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# 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.

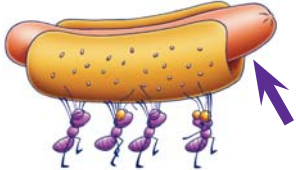

Specifically designed for First and Second Graders, this  Glossary provides visual examples with clear, easy-to-understand definitions for the important math terms they must learn.

For extra support, these words 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 <b>plus sign</b> )
-	subtraction sign (also called <b>minus sign</b> )
=	equal sign
\$	dollar sign
¢	cent sign
>	greater than $5 > 2$
<	less than $1 < 9$

## LOCATION AND POSITION WORDS

above	 above the ants
after	16 17        17 is after 16
before	7 8        7 is before 8
below	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 is below 1
between	23, 24, 25        24 is between 23 and 25
next to	 The circle is next to the rectangles.

# COUNTING, SHAPE, AND MATH-FACT WORDS

**add**

combine numbers or objects together



$$3 + 2 = 5$$

**half**



**difference**

$$9 - 3 = 6 \leftarrow \text{difference}$$

**ordinal number**

tells the order or sequence

1st 2nd 3rd 4th

**equal parts**



This shape has 4 **equal parts**.

**shapes**



circle



rectangle



square



triangle



cone



cube



cylinder



sphere

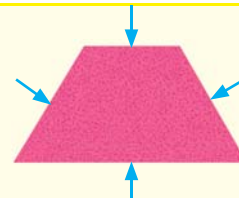
**estimate**

find out about how many or how much



The crayon is about 4 paper clips long.

**side**



This shape has 4 **sides**.

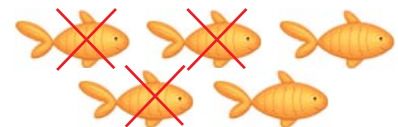
**fact family**

The **fact family** for numbers 3, 5, and 8 is:

		8	
3			5
5	+	3	= 8
3	+	5	= 8
8	-	5	= 3
8	-	3	= 5

**subtract**

take away objects from a group



$$5 - 3 = 2$$

**fractions**

any part of a whole object



$\frac{1}{2}$



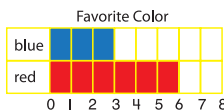
$\frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{1}{2}$  (one half) and  $\frac{1}{3}$  (one third) are **fractions**

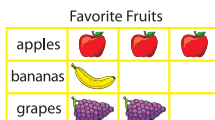
**sum**

$$4 + 1 = 5 \leftarrow \text{sum}$$

**graphs**



bar graph



picture graph

**tens**



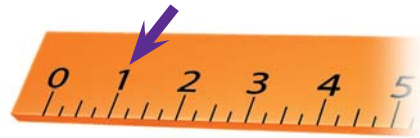
$$2 \text{ tens} = 20$$

# TIME, MONEY, AND MEASUREMENT WORDS

calendar

APRIL						
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

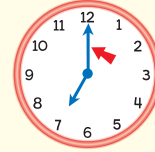
inch



cup



minute hand



dime



10¢ or 10 cents = 10 pennies

nickel



5¢ or 5 cents = 5 pennies

dollar



\$1.00 or one dollar = 100 pennies

penny



1¢ or 1 cent

gallon



1 gallon = 4 quarts or 8 pints or 16 cups

pint



1 pint = 2 cups

half dollar



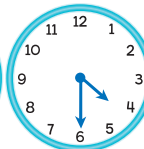
50¢ or 50 cents = 50 pennies

quart



1 quart = 2 pints or 4 cups

half hour



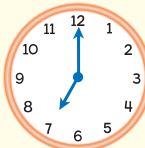
A half hour is 30 minutes.

quarter



25¢ or 25 cents = 25 pennies

hour



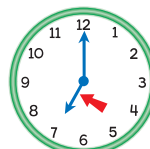
An hour is 60 minutes.

telling time



reading a clock to tell the hour and minutes

hour hand



temperature

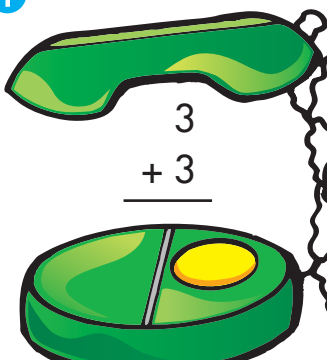


how hot or cold something is

# Calling for Numbers

- ☀ Add. Then color the correct answer.
- ☀ Write the letters that match the correct answers in order on the lines below.
- ☀ What do you say when you answer the phone?

