

Topic 07 / Lesson 7 ▼

LESSON 7-7

Procedural Fluency Practice: Use a Standard Algorithm to Add

 [MA.3.NSO.2.1](#), [MA.3.AR.1.2](#), [MTR.1.1](#), [MTR.3.1](#), [MTR.6.1](#)

For more help with this lesson, view the [Visual Learning Animation](#) or the [Another Look Video](#).

MATH HELP AT HOME

Sample Additional Practice Exercise 1

Choose any method to find the sum. Then use estimation to see if your answer is reasonable.

$$\begin{array}{r} 518 \\ + 339 \\ \hline 857 \end{array}$$

To add, use regrouping.

Add ones:

8 ones plus 9 ones equal 17 ones. Regroup as 1 ten and 7 ones.

Add tens:

1 ten plus 1 ten plus 3 tens equal 5 tens.

Add hundreds:

5 hundreds plus 3 hundreds equal 8 hundreds.

Processing math: 100%

To estimate, round each addend to the nearest 10 and add the rounded numbers.

518 rounds to 520, 339 rounds to 340, and $520 + 340 = 860$.

The answer of 857 is reasonable because it is close to the estimate of 860.



HOME ACTIVITY

Roll 2, Roll 3, Roll 4

MATERIALS

Number Cube, Paper, Pencil

ACTIVITY

Help your child practice using a standard algorithm to add. Ask your child to roll a number cube 2 times to make a 2-digit number, then roll it 2 more times to make another 2-digit number. Use the numbers to write down an addition problem, such as: $36 + 45$. Have your child add the two numbers using a standard algorithm. Have them check their work by using place value or partial sums. Now have your child roll the number cube again to add a place to their first number. For example, a roll of 4 will change 36 to 364. Roll again to add a place to the second number. For example, a roll of 2 will change 45 to 452. Ask your child to find the sum of these 3-digit numbers: $364 + 452$. Repeat one more time by rolling the number cube to add a place to each number to make two 4-digit numbers to add.

Processing math: 100%