## Addition and Subtraction Story Structures

- There are 4 basic types of addition / subtraction story structures: Join, Separate, Part/Whole, and Comparison. With the Join and Separate types, there are subtypes: Result unknown, change unknown, and start unknown. The Result Unknown type is the most common and easily solved. The other two often pose problems for students, so practice with these structures should help.
- Allow students opportunities to solve problems like these with manipulatives, pictures, and graphic organizers before attaching to an equation.
- Helps students realize there are multiple ways to solve a problem.
- Knowing these types of structures strengthens the relationship between addition and subtraction.
- Students can practice making up problems of their own given the problem model.
- Use the whole, part, part model (see below) for joining, separating and part/whole types of problems. Students can place manipulatives inside a large whole, part, part graphic organizer (attached).
- Use the bar models for comparison problems.
- Make sure students understand the role of the equal sign (=) in all types of problem solving situations. It means "the same as."
- What is on the left of the equal sign should be
 "the same as" what is on the right of the equal sign.
- Think of an equation as a balance scale.



## Join Problems:

| Sample Story for each type | Problem <br> Model | Notes |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mary had 9 apples. John gave her <br> 3 more. How many apples does <br> Mary have now? | $9+3=-$ | Result unknown. <br> Easiest type. |
| Mary had 9 apples. John gave her <br> some more. Now she has 12. <br> How many did John give her? | $9+\ldots=12$ | Change unknown. What <br> goes with 9 to make <br> 12? Use manipulatives <br> to check. |
| Mary had some apples. John gave <br> her 3. Now she has 12. How <br> many apples did Mary have at <br> first? | $-+3=12$ | Start unknown. What <br> goes with 3 to make <br> 12? Use manipulatives <br> to check. |

## Separate Problems:

| Sample Story for each type | Problem <br> model | Notes |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mary had 12 apples. She gave 9 <br> to John. How many apples does <br> Mary have now? | $12-9=\_$ | Result unknown |
| Mary had 12 apples. She gave <br> some to John. Now Mary has 3 <br> apples. How many did she give to <br> John? | $12-\_=3$ | Change unknown. Find <br> difference between 12 <br> and 3. Use <br> manipulatives to check. |
| Mary had some apples. She gave <br> 9 to John. Now Mary has 3 <br> apples. How many did she have <br> at first? | $--9=3$ | Start unknown. Find <br> the start by adding. Use <br> manipulatives to check. |

## Part-Whole Problems:

| Sample Story for each type | Problem <br> model | Notes |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| John has 3 red apples and 6 <br> green apples. How many apples <br> in all? | $3+6=\_$ | Whole unknown. Parts <br> known. Think of <br> number bonds. |
| John has 3 red apples and some <br> green apples. He has 9 apples all <br> together. How many green <br> apples does John have? | $3+\_=9$ | Whole known. One part <br> known. Think of <br> number bonds. |

## Comparison Problems:

Have students keep track of who has more / who has less. Use manipulatives or drawings before trying to write an equation.


| Sample Story for each type | Problem <br> model | Notes |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mary has 9 apples and John has 6 <br> apples. How many more apples <br> does Mary have than John? (Or <br> how many fewer apples does <br> John have than Mary?) | $9-6=\_$ | Use models to show <br> the difference (graphs, <br> cubes, etc.) Find the <br> difference. |
| Mary has 3 more apples than <br> John. John has 6. How many <br> apples does Mary have? | $6+3=\_$ | Start with known <br> (John). Then add the <br> additional amount. |
| Mary has 3 more apples than <br> John. Mary has 9 apples. How <br> many apples does John have? | $9-3=\_$ | Start with known <br> (Mary). Then subtract <br> the other amount. |




