

Answer Key

The load-bearing idea is EQUAL JUMPS: every hop is the same size, so the numbers grow by the same amount each time (that's the 'rule'). Two traps to watch: (1) she may write the START number as her first hop instead of jumping first (35 by 5 goes 40, 45... not 35, 40); (2) the count wobbles at a DECADE BOUNDARY -- by 5s, 45 → 50 is the same +5 as any other, and by 2s, 18 → 20 crosses the ten cleanly. If she loses it, go back to the number line on page 3 and let the equal arcs do the proving. The whole packet is secretly early multiplication: '4 groups of 5' IS 'skip-count by 5, four times' -- say that out loud with nickels or shoes at home.

2 • Counting in Equal Groups

- Ex 1: 4 groups of 5 → running totals 5, 10, 15, 20. There are 20 dots in all.
- Ex 2 (groups of 2, one hidden): totals 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. The hidden 4th group holds 2 dots and the total there is 8. (5 groups of 2 = 10.)
- Ex 3 (stacks of ten, one missing): 10, 20, [30], 40, 50. The missing stack is 30 -- it still holds ten; each stack adds another ten. (5 tens = 50.)

3 • The Hopping Line

- Ex 1: the blank landing after 40 is 45 (each hop is +5). Sequence 35, 40, 45, 50.
- Ex 2a (by 10 from 20): full line 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 → the two boxes (3rd and 5th landings) are 40 and 60.
- Ex 2b (by 2 from 6): full line 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 → the two boxes (3rd and 5th landings) are 10 and 14.
- Ex 3 (she draws): hops of 5 from 30 → arcs landing on 30, 35, 40, 45, 50. Any 4 equal arcs landing on those points is correct.

4 • The Pattern in the Chart

- Ex 1: counting by 10s down the last column: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100. They all end in 0.
- Ex 2 (by 5s): 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30... every number ends in 5 or 0. The two shaded columns are the 5s-column and the 10s-column.
- Ex 3a: counting by 2s, all the shaded numbers are EVEN and end in 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8.
- Ex 3b: 25 → ends in 5, so it IS in the by-5s count (yes). 25 → is it even? No, so it is NOT in the by-2s count. Good catch if she says '5s yes, 2s no'.

5 • Sequences & the Rule

- Ex 1: 250, 260, 270, 280, 290. Rule: add 10 each time.
- Ex 2a (by 5, forward): 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55.
- Ex 2b (by 2, forward across a ten): 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24. (18 → 20 is still +2.)
- Ex 2c (by 10 from a non-round start): 45, 55, 65, 75, 85. Rule: add 10; the ones digit stays 5.
- Ex 3 (missing terms in the middle, by 5): 60, 65, [70], 75, [80], 85. Blanks 70 and 80.
- Ex 4 (find the rule): 12, 15, 18, 21 → the rule is 'add 3' (this is NOT a 2/5/10 count!). Next term 24. Point out it grows by the SAME jump each time -- that's what makes it a skip-count -- even though 3 isn't one we drilled.

6 • Case Closed on the Count

- Ex 1: 6 nickels, count by 5: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 → 30 cents. (6 groups of 5 = 6 fives.)
- Ex 2: 4 pairs of shoes, count by 2: 2, 4, 6, 8 → 8 shoes. (4 groups of 2 = 4 twos = 8.)
- Ex 3 (the trap): Sam is WRONG. Counting by 5 from 5 he wrote 5, 10, 15, 20, 24 -- he lost the pattern crossing into the twenties (20 + 5 = 25, not 24). The decade boundary didn't change the rule; every hop is still +5. Right: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25.
- Ex 4 (counter-trap): Sam is RIGHT this time -- 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 is a correct count by 10s. Don't cross out a correct count just because the last one was a trick!
- Ex 5 (mult reveal): 5 groups of 2 = skip-count by 2 five times = 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 = 10. Written the grown-up way that's $5 \times 2 = 10$. Accept '10' with the fives/twos shown.