EUREKA MATH™ TIPS FOR PARENTS

KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

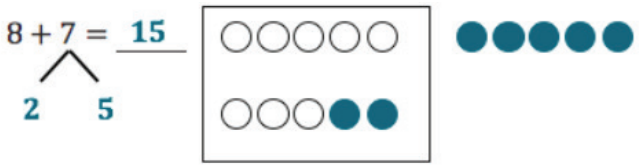
During the next two weeks, our math class will learn about addition up to 20. We will learn how to use the **make ten** strategy to solve addition problems with **addends** of 7, 8, and 9.

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

- Use the **RDW process** to solve word problems with three numbers (addends), two of which make ten. For example, two addends make ten in the problem 1 + 9 + 5 = 10 + 5 = 15.
- Change the order of addends in an addition problem to make ten. For example, consider the problem 1 + 5 + 9 = 9 + 1 + 5 = 10 + 5 = 15.
- Solve addition problems by using the make ten strategy. (See Sample Problem.)
- Determine whether it is more efficient to use **counting on** or the make ten strategy to solve an addition problem.

SAMPLE PROBLEM *(From Lesson 4)*

Solve. Complete the math drawing by using the ten-frame to show how you made ten to solve.



8 + 2 = 10
10 + 5 = 15

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

- Play Take Out 1: Say a number up to 10 (e.g., 6). Invite your child to write a number bond quickly, using 1 as a part (1 and 5). Once your child is confident taking out 1, move on to taking out 2 or 3.
- Help your child to practice counting the Say Ten way and the regular way. Invite her to count from 10 to 20, alternating between the regular way and the Say Ten way (e.g., 10, ten 1, 12, ten 3, 14, ten 5). If time permits, try counting back, too. If your child is still building fluency with counting within the teen sequence (11–19), ask her to count first the regular way and then the Say Ten way without alternating.

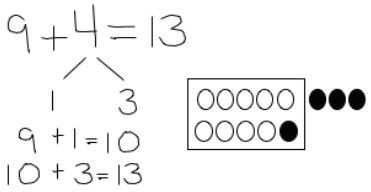
TERMS

Addend: A number that is added to one or more numbers. For example, in 3 + 4 = 7, 3 and 4 are addends.

Count on: To count up from one addend, or number, to the total. For example, in 6 + ___ = 8, we can start at 6 and "count on" two more to reach the total of 8.

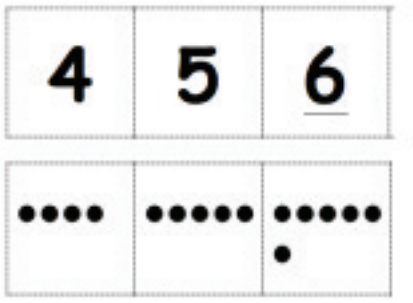
Make ten: A strategy that involves breaking apart the smaller number before adding to make a unit of ten. For example, 9 + 4 can be thought of as 9 + 1 + 3. From there, we can make the simpler problem, 10 + 3.

RDW process: A three-step process used in solving word problems. **RDW** stands for Read, Draw, Write: **R**ead the problem for understanding; **D**raw a picture to help make sense of the problem; **W**rite an equation and a statement of the answer.



MODELS

5-Group Formations: 5-groups (e.g., 5-group cards, 5-group rows, 5-group columns) draw special attention to the 5 in numbers 6 through 10.



5-Group Cards

5-Group Row

5-Group Column

EUREKA MATH™ TIPS FOR PARENTS

KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

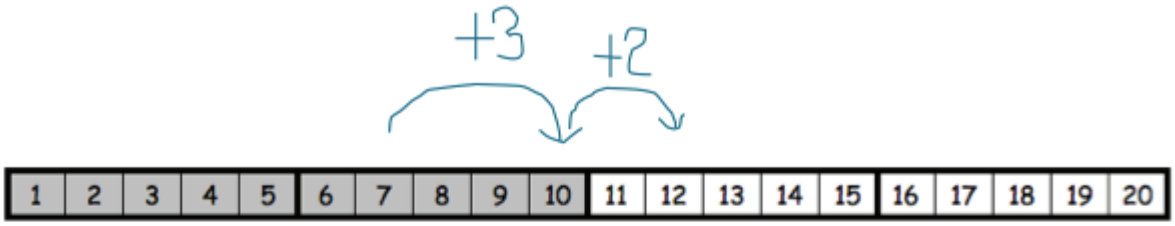
During the next two weeks, our math class will learn about subtraction up to 20. We will learn the **take from ten** strategy, initially using it to subtract 9 from teen numbers (11–19). Then we will move on to using the take from ten and counting on strategies to subtract 7, 8, and 9 from teen numbers.

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

- Solve word problems involving subtraction of 9 from 10 **ones** to make a simpler problem.
- Use 5-group formations (rows) and number bonds to model subtracting 7, 8, and 9 from teen numbers.
- Use the take from ten and counting on strategies to subtract from teen numbers, and relate the strategies to making ten.
- Solve subtraction word problems by using math drawings and the above-mentioned strategies.
- Decide which subtraction strategy is best for a given problem, and critique peers' solutions.

SAMPLE PROBLEM *(From Lesson 19)*

Complete the subtraction sentence by using the take from ten and counting on strategies.



