







G2-M7-Lesson 6

Count or add to find the total value of each group of coins.


Write the value using the ¢ or \$ symbol.

1.		<u>7¢</u>	I know 5 and 2 makes 7, so 5 cents and 2 cents make 7 cents.
2.		<u>13¢</u>	
3.		<u>20¢</u>	I see a dime, which is worth 10¢, and then I also see 2 nickels, or 2 5's, which make another 10¢. The total is 20 cents!
4.		<u>18¢</u>	
5.		<u>31¢</u>	I can also count on to solve: 10, 15, 16, 17, 18. I can't forget the cents symbol!

When I am counting coins, I start with the largest value first. It makes it easier to add them up and find the total! The quarter and nickel make 30, plus the penny is 31. That's much easier than adding $25 + 6$. The total is 31 cents!

6. 

 90¢

7. 

 \$1

I know that 2 quarters make 50 cents, so I start there. The dimes have the next biggest value, so I add those on. There are 3 dimes, so I add on 30 cents. Then there are 2 nickels, so I add on 10 more cents. The total is 90 cents!

I can make the next ten by adding the nickel to the quarter. That makes it easier to add on all the dimes. $25 + 5 = 30$, and then I skip-count 40, 50, ..., 100. 100 cents is one dollar!