

Word Problems?  
No Problem!



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[@sarahpowellphd](https://twitter.com/sarahpowellphd)





Introduce yourself.

Describe your role as an educator.

Describe the mathematics you support.



Share fun things from today and tag @sarahpowellphd!



Maya has 120 caramel apples to sell. Each caramel apple is covered with one topping.

- $\frac{1}{5}$  of the caramel apples are covered with peanuts.
- $\frac{1}{3}$  are covered with chocolate chips.
- $\frac{3}{10}$  are covered with coconut.
- The rest are covered with sprinkles.

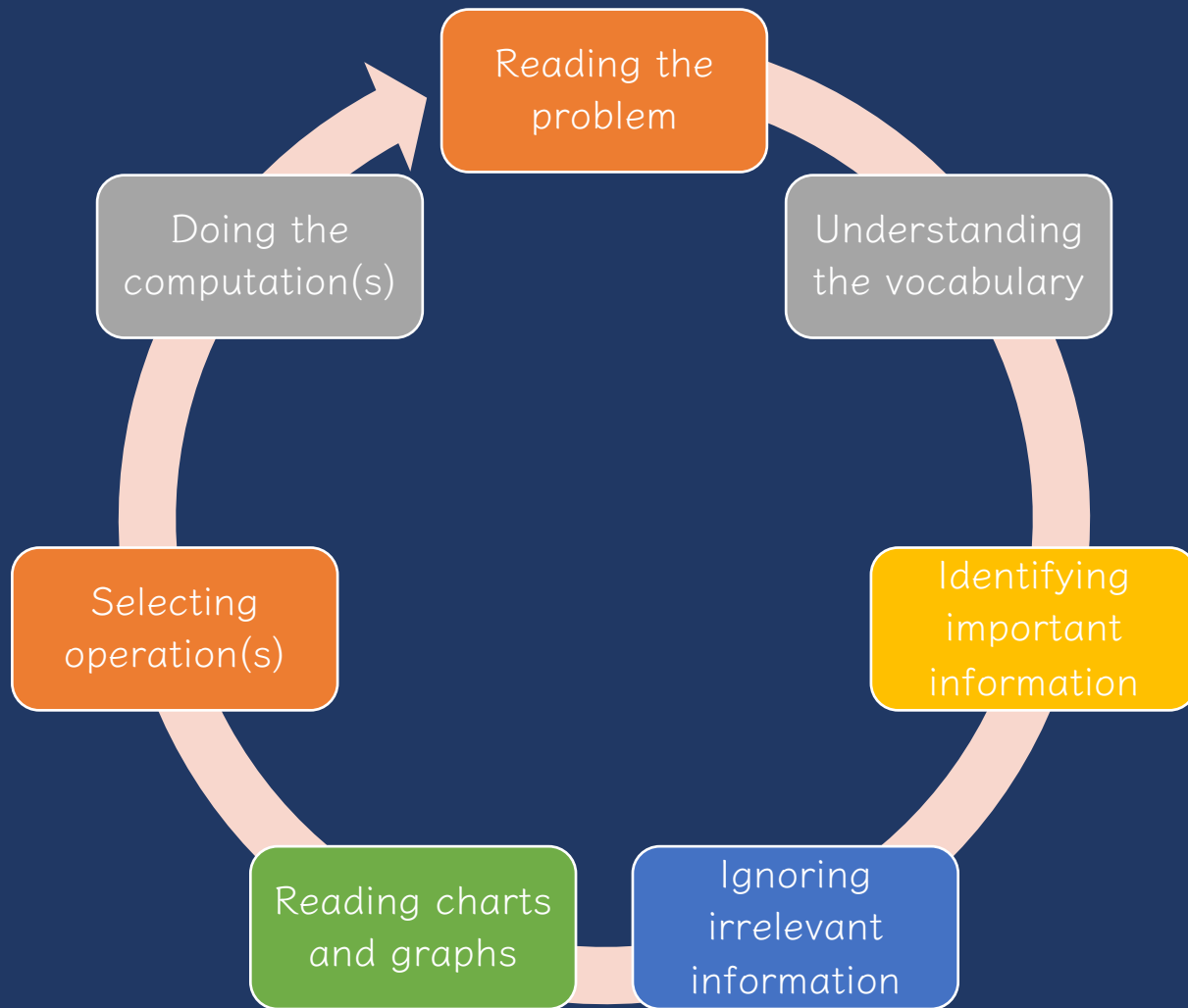
How many caramel apples are covered with sprinkles?

- A** 100
- B** 33
- C** 25
- D** 20



How would you solve this problem? What skills are necessary to solve this problem?





# ~~1. Keywords tied to operations~~





Lincoln had 8 pencils **fewer** than Roscoe. If Roscoe had 18 pencils, how many pencils did Lincoln have?

Lincoln had 8 pencils **fewer** than Roscoe. If Lincoln had 18 pencils, how many pencils did Roscoe have?

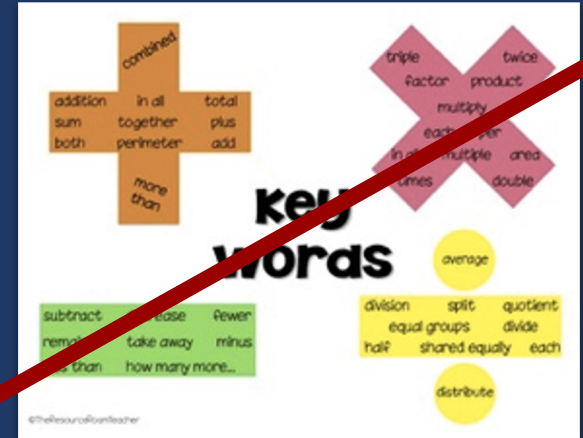


## Key Words Used In Math Word Problems

<b>Addition Words</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ add</li> <li>+ all together or altogether</li> <li>+ and</li> <li>+ both</li> <li>+ combined</li> <li>+ how many in all</li> <li>+ how much</li> <li>+ in all</li> <li>+ increased by</li> <li>+ plus</li> <li>+ sum</li> <li>+ together</li> <li>+ total</li> </ul> 	<b>Subtraction Words</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- change</li> <li>- decreased by</li> <li>- difference</li> <li>- fewer or fewer than</li> <li>- how many are left (or have left)</li> <li>- how many don't have</li> <li>- how many (or more) more</li> <li>- how much longer (shorter, taller, heavier, etc.)</li> <li>- less or less than</li> <li>- lost</li> <li>- minus</li> <li>- need to</li> <li>- reduce</li> <li>- remain</li> <li>- subtract</li> <li>- take away</li> </ul> 
<b>Multiplication Words</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>x by (dimension)</li> <li>x double</li> <li>x each group</li> <li>x every</li> <li>x factor of</li> <li>x increased by</li> <li>x multiplied by</li> <li>x of</li> <li>x product</li> <li>x times</li> <li>x triple</li> </ul> 	<b>Division Words</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>÷ as much</li> <li>÷ cut up</li> <li>÷ each group has</li> <li>÷ equal sharing</li> <li>÷ half (or other fractions)</li> <li>÷ how many in each</li> <li>÷ parts</li> <li>÷ per</li> <li>÷ percent</li> <li>÷ quotient of</li> <li>÷ ratio of</li> <li>÷ separated</li> <li>÷ share something equally</li> </ul> 

