

Table of Contents

MATH	Introduction and Glossary	3
-------------	-------------------------------------	---

MATH	Activities.	7
-------------	---------------------	---

MATH	Stories and Companion Activities	
-------------	----------------------------------	--

Apron Annie's Pies	story and companion activities	37
--------------------	--	----

The Bugs Go Marching	story and companion activities	55
----------------------	--	----

Cat and Dog Go Shopping	story and companion activities	73
-------------------------	--	----

MATH	Games	91
-------------	-----------------	----


MATH	Fact Cards	101
-------------	----------------------	-----

MATH	Answer Key	121
-------------	----------------------	-----

MATH	Award	127
-------------	-----------------	-----



Introduction

Understanding math is vitally important to your child's success in school and in life. The  series by Creative Teaching Press is expertly developed to help young children understand math concepts and ideas that relate to their world. Appealing activities and games, along with stories, fact cards, and a helpful glossary, support math success while making math fun.


Positive attitudes about math at home—including yours as a parent—lay the foundation for math success in school. Make a point of helping your child notice math-related activities and concepts that occur in his or her daily world, such as pointing out house numbers or counting cars or noticing clothing sizes. Also encourage your child to try these activities to practice thinking mathematically:

- Sort—clothes, toys
- Measure—ingredients, sizes
- Estimate—distance, time
- Tell—where, when, and how
- Play—card and board games
- Count—stairs, grocery items
- Compare—shapes, sizes, numbers
- Pretend—to be a waiter, cashier

Helping your child experience fun, real-world math interaction at an early age will build math enjoyment, knowledge, and success throughout your child's life.

Glossary

Learning math can be a challenge for young children. At a time when they are just learning to recognize and understand basic words and language skills, young learners must also figure out the symbols, concepts, and specialized vocabulary of math—all of which can seem like an entirely different language.

Specifically designed for Kindergartners and First Graders, this  Glossary provides visual examples with clear, easy-to-understand definitions for the important math terms they must learn.

For extra support, these words also appear in **red font** both here and in the math-related story questions. Calling out math words in this way helps young learners understand that math is a meaningful part of everyday language and does not exist solely on math worksheets.


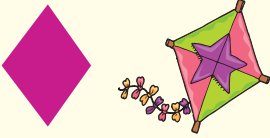


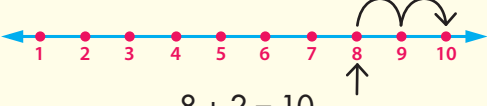
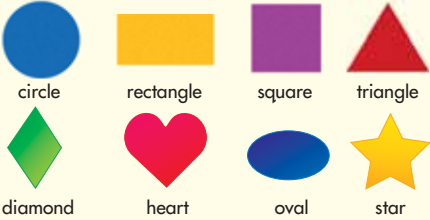


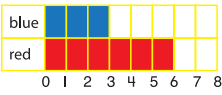
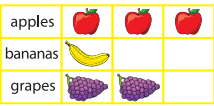


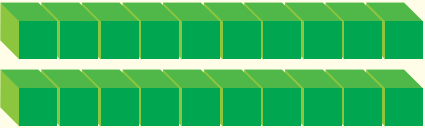
SYMBOLS AND CONCEPTS

+	addition sign (also called <i>plus sign</i>)
-	subtraction sign (also called <i>minus sign</i>)
=	equal sign
\$	dollar sign
¢	cent sign
>	greater than $5 > 2$
<	less than $1 < 9$
a set	a group  This is a set of 3.

LOCATION AND POSITION WORDS

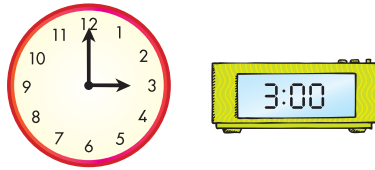
after	16 17 17 is after 16
before	7 8 7 is before 8
between	23, 24, 25 24 is between 23 and 25
first	first   
last	  last 
next	 next  

COUNTING, SHAPE, AND MATH-FACT WORDS

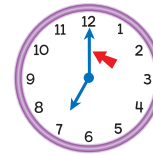
add	<p>combine numbers or objects together</p>  $3 + 2 = 5$	less than	<p>smaller than</p> <p>1 is less than 6</p>
compare	 <p>look at objects to learn how they are the same and different</p>	more than	<p>bigger than or larger</p> <p>5 is more than 2</p>
count back	<p>Start at 10 and count back 2 spaces.</p>  $10 - 2 = 8$	number line	 <p>Use the number line to count.</p>
count on	<p>Start at 8 and count on 2 spaces.</p>  $8 + 2 = 10$	shapes	 <p>circle rectangle square triangle diamond heart oval star</p>
difference	$9 - 3 = 6 \leftarrow \text{difference}$	subtract	<p>take away objects from a group</p>  $5 - 3 = 2$
equal to	<p>the same amount</p>  <p>2 is equal to</p>	sum	$4 + 1 = 5 \leftarrow \text{sum}$
graphs	<p>Favorite Color</p>  <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</p> <p>bar graph</p> <p>Favorite Fruits</p>  <p>apples bananas grapes</p> <p>picture graph</p>	tally	 <p>use tally marks to count</p>
half		tens	 $2 \text{ tens} = 20$

