

Reading Strategies

All links available on the class website! <http://teacherpress.ocps.net/peggycrocker/>

How To Read With Your Child <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-OG2Q6pPQYw>

ALL Reading Strategies! <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zfiEJooX6Sg>

Trying Lion – Ask me does it make sense? https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mp_xqugSOP4

Lips the Fish – helps me to say the sound – FIRST SOUND! <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IDTwJWZDrDI>

Flippy Dolphin – Helps me flip the vowel <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TUKYOKDsTdm>

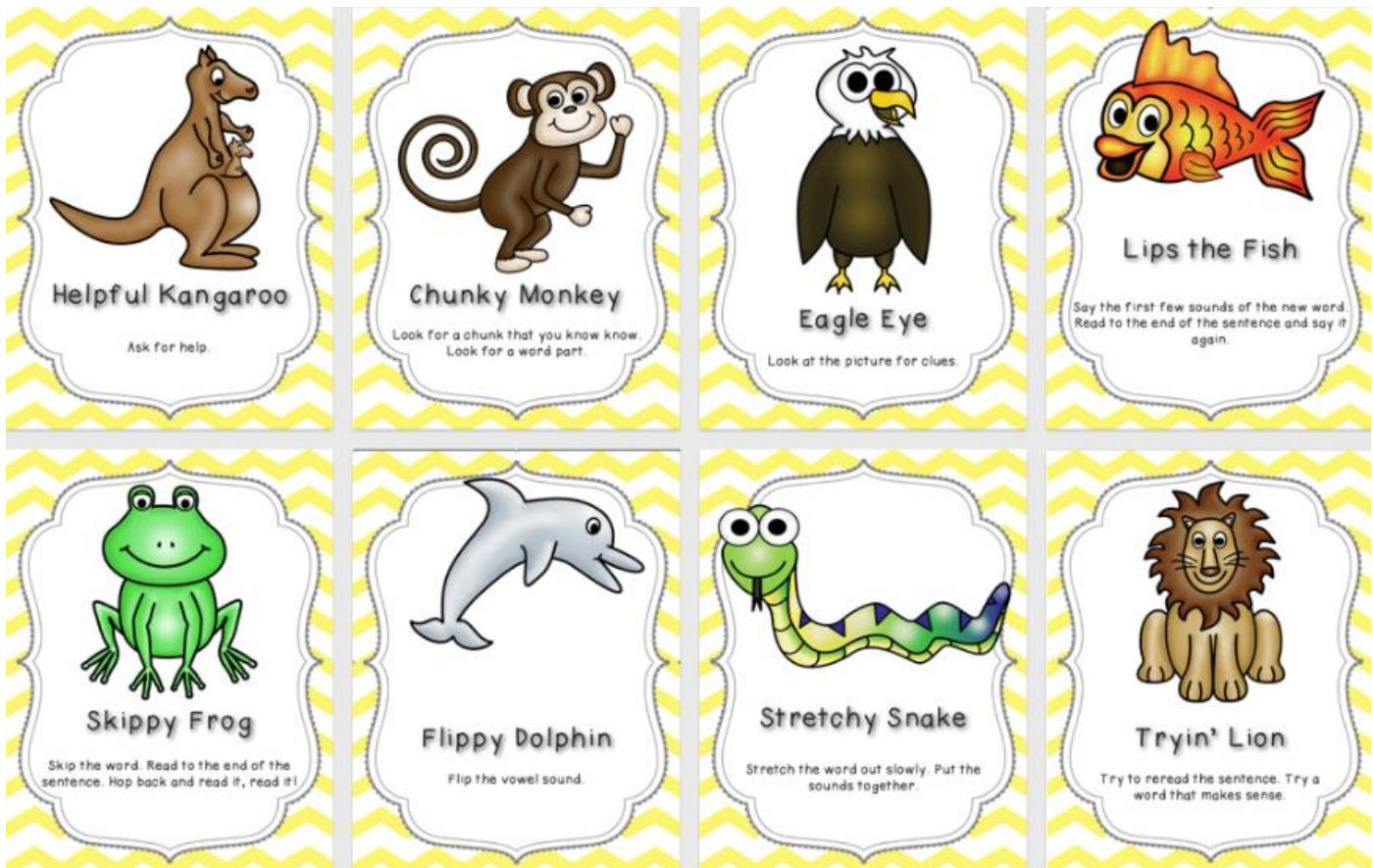
Chunky Monkey – helps me look for chunks. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4RAj_-n_HxY

Stretchy Snake – helps me to say it slow. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H6aW8EudNXA>

Skippy Frog – helps me to skip the word. Read On. Jump back. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cCg610dHzho>

Eagle Eye – helps me to look at the pictures. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TX5nJXQzW2w>

Careful Caterpillar https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5de91EI_RIQ



Math Strategies!