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Addition	Subtraction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sum • Total</li> <li>• Plus • In all</li> <li>• And • Join</li> <li>• Altogether</li> <li>• Perimeter</li> <li>• Together</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fewer • Less than</li> <li>• Exceed • Remain</li> <li>• Are not • Minus</li> <li>• Difference</li> <li>• How many more</li> <li>• Take away</li> <li>• Left over</li> </ul>
<p>When they say... They mean...</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Times • Each</li> <li>• Twice • Per</li> <li>• Area • Product</li> <li>• In all • Multiple</li> <li>• Equal groups</li> <li>• Multiplied by</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Half • Separate</li> <li>• Split • Quotient</li> <li>• Divisor • Cut up</li> <li>• Dividend • Same</li> <li>• Divided by</li> <li>• Cut up</li> </ul>
Multiplication	Division





# Word-Problem Words Poster Set

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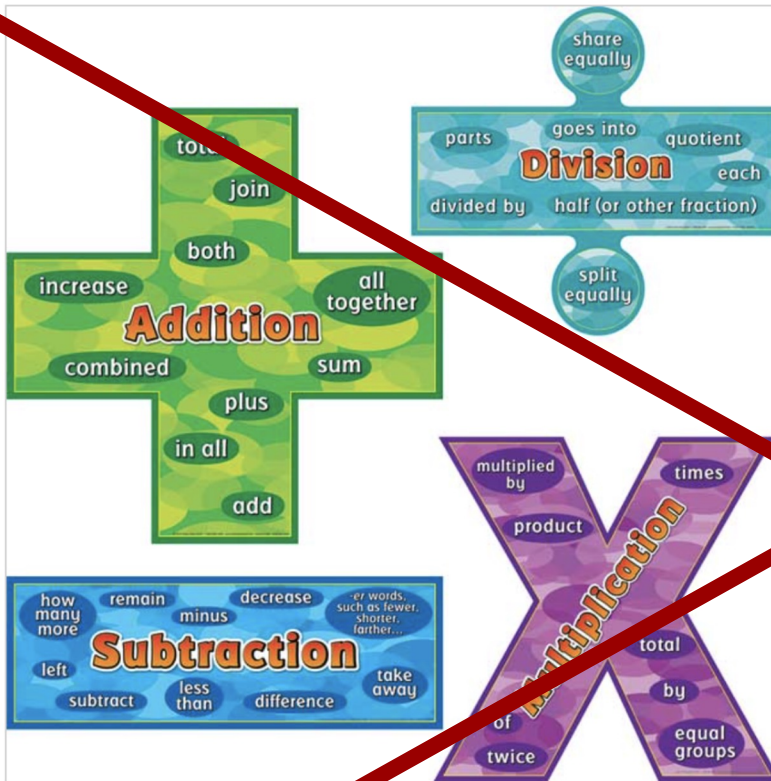
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*Description of Single-Step Word Problems (n = 132)*

Schema	Occurrence of schema		Any keyword		Schema-specific keywords <sup>a</sup>		Multiple keywords <sup>a</sup>		Keyword(s) led to correct solution <sup>a</sup>	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total	27	20.5	26	96.3	23	88.5	5	19.2	21	80.8
Difference	17	12.9	17	100.0	14	82.4	2	11.8	12	70.6
Change	11	8.3	7	63.6	5	71.4	5	71.4	2	28.6
Equal groups	29	22.0	26	89.7	22	84.6	18	69.2	8	30.8
Comparison	10	7.6	9	90.0	9	100.0	4	44.4	5	55.6
Ratios or proportions	29	22.0	23	79.3	9	39.1	9	39.1	6	26.1
Product of measures	9	6.8	9	100.0	8	88.9	1	11.1	5	55.6

<sup>a</sup>When a problem featured a keyword.





*Description of Multi-Step Word Problems (n = 84)*

Schema	Occurrence of schema <sup>a</sup>		Any keyword		Keyword(s) led to correct solution <sup>b</sup>	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total	40	47.6	39	97.5	3	7.7
Difference	11	13.1	11	100.0	1	9.1
Change	21	23.8	19	95.0	1	5.3
Equal groups	49	58.3	48	98.0	1	2.1
Comparison	7	8.3	7	100.0	0	0.0
Ratios or proportions	22	25.0	16	76.2	1	6.3
Product of measures	7	8.3	7	100.0	2	28.6

<sup>a</sup>Sum across schemas does not equal 100 because each word problem featured more than one schema.

<sup>b</sup>When a problem featured a keyword.



# Important notes about keywords

Keywords are important to identify and understand

Keywords are the mathematical vocabulary that help an students understand what the story is about and what they need to do

Talk about keywords  
("What does *more than* tell you about?")



But, *do not* tie a keyword to a specific operation!



## 2. Presenting problems by operation



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Addition Word Problems



Solve the word problems. Show your work.

1. Noah had 12 books. He got 5 more books. How many books did Noah have in all?

2. Bonnie found 8 rocks on her sidewalk and 7 rocks in her backyard. How many rocks did Bonnie find in all?

3. Edward had 5 toy cars. He got 8 more toy cars. How many toy cars did Edward have in all?

4. Mariela collected 11 feathers. Then she found 3 more feathers. How many feathers did Mariela have in all?

5. LaMonte made 14 cookies. Then he made 5 more cookies. How many cookies did LaMonte have in all?

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4-Digit: S1

## on Word Problems

garden, there are 5,626 varieties of native and exotic plants. If 2,290 of  
exotic, what is the number of native plants?

uses 7,984 of the 9,100 pens they had purchased during the month,  
s were left unused?

people watching a soccer game. If 9,174 of them are absent, how  
are present at the game?

d 3,741 points in a video game while Bryan scored 1,442. How many  
points more did Matthew score?

7) A food-processing company uses 6,835 bags of flour in the first week. During the  
second week, the number increased to 8,572. How many more bags of flour did  
they use in the second week?

6) A clockmaker sold 8,948 clocks in 2013. In 2014, he sold 9,407. How many more clocks  
were sold in 2014?

Teaching Resources @ [www.tutoringhour.com](http://www.tutoringhour.com)

## LONG DIVISION WORD PROBLEMS

1. Zookeeper Al wants to give each monkey in the zoo an  
equal number of bananas. There are 37 monkeys in the zoo and  
567 bananas. How many bananas does each monkey get? And  
How many are left over for him to eat himself?

