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| **Solving One-Step Equations (with Relational Rods)** | | | |
| Interprets the meaning of single variable equations that involve one operation  “The equation *x* + 6 = 10 means that when you add 6 to a number you  get 10.” | Uses relational rods to model and solve one-step equations involving whole numbers  “To model *x* + 6 = 10, I started with the dark green rod, which has a value of 6. I need to find a rod to place beside it to get to 10. The purple rod works. This means *x* is 4.” | Realizes that more than one equation can represent the same situation (using inverse relationships)  “I can write the equation x + 6 = 10 as *x* = 10 – 6. When a number is added to 6, the sum is 10. So, when 6 is subtracted from 10, it must equal the other number.” | Solves a problem by writing and solving a one-step equation  “Tyrese bought 4 packages of sports cards. Each package cost the same amount. What was the cost of each package if Tyrese paid a total of $12?” An equation to describe this is  4*n* = 12, where *n* is the cost of one package in dollars. I know that  4 light green rods equal 12, and each light green rod has a value of 3. So, each package cost $3.” |
| **Observations/Documentation** | | | |
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