Eureka Math Tips for Parents

Grade 1 • Module 4

Place Value, Comparison, Addition and Subtraction to 40

In this 35-day module, students will study, organize, and manipulate numbers within 40. They will compare number quantities, using the symbols for greater and less than (>, <). Students will work with adding and subtracting tens and will begin to add two-digit numbers.

Grade Level Standards

1.NBT.1, 1.NBT.2, 1.NBT.3, 1.NBT.4, 1.NBT.5, 1.NBT.6, 1.OA.1

Student Report Card

Adds and subtracts up to 100 using place value understanding.

Key Vocabulary

- **Greater than** – shown by the symbol >, e.g. 10 > 4
- **Less than** – shown by the symbol <, e.g. 4 < 10
- **Place value** – quantity represented by a digit in a particular place within a number, e.g. the "1" in the number 17 represents a ten
- **Familiar terms** from past modules: Ones, Tens, Numerals, Equal (e.g. 2 + 6 = 4 + 4)

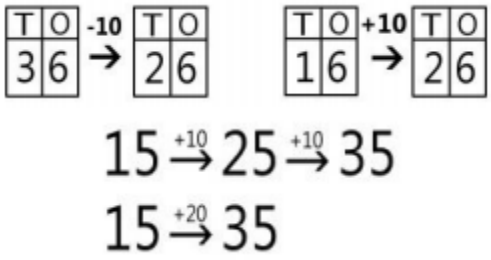
How you can help at home:

- Continue to practice counting up to 40 or beyond
- Continue to ask your student to compare two different quantities, using the language "greater than" and "less than"
- Begin to ask questions such as "What does the 2 represent in the number 29?"
- Count objects such as jellybeans in a bowl, pennies in a jar, cheerios in a baggie, etc.
- Find numbers in newspapers, magazines, or on items around the house.
- Practice counting with your student while doing various activities-driving in the car, jumping rope, waiting in line at a store, etc.
- Divide a deck of cards evenly between players. Each player flips over a card, the player with the highest card wins the cards. Continue until one player has all cards in the deck.
- Put different items into groups and talk about which group has more or less items using the terms greater than and less than.
- Roll dice and create numbers. Say what is 10 more and 10 less.

Models and Representations

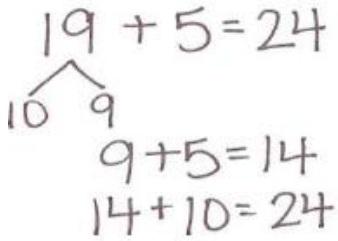
Ways to Add and Subtract to 40

Arrow Notation: Students use materials and drawings to find 10 more, 10 less, 1 more, and 1 less. Students represent how the number changed using arrow notation.



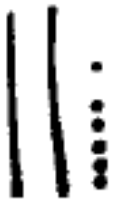
Money: Connections are made between tens and dimes, as well as ones and pennies. Students continue to work with 10 more, 10 less, 1 more and 1 less using coins.

Number Bond: Students notice the ways that smaller numbers can help with adding larger numbers.



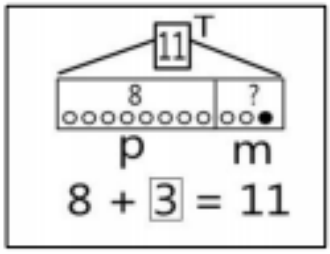
Quick Ten: A visual representation of numbers that is used to help with adding and subtracting numbers. A line is used to represent 10.

This represents 26



Tape Diagrams: Students will solve addition and subtraction word problems and will learn how to solve the problems using a tape diagram. A tape diagram is a model to help students visualize the addition or subtraction problem they are trying to solve. Students will learn how to draw and label a tape diagram. They will also have to write an addition sentence explaining the tape diagram, and create their own word problem by looking at a tape diagram.

Example: 8 kids were playing at the park. Some more kids came. Then there were 11 kids. How many more kids came to the park?



Notice the "T" at the top of the image. The total is always labeled. The "p" shows how many played, the "m" shows how many more.