

How to Help at Home

Everyday Math believes it is very important to help parents become actively involved in their children's mathematical education. Here are just a few suggestions about how you can learn about the math your child is studying in school, and how you can help reinforce math learning at home.

- ◇ A Home Link assignment is included with almost every lesson in the program. The onset of each unit includes a letter to parents overviewing the unit concepts. Be sure to read these letters and discuss what's going on in math class with your child. Whenever possible work with your child on the Home Links. Encourage your child to "teach" you about what they're working on in