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| **Comparing Money Amounts and Making Change** |
| Compares money amounts using part-part-whole relationship“The total cost is the whole. That’s $10. The cost of each item is a part. The items cost $6 and $4.” | Uses part-part-whole relationship to find a missing part“Part + Part = whole so, 8 + ? = 10 or 10 – 8 = ? I model $10 with coins, then take away $8. I am left with $2, the missing part.” | Makes change using skip-counting I had a $5 bill.I bought:Change:“I skip-counted on from $3 and 50¢ by 25s, adding a quarter each time. 6 quarters is the same as $1 and 50¢.” | Uses different strategies to make change efficiently (e.g., counting on, counting back)I had a $10 bill. I bought:Change:“I counted on from $8 and 85¢ and needed only 3 coins to get to $10.” |
| **Observations/Documentation** |
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| **Estimating Money Amounts** |
| Scans quantity of coins (disregards value of the coins)“There’s a lot of coins. I think it’s about $100.” | Uses a referent to estimate the value of a collection of one denomination“There’s about 5 groups of 5 dimes, so about $2.50.” | Estimates the value of a mixed collection of coins to the nearest dollar“I see about 10 loonies and 10 quarters, which is about $12.” | Makes reasonable estimates of mixed collections in dollars and cents“There’s $55 dollars in bills and about $4 in loonies and quarters. I don’t think the rest of the coins make a dollar. So, my estimate is about $59 and 50¢.” |
| **Observations/Documentation** |
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