

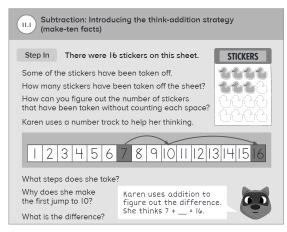


Core Focus

- Subtraction: Using the think-addition strategy (make-ten facts) and solving word problems
- Algebra: Counting in steps of two, five, and ten and exploring patterns
- Money: Relating dollars and all coins

Subtraction

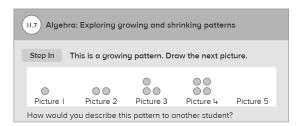
 Make-ten facts and the think-addition strategy are useful for mastering mental subtraction strategies. Students can choose to use addition or subtraction to solve a subtraction word problem, and a number track helps make their thinking visible.



In this lesson, students use the think-addition strategy for a subtraction question.

Algebra

Mathematical reasoning often relates to patterns. Identifying patterns prepares
them for more advanced work with arithmetic and algebra in later grades.
 Students focus on patterns through the development of skip counting by twos,
fives, and tens.



In this lesson, students explore growing and shrinking patterns using shapes and numbers

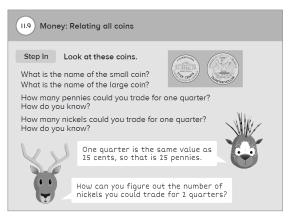
Ideas for Home

- To count by twos, fives, and tens, cut an egg carton down to ten cups. Place two objects in each cup and count by twos to find the total.
- Repeat the above activity
 with five objects, counting
 by fives to find the total; then
 repeat with ten objects in
 each cup.
- Count by twos starting at 3, and talk about that pattern. Count by twos from any number.

STEPPING STONES 2.0

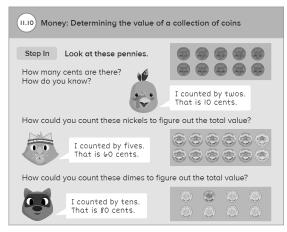
Money

• Students use pennies to show the value of quarters and nickels and then figure out the number of these coins needed to represent one dollar.



In this lesson, students explore the relationships between quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies.

• Other coins are introduced, and by making change and paying with coins, students gain a stronger grasp on place-value concepts.



In this lesson, students determine the value of coins and practice skip counting.

Ideas for Home

- Play with money with your child. Because our monetary system is base-IO, ignore the decimal points in three-digit prices and use the numbers when comparing, adding, or subtracting (\$1.55 becomes I55 cents).
- Use only pennies and dimes, because these relate well to the ones (pennies) and tens (dimes) place values in our number system.
 For instance, pay \$2.95 by using 29 dimes, and 5 pennies. Your child can combine the quantities by place value similarly to using base-IO blocks.
- Nickels and quarters require more complicated thinking, so if you and your child want to use those, it is recommended that you begin with lesser prices.