

## A SAMPLE OF WHAT YOUR CHILD WILL BE LEARNING

- Counting how many objects are in a group and comparing the quantities of two groups of objects
- Comparing two numbers to identify which is greater or less than the other
- Understanding addition as putting together and subtraction as taking away from
- Adding and subtracting very small numbers quickly and accurately
- Breaking up numbers less than or equal to 10 in more than one way (for example,  $9=6+3$ ,  $9=5+4$ )
- For any number from 1 to 9, finding the missing quantity that is needed to reach 10
- Representing addition and subtraction word problems using objects or by drawing pictures
- Solving addition and subtraction word problems involving numbers that add up to 10 or less by subtracting from a number 10 or less

## MATHEMATICAL PRACTICES

1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
4. Model with mathematics.
5. Use appropriate tools strategically.
6. Attend to precision.
7. Look for and make use of structure.
8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

## TALK TO YOUR CHILD'S TEACHER

Keep conversations focused on concepts your child will be learning.

Ask to see a sample of your child's work and ask the teacher questions such as:

- Is my child at the level where he/she should be at this point of the school year?
- Where is my child excelling?
- What do you think is giving my child the most trouble? How can I help my child improve in this area?
- What can I do to help my child with upcoming work?

## ACTIVITIES FOR HOME TO SUPPORT LEARNING

- Use everyday objects to allow your child to count and group a collection of objects.
- Encourage your child to construct numbers in multiple ways. For example, what are some ways that you can make 10? Answers might include  $5+5$ ,  $6+4$ ,  $8+2$ , etc. Have your child explain his or her thinking.
- Have your child create story problems to represent addition and subtraction of small numbers. For example, "Ann had eight balloons. Then she gave three away, so she only had five left."
- Encourage your child to stick with it whenever a problem seems difficult. This will help your child see that everyone can learn math.
- Praise your child when he or she makes an effort and share in the excitement when he or she solves a problem or understands something for the first time.

# Kindergarten

## Parent Resource

### Mathematics



## COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS



Central Community Unit School District #301  
PO Box 396, 275 South Street  
Burlington, IL 60109  
847-464-6005

## EXAMPLES OF WORD PROBLEMS

+	Three red apples and three green apples are on the table. How many apples are on the table?
-	Mom has ten apples. She gives one to Mary Ann. How many apples are left?

Students will use a variety of pictures and models to understand and solve addition and subtraction problems.

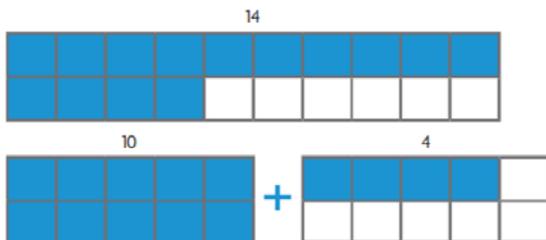


## EXAMPLES OF LEARNING TO THINK OF TEN AS A UNIT

Your child will learn to find “partners that make ten for any number. This drawing shows that if you have 8, it takes 2 more to make 10.



From there, students learn to think of ten as a unit and to break all the teen numbers down to a ten and some leftover ones.



## Word Problems & Geometry

### Kindergarten Mathematics

- Represent addition and subtraction with objects, fingers, mental images, drawings, sounds (such as claps), acting out situations, verbal explanations, expressions, and equations.
- Solve word problems by adding or subtracting numbers up through 10 using objects and drawings.
- Identify and describe shapes.
- Analyze, compare, create and compose shapes.

### 1st Grade Mathematics

- Solve word problems by adding or subtracting numbers up through 20.
- Solve addition and subtraction problems for different unknown numbers ( $20 - ? = 15$ ,  $9 + 4 = ?$ ).
- Reason with shapes and their attributes.

### 2nd Grade Mathematics

- Solve one- and two-step word problems by adding or subtracting numbers up through 100.
- Reason with shapes and their attributes.

## Place Value

### Kindergarten Mathematics

- Count to 100 by ones and tens.
- Understand that numbers from 11 to 19 contain a ten and some leftover ones (for example,  $14 = 10 + 4$ ).

### 1st Grade Mathematics

- Understand that 10 can be thought of as a bundle of ten ones--called a "ten."
- Understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones (place value).
- Add and subtract numbers through 100 using what students have learned about place value.

### 2nd Grade Mathematics

- Understand that 100 can be thought of as a bundle of ten tens--called a "hundred."
- Understand that the three digits of a three-digit number represent amounts of hundred, tens, and ones (place value).
- Add and subtract numbers through 1,000 using what students have learned about place value.