2. Betty has 100 oranges and needs to pack them up equally  
in 23 boxes. How many oranges go in each box and how much  
does she have left over?

3. Miss King has 1376 pages of scrap paper. She wants to  
make them into scrap paper packets for her 32 students. How  
many pages will each packet have? How many extra pages will  
she have left over?

4. Mr. Chong has 1,440 pages of scrap paper. He instead  
wants to make packets of 40 pages each but forgets to check if  
that will be enough for his 37 students. Will there be enough  
packets per student? If not how much more scrap paper does he  
need?

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# Teaching Problem Solving

Have an attack strategy

Teach word-problem schemas



# Have an attack strategy

## RIDE

**R**ead the problem.

**I**dentify the relevant information.

**D**etermine the operation and unit for the answer.

**E**nter the correct numbers and calculate, then check the answer.

## RIDGES

Read the problem.

I know statement.

Draw a picture.

Goal statement.

Equation development.

Solve the equation.





# Have an attack strategy

## STAR

**S**top and read the problem carefully.

**T**hink about your plan and the strategy you will use.

**A**ct. Follow your plan and solve the problem.

**R**everview your answer.

## RICE

**R**ead and record the problem.

**I**llustrate your thinking.

**C**ompute.

**E**xplain your thinking.



# Have an attack strategy

## SUPER

Slowly read the story problem twice.  
Underline the question and circle the numbers you need.  
Picture it. Draw the scenario to show what is happening.  
Explain the problem with a number sentence.  
Rewrite the answer in a sentence.

## SHINES

Slowly and carefully read the problem.  
Highlight or underline key information.  
Identify the question by drawing a circle around it.  
Now solve the problem. Show your work.  
Examine your work for precision, accuracy, and clarity.  
Share your answer by writing a sentence.



# Have an attack strategy

## SOLVE

Study the problem.

Organize the facts.

Line up the plan.

Verify the plan with computation.

Examine the answer.

## R-CUBES

Read the problem.

Circle key numbers.

Underline the question.

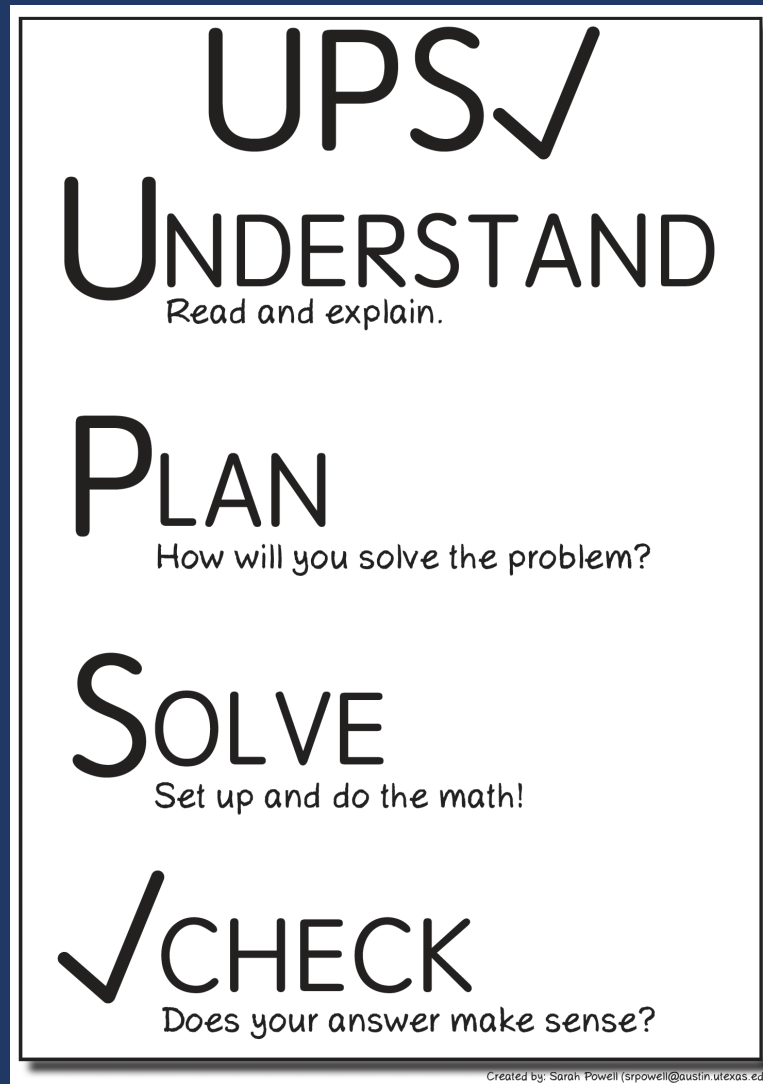
Box action words.

Evaluate steps.

Solve and check.



# Have an attack strategy





Share your favorite attack strategy.



# Teach word-problem schemas

Total

Difference

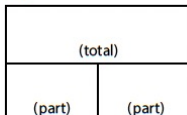
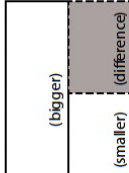
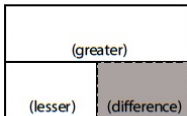
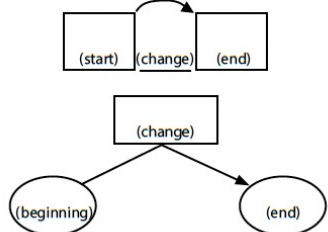
Change

Equal Groups

Comparison

Ratios/Proportions



Schema and Definition	Equations and Graphic Organizers	Examples			Variations
Total (Combine; Part-part-whole) Parts combined for a sum	$P1 + P2 = T$ (part + part = total) 	Sum unknown: Lyle has 11 red apples and 18 green apples. How many apples does Lyle have altogether?	Part unknown: Lyle has 29 red and green apples. If 11 of the apples are red, how many green apples does Lyle have?	More than two parts: Lyle has 34 apples. Of the apples, 11 are red, 18 are green, and the rest are yellow. How many yellow apples does Lyle have?	
Difference (Compare) Sets compared for a difference	$B - s = D$ (bigger - smaller = difference)  $G - L = D$ (greater - less = difference) 	Difference unknown: Sasha wrote 85 words in her essay, and Tabitha wrote 110 words. How many fewer words did Sasha write than Tabitha?	Bigger/greater unknown: Tabitha wrote 25 more words than Sasha. If Sasha wrote 85 words, how many words did Tabitha write?	Smaller/lesser unknown: Tabitha wrote 110 words in her essay. Sasha wrote 25 words fewer than Tabitha. How many words did Sasha write?	
Change (Join; Separate) An amount that increases or decreases	$ST \pm C = E$ (start +/- change = end) 	End (increase) unknown: Jorge had \$52. Then, he earned \$16 babysitting. How much money does Jorge have now?	Change (increase) unknown: Jorge had \$52. Then, he earned some money babysitting. Now, Jorge has \$68. How much did Jorge earn babysitting?	Start (increase) unknown: Jorge has some money, and then he earned \$16 for babysitting. Now, Jorge has \$68. How much money did he have to start with?	
		End (decrease) unknown: Jorge had \$52. Then, he spent \$29 at the ballpark. How much money does Jorge have now?	Change (decrease) unknown: Jorge had \$52 but spent some money when he went to the ballpark. Now, Jorge has \$23. How much did Jorge spend at the ballpark?	Start (decrease) unknown: Jorge had some money. Then, he spent \$29 at the ballpark and has \$23 left. How much money did Jorge have before going to the ballpark?	

