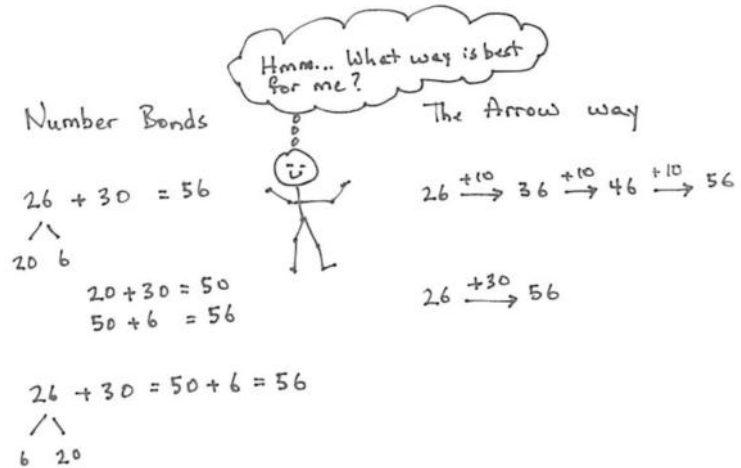
S: 5 tens 4.

T: I am going to add 2 more tens. Turn and talk. What will happen to the number when I add 2 tens?

S: The number in the tens place will get bigger by 2. → The number will get bigger by 20. → It will be 74.

T: (Add 2 tens.) What is $54 + 20$?

- S: 74.
- T: The Say Ten way?
- S: 7 tens 4.
- T: If I asked you to add 3 tens to 26, how could you solve that?
- S: Count on by ten three times. → Change the 2 to 5 because 2 tens plus 3 tens is 5 tens. → Add 3 tens on the Rekenrek.
- T: Let's show that on the board using both simplifying strategies, the arrow way and number bonds. I know many of you can just do mental math!
- T: I can write adding 3 tens the arrow way, as we did yesterday. (Demonstrate and involve the students as you write.) I can also break apart the tens and ones with a number bond, add the tens, and then add the ones. (Demonstrate and involve the students as you write.)
- T: No matter which way I write it, when I add tens to a number, the ones stay the same!



Note: The number bond's decomposition is one choice for solving the problem that may not work for some students as a solution strategy but is beneficial for all to understand. Students should be encouraged to make connections between different solution strategies and to choose what works best for a given problem or for their way of thinking.

- T: Now it's your turn. On your personal white board, solve $18 + 20$. Show your board when you have an answer.

Repeat this process using the following possible sequence: $25 + 50$, $38 + 40$, and $40 + 27$.

Show 74 beads on the Rekenrek.

- T: Now, let's subtract 2 tens, then 3 tens, and more!
- T: How many do you see?
- S: 74.
- T: The Say Ten way?
- S: 7 tens 4.
- T: (Subtract 2 tens.) How many do you see?
- S: 5 tens 4.
- T: I am going to subtract 2 more tens. Turn and talk. What will happen to the number when I subtract 2 tens?
- S: The digit in the tens place will get smaller by 2. → The number will get smaller by 20. → It will be 34.
- T: (Add 2 tens.) What is $54 - 20$?
- S: 34.



NOTES ON MULTIPLE MEANS OF REPRESENTATION:

When counting up by tens and on by ones, use a number line to provide visual support. For example, when counting from 30 to 42, have students point to the jump between 30 and 40 and then point to 41, 42. The number line correlates very well to the arrow notation.

T: The Say Ten way?

S: 3 tens 4.

T: Okay. Now, subtract 3 tens from 56. Take a moment and work on your personal white board to solve $56 - 30$. (Show the work on the board as students work out this first problem using number bonds and the arrow way.)

T: (Model both the number bonds and arrow methods from their work.) We have an extra simplifying strategy when we are subtracting. We can count up from the part we know.

T: What is the whole?

S: 56.

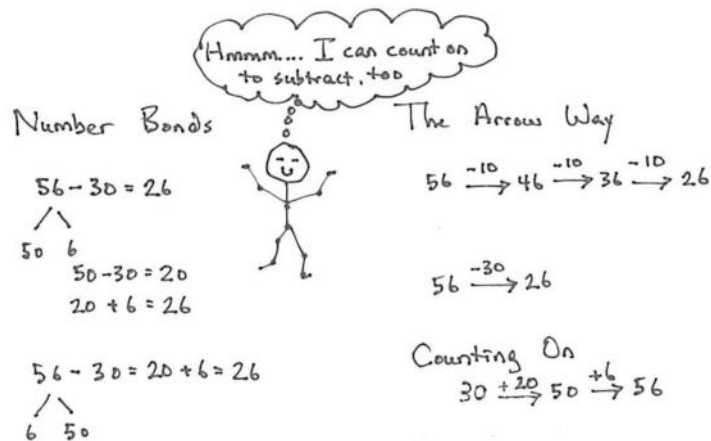
T: What is the part we know?

