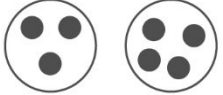
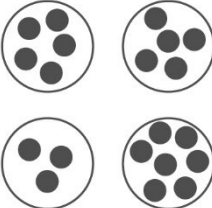

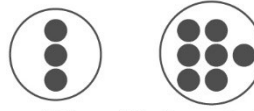
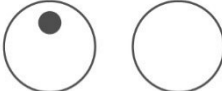
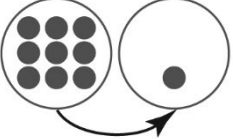


Master 36: Activity 14 Assessment

Decomposing 10

Representing and Counting Behaviours/Strategies															
<p>Student does not place all 10 counters in the pools.</p>  <p>“1, 2, 3” “1, 2, 3, 4”</p>	<p>Student selects numbers randomly, 5 and 5, then 3 and 7.</p> 	<p>Student counts three times to confirm how many.</p>  <p>“1, 2, 3, 4, 5” “1, 2, 3, 4, 5” “1, 2, 3, 4, ..., 8, 9, 10”</p>	<p>Student counts on to confirm how many.</p>  <p>“3” “4, 5, ..., 8, 9, 10”</p>												
Observations/Documentation															
<p>Student removes all counters and starts again to find a new way.</p>  <p>“1, ...”</p>	<p>Student finds many possible ways, but does not consider 0 or 10 children in a pool.</p>	<p>Student uses patterns to find all possible ways and models them with counters.</p> 	<p>Student uses known number relationships to find all possible ways.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">$0 + 10 = 10$</td> <td>$6 + 4 = 10$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">$1 + 9 = 10$</td> <td>$7 + 3 = 10$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">$2 + 8 = 10$</td> <td>$8 + 2 = 10$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">$3 + 7 = 10$</td> <td>$9 + 1 = 10$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">$4 + 6 = 10$</td> <td>$10 + 0 = 10$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">$5 + 5 = 10$</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	$0 + 10 = 10$	$6 + 4 = 10$	$1 + 9 = 10$	$7 + 3 = 10$	$2 + 8 = 10$	$8 + 2 = 10$	$3 + 7 = 10$	$9 + 1 = 10$	$4 + 6 = 10$	$10 + 0 = 10$	$5 + 5 = 10$	
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