Powell & Fuchs (2018).

Material collected from: Griffin & Jitendra, 2009; Fuchs et al., 2014; Fuchs, Seethaler, et al., 2008; Fuchs et al., 2010; Jitendra, 2002; Kintsch & Greeno, 1985; Van de Walle, Karp, & Bay-Williams, 2013.



Total

Part-part-whole  
Combine

**Parts** put together into a **total**

Daniela saw **3** canoes and **8** kayaks.  
How many boats did Daniela see?

Total

Daniela saw **11** boats. If **3** of the boats  
were canoes, how many were kayaks?

Part

Daniela saw **11** boats. **8** of the boats  
were kayaks, how many were canoes?

Part





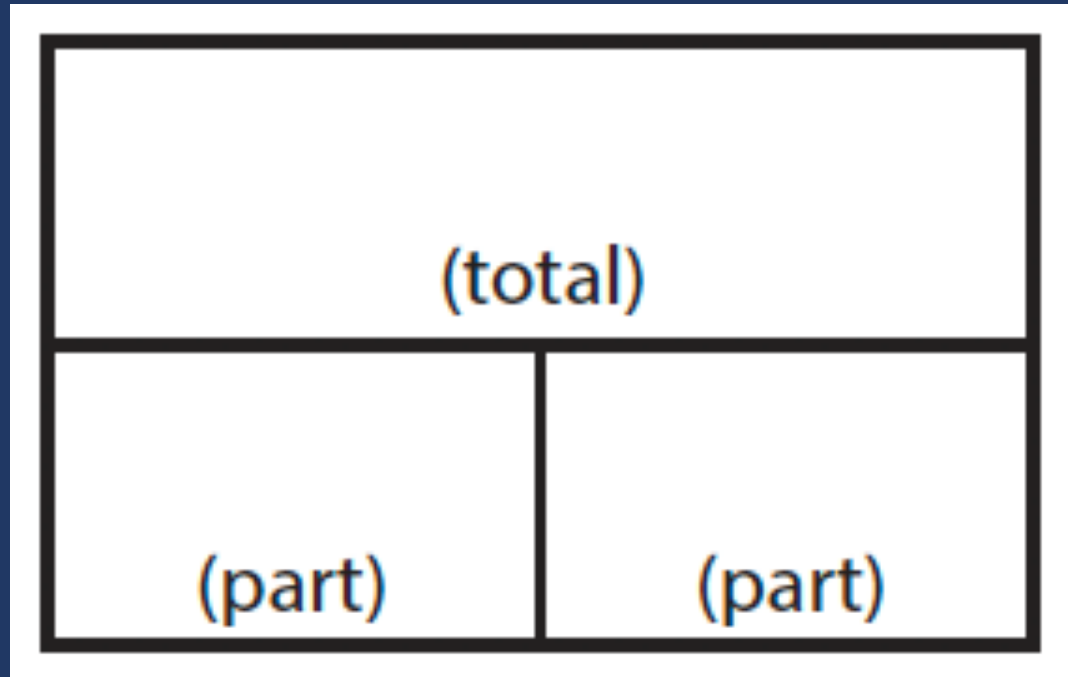
# Total

“Are parts put together for a total?”



Total

$$P1 + P2 = T$$



# Total

B.

In March and April, it rained a total of 11.4 inches. If it rained 3.9 inches in March, how many inches did it rain in April?

U✓

P✓

S✓

✓✓

$$P1 + P2 = T$$

$$3.9 + ? = 11.4$$

$$? = 7.5 \text{ inches}$$



# Difference

Compare

**Greater** and **lesser** amounts compared for a **difference**

Adrianna has **10** pencils. Tracy has **4** pencils.  
How many more pencils does Adrianna have?

Difference

Adrianna has **6** more pencils than Tracy. If Tracy has **4** pencils, how many does Adrianna have?

Greater  
amount

Tracy has **6** fewer pencils than Adrianna.  
Adrianna has **10** pencils. How many pencils does Tracy have?

Lesser  
amount



# Total

“Are parts put together for a total?”

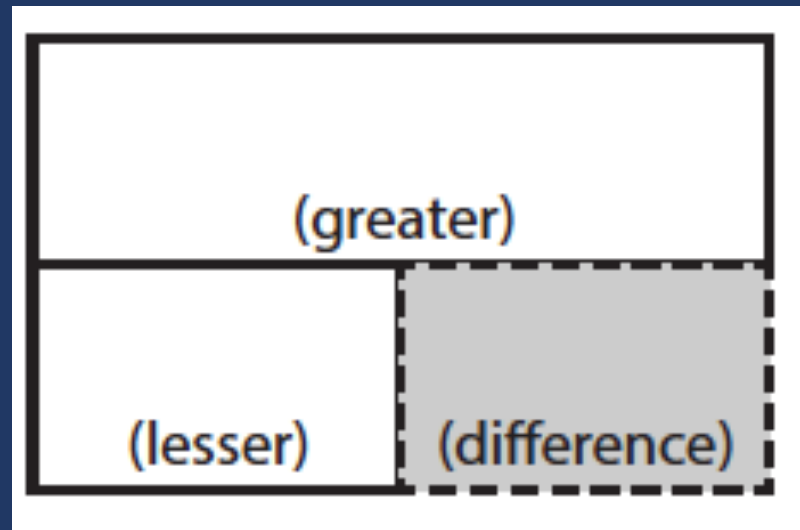
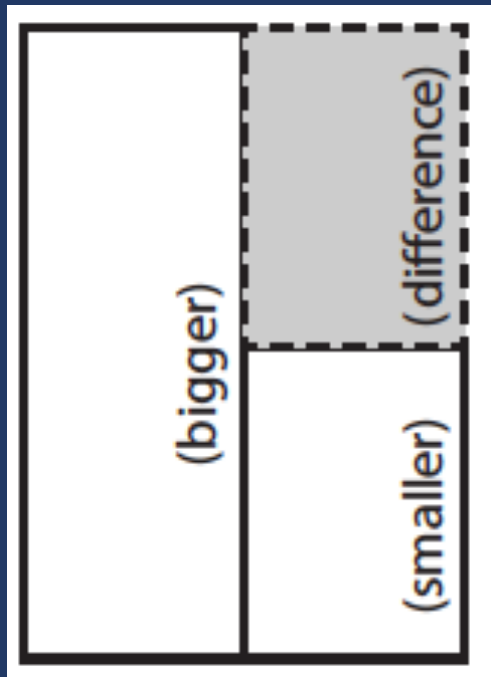
# Difference

“Are amounts compared for a difference?”