Addition Strategies

Adding Zero The number does not change because you didn't add anything to it. $5+0=5$	Doubles Adding the Same Number The answer is <u>double</u> because you added the same amount twice. $2+2=4$
Draw a Picture Use a picture, tally or 10 Frame to show how many you start with, and how many you add. $2+1=3$	Count Forward Count forward on a number line or fingers to see where you end up. $3+2=5$
Part-Part Whole Part plus part equals whole. $2+1=3$	Friends of Ten Think about making ten. $5+5=10$ $6+4=10$ $9+1=10$ $8+2=10$ $7+3=10$ $6+4=10$ $5+5=10$
Doubles Plus 1 Some questions are close to being doubles. If $2+2=4$ Then $2+3=5$	Commutative Rule Numbers can be added in any order. If $9+1=10$ Then $1+9=10$

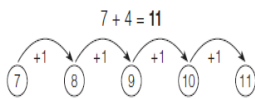
Subtraction Strategies

Subtracting Zero The number does not change because you didn't take anything away. $5-0=5$	Subtracting The Same Number The answer is always zero because you took everything away. $5-5=0$
Draw a Picture Draw how many you begin with and cross out how many you take away. $3-2=1$	Count Backwards Count back on a number line or fingers to see where you end up. $5-2=3$
Part-Part Whole Whole minus part equals part. $3-2=1$	Count Forward How many jumps from the middle number to the first number? $5-3=?$ → $3+?=5$
The Doubles Trick Think about the doubles. If $2+2=4$ Then $4-2=2$	Friends of Ten Trick Think about making ten. If $9+1=10$ Then $10-9=1$

At an elementary level, some simple mathematical skills can help students understand mathematical principles. These skills are the counting-on, counting-back, and crossing-out methods. Note that these methods are most useful when the numbers are small.

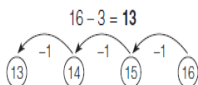
1. The Counting-On Method

Used for addition of two numbers. Count on in 1s with the help of a picture or number line.



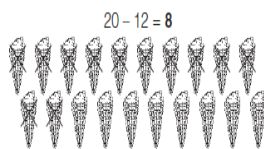
2. The Counting-Back Method

Used for subtraction of two numbers. Count back in 1s with the help of a picture or number line.

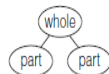


3. The Crossing-Out Method

Used for subtraction of two numbers. Cross out the number of items to be taken away. Count the remaining ones to find the answer.



A **number bond** shows the relationship in a simple addition or subtraction problem. The number bond is based on the concept "part-part-whole." This concept is useful in teaching simple addition and subtraction to young children.



To find a whole, students must add the two parts.

To find a part, students must subtract the other part from the whole.

The different types of number bonds are illustrated on the next page.

1. Number Bond (single digits)



$$3 \text{ (part)} + 6 \text{ (part)} = 9 \text{ (whole)}$$

$$9 \text{ (whole)} - 3 \text{ (part)} = 6 \text{ (part)}$$

$$9 \text{ (whole)} - 6 \text{ (part)} = 3 \text{ (part)}$$

2. Addition Number Bond (single digits)



$$= 9 + 1 + 4$$

$$= 10 + 4$$

$$= 14$$

3. Addition Number Bond (double and single digits)



$$= 2 + 5 + 10$$

$$= 7 + 10$$

$$= 17$$

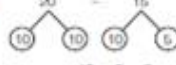
4. Subtraction Number Bond (double and single digits)



$$10 - 7 = 3$$

$$3 + 2 = 5$$

5. Subtraction Number Bond (double digits)



$$10 - 5 = 5$$

$$10 - 10 = 0$$

$$5 + 0 = 5$$

Students should understand that multiplication is repeated addition and that division is the grouping of all items into equal sets.

1. Repeated Addition (Multiplication)

Mackenzie eats 2 rolls a day. How many rolls does she eat in 5 days?

$$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 10$$

$$5 \times 2 = 10$$

She eats **10** rolls in 5 days.

2. The Grouping Method (Division)

Mrs. Lee makes 14 sandwiches. She gives all the sandwiches equally to 7 friends. How many sandwiches does each friend receive?



$$14 \div 7 = 2$$

Each friend receives **2** sandwiches.

One of the basic but essential math skills students should acquire is to perform the 4 operations of whole numbers and fractions. Each of these methods is illustrated below.

1. The Adding-Without-Regrouping Method

H	T	O	O: Ones
3	2	1	T: Tens
+	5	6	H: Hundreds
8	8	7	

Since no regrouping is required, add the digits in each place value accordingly.

2. The Adding-by-Regrouping Method

H	T	O	O: Ones
4	9	2	T: Tens
+	1	5	H: Hundreds
5	4	5	

In this example, regroup 14 tens into 1 hundred 4 tens.