## THE SOLO MODEL APPLIED TO MATHEMATICS

## Learning Intentions

## Success Criteria

SOLO 1: Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction.

| Uni-/Multi- <br> Structural | Know basic facts for addition and <br> subtraction. <br> Represent addition and <br> subtraction using multiple models <br> (manipulatives, number lines, bar <br> diagrams, etc.). | I know my sums to twenty in both <br> addition and subtraction. <br> I can show my thinking using <br> manipulatives and pictures. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Relational | Understand the meaning of <br> addition or subtraction by <br> modeling what is happening in a <br> contextual situation (Carpenter, <br> Fennema, Franke, Levi, \& Empson, <br> 2014). <br> Recognize when either addition <br> or subtraction is used to solve <br> problems in different situations. | When I read a word problem, I can <br> describe what is happening and use <br> addition or subtraction to find a <br> solution. |
| Extended | Use addition and subtraction to <br> solve problems in a variety of <br> situations. | I can use what I know about <br> addition and subtraction contexts <br> to figure out how to use addition <br> and subtraction to solve problems <br> beyond those I solve in class. |
| Abstract |  |  |

## SOLO 2: Reason with shapes and their attributes.

| Uni-/Multi- <br> Structural | Know the definitions and key <br> attributes for shapes. | I can identify and name the <br> attributes of shapes. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Relational | Recognize relationships among <br> shapes. | I can explain how two shapes are <br> related to each other. |
| Extended <br> Abstract | Classify two-dimensional shapes <br> based on properties. | I can create a diagram to show how <br> different quadrilaterals are related <br> to each other. |

Source: Adapted from Biggs and Collis (1982).
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Figure 1.3

