

## KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

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During the next week, our math class will learn, use, and discuss strategies for fluent subtraction up to 10. We will learn methods that involve subtracting 0 and 1, subtracting the whole number (e.g.,  $5 - 5 = 0$ ), and subtracting one less than the whole number (e.g.,  $5 - 4 = 1$ ). We will also continue to use familiar 5-groups and partners to 10.

You can expect to see homework that asks your child to do the following:

- Draw, use, or visualize 5-group drawings to model and solve subtraction sentences. (See image.)



- Write subtraction number sentences to match 5-group drawings.
- Use doubles (e.g.,  $8 - 4 = 4$ ) and 5-groups (e.g.,  $8 - 5 = 3$ ) to solve subtraction problems.
- Complete number bonds, subtraction number sentences, and related subtraction sentences. For example,  $9 - 5 = 4$  and  $9 - 4 = 5$  are related subtraction sentences.

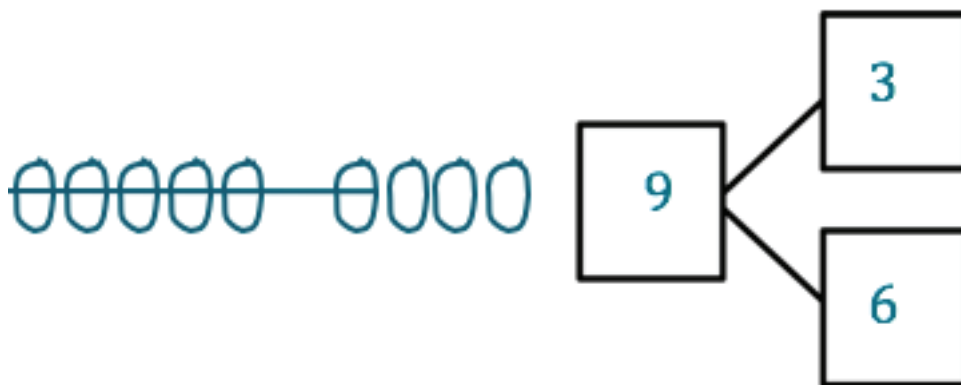
## SAMPLE PROBLEM (From Lesson 37)

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Subtract. Then write the related subtraction sentence. Make a math drawing if needed, and complete a number bond.

$$9 - 6 = 3$$

$$9 - 3 = 6$$



Additional sample problems with detailed answer steps are found in the *Eureka Math Homework Helpers* books. Learn more at [GreatMinds.org](http://GreatMinds.org).

**HOW YOU CAN HELP AT HOME**

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- When practicing subtraction facts, encourage your child to focus on the strategies used to solve. Did your child count on, count back, use a doubles fact, or use another strategy?
- Play 5-Group Flash. Flash a homemade 5-group card for a few seconds. Ask, “What number did you see?” (e.g., 3). Flash the card a second time. Ask, “What is the partner to 10?” (7)
- Play One Less or Two Less. Challenge your child to say one less or two less than a given number. For example, you say, “15; one less,” and your child responds, “14.” For an easier version of the game, alternate between “one less” and “two less” regularly. For a more challenging version, alternate between “one less” and “two less” at random intervals.