KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

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)

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

9 – 6 = 3
9 – 3 = 6
HOW YOU CAN HELP AT HOME

- 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.