

What can you do at home to help your child?**Operations & Algebraic Thinking**

- Use blocks to show your child what word problems look like. Show him how to take apart and put together items to show adding and subtracting. Then show him what that looks like using symbols and numbers on paper. For example, if you have 20 blocks and you take away 6 blocks, the equation is $20 - 6 = 14$.
- Use blocks to show your child how to add three numbers, and what the equation would look like. $5 + 3 + 2 = 10$.
- Help your child understand that numbers that are being added can switch places and still equal the same sum. For example, $5 + 2$ has the same sum as $2 + 5$.
- Help your child understand that finding numbers that add up to 10 makes addition easier. For example, in the equation $2 + 6 + 4$, $6 + 4 = 10$, so we can also think of the equation as $2 + 10$.
- Show your child that subtraction is finding what number you need to add to a number to get the other number. For example, in the equation $10 - 8$, what number do we need to add to 8 to get 10?
- Explain to your child that addition is just counting on (counting on or counting up 2 is adding 2), and subtraction is counting down (subtracting 2 is counting down 2).
- Practice with your child adding and subtracting numbers up to 20, helping him become more fluent in those equations. Help him memorize the addition and subtraction facts with sums up to 18.
- Show your child equations and ask him if they are equal (=). For example, is $3 + 3 = 6$ a true statement? How about $5 + 2 = 9$? Also, $3 + 5 = 4 + 4$ and $12 = 7 + 3$, etc.
- Help your child practice finding the unknown whole number in addition and subtraction equations. $7 + ? = 12$ and $? - 3 = 6$.

Geometry

- Help your child understand what defines a shape. For example, triangles have three closed sides, and rectangles have four sides with the sides that face each other being the same length. Show her that color, orientation and overall size do not change the shape.
- Allow your child to play with shapes; use blocks or paper shapes. Help her put the shapes together to make new shapes.
- Show your child what halves, fourths of circles and rectangles look like. Use the words half of, fourth of, and quarter of to describe the pieces.

Numbers and Operations in Base Ten

- Help your child learn to count forward to 120 starting with any number.
- Show your child how to think of numbers as representing ones and tens. For example, the number ten can be seen as ten ones, or a “ten”, and numbers from 11 to 19 can be seen as a “ten” and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine “ones”. This is called place value.
- Similarly, the numbers 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, and 90 can be seen as one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine “tens” (and 0 ones).
- Show your child what these symbols mean: $>$ is more than; $<$ is less than, and $=$ means the same as. Compare numbers and use those symbols. For example, which symbol would we use to compare 20 and 30? $20 < 30$; or $30 > 20$ are both correct answers.
- Help your child practice adding numbers up to 100. Add two digit numbers and one digit numbers. Help her to see and understand the place value of the numbers. For example the digit “5” in the number 52 has a value of 50.
- Help your child practice adding 10 to numbers and subtracting 10 from numbers in her head, explaining how it changes the number in the tens place by one. For example, adding 10 to 20 changes the 2 to 3, and subtracting 10 from 20 changes the 2 to 1.

Measurement and Data

- Show your child how to put objects in order by length. Compare objects by using another object to measure them. For example, your child might use his shoe or a piece of string to measure objects, seeing which object is larger by how much space it takes on his shoe or string.
- Show your child how to measure how many lengths an object is by using another object. For example, use rectangular blocks to measure how many lengths the table or sofa are.
- Practice telling time in hours and half hours. Use both an analog clock (hour and minute hands move) and a digital clock.
- Help your child understand that data (information) can be organized and represented. Help her make graphs of data: how many red, blue, and yellow blocks, how many neighbors have dogs and how many have cats, or what the weather is like each day for a week.

Math Tips

- Ask your child to do the math that comes up in your daily life. Take advantage of using math with grocery shopping, going out to dinner, or helping with household bills.
- Notice whether your child REALLY knows “why” the answer is what it is. Provide TIME for your child to work hard with math at home.