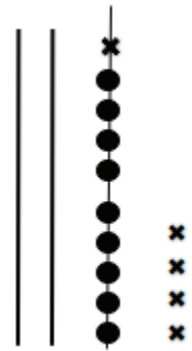


KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

During the next week, our math class will learn about addition up to 40. We will add one-digit and two-digit numbers by using familiar strategies, such as counting on. We will also apply the make ten strategy. For example, when adding $28 + 5$, students use a number bond to break 5 into 2 and 3. They add 28 and 2 to make the next ten (30, or 3 tens). Finally, they add 3 to 30 to make 33.

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

- Solve addition problems by drawing quick tens, ones, and number bonds to make a ten (20, 30, 40, etc.). For example, draw quick tens and ones to solve $29 + 5 = 34$. (See image at right.)
- Use simpler problems, such as $8 + 4$, to solve more difficult problems, such as $18 + 4$ and $28 + 4$.
- Use quick tens or a number bond to add ones and ones or tens and tens in problems such as $7 + 26$ or $20 + 16$.



SAMPLE PROBLEM (From Lesson 14)

Make a number bond to solve. Show your thinking with number sentences or the arrow way. Complete the place value chart with your answer.

Number bond:

$$28 + 7 = \underline{35}$$

Place value chart:

tens	ones
3	5

Number sentences:

$$28 + 2 = 30$$

$$30 + 5 = 35$$

The arrow way:

$$28 \xrightarrow{+2} 30 \xrightarrow{+5} 35$$

Additional sample problems with detailed answer steps are found in the *Eureka Math Homework Helpers* books. Learn more at GreatMinds.org.

HOW YOU CAN HELP AT HOME

- Write all practice problems horizontally to encourage your child to use mental strategies to solve.
- Working together, see how many different strategies you and your child can use to solve the same problem. For example, which strategies can you use to solve $18 + 4$, $25 + 7$, and $6 + 27$ (number bond, arrow way, etc.)?
- Play Add Tens Finger Flash. With your fingers, flash a number (e.g., 6), and then call out a number of tens to add to that number (e.g., “Add 2 tens.”). Your child says the number. (26) Then switch roles.