# Student Work Samples: Consecutive Sums Tasks 

When you add any two consecutive numbers, the answer is always odd.
For each student response: (1) Discuss the student's argument? (2) Determine if the argument shows the claim is true.

## Micah's Response

5 and 6 are consecutive numbers, and $5+6=11$ and 11 is an odd number. 12 and 13 are consecutive numbers, and $12+13=25$ and 25 is an odd number. 1240 and 1241 are consecutive numbers, and 1240 $+1241=2481$ and 2481 is an odd number.
That's how I know that no matter what two consecutive numbers you add, the answer will always be an odd number.

## Roland's Response

The answer is always odd.

Does the argument show the claim is true?

Does the argument show the claim is true?
A number + The next number $=$


An odd number

## Angel's Response

Consecutive numbers go even, odd, even, odd, and so on. So if you take any two consecutive numbers, you will always get one even and one odd number.
And we know that when you add any even number with any odd number the answer is always odd.
That's how I know that no matter what two consecutivenumbersyouadd, theanswer will always be an odd number.

## Kira's Response

Consecutive numbers are n and $\mathrm{n}+1$.

Does the argument show the claim is true?

Add the two numbers:

$$
n+(n+1)=2 n+1
$$

You get $2 n+1$ which is always an odd number, because an odd number leaves a remainder of 1 when divided by 2. (2 goes into $2 n+1 n$ times, with a remainder of 1 )

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[^0]:    ${ }^{\text {I }}$ Original problem from Bieda, K, Holden, C., \& Knuth, E. (2006). Does proof prove?: Students' emerging beliefs about generality and proof in middle school. Proceedings of the 28th Annual Meeting of the North American Chapter of the International Groupfor the Psychology of Mathematics Education. Mérida, Mexico: Universidad Pedagógica Nacional (pp $395-402$ ).

