

## Examples of Kindergarten Word Problems

<b>+</b> Addition	Three red apples and three green apples are on the table. How many apples are on the table?
<b>-</b> Subtraction	Mom has ten apples. She gives one to Mary Ann. How many apples are left?



## Helping your child learn outside of school



- Use everyday objects to allow your child to count and group a collection of objects.
- Encourage your child to construct numbers in multiple ways. For example, what are some ways that you can make 10? Answers might include 5+5, 6+4, 8+2, etc. Have your child explain his or her thinking.
- Have your child create story problems to represent addition and subtraction of small numbers. For example, “Ann had eight balloons. Then she gave three away, so she only had five left.”
- Encourage your child to stick with it whenever a problem seems difficult. This will help your child see that everyone can learn math.
- Praise your child when he or she makes an effort and share in the excitement when he or she solves a problem or understands something for the first time.

Here are just a few examples of how students will work with numbers and learn to think of ten as a unit—important building blocks for understanding place value.

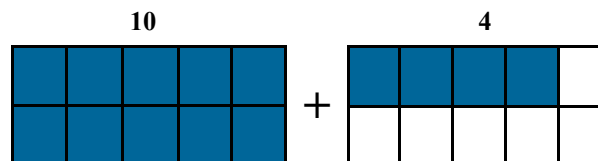
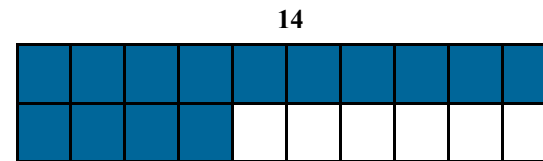
### Kindergarten Mathematics

- Count to 100 by ones and tens
- Understand that numbers from 11 to 19 contain a ten and some leftover ones (for example, 14=10+4)

Your child will learn to find the “partners” that make ten for any number. This drawing shows that if you have 8, it takes 2 more to make 10.



From there, students learn to think of ten as a unit and to break all the teen numbers down to a ten and some leftovers ones.



# Parent ROADMAP

to  
California Common  
Core  
Standards

## KINDERGARTEN

To view Common Core State Standards:

[www.cde.ca.gov/re/cc/index.asp](http://www.cde.ca.gov/re/cc/index.asp)



*The way we taught students in the past simply does not prepare them for the higher demands of college and careers today and in the future. Your school and schools throughout the country are working to improve teaching and learning to ensure that all children will graduate high school with the skills they need to be successful.*

## SUPPORTING YOUR CHILD IN KINDERGARTEN ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS

In kindergarten, students will learn the alphabet and the basic features of letters and words. They will break down spoken and written words into syllables and letters and identify the sounds each letter makes. These important skills will enable your child to learn new words and to read and understand simple books and stories. Students will also learn to write and share information in a variety of ways, including drawing, writing letters and words, listening to others, and speaking aloud.

Activities in these areas will include:

- Naming and writing upper- and lowercase letters
- Matching letters to sounds and using other methods to figure out unfamiliar words when reading and writing
- Learning and using new words
- Identifying words that rhyme
- Reading common words such as *the, of, you, are, she,* and *my*
- Asking and answering questions about a story the teacher reads out loud
- Identifying characters, settings, and major events in a story
- Recognizing the person, place, thing, or idea that an illustration shows
- Participating in discussions by listening and taking turns speaking
- Using a combination of drawing, speaking, and writing to describe an event, give information about a topic, or share an opinion
- Taking part in shared reading, writing, and research projects

### READING LITERATURE

#### Kindergarten Reading

- With help from the teacher, students retell stories, including key details.
- With help from the teacher, students name the author and illustrator of a story and define the role of each in telling the story.

### READING FOR INFORMATION

#### Kindergarten Reading

- With help from the teacher, students ask and answer questions about key details in a text.
- With help from the teacher, students identify what person, place, thing, or idea a picture shows.

#### Kindergarten Writing

- Using a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing, students name what they are writing about and supply some information about the topic.

### *Helping your child learn outside of school*

1. Read to your child and have him or her read to you every day for at least 15 minutes. Pick out words that might be new to your child or words that have multiple or complex meanings. Discuss those words and how they add to what the writer is saying.
2. Ask your child to retell a story in his or her own words by telling what happened first, second, third, etc.
3. Ask your child to think about what the message of a story may be or what he or she learned from an informational book or article.
4. Look for opportunities in everyday places to build your child's vocabulary.
5. Be sure your child has a library card. Children should select books in which they are interested to develop a passion for reading. Many libraries have book clubs and family activities that make reading fun for the entire family.
6. Use technology to help build your child's interest in reading. There are several websites where students can read books or articles online. The computer will help with words the student cannot read independently. Libraries also have computers students can use to access those sites. Feel free to ask a librarian or teacher for suggestions.

## SUPPORTING YOUR CHILD IN KINDERGARTEN MATHEMATICS

In kindergarten, your child will focus primarily on two important areas. The first is learning numbers and what numbers represent. The second is addition and subtraction. Students will also learn to identify and work with shapes.

Activities in these areas include:

- Counting how many objects are in a group and comparing the quantities of two groups of objects
- Comparing two numbers to identify which is greater or less than the other
- Understanding addition as putting together and subtraction as taking away from
- Adding and subtracting very small numbers quickly and accurately
- Breaking up numbers less than or equal to 10 in more than one way (for example,  $9=6+3$ ,  $9=5+4$ )
- For any number from 1 to 9, finding the missing quantity that is needed to reach 10
- Representing addition and subtraction word problems using objects or by drawing pictures
- Solving addition and subtraction word problems involving numbers that add up to 10 or less or by subtracting from a number 10 or less

#### Kindergarten Mathematics

- Represent addition and subtraction with objects, fingers, mental images, drawings, sounds (such as claps), acting out situations, verbal explanations, expressions, and equations
- Solve word problems by adding or subtracting numbers up through 10 using objects and drawings