STUDENT A: Well at least he got the method right.
STUDENT B: He or she got the method right, and I hope, the answer right.
HILLARY LEWIS-WOLFSEN: We have thoughts on this last one, here? Yeah, we do! Holy cow, look at the hands! Kevin, what are you thinking?

KEVIN: He's very close to the answer, but he messed up. So 1 cream plus 2 chocolate equals 3 , so 3 of them, they, they subtract, then they come out, it's 9 , then he just go on, not.
HILLARY LEWIS-WOLFSEN: 9 in all, so you're saying they're very close, because they added the 1 and the 2 to get the 3 , kind of like, I think, Ashank was helping us with, over here?

KEVIN: Uh huh.
HILLARY LEWIS-WOLFSEN: And getting that 3 , to find the 9 in all. What did you want to add, Cynthia?
CYNTHIA: Yeah. He knew that 1 cup of cream is with 2 cups of chocolate, and that equals 3 , but she knew that the total cups was 9 , so had to multiply 3 by 3 , and so they (inaudible) 2 cups of chocolate, that would make 6 cups of chocolate.

HILLARY LEWIS-WOLFSEN: That would make 6.6 cups of chocolate. What if I told you there was a line under all this, and the student wrote, " 6 chocolates" and put a big box around it. What would you think of that? What would you think of that? Daniel?

DANIEL: I would think he's right, because he knows that there's 9 cups in total, and for every 1 cup of cream, there's 2 chocolates, so he first adds them up and there's only 3 , but then the whole thing is 9 , so he thinks he should do more until he reaches 9 , and then if you add the chocolates, it'd be 6 .

HILLARY LEWIS-WOLFSEN: Yeah. The student, yeah, did actually find 6, I just cut that off because I didn't want you to, to see that too quickly. I'm going to go ahead and move on, because I'm going to push you to think a little bit more about the next one. Okay, Ashank?