# Difference

$$G - L = D$$



# Difference

Jana has 107 wooden beads and 68 glass beads. How many more wooden beads than glass beads does Jana have?

Enter your answer in the response box.

← → ↶ ↷ ✕

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
0	.	$\frac{\square}{\square}$

U G - L = D  
P 107 - 68 = ?  
S  
✓ ? = 39 more wooden beads

# Change

Join

An amount that **increases** or decreases

Nickole had 6 notebooks. Then, she bought 3 notebooks. How many notebooks does Nickole have now?

End amount

Nickole had 6 notebooks. Then, she bought a few more notebooks. Now, Nickole has 9 notebooks. How many notebooks did she buy?

Change amount

Nickole had some notebooks. Then, she bought 3 notebooks. Now, Nickole has 9 notebooks. How many notebooks did she have to start with?

Start amount





# Change

Separate

An amount that increases or **decreases**

Samantha baked **20** cookies. Then, she ate **3** of the cookies. How many cookies does Samantha have now?

End amount

Samantha baked **20** cookies. Then, she ate some of the cookies. Now, she has **17** cookies. How many cookies did Samantha eat?

Change  
amount

Samantha baked some cookies. She ate **3** of the cookies and has **17** cookies left. How many cookies did Samantha bake?

Start  
amount



Total

“Are parts put together for a total?”

Difference

“Are amounts compared for a difference?”

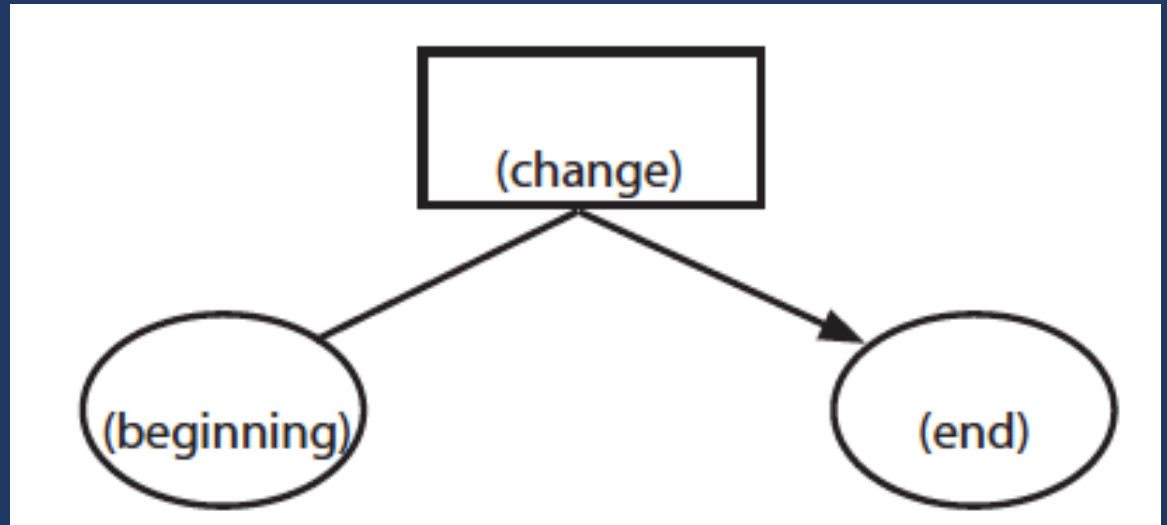
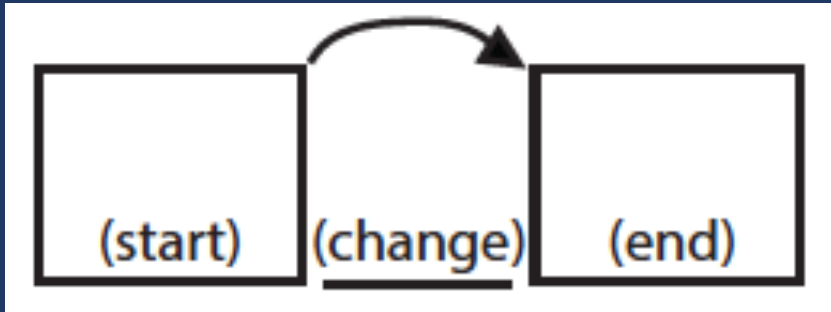
Change

“Does an amount increase or decrease?”



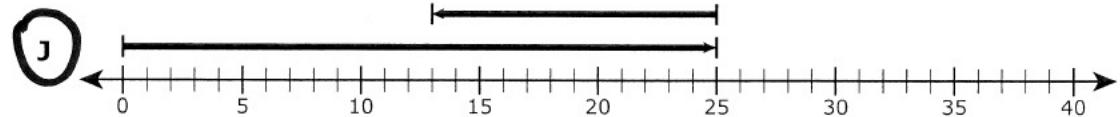
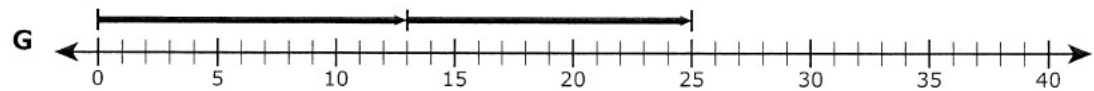
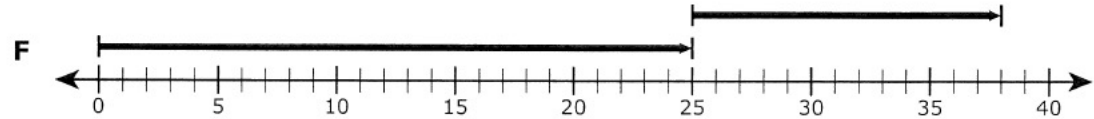
# Change

$$ST + / - C = E$$



# Change

- 28 There were 25 people in a library. Some people left the library and went home. Then there were 13 people remaining in the library. Which number line represents one way to determine the number of people who left the library?



U  
P  
S  
✓

$$\boxed{25} - ? = \boxed{13}$$

? = 12 people left

# Total



Which schema?

G.

Sam mows lawns and made \$560 last week. She made \$95 on Monday, \$135 on Tuesday, and \$70 on Wednesday. How much did Sam make on Thursday and Friday?

$$P1 + P2 + P3 + P4 = T$$



# Change



Which schema?

H.

Hui saved \$70 in January. In February, she spent \$64 of the money she saved. She saved \$92 more in March. How much has Hui saved by the end of March?

$$ST - C + C = E$$

# Schema Quiz Time!



# Change

Pablo goes to a stamp show where he can share, buy, and sell stamps.