1



$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ + 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3 S  
5 A  
6 H

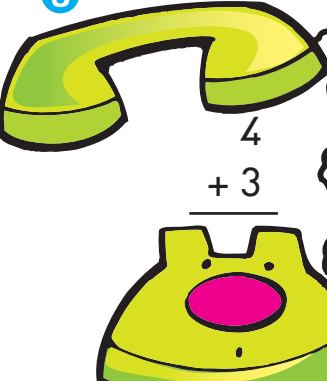
2



$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ + 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8 I  
5 C  
6 R

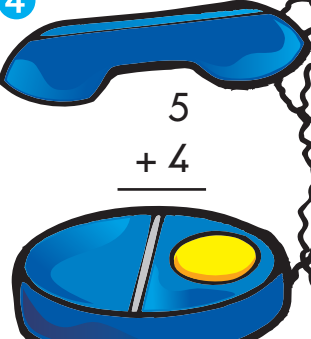
3



$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ + 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4 A  
7 W  
3 M

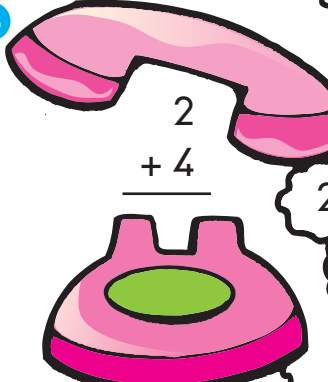
4



$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ + 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

9 H  
5 I  
6 J

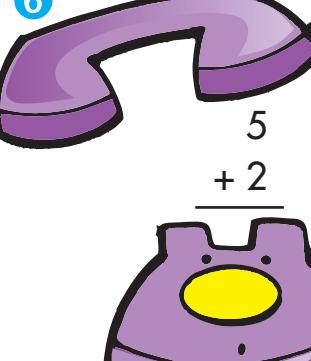
5



$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ + 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2 E  
5 L  
6 O

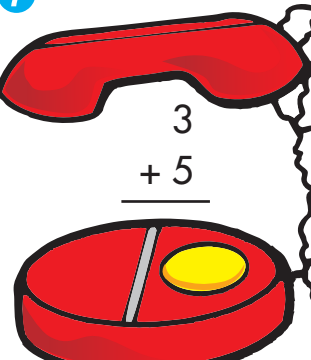
6



$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ + 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4 Y  
7 I  
2 N

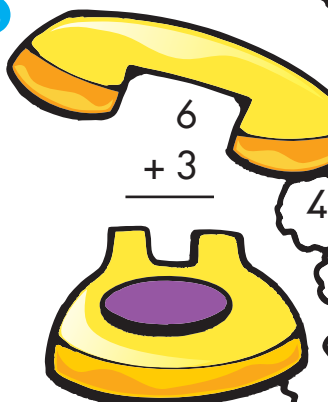
7



$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ + 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8 S  
6 P  
3 L

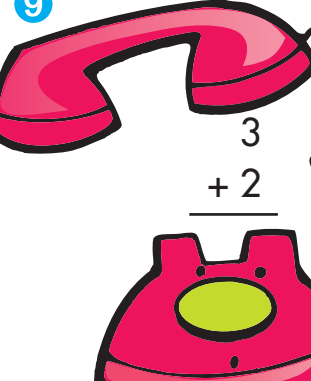
8



$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ + 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4 A  
7 U  
9 I

9



$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ + 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3 C  
5 T  
6 I

\_\_\_\_\_ ?  
1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9



# Ten Monsters in a Bed



- Find the monster that is reading a book.
- What **time of day** do you think it is for these monsters?

# 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. Alternatively, shuffle the subtraction fact cards on pages 113, 115, 117, 119, and 121 and sort their answers into groups of 1–4 and 5–9.

## 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 and Subtraction Fact Cards


$$8 + 9 =$$


$$8 + 10 =$$


$$9 + 9 =$$


$$9 + 10 =$$


$$10 + 10 =$$


$$10 - 2 =$$


$$10 - 3 =$$


$$10 - 4 =$$


$$10 - 5 =$$


$$10 - 6 =$$

# Subtraction Fact Cards

$$10 - 7 =$$

$$10 - 8 =$$

$$10 - 9 =$$

$$9 - 2 =$$

$$9 - 3 =$$

$$9 - 4 =$$

$$9 - 5 =$$

$$9 - 6 =$$

$$9 - 7 =$$

$$9 - 8 =$$



# MATH FUN Award

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_