

# Using Estimation Strategies

## Home Link 1-5

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

TIME \_\_\_\_\_



**Family Note** Today students explored different ways of estimating: **rounding** (in which all numbers are rounded to a particular place value), **front-end estimation** (all digits to the right of the greatest place value become zeros), and using **close-but-easier numbers** (numbers are rounded to a number that is close in value and easy to work with). While all methods of estimation are equally valid, some may be more helpful than others for answering specific kinds of questions.

Read the number stories. Choose an appropriate estimation strategy.

① On the walk home from school, Meg stopped at the library for 22 minutes and at her grandmother's house for 38 minutes. She spent 17 minutes walking. She left at 3:00 and was supposed to be home by 4:00.

a. Did Meg make it home on time? \_\_\_\_\_ How did you get your answer?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b. Why did you choose your estimation strategy? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

② You and two friends need to make 100 tacos for a party. You have made 31 tacos. Your friend Chris has made 24 tacos. Your friend Pat thinks he needs to make at least 60 tacos to have enough for the party.

a. Is Pat correct? \_\_\_\_\_ How did you get your answer?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b. Why did you choose your estimation strategy? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Practice

③  $31 + 51 =$  \_\_\_\_\_      ④  $45 + 64 =$  \_\_\_\_\_      ⑤  $252 + 144 =$  \_\_\_\_\_