Over 125 Years of Inventions

Lead students to discover the fun of two-digit addition without regrouping!

Purpose: To add two-digit numbers without regrouping

Students will do the following:

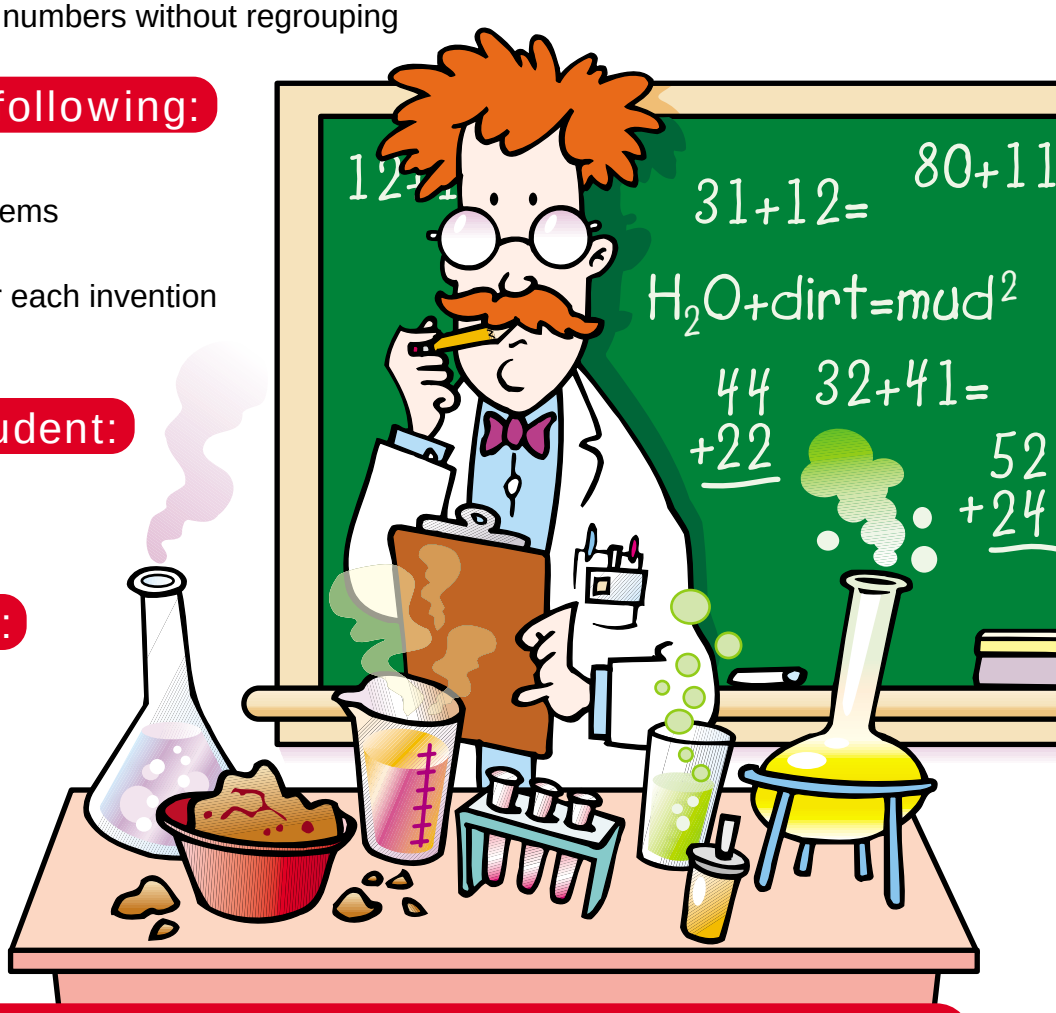
- read facts about inventions
- solve two-digit addition problems without regrouping
- use sums to identify the year each invention was created

Materials for each student:

- copy of page 18
- pencil

Vocabulary to review:

- addition
- invention



Extension activities to use after the reproducible:

- This inviting version of tic-tac-toe uses two-digit addition problems! Draw a large tic-tac-toe grid on the chalkboard. Program each space in the grid with a two-digit addition problem that doesn't require regrouping. Next, divide the class into two teams—Team X and Team O. Have a student from Team O choose a space on the grid and solve the problem in the space. If she is correct, have her erase the problem and draw an O in the space. If she is incorrect, have her erase her answer. Then invite one member from Team X to take a turn. Continue playing until one team scores a tic-tac-toe (three in a row) or until one team earns five spaces. Once students have mastered tic-tac-toe math, invite each child to copy a new grid from the chalkboard and play the game with a partner.