## **26. Part A**

The first day, Pablo starts with 744 stamps. He buys 27 stamps from his friend. He then sells 139 stamps.

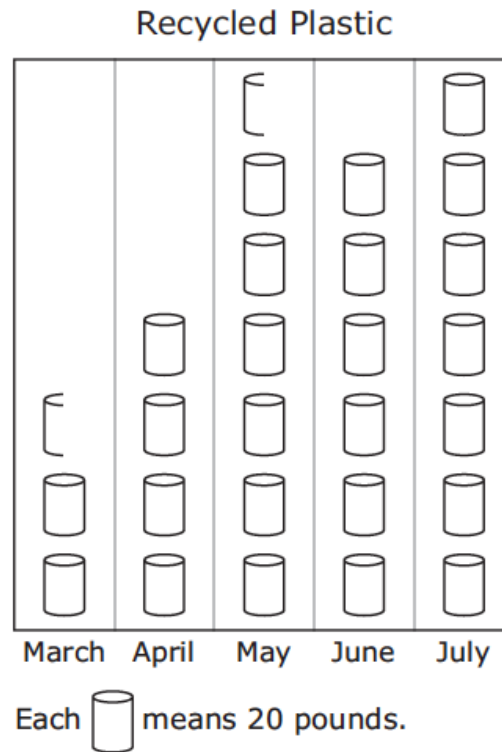
What is the total number of stamps that Pablo has after the first day of the stamp show?





# Difference

The graph below shows the number of pounds of plastic the Keller family recycled for five months.



Based on the graph, how many more pounds of plastic did the family recycle in July than in April?

# Total

Mr. Conley delivers packages. The bar graph shows the total number of packages he delivered on five days last week.



## 10. Part A

What is the total number of packages Mr. Conley delivered on Monday and Tuesday?

- (A) 300
- (B) 340
- (C) 350
- (D) 360

# Teach word-problem schemas

Total

Difference

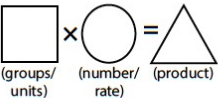
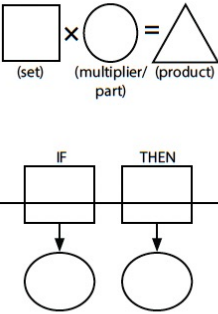
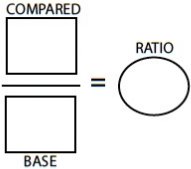
Change

Equal Groups

Comparison

Ratios/Proportions



Schema and Definition	Graphic Organizers	Examples			Variations
<b>Equal Groups (Vary)</b> A number of equal sets or units		<b>Product unknown:</b> Maria bought 5 cartons of eggs with 12 eggs in each carton. How many eggs did Maria buy?	<b>Groups unknown:</b> Maria bought 60 eggs. The eggs were sold in cartons with 12 eggs each. How many cartons of eggs did Maria buy?	<b>Number unknown:</b> Maria bought 5 cartons of eggs for a total of 60 eggs. How many eggs were in each carton?	<b>With rate:</b> Maria bought 5 cartons of eggs. Each carton cost \$2.95. How much did Maria spend on eggs?
<b>Comparison</b> One set as a multiple or part of another set		<b>Product unknown:</b> Malik picked 7 flowers. Danica picked 3 times as many flowers. How many flowers did Danica pick?	<b>Set unknown:</b> Danica picked 3 times as many flowers as Malik. If Danica picked 21 flowers, how many flowers did Malik pick?	<b>Times unknown:</b> Malik picked 7 flowers. Danica picked 21 flowers. How many times more flowers did Danica pick?	<b>With fraction:</b> Malik picked 25 red and yellow flowers. If 1/5 of the flowers were yellow, how many were red?
<b>Proportions</b>		<b>Subject unknown:</b> Sally typed 56 words in 2 minutes. How many words could Sally type in 7 minutes?	<b>Object unknown:</b> Sally typed 56 words in 2 minutes. How many minutes would it take Sally to type 192 words?	<b>Ratio unknown:</b> Justin baked 15 cookies and 25 brownies. What's the ratio of cookies to brownies?	<b>With percentage:</b> Watson received an 80% on his science quiz. If the test had 40 questions, how many questions did Watson answer correctly?  <b>With unit rate:</b> Paula bought 5 boxes of markers. She spent \$9.75. What is the price of one box of markers?

Material collected from: Jitendra, DiPipi, & Perron-Jones, 2002; Jitendra & Star, 2011; Jitendra et al., 2009; Van de Walle et al., 2013; Xin, Jitendra, & Deatline-Buchman, 2005; Xin & Zhang, 2009.



# Equal Groups

Array  
Vary

**Groups** multiplied by **number in each group**  
for a **product**

Toni has **2** boxes of crayons. There are **12** crayons in each box. How many crayons does Toni have altogether?

Groups

Toni has **24** crayons. They want to place them equally into **2** boxes. How many crayons will Toni place in each box?

Number in  
each group

Toni has **24** crayons. They put them into boxes with **12** crayons each. How many boxes did Toni use?

Product



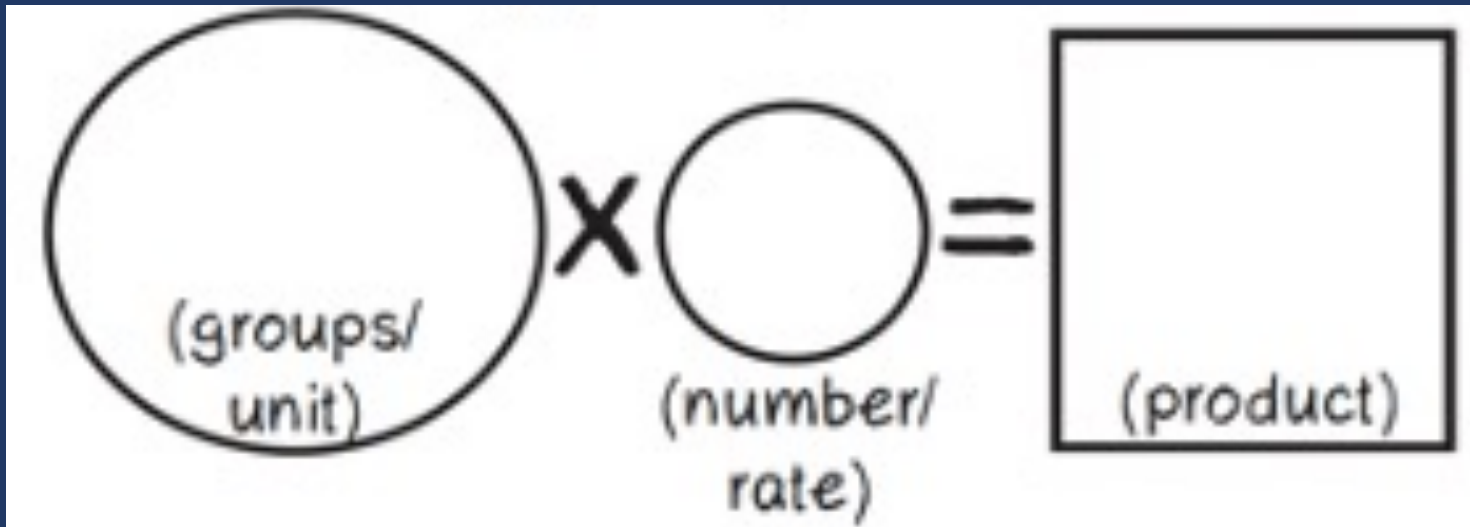
# Equal Groups

“Are there groups with an equal number in each group?”