$12 - 7 = \underline{5}$ $\quad$ $7 + \underline{5} = 12$

10 2

$10 - 7 = 3$

$3 + 2 = 5$

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

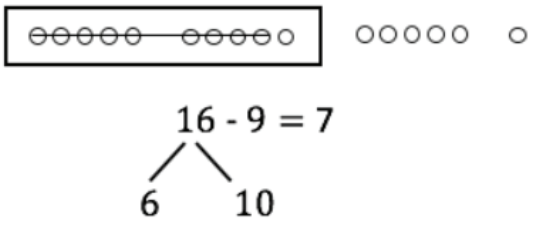
HOW YOU CAN HELP AT HOME

- Practice identifying teen numbers as ten and some ones. For example, you say a teen number such as 16. Your child says, "10 and 6."
- Play a game to practice making ten. Use the 7, 8, and 9 cards from a deck of cards. Partner A flips over a card (e.g., 7). The first player to call out the amount needed to make ten keeps the card. The player who has the most cards after all are flipped wins the round. The winning player gets to shuffle and flip the cards in the next round. Take turns with your child being Partner A.
- Play another game with the 7, 8, and 9 cards from a deck of cards. You call out a teen number (e.g., 13) and then turn over a card (e.g., 7). Your child then says the number sentences that add up to 13, first by making ten and then by adding on the ones (7 + 3 = 10; 10 + 3 = 13). Switch roles after every turn, and call out a different teen number each time.

TERMS

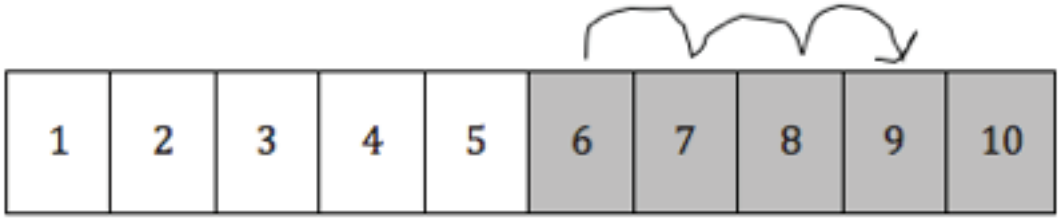
Ones: Individual units; 10 ones = 1 ten.

Take from ten strategy: A strategy that involves breaking apart the larger number before subtracting from a unit of ten. For example, 16 – 9 can be thought of as 6 + 10 – 9. We can then continue with making the simpler problem, 6 + 1.



MODELS

Number Path: A visual counting tool that, in Grade 1, supports students in counting on or counting back to solve a problem. (See sample problem.)



EUREKA MATH™ TIPS FOR PARENTS

KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

During the next week, our math class will learn to solve a variety of word problems. Students will also work to understand the equal sign and solve equivalent expressions to make true number sentences.

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

- Solve word problems by using addition or subtraction strategies.
- Use the Read, Draw, Write (RDW) process to solve word problems.
- Determine whether two expressions (e.g., 3 + 4 and 6 + 2), when set equal to each other, make a true number sentence. For example, is 3 + 4 = 6 + 2 true or false?

SAMPLE PROBLEM *(From Lesson 24)*

Use the RDW process to solve the word problem: Read the problem. Draw and label. Write a number sentence and a statement that matches the story.

Cameron gave some of his apples to his sister. He still had 9 apples left. If he started with 14 apples, how many apples did he give to his sister?

Solving with addition:

$9 + \boxed{5} = 14$

Solving with subtraction:

$14 - \boxed{5} = 9$ ***Cameron gave 5 apples to his sister.***

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

- Play Make It Equal with your child. Write 9 + ___ = 8 + ___ . Have your child fill in the blanks by using different numbers that make the sentence true. See how many different combinations your child can make. Encourage your child to look for patterns.
- Guide your child to practice subtracting 7, 8, and 9 from teen numbers (11–19) by using the take from ten strategy. For example, 13 – 7 can become 10 – 7 + 3.
- Write a false number sentence, such as 10 + 3 = 6 + 6. Challenge your child to make the number sentence true by changing only one number.

EUREKA MATH™ TIPS FOR PARENTS

KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

During the next week, we will learn about the unit of 10. For the first time, we will learn about a unit made from 10 ones and name it **a ten**. We will see that teen numbers are made of a ten and some ones (e.g., 11 is 1 ten and 1 one; 12 is 1 ten and 2 ones). We will apply this new knowledge when solving addition and subtraction problems.

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

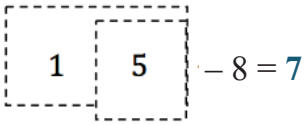
- Find and circle 10 items within a larger group of objects.
- Name 10 ones as 1 ten.
- Break apart teen numbers into a ten and some ones, using math drawings and number bonds.
- Make teen numbers by combining a ten and some ones, using math drawings and number bonds.
- Solve problems by using the make ten and take from ten strategies.

SAMPLE PROBLEM *(From Lesson 29)*

Solve the problem. Write your solution in two steps.

Step 1: Write one number sentence to subtract from 10.

Step 2: Write one number sentence to add the remaining parts.



10 – 8 = 2

2 + 5 = 7

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

- Practice adding across the ten with your child. Start by assigning each other a number from 4 to 10 (e.g., 5). Then, both of you write number sentences with 9, 8, or 7 as the other addend and solve the sentences, for example, 5 + 9 = 14, 5 + 8 = 13, 5 + 7 = 12. Finally, check each other's work. Ask your child to check your strategy. Critiquing others' strategies is an important part of mastering a skill. Try to stump your child by making an error in your strategy for him to catch!
- Reinforce place value understanding by breaking apart a teen number (11–19). Call out a teen number (e.g., 15). Your child breaks the number into a ten and some ones (1 ten 5 ones). In class, we call this unit form.
- Practice subtracting 7, 8, and 9 from teen numbers by using the take from ten strategy. For example, 13 – 7 can become 10 – 7 + 3, which equals 6.

TERMS

A ten: A group, or unit, made up of ten items. In the beginning of Grade 1, a ten is represented as a 5-group column.