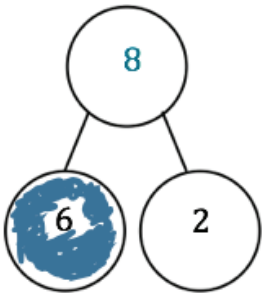
EUREKA MATH™ TIPS FOR PARENTS

KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

During the next week, our math class will continue to learn about the equal sign, expanding our knowledge by using the equal sign to write true number sentences; for example, 4 + 3 = 3 + 4. When added together, the two numbers make the same total, regardless of their order in the number sentence. Students will learn to add efficiently by starting with the larger addend, and then counting on: "I can count on 2 from 7 when I solve 2 + 7."

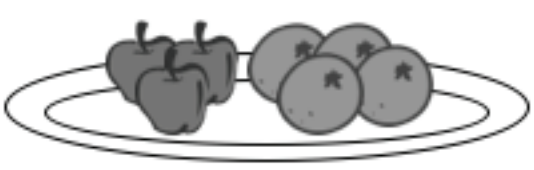
You can expect to see homework that asks your child to do the following:

- Write an expression that matches the groups. If different groups have the same amount, write an equal sign between the expressions (see Sample Problem).
- Circle the true number sentences, and rewrite the false sentences to make them true.
- Find the missing part to make each number sentence true.
- Color the larger part, and complete the number bond. Write the number sentence, starting with the larger part (e.g., 6 + 2 = 8).



SAMPLE PROBLEM *(From Lesson 19)*

Write the expression under each plate. Add the equal sign to show they are the same amount.



3 + 4 = 4 + 3

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 "Red Light/Green Light": When you say, "green light," your child begins running in place and counting aloud by tens, starting at zero. When your child reaches 100, say, "red light." Your child stops counting and freezes. When you say, "green light," your child begins running in place again, this time counting backwards from 100 by tens until reaching 0. Continue counting, and say, "red light," at various places. Change the counting direction each time you stop.
- Play "Make it Equal": Show your child a group of objects organized into two parts, such as a group of five pennies with two showing heads and three showing tails. Invite your child to write an expression that shows how many pennies there are (2 + 3). Rearrange the group of pennies, with four showing heads and one showing tails, and ask your child to write the expression (4 + 1). Talk about how the two expressions your child wrote are the same and how they are different. Continue the activity with groups of 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 pennies, arranging each group into two parts of various amounts.
- Practice **5-group** addition. (This can be done with dominoes, dice, or playing cards instead of 5-group cards.) Hold up a 5-group card, and ask your child to identify the quantity; for example, 3. Then hold up a second 5-group card, and ask your child to identify that quantity; for example, 4. Hold the cards side by side, and ask a series of addition questions; for example, "What is the total? (7). What is the number sentence, starting with the bigger part? (4 + 3 = 7) What is the number sentence, starting with the smaller part?" (3 + 4 = 7) Continue with various number combinations.

TERMS

5-group: A math drawing with up to 2 rows of 5 dots. Five-groups draw special attention to the 5 in numbers 6–10.