1 Module 4

ORIGO STEPPING STONES 2.0

Core Focus

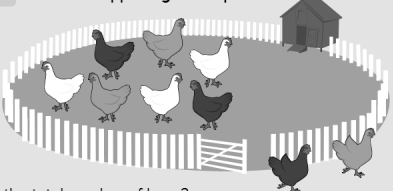- Subtraction: Reviewing concepts, writing equations, practicing the count-back strategy, and solving word problems
- Geometry: Exploring 2D shapes

Subtraction

- In Kindergarten, students practiced addition and subtraction through stories. Developing addition and subtraction language through stories continues in Grade 1.

- Language for subtraction describes the action of "taking away:" *run away*, *fly away*, *eat*, *take*, and *spend*. Students connect this language to equations that describe the story.

In this lesson, students connect stories to subtraction equations.

- Students explore subtraction by acting out stories that *take away* part of a total. The answer is the remaining part of the total.

- Because of this relationship of part to total, it is possible to write two subtraction equations for each situation. These are called **related subtraction equations**. So the equation $9 - 4 = 5$ has the related equation $9 - 5 = 4$.
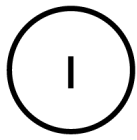

In this lesson, students learn the steps needed to write the equation.

Ideas for Home

- When playing games, eating snacks, shopping, or gardening:
  - Show amounts in two parts: "How many in all?"
  - Show a total and take part away: "How many are left?"
  - Show a total and a part: "Of the 10 flowers, 5 are yellow, so how many are pink?"

- Ask your child about equations that could represent their thinking and why.

- Encourage your child to ask you questions by making up stories about situations that involve addition or subtraction.

Glossary

▸ **Related subtraction equations** help students see the relationship among numbers in equations, which sets the stage for algebra in later school years.

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- In this module, the **count-back strategy** is introduced.

In this lesson, students use a number track for the count-back strategy..
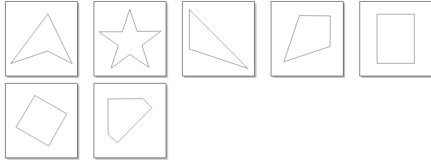
Geometry

- Students examine 2D shapes and explore the number of corners and sides, whether sides are straight or curved, and whether a shape is closed or open.

- Analyzing and sorting shapes helps students identify basic shapes by their attributes or features, and join shapes to make other shapes.

In this lesson, students decide whether 2D shapes have straight lines or some curved lines.

- Sorting is an essential skill for identifying what is the same and different about geometric shapes, which develops the higher-level thinking skills of analysis and explanation.

Ideas for Home

- Use puzzle pieces to develop and reinforce the features of 2D shapes, for example:
  - the number of sides and the *pointiness* of angles
  - that sides are straight or curved
  - whether the shape is closed or open.

- Ask your child to notice what the rules are for sorting in the house (e.g. in the kitchen cabinets, drawers, or the clothes dresser).

Glossary

▸ The **count-back strategy is** an approach to subtraction where a student starts at the greater number, then counts the lesser number back from the greater to find the difference. In 10 − 3, for example, a student would start at 10 on a number line, then count back 3 to arrive at the difference: 8.