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| **Solving Equations with Multiple Terms (with Relational Rods)** | | | |
| Interprets the meaning of single variable equations that involve more than one operation  “The equation 2*x* + 3 = 21 means that when you double a number and add 3 to the result, you get 21.” | Uses relational rods to model and solve multi-term equations involving whole numbers  “To model 2*x* + 3 = 21, I started with the light green rod, which has a value of 3. I need to find 2 rods the same colour to place beside it to  get to 21. The blue rod works.  This means *x* is 9.” | Checks solutions and identifies whether a given number is a solution of an equation  Is *x* = 8 the solution of the equation  3*x* + 6 = 21?  “To check, I substitute 8 for the variable *x*.  L.S. = 3*x* + 6 R.S. = 21  = 3(8) + 6  = 24 + 6  = 30 Since L.S. ≠ R.S. *x* = 8 is not the solution.” | Solves a problem by writing and solving a multi-step equation  In a basketball game, Pascal made 7 foul shots, worth one point each, and some 2-point baskets. Pascal scored a total of 23 points.  How many 2-point baskets did they make?  “I wrote the equation 2*f* + 7 = 23, where *f* is the number of 2-points baskets made.  Using rods, I found that 2 brown rods added to the black rod (7) makes 23. Since the brown rod has a value of 8, I know that Pascal made eight 2-point baskets.” |
| **Observations/Documentation** | | | |
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