S: 30.

T: How could we show the missing part with an addition problem?

S: $30 + \underline{\quad} = 56$. $\rightarrow \underline{\quad} + 30 = 56$.

T: We can use the arrow way, counting first by either tens or ones. Try it with a partner.



Guide students through this or let them work independently. Starting at 30, they might add 2 tens first and then 6 ones or add 6 ones first and then add 2 tens.

Repeat with $62 - 40$, $51 - 20$, and $77 - 30$.

Problem Set (10 minutes)

Students should do their personal best to complete the Problem Set within the allotted 10 minutes. For some classes, it may be appropriate to modify the assignment by specifying which problems they work on first. Some problems do not specify a method for solving. Students should solve these problems using the RDW approach used for Application Problems.



NOTES ON MULTIPLE MEANS OF ACTION AND EXPRESSION:

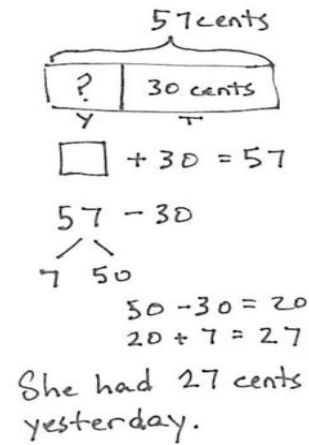
Encourage students to explain their thinking about adding or subtracting tens. For Problem 2, Parts (c) and (d), facilitate a discussion in which different students share which problem solving method they prefer and why. Ask students, "How can you tell when one strategy might be better than another?" Students may learn as much from each other's reasoning as from the lesson.

Application Problem (8 minutes)

Susan has 57 cents in her piggy bank. If she just put in 30 cents today, how much did she have yesterday?

Note: This *add to with start unknown* problem gives students a chance to apply their new learning. It also provides an opportunity to work through a common mistake; many students will add and give the answer 87 cents. Encourage students to draw a tape diagram to show what is known. This will help them identify the whole and one part, guiding them to subtract to find the missing part.

This Application Problem comes after the Concept Development so that students can apply what they have learned about adding and subtracting multiples of 10. You may choose to lead students through the RDW process or have students work independently and then share their work.



57 cents

□ + 30 = 57

57 - 30

7 50

50 - 30 = 20

20 + 7 = 27

She had 27 cents yesterday.

Student Debrief (10 minutes)

Lesson Objective: Add and subtract multiples of 10 including counting on to subtract.

The Student Debrief is intended to invite reflection and active processing of the total lesson experience.

Invite students to review their solutions for the Problem Set. They should check work by comparing answers with a partner before going over answers as a class. Look for misconceptions or misunderstandings that can be addressed in the Debrief. Guide students in a conversation to debrief the Problem Set and process the lesson.

Any combination of the questions below may be used to lead the discussion.

- Which simplifying strategy did you use to solve the sequence in Problem 1, Part (d)? Why is the arrow way a good choice for counting up?
- Explain to your partner how you solved the sequence in Problem 2, Part (c). How did they help you to solve the problems in Problem 2, Part (d)? What was similar about them?
- How was solving Problem 3, Part (e) different from solving the other parts of Problem 3? What did you need to do?
- Explain to your partner how you used the arrow way to solve Problem 4. Why did this strategy work well?

NYS COMMON CORE MATHEMATICS CURRICULUM Lesson 2 Problem Set 2•4

Name: Henry Date: _____

1. Solve using place value strategies. Use your personal white board to show the arrow way or number bonds, or just use mental math and record your answers.

a. 5 tens + 3 tens = <u>8</u> tens	2 tens + 7 tens = <u>9</u> tens
50 + 30 = <u>80</u>	20 + 70 = <u>90</u>
b. 24 + 30 = <u>54</u>	50 + 24 = <u>74</u>
c. 20 + 37 = <u>57</u>	37 + 40 = <u>77</u>
d. 57 + <u>30</u> = 87	40 + 34 = <u>74</u>
e. <u>30</u> + 56 = 86	38 + <u>40</u> = 78
	12 + <u>60</u> = 72

2. Solve using place value strategies.

a. 8 tens - 2 tens = <u>6</u> tens	7 tens - 3 tens = <u>4</u> tens
80 - 20 = <u>60</u>	70 - 30 = <u>40</u>
b. 78 - 40 = <u>38</u>	56 - 30 = <u>26</u>
c. 84 - <u>60</u> = 24	57 - <u>20</u> = 37
d. 83 - <u>60</u> = 23	54 - <u>20</u> = 34
	93 - <u>50</u> = 43
	91 - <u>50</u> = 41

COMMON CORE Lesson 2: Add and subtract multiples of 10 including counting on to subtract. Date: 6/23/14 engage^{ny} 4.A.7

- What connections can you make between the number bond strategy and the arrow way? What is the goal of these simplifying strategies?

