Grade 1 Unit 2 Family and Home Support
Unit Name: Using Strategies to Add and Subtract

What's my child learning in Unit?	What does this mean? What does it look like?	How can I help my child at home?
● Use objects, drawings, and equations to model and solve real world addition and subtraction story structures for all result and total unknown with sums and differences within 20	Model with number sentences to relate addition and subtraction to one another using numbers in different orders. ● Relate subtraction to counting by using counting on to solve story situations ● Review situations taught in kindergarten extending numbers from 5 to 20 ● Ask students to put the information in the problem into their own words and describe what is happening in the problem ● Provide concrete materials for student to use to represent the problem, move the students to representing their thinking through drawings and number lines ● Have students describe their work using terms such as "I put together," "I took apart," or "I took away." ● Model writing equations ● Facilitate discussions using questions such as: ○ "How did you know?" ○ "What does _____ represent?" ○ "Does it make sense?" ○ "How can you convince me you are correct?"	Carnival Story Problems- Practice with addition problems up to 20 Monster Crossing- Practice with addition and subtraction story problems

• Use addition and subtraction counting strategies (plus/minus 0, 1, 2) with sums and differences within 20 to develop fluency within 10 and show the relationship between addition and subtractions equations	This standard asks for students to make a connection between counting and adding and subtraction. Students use various counting strategies, including **counting all, counting on, and counting back** with numbers up to 20. • To help them make these connections when students count on 3 from 4, they should write this as 4 + 3 = 7. When students count back (3) from 7, they should connect this to 7 – 3 = 4. Students often have difficulty knowing where to begin their count when counting backward. • It focuses on students being able to fluently add and subtract numbers to 10 and having experiences adding and subtracting within 20. By studying patterns and relationships in addition facts and relating addition and subtraction, students build a foundation for fluency with addition and subtraction facts.	 Marble Math Addition Practice (Website)- Students use marbles to practice add.  Balloon Pop Subtraction Practice (Website)- Students pop balloons to practice subtraction
• Understand the meaning of the equal sign and determine if a number sentence is true or false	**The Meaning of the Equal Sign** This standard calls for students to work with the concept of equality by identifying whether **equations** are **true** or **false.** Therefore, students need to understand that the equal sign does not mean the answer comes next, but rather that the equal sign signifies a relationship between the left and right side of the equation.  4 = 3 + 1 Students need many opportunities to model equations using cubes, counters, drawings, etc.	Draw an equal sign symbol on a piece of paper. Give your child an even number of objects. Have your child place the same number of objects on both sides of the equal sign. Have children play a game against one another and keep score. At the end, compare the scores - determining if the amounts are equal or not.