TIME, MONEY, AND MEASUREMENT WORDS

clock



minute hand



days of the week

Sunday Monday Tuesday
Wednesday Thursday Friday
Saturday

months of the year

January February March
April May June
July August September
October November December

dime



10¢ or 10 cents = 10 pennies

nickel



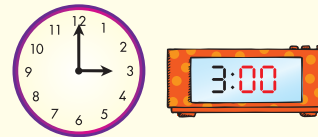
5¢ or 5 cents = 5 pennies

dollar



\$1.00 or one dollar = 100 pennies

o'clock



on the hour = three o'clock

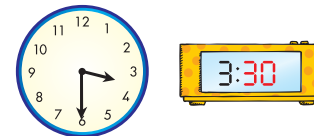
half dollar



50¢ or 50 cents = 50 pennies

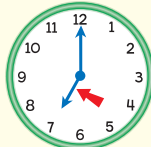
__ thirty

30 minutes after the hour



= three thirty

hour hand



penny



1¢ or 1 cent

inch



quarter



25¢ or 25 cents = 25 pennies

length



how long something is

size



Can You Find the Symbols?

☀ Find the hidden operation symbols.

☀ Circle them.



1 A $<$ is called a _____ sign.

I found _____ of them.

2 A $+$ is called a _____ sign.

I found _____ of them.

3 A $>$ is called a _____ sign.

I found _____ of them.

4 A $=$ is called an _____ sign.

I found _____ of them.

5 A $-$ is called a _____ sign.

I found _____ of them.

