# Just In Time Quick Check <br> Standard of Learning (SOL) 2.6a 

## Strand: Computation and Estimation

## Standard of Learning (SOL) 2.6a

The student will estimate sums and differences.

## Grade Level Skills:

- Estimate the sum of two whole numbers whose sum is 99 or less and recognize whether the estimation is reasonable (e.g., $27+41$ is about 70 , because 27 is about 30 and 41 is about 40 , and $30+40$ is 70 ).
- Estimate the difference between two whole numbers each 99 or less and recognize whether the estimate is reasonable.


## Just in Time Quick Check

## Just in Time Quick Check Teacher Notes

## Supporting Resources:

- VDOE Mathematics Instructional Plans (MIPS)
- 2.6a-Hopping on the Number Line (Word) I (PDF)
- 2.6a - What's the Difference? What's the Sum? (Word) I (PDF)
- 2.6a - Target 100 (Word) I (PDF)
- VDOE Word Wall Cards: Grade 2 (word) I (PDF)
- Addition
- Subtraction
- Estimate
- Equation: Number Sentence
- Regroup/Rename
- VDOE Instructional Videos for Teachers
- Using a Beaded Number Line (grades K-2)
- Strategies for Learning Basic Facts (grades K-3)

Supporting and Prerequisite SOL: 2.5a, 2.6c, 2.17, 1.7a, 1.7b, K.4a, K.4b

Solve the problems below.

1. Estimate the sum.

$$
53+42=?
$$

2. Ben has 26 toy cars. Jon has 42 toy cars. About how many toy cars do Ben and Jon have together?
3. Estimate the difference:

$$
87-36=?
$$

4. Shaniya has 47 stickers. Kari has 79 stickers. About how many more stickers does Kari have than Shaniya?
5. About how much is $77-51$ ?

# SOL 2.6a - Just in Time Quick Check Teacher Notes 

Common Errors/Misconceptions and their Possible Indications

## 1. Estimate the sum.

$$
53+42=?
$$

Students who estimate the sum to be 95 have found the exact sum instead of estimating, which may indicate they are unsure how to estimate. These students may benefit from further exposure to estimation strategies shared by their peers during number talks.
2. Ben has 26 toy cars. Jon has 42 toy cars. About how many toy cars do Ben and Jon have together?

While 60 is an accurate result from front-end estimation, encourage students who arrive at this estimate to consider if another strategy may be closer to the exact answer and why. Students who are unable to estimate may benefit from additional opportunities to participate in number sense routines where they can share strategies and collaborate with classmates in solving estimation problems.

## 3. Estimate the difference:

$$
81-38=?
$$

Students who estimate the difference to be 50 have likely used front-end estimation correctly ( $80-30$ ), when using 40 in place of 38 will yield an estimate closer to the exact answer since 38 is closer to 40 than to 30. Students may need additional opportunities to collaborate and solve estimation problems and to become more familiar with different estimation strategies, as well as when an estimate is appropriate and might be used.

## 4. Shaniya has 47 stickers. Kari has 79 stickers. About how many more stickers does Kari have than Shaniya?

Students who give an estimate of 110 have added instead of subtracting. Students who answer "32" have provided an exact answer, indicating they may not understand the term "about." Students may need additional opportunites to collaborate and solve estimation problems and to become more familiar with how and when an estimation might be used. Students who struggle to solve this problem may also benefit from further practice with comparison problems where the difference is unknown. Refer to the Grade 2 Curriculum Framework for additional samples of various problem types that should be included during instruction.

## 5. About how much is $77-51$ ?

Students who answer with the exact difference of 26 may not understand the meaning of estimation and would benefit from additional opportunities to deepen their understanding of estimation, to learn when and why estimation might be used, and to explore and share estimation strategies with their peers.