# Equal Groups

$$GR \times N = P$$



# Equal Groups

Jack has 24 fish. He puts them into 4 bowls. Each bowl has an equal number of fish.

How many fish are in each bowl?

Handwritten student work for the problem:

U  
P  
S  
✓

← → ↶ ↷ ✕

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
0	.	$\frac{\Box}{\Box}$

$$\boxed{4} \times \textcircled{?} = \triangle{24}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times ? \\ \hline 24 \end{array}$$
$$4 \overline{)24}$$
$$? = 6 \text{ fish}$$



# Comparison

**Set** multiplied by a number of **times**  
for a **product**

Brooke ran **6** minutes. Shaleeni ran **4** times longer than Brooke. How many minutes did Shaleeni run?

Set

Number of  
times

Product



## Equal Groups

“Are there groups with an equal number in each group?”

## Comparison

“Is a set compared a number of times?”



# Comparison

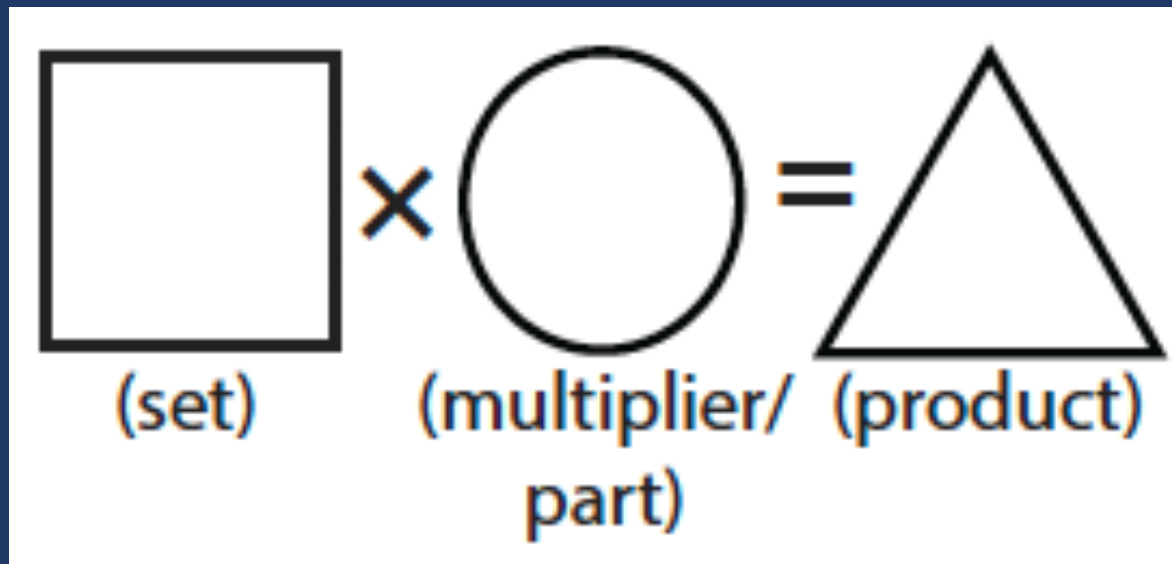
S

×

T

=

P



# Comparison

Susan has 3 times as many books as Mary. Mary has 18 books. Which equation can be solved to figure out how many books Susan has?

(A)  $\square - 3 = 18$

(B)  $3 + 18 = \square$

(C)  $18 \div \square = 3$

☒ (D)  $3 \times 18 = \square$

U  
P  
S  
✓

$$\boxed{18} \times \textcircled{3} = \triangle ?$$

$$? = 54 \text{ books}$$



# Schema Quiz Time!



# Equal Groups

Mr. Kowolski ordered 35 boxes of granola bars. Each box contained 24 granola bars.

What is the total number of granola bars Mr. Kowolski ordered?



# Comparison

Danielle's full-grown dog weighs 10 times as much as her puppy. The puppy weighs 9 pounds.

Enter the number of pounds the full-grown dog weighs.

# Teach word-problem schemas

Total

Difference

Change

Equal Groups

Comparison

Ratios/Proportions







# Pirate Math Equation Quest

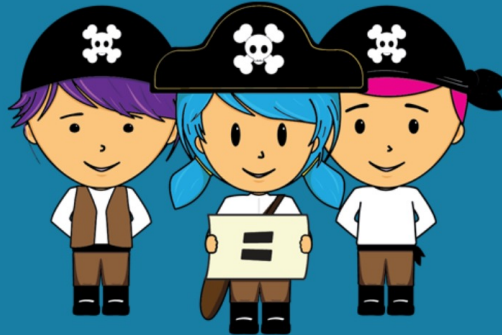
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## Welcome to Pirate Math Equation Quest!

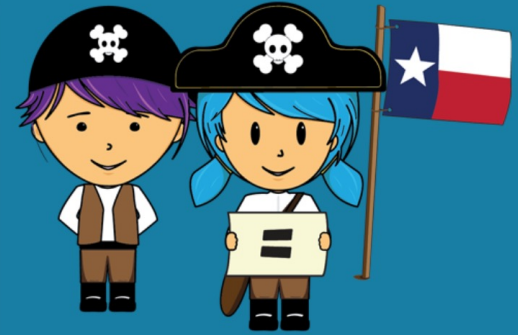
### Individual Word-Problem Intervention



### Small-Group Word-Problem Intervention



### Small-Group Word-Problem Intervention for STAAR



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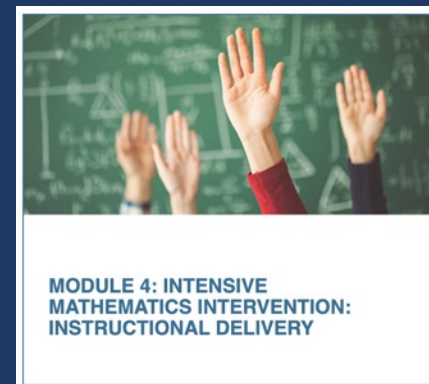
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## Intensive Intervention in Mathematics Course Content

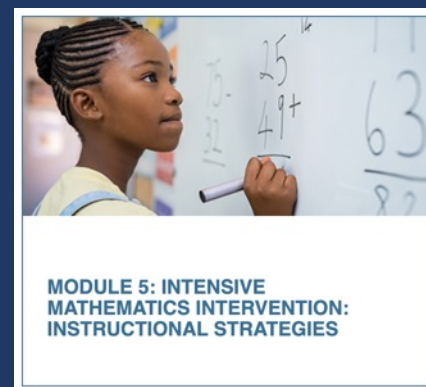
NCII, through a collaboration with the University of Connecticut, developed a set of course content focused on developing educators' skills in designing and delivering intensive mathematics instruction. This content is designed to support faculty and professional development providers with instructing pre-service and in-service educators who are developing and/or refining their implementation of intensive mathematics intervention.

