Commentary

Venus, XX

1. **(17¢)** The problem is a two-step one for most students in that they must first determine that a quarter and 2 pennies is 27¢. Then they must find the difference in 27¢ and 10¢. Some student will think of it as a one-step problem since putting a quarter and 2 pennies together to get 27¢ is something they won't consciously think of doing.

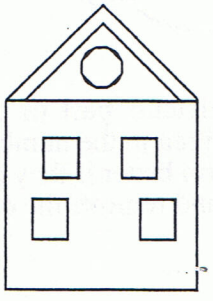
2. **(4)** Students might use 3 identical physical objects to represent the apples, and 12 identical cubes or other objects to represent the weights. Their problem is then to divide the 12 cubes fairly so that each apple has the same number of cubes.

3. **(4)** The student needs to align the "zero point" of an inch ruler with the end of the pencil, to read the number of inches directly. Other might align the end of the pencil with any inch mark, and count inches from there.

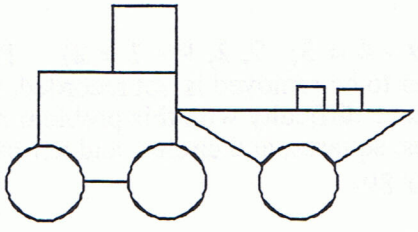
4. **(2nd)** The problem uses visual clues and process of elimination to determine Pete's position in line. The problem relies on students being familiar with "See no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil." The first clue depends on a student knowing that the "friend that speaks no evil" is the one with his mouth covered by his hand--the 3rd monkey. From this first clue, we know that Pete is 2nd or 4th. The second clue eliminates Pete being 4th.

5. **(4)** Some students might need to write the numbers from 1 to 30, but others can simply visualize them in their minds. The numbers which would have a "3" are: 3, 13, 23, and 30.

6. **(Answers will vary.)** Students should draw a picture made from circle, triangles, and squares, totalling 18¢. Two such are shown below. The figures might overlap, as the circles (wheels) do in the tractor below. Also, students might draw rectangles instead of squares, which is acceptable.



House



Tractor and wagon