Exit Ticket (3 minutes)

After the Student Debrief, instruct students to complete the Exit Ticket. A review of their work will help with assessing students' understanding of the concepts that were presented in today's lesson and planning more effectively for future lessons. The questions may be read aloud to the students.

NYS COMMON CORE MATHEMATICS CURRICULUM Lesson 2 Problem Set 2•4

3. Solve.

a. $39 + 30 = 69$

b. 8 tens 7 ones - 3 tens = 57

c. 2 tens + 5 tens = 7 tens

d. 3 tens + 5 tens 6 ones = 8 tens 6 ones

e. 48 ones - 2 tens = 2 tens 8 ones

4. Mark had 78 puzzle pieces. He lost 30 pieces. How many pieces does Mark have left? Use the arrow way to show your simplifying strategy.

Mark has 48 puzzle pieces left.

COMMON CORE Lesson 2: Add and subtract multiples of 10 including counting on to subtract. Date: 6/23/14 engage^{ny} 4.A.8

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Name _____

Date _____

1. Solve using place value strategies. Use your personal white board to show the arrow way or number bonds, or just use mental math, and record your answers.

a. 5 tens + 3 tens = _____ tens 2 tens + 7 tens = _____ tens

$50 + 30 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$20 + 70 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

b. $24 + 30 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$50 + 24 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$14 + 50 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

c. $20 + 37 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$37 + 40 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$60 + 27 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

d. $57 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 87$

$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 34 = 74$

$19 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 69$

e. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 56 = 86$

$38 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 78$

$12 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 72$

2. Solve using place value strategies.

a. 8 tens - 2 tens = _____ tens 7 tens - 3 tens = _____ tens

$80 - 20 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$70 - 30 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

b. $78 - 40 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$56 - 30 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$88 - 50 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

c. $84 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 24$

$57 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 37$

$93 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 43$

d. $83 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 23$

$54 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 34$

$91 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 41$

3. Solve.

a. $39 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 69$

b. 8 tens 7 ones - 3 tens = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

c. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 5 \text{ tens} = 7 \text{ tens}$

d. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 5 \text{ tens } 6 \text{ ones} = 8 \text{ tens } 6 \text{ ones}$

e. $48 \text{ ones} - 2 \text{ tens} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ tens } \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ ones}$

4. Mark had 78 puzzle pieces. He lost 30 pieces. How many pieces does Mark have left? Use the arrow way to show your simplifying strategy.

Name _____

Date _____

Fill in the missing number to make each statement true.

1. $50 + 20 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2. $4 \text{ tens} + 3 \text{ tens} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ tens}$

3. $7 \text{ tens} - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ tens} = 5 \text{ tens}$

4. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} - 20 = 63$

5. $6 \text{ tens} + 1 \text{ ten } 4 \text{ ones} = 9 \text{ tens } 4 \text{ ones} - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ tens}$

Name _____

Date _____

1. Solve using place value strategies. Use scrap paper to show the arrow way or number bonds, or just use mental math, and record your answers.

a. 2 tens + 3 tens = _____ tens 20 + 30 = _____	b. 5 tens + 4 tens = _____ tens 50 + 40 = _____
2 tens 4 ones + 3 tens = ____ tens ____ ones 24 + 30 = _____	5 tens 9 ones + 4 tens = ____ tens ____ ones 59 + 40 = _____

c. $28 + 40 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $18 + 30 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $60 + 38 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

d. $30 + 25 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $35 + 50 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $15 + 20 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

e. $37 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 47$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 27 = 57$ $17 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 87$

f. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 22 = 62$ $29 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 79$ $11 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 91$

2. Find each sum. Then use $>$, $<$, or $=$ to compare.

a. $23 + 40 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 20 + 33$

d. $64 + 10 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 49 + 20$

b. $50 + 18 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 48 + 20$

e. $70 + 21 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 18 + 80$

c. $19 + 60 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 39 + 30$

f. $35 + 50 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 26 + 60$

3. Solve using place value strategies.

<p>a. 6 tens – 2 tens = ____ tens 60 – 20 = ____</p> <p>6 tens 3 ones – 3 tens = ____ tens ____ ones 63 – 30 = ____</p>	<p>b. 8 tens – 5 tens = ____ tens 80 – 50 = ____</p> <p>8 tens 9 ones – 5 tens = ____ tens ____ ones 89 – 50 = ____</p>
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c. $55 - 20 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $75 - 30 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $85 - 50 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

d. $72 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 22$ $49 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 19$ $88 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 28$

e. $67 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 47$ $71 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 51$ $99 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 69$

4. Complete each more than or less than statement.

a. 20 less than 58 is _____. b. 36 more than 40 is _____.

c. 40 less than _____ is 28. d. 50 more than _____ is 64.

5. There were 68 plates in the sink at the end of the day. There were 40 plates in the sink at the beginning of the day. How many plates were added throughout the day? Use the arrow way to show your simplifying strategy.