Intensive instruction was recently identified as a [high-leverage practice in special education](#), and DBI is a research based approach to delivering intensive instruction across content areas (NCII, 2013). This course provides learners with an opportunity to extend their understanding of intensive instruction through in-depth exposure to DBI in mathematics, complete with exemplars from actual classroom teachers.

NCII, through a collaboration with the University of Connecticut and the [National Center on Leadership in Intensive Intervention](#) and with support from the [CEEDAR Center](#), developed course content focused on enhancing educators' skills in intensive mathematics intervention. The course includes eight modules that can support faculty and professional development providers with instructing pre-service and in-service educators who are learning to implement intensive mathematics intervention through data-based individualization (DBI). The content in this course complements concepts covered in the [Features of Explicit Instruction Course](#) and so we suggest that users complete both courses.

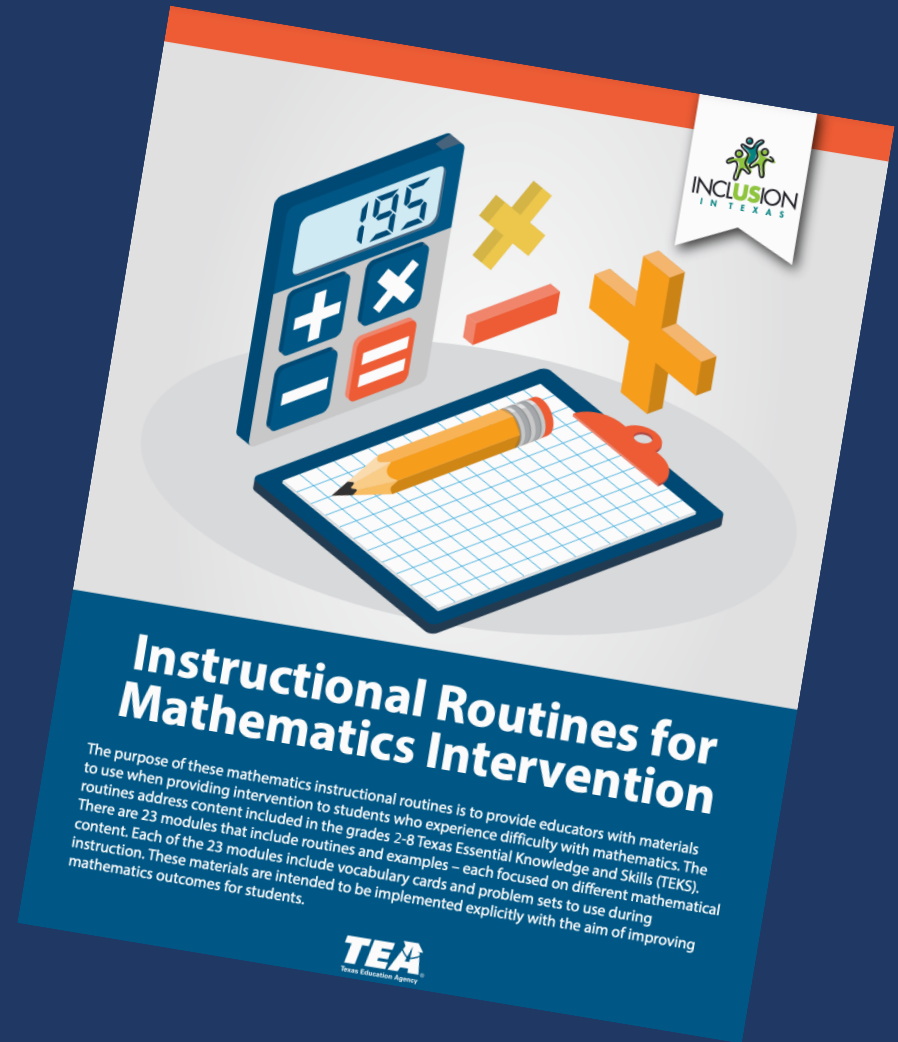
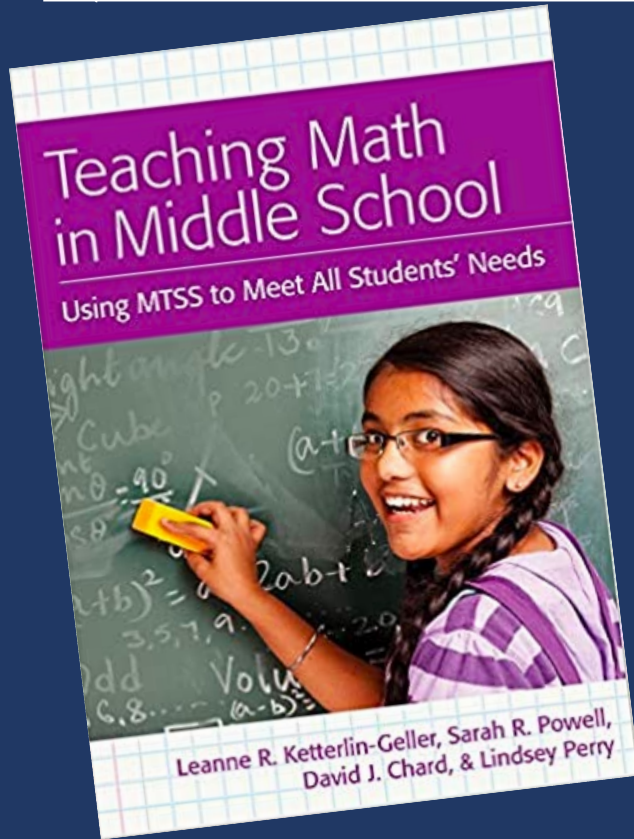


MODULE 4: INTENSIVE  
MATHEMATICS INTERVENTION:  
INSTRUCTIONAL DELIVERY



MODULE 5: INTENSIVE  
MATHEMATICS INTERVENTION:  
INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

<https://www.amazon.com/Teaching-Math-Middle-School-Students/dp/1598572741>



[https://www.inclusionintexas.org/apps/pages/index.jsp?uREC\\_ID=2155039&type=d&pREC\\_ID=2169859](https://www.inclusionintexas.org/apps/pages/index.jsp?uREC_ID=2155039&type=d&pREC_ID=2169859)



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