

Preliminary Planning Sheet

Grade 2 – Anthony's Pennies

Domain(s)

Operations and Algebraic Thinking

Standard(s)

2.OA.A.1

Mathematical Practices

MP.1 MP.3 MP.4 MP.6

Major Underlying Mathematical Concepts

- Number sense to 86
- Start unknown
- Addition
- Subtraction
- Money notation

Problem Solving Strategies

- Model (manipulatives)
- Diagram/Key
- Table
- Tally chart
- Number line

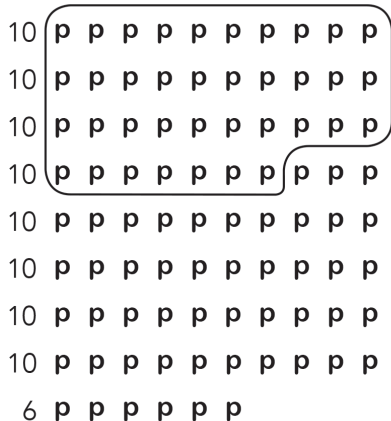
Formal Mathematical Language and Symbolic Notation

- More than (>)/Greater than (>)/Less than (<)
- Equivalent/Equal to
- Most/Least
- Array
- Money: quarter, dime, half dollar
- Diagram/Key
- Table
- Tally chart
- Number line
- Money notation: \$, ¢, .
- Odd/Even
- Difference
- Amount
- Total/Sum
- Per

Possible Solution(s)

Anthony had 49 pennies to start.

Key
p is 1 penny



$$40 + 3 + 6 = 49$$

$$86 - 37 = 49$$

Key
is 1 jar



$$86¢ - 37¢ = 49¢$$

Possible Connections

Below are some examples of mathematical connections. Your students may discover some that are not on this list.

- $86¢ < \$1.00$
- 12 pennies is a dozen pennies or one dime, two pennies.
- Solve more than one way to verify the answer.
- Relate to a similar task and state a math link.
- Money notation is shown for penny amounts.
- 37¢ is an odd number total, 86¢ is even, 49¢ is odd.
- $\text{Odd} + \text{Odd} = \text{Even}$
- 4 more pennies would be a 9×10 array.
- Combinations are found for 86 pennies, 3 quarters, 1 dime, 1 penny, etc.
- 49¢ is 1¢ less than 2 quarters.
- 1¢ more to start with and Anthony would have a half dollar.