- Here's a dice game invented especially for practicing addition skills without regrouping! Copy the die pattern on page 162 and program each square with a different two-digit number from this set: 51, 13, 34, 22, 40, and 45. Then make one copy of the programmed pattern for each student to cut out and assemble. Pair students. Have each partner, in turn, roll the dice, write the resulting numbers as an addition problem, and solve the problem. Challenge students to determine which dice roll will result in the highest and the lowest sum.

Name _____ *Two-digit addition without regrouping*

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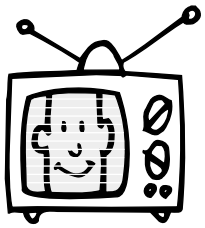
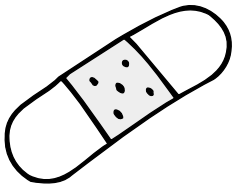
Read each invention fact below. Solve the addition problems to discover the year that invention was created.

1. 12 + 16 = ___



The next time you watch TV, thank John Baird. He invented the color television in 19___.

2. 10 + 10 = ___

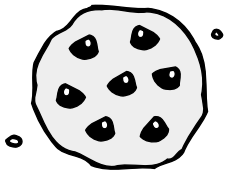


Band-Aid® bandages are great for cuts and scrapes. They were invented in 19___ by Earle Dickson, who made them for his wife.

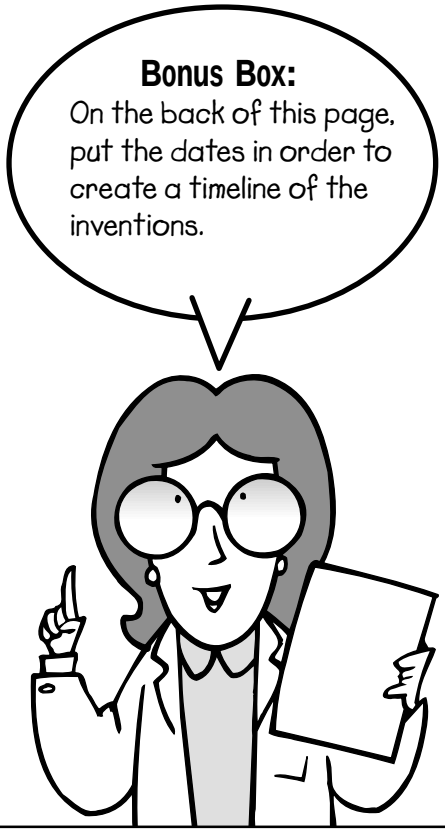
3. 31 + 12 = ___

The first modern system for breathing air underwater was invented by Jacques-Yves Cousteau and Emile Gagnan. Called the Aqua-Lung®, it was invented in 19___.

4. 10 + 20 = ___



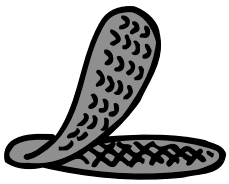
Do you like Toll House® cookies? These cookies and the chocolate chips in them were invented by Ruth Wakefield in 19___.



5. 62 + 17 = ___

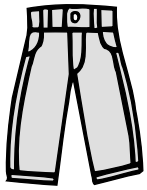
Thomas Edison was known as the Wizard of Menlo Park. He invented the lightbulb in 18___.

6. 25 + 23 = ___



Velcro® was invented in 19___ by Georges de Mestral from Switzerland. It was first used in clothing.

7. 32 + 41 = ___



Blue jeans were made by a German man who lived in California. His name was Levi Straus, and he made them in 18___.

8. 32 + 63 = ___

The X rays were discovered in 18___. Wilhelm von Roentgen's discovery helps doctors see our skeletons.

9. 52 + 24 = ___

Thank goodness for Alexander Graham Bell! He invented the telephone in 18___.

10. 80 + 11 = ___

James Naismith came up with the game of basketball in 18___. The first baskets were peach baskets.