KEY

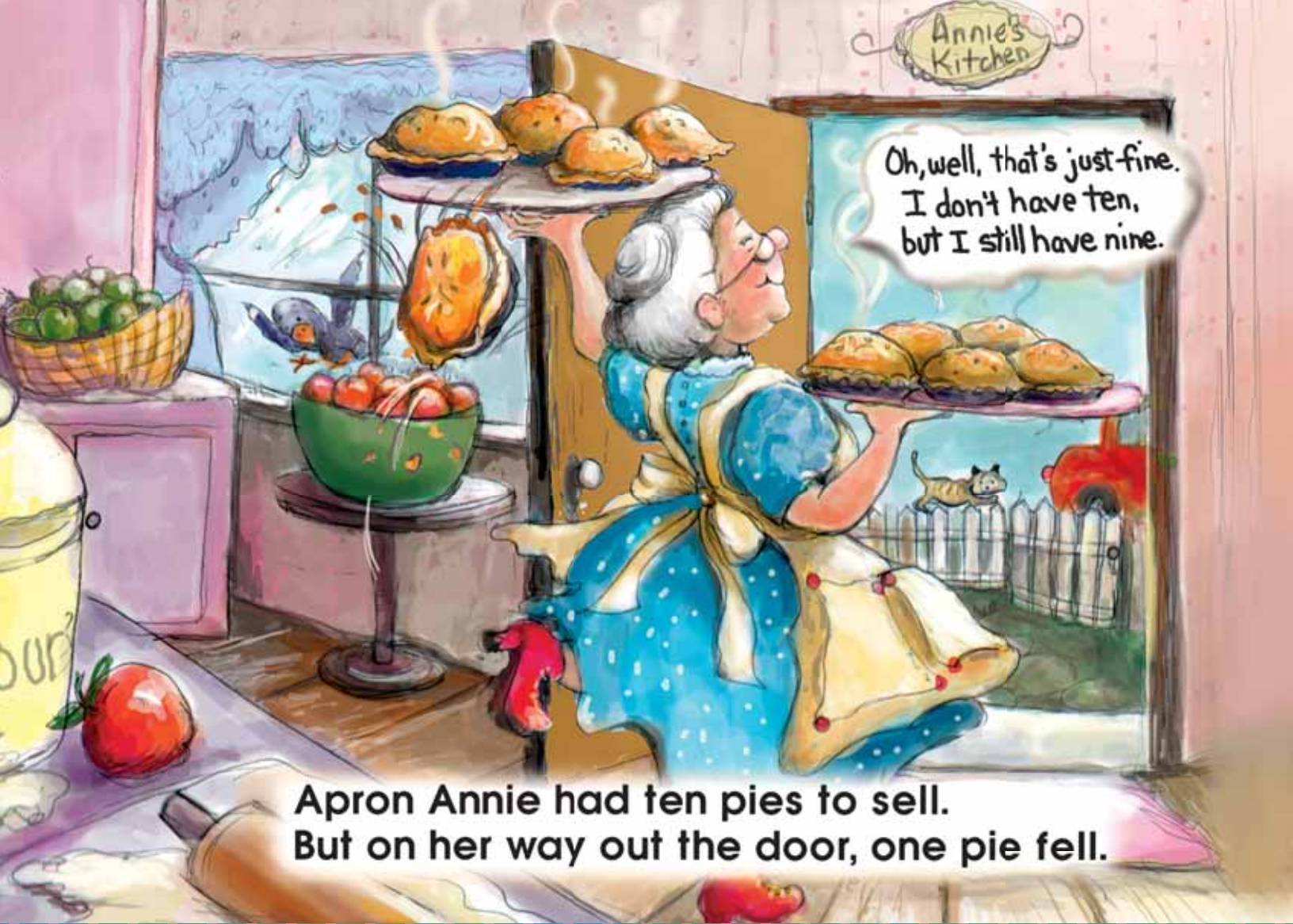
$+$ plus

$-$ minus

$=$ equal

$<$ less than

$>$ more than



☀ Is this story **counting on** or **counting back**?

MATH Fact Cards

Tips for Using MATH Fact Cards

Before cutting the fact cards apart, consider laminating them in order to use them with a dry-erase marker. Laminating the cards also makes them more durable. Punching a hole in the upper left-hand corner of each card and storing the cards on a ring is also a good way to keep the cards organized and easy to use.

Here are some suggestions for using the fact cards:

- Use a timer to see how quickly each math fact is recognized. Begin with a small number of cards. Add more cards once your child achieves increased speed and confidence.
- Challenge your child to restate the math fact in another way. For example, 11:30 can be restated as half past eleven.
- Have your child identify the complete fact family for a particular equation. For example, $2 + 3 = 5$ is part of the following fact family: $3 + 2 = 5$, $5 - 3 = 2$, and $5 - 2 = 3$.
- Play a sorting game. Have your child sort the answers to the addition fact cards on pages 105, 107, 109, 111, and 113 into groups of even and odd numbers. Another option is to shuffle the addition fact cards and sort their answers into groups of 1–10 and 11–20.

The Properties of Zero (0)

When adding zero to a number, the number stays the same.

$1 + 0 = 1$	$2 + 0 = 2$
$3 + 0 = 3$	$4 + 0 = 4$
$5 + 0 = 5$	$6 + 0 = 6$
$7 + 0 = 7$	$8 + 0 = 8$
$9 + 0 = 9$	$10 + 0 = 10$

When subtracting zero from a number, the number stays the same.

$1 - 0 = 1$	$2 - 0 = 2$
$3 - 0 = 3$	$4 - 0 = 4$
$5 - 0 = 5$	$6 - 0 = 6$
$7 - 0 = 7$	$8 - 0 = 8$
$9 - 0 = 9$	$10 - 0 = 10$

When subtracting a number from itself, the answer is zero.

$1 - 1 = 0$	$2 - 2 = 0$
$3 - 3 = 0$	$4 - 4 = 0$
$5 - 5 = 0$	$6 - 6 = 0$
$7 - 7 = 0$	$8 - 8 = 0$
$9 - 9 = 0$	$10 - 10 = 0$

MATH Facts When Adding by 1

$1 + 1 = 2$	$2 + 1 = 3$
$3 + 1 = 4$	$4 + 1 = 5$
$5 + 1 = 6$	$6 + 1 = 7$
$7 + 1 = 8$	$8 + 1 = 9$
$9 + 1 = 10$	$10 + 1 = 11$

MATH Facts When Subtracting by 1

$10 - 1 = 9$	$9 - 1 = 8$
$8 - 1 = 7$	$7 - 1 = 6$
$6 - 1 = 5$	$5 - 1 = 4$
$4 - 1 = 3$	$3 - 1 = 2$
$2 - 1 = 1$	

Addition Fact Cards


$$2 + 2 =$$


$$2 + 3 =$$


$$2 + 4 =$$


$$2 + 5 =$$


$$2 + 6 =$$


$$2 + 7 =$$


$$2 + 8 =$$


$$2 + 9 =$$


$$2 + 10 =$$


$$3 + 3 =$$

Addition Fact Cards

5

4

7

6

9

8

11

10

6

12



MATH IS FUN Award

Name _____

Signed _____

Date _____