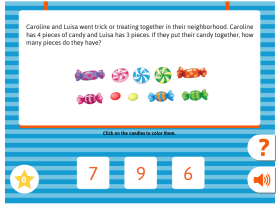
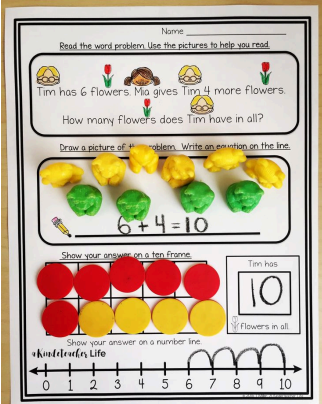
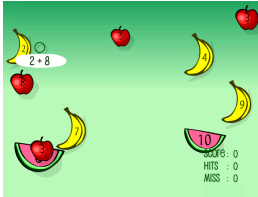




Grade K Unit 9 Family Resource

Unit Name: Solving Story Problems and Demonstrating Fluency

What's my child learning in Unit 9?	What does this mean? What does it look like?	How can I help my child at home?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to represent real world addition and subtraction story problems up to 10 by acting it out, using fingers, objects, and mental images 	<p>Students need to demonstrate the understanding of how objects can be joined (addition) and separated (subtraction) by representing addition and subtraction situations in various ways. Students need to really understand the concept of addition and subtraction. They are not merely reading and solving addition and subtraction number sentences (equations).</p>	 <p>Word Problems Add and Subtract Within 10 (Website)</p> <p>Use pictures to represent addition and subtraction stories with Word Problems!</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to represent real world addition and subtraction story problems up to 10 using drawings, objects, and/or equations 	<p>These are 4 examples of different story problems students need to solve:</p> <p>Add To word problems such as: “Mia had 3 apples. Her friend gave her 2 more. How many does she have now?”</p> <p>Take From problems such as: José had 8 markers and he gave 2 away. How many does he have now?</p> <p>Put Together/Take Apart problems such as: There are 2 red apples on the counter and 3 green apples on the counter. How many apples are on the counter?</p> <p>Solving Put Together/Take Apart problems such as: There are 10 apples on the counter. Some are red and some are green. How many apples could be green? How many apples could be red?</p>	<p>Change the different story problem structures and use objects, drawings, and equations to have your child solve each problem.</p> 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use models to decompose a number up to 10 	<p>Students may use objects such as cubes, two-color counters, square tiles, etc. to show different number pairs for a given number. For example, for the number 5, students may split a set of 5 objects into 1 and 4, 2 and 3, etc.</p> <p>Students may also use drawings to show different number pairs for a given number. For example, students may draw 5 objects, showing how to decompose in several ways</p>	 <p>Fruit Shoot (Website)</p> <p>Figure out the sums and shoot the corresponding fruit to make it explode.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When given a number 1-9, students will need to figure out the missing number to make a sum of 10 	<p>The student snaps ten cubes together to make a “train.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student breaks the “train” into two parts. She counts how many are in each part and record the associated equation ($10 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$). Student breaks the “train into two parts. She counts how many are in one part and determines how many are in the other part without directly counting that part. Then she records the associated equation (if the counted part has 4 cubes, the equation would be $10 = 4 + \underline{\quad}$). Student covers up part of the train, without counting the covered part. He counts the cubes that are showing and determines how many are covered up. Then he records the associated equation (if the counted part has 7 cubes, the equation would be $10 = 7 + \underline{\quad}$). 	 <p>Combinations That Make 10- Combine number balls to make sums of 10. Try to get rid of all the balls before time runs out.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quickly and accurately solve addition and subtraction equations within 5 	<p>Strategies students may use to attain fluency include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counting on (e.g., for $3+2$, students will state, “3,” and then count on two more, “4, 5,” and state the solution is “5”) Counting back (e.g., for $4-3$, students will state, “4,” and then count back three, “3, 2, 1” and state the solution is “1”) Counting up to subtract (e.g., for $5-3$, students will say, “3,” and then count up until they get to 5, keeping track of how many they counted up, stating that the solution is “2”) Using doubles (e.g., for $2+3$, students may say, “I know that $2+2$ is 4, and 1 more is 5”) Using commutative property (e.g., students may say, “I know that $2+1=3$, so $1+2=3$”) Using fact families (e.g., students may say, “I know that $2+3=5$, so $5-3=2$”) 	 <p>Math Facts Basketball (Website) Solve addition and subtraction problems to earn foul shots.</p>