EUREKA MATH™ TIPS FOR PARENTS

KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

During the next week, our math class will add tens and ones to two-digit numbers. We will learn two strategies to make adding two-digit numbers easier. Using the first strategy, we will break a number into tens and ones so we can add the tens first and then the ones. Using the second strategy, called make a ten, we will break a number apart to make the next ten before adding the remaining part. (See Sample Problem.)

You can expect to see homework that asks your child to do the following:

- Name numbers in various ways by using units of tens and ones. For example, 16 can be 1 ten 6 ones or 16 ones.

- Use number bonds and number sentences to model adding two-digit numbers in two steps: adding the tens first and then adding the ones.

- Use number bonds and number sentences to model adding two-digit numbers in two steps: making the next ten first and then adding the remaining part.

- Use quick tens and ones, number bonds, or the arrow way to record strategies for adding two-digit numbers.

SAMPLE PROBLEM *(From Lesson 26)*

Solve by using number bonds and the add tens or make a ten strategy.

$19 + 13 = \mathbf{32}$

Adding tens first:

$$19 + 13 = 32$$
$$10 \quad 3$$

$$19 + 10 = 29$$
$$29 + 3 = 32$$

Adding to make a ten first:

$$19 + 13 = 32$$
$$1 \quad 12$$

$$19 + 1 = 20$$
$$20 + 12 = 32$$

Additional sample problems with detailed answer steps are found in the *Eureka Math Homework Helpers* books. Learn more at GreatMinds.org.

For more resources, visit » *Eureka.support*

HOW YOU CAN HELP AT HOME

- If your child needs additional support to solve a problem, invite him to draw quick tens and ones or use counters (pennies, beans, etc.) to visualize the problem. Help your child connect his work with drawings or counters to written number bonds and number sentences. For instance, if your child drew 19 and then began drawing 13 (to add 19 + 13), you can say, "Let's add ten first! And then how many more will you add? Yes, 3."

- Play Take Out 1 or 2: Call out a variety of one- and two-digit numbers. Challenge your child to take out 1 from each number and identify the two number parts created. For instance, you say, "6." Your child says, "1 and 5." You say, "18." Your child says, "1 and 17." After a few rounds, repeat the activity, but have your child take out 2 from each number.

- Play Get to 10 or 20: Arrange 1 to 10 pennies in 5-group formation (rows of five). Ask your child to identify the amount of money shown (e.g., 9 cents). Then, challenge her to provide the addition sentence to get to 10 cents (e.g., 9 cents + 1 cent = 10 cents). After a few rounds, add a dime to the pennies and play Get to 20. Ask your child to identify the amount shown (e.g., 19 cents or 9 cents + 10 cents = 19 cents). Again, challenge your child to provide the addition sentence to get to 20 (e.g., 19 cents + 1 cent = 20 cents). Encourage her to use a variety of unit words (e.g., pennies, cents, ones, dimes, tens) as you play more rounds. For example, 1 dime and 9 pennies is 19 cents or 1 ten and 9 ones is 19 ones.