Commentary

1. (<) The student should solve each side of the number sentence first. $81 \div 9 = 9$; $5 \times 3 = 15$. When 9 and 15 are compared, $9 < 15$.

2. (**Tina; 38 marbles**) The student can find the number of marbles each person has by building on Ben's total of 5. Kate has 7 more than Ben's 5, so she has 12. Tina has 9 more marbles than Kate's 12, so Tina has 21. To find the total, all 3 numbers must be added: $5 + 12 + 21 = 38$ marbles.

3. (a) The student might find this problem easier by *counting up* from $87.95 to $90.00.

4. (🌴 = $ 5; 🐛 = $4, 🦂 = $9) The student can find the statement that can be solved as it exists, and solve the rest of the sentences by using that answer.
   🦂 + 🦂 = $18, so 🦂 = $9; 🐛 + $9 = $13, so 🐛 = $4; 🌴 + $4 =$9, so 🌴 = $5.

5. (A) The student must find the area of all the rectangles to find the greatest area. The area can be found by counting unit squares. (A) has 36 ft^2, B has 27 ft^2. C has 32 ft^2, and D has 35 ft^2. So the square that is 6 by 6 has the greatest area.

6. (**58, 166, 620**) The 'kewees' are even numbers and the odd numbers are not 'kewees'. Once this feature is noticed, the student can look at the numbers: 43, 58, 166, 369, 620, and 891. 58, 166, and 620 are even so they are 'kewees'. 43, 369, and 891 are odd so they are not 'kewees. Other answers may be possible, as students may notice other characteristics.

7. (**14, 16, and 18**) Students can follow the examples and try other even numbers. They would find that $8 + 10 + 12 = 30$; $10 + 12 + 14 = 36$; $12 + 14 + 16 = 42$. Then $14 + 16 + 18 = 48$. A student might notice the increase by 6 in each 3 numbers and use that to reach 48.

8. (**13 triangles**) It helps to number the small triangles as shown below.
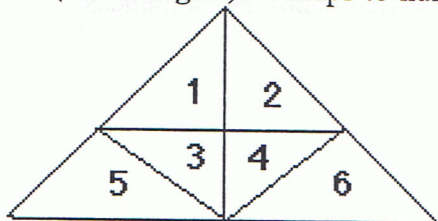
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 &6 = 1 large triangle
1 ; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6 = 6 small triangles
1&2; 1 & 3; 3 & 4; 2 & 4 = 4 double triangles
1 & 3 & 5; 2 & 4 & 6 = 2 tri-triangles
$1 + 6 + 4 + 2 = 13$ triangles.