



GRADE

K

**D91 Pathway to the
Common Core Standards
Mathematics**

In kindergarten, your child will focus primarily on two important areas. The first is learning numbers and what numbers represent. The second is addition and subtraction. Students will also learn to identify and work with shapes. Activities in these areas include:

- Counting how many objects are in a group and comparing the quantities of two groups of objects
- Comparing two numbers to identify which is greater or less than the other
- Understanding addition as putting together and subtraction as taking away from
- Adding and subtracting very small numbers quickly and accurately
- Breaking up numbers less than or equal to 10 in more than one way (for example, $9=6+3$, $9=5+4$)
- For any number from 1 to 9, finding the missing quantity that is needed to reach 10
- Representing addition and subtraction word problems using objects or by drawing pictures
- Solving addition and subtraction word problems involving numbers that add up to 10 or less or by subtracting from a number 10 or less.

Partnering with your child's teacher

Don't be afraid to reach out to your child's teacher—you are an important part of your child's education. Ask to see a sample of your child's work or bring a sample with you. Ask the teacher questions like:

- Is my child at the level where he/she should be at this point of the school year?
- Where is my child excelling?
- What do you think is giving my child the most trouble? How can I help my child improve in this area?
- What can I do to help my child with upcoming work?

Here are just a few examples of the skills and strategies students will develop as they solve word problems in grade one.

Kindergarten Mathematics	Grade One Mathematics	Grade Two Mathematics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represent addition and subtraction with objects, fingers, mental images, drawings, sounds (such as claps), acting out situations, verbal explanations, expressions, or equations Solve word problems by adding or subtracting numbers up through 10 using objects and drawings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solve word problems by adding or subtracting numbers up through 20 Solve addition and subtraction problems for different unknown numbers ($20 - ? = 15$, $9 + 4 = ?$) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solve one- and two-step word problems by adding or subtracting numbers up through 100

Examples of Grade One Word Problems

+ Addition	6 bunnies sat on the grass. Some more bunnies hopped over. Then there were 14 bunnies. How many bunnies hopped over?
- Subtraction	14 bunnies were sitting on the grass. Some bunnies hopped away. Then there were 5 bunnies. How many bunnies hopped away?
Comparison	Lucy has 12 apples. Julie has 9 apples. How many more apples does Lucy have than Julie?

Your child will use pictures and diagrams to show addition and subtraction and to compare amounts.

Lucy	12
Julie	9 3

Lucy has three more apples than Julie.
Julie has three fewer apples than Lucy.

Here are just a few examples of how students will develop and use their understanding of place value in grade one.

Kindergarten Mathematics	Grade One Mathematics	Grade Two Mathematics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count to 100 by ones and tens Understand that numbers from 11 to 19 contain a ten and some leftover ones (for example, $14 = 10 + 4$) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand that 10 can be thought of as a bundle of ten ones—called a “ten” Understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones (place value) Add and subtract numbers through 100 using what students have learned about place value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand that 100 can be thought of as a bundle of ten tens—called a “hundred” Understand that the three digits of a three-digit number represent amounts of hundreds, tens, and ones (place value) Add and subtract numbers through 1000 using what students have learned about place value

1. Look out for the Home-School Connection parent letter at the beginning of each new math topic. Please complete the "Home Activity" with your child.
2. Visit www.pearsonsuccessnet.com for additional games and activities in math. Obtain your child's user name and password from the teacher and keep it in a safe place.
3. If your child is having difficulty with a concept, continue to complete similar activities/games daily.
4. Be sure to check your child's teacher's website to find additional ideas and activities.
5. Visit the library and check out a few math titles.
6. Ask your child to count the legos, fruit snacks, stairs in the house, etc.
7. Play "I spy" with shapes in your house
8. Tell your child a story problem such as "If you have 5 cookies and you eat 2, how many do you have left?" - they can find the answer by drawing a picture or using manipulatives.
9. Ask them to describe how two shapes are alike and different.
10. Compare numbers by asking your child, "If I caught 3 fish and you caught 5, who caught more? who caught less?"
11. While driving in the car, have your child count how many street signs, birds, or blue cars they see.
12. When your child is counting orally, challenge them to count 10 higher each time.
13. Allow your students to be "detectives" by solving number problems daily.
14. Encourage your child to stick with it whenever a problem seems difficult. This will help your child see that everyone can learn math.
15. Praise your child when he or she makes an effort and share in the excitement when he or she solves a problem or understands something for the first time.

