

**Core Focus**

- Addition and subtraction: Representing and solving word problems by acting out, drawing, or writing equations
- 2D shapes: Drawing and creating shapes


**Addition and Subtraction**

- Students were introduced to **addition** and **subtraction stories** earlier in the school year. Students enjoyed acting out, drawing pictures, and writing equations to solve addition and subtraction stories.
- Students use stories and concrete or pictorial materials to identify the special features of each operation. For addition, they learn that the number in each of the parts combine to form the total. For subtraction, they learn to use action words to take away from the total to find out how many remain.
- Students solve real-world word problems for the addition and subtraction situations they experience. By acting out and drawing pictures or diagrams and thinking about the type of situation, students decide which operation, addition or subtraction, to use to solve the problem.

**Addition/subtraction: Solving word problems (draw pictures)**

Draw pictures to solve each problem.  
Then write an equation to show the answer.

**a.** There are 5 balls. 2 balls roll away. How many balls are left?



**b.** 4 crayons are red. 2 crayons are green. How many crayons are there in total?

In this lesson, students solve addition and subtraction word problems by drawing pictures.

**Ideas for Home**

- Encourage your child to act out or create their own word problems that represent addition and subtraction to help promote their use of mathematical language.
- Use mathematical language when talking about everyday events. To reinforce subtraction, you might say, “There were 4 toys here. We put 3 away and now there is 1 left.” An example for addition may be to ask your child to count number of windows that are open, the number that are closed, and the total number of all the windows in your home.

**Glossary**

- **Addition stories** focus on one or more things joining another one or more things.



two bears join three bears;  
now there are five bears,

or

$$2 + 3 = 5$$

- **Subtraction stories** focus on one or more things leaving or going away from another one or more things.



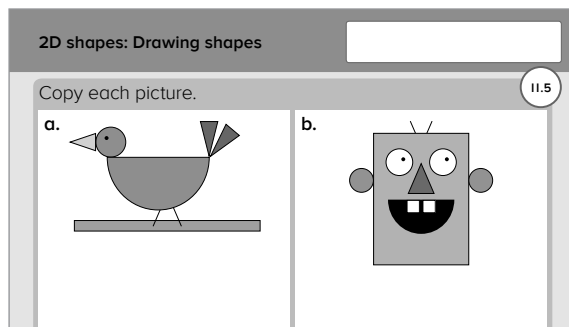
two of five bears go home,  
leaving three bears behind,

or

$$5 - 2 = 3$$

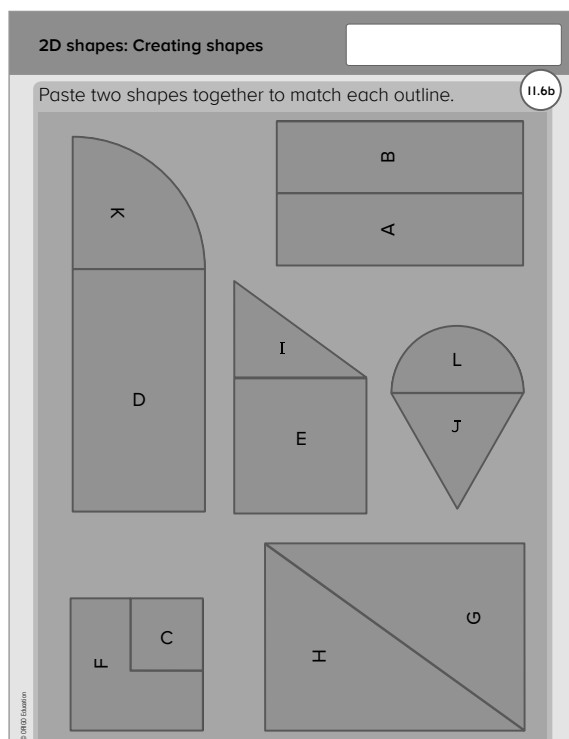
**2D shapes**

- Students see how shapes can fit together to make larger shapes and large shapes can be broken into smaller shapes.
- Students draw or copy drawings of pictures composed of shapes. They describe their drawings using **2D shape** names: circle, triangle, non-square rectangle, square-rectangle, and more.



In this lesson, students draw triangles, rectangles, circles, semi-circles, and hexagons.

- The module concludes with students placing pieces of 2D shapes into a larger 2D shape deciding where they fit. This activity is helping students build visual reasoning.



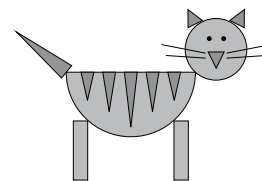
In this lesson, students join simple 2D shapes to create larger 2D shapes.

**Ideas for Home**

- Cut out shapes from cereal boxes (circles, semi-circles, triangles, ovals, rectangles, and squares). Have your child create pictures using the shapes (such as a house, tree, or animal).
- When making cookies, use cookie cutters in different shapes (circles, ovals, squares, hearts). Talk to your child about the different attributes of the cookie shapes (e.g. straight sides, round/curved sides, edges, corners).

**Glossary**

- ▶ Students use **2D shape** names to describe pictures (e.g. “The cat’s tail is a triangle”).

**Helpful videos**

View these short one-minute videos to see these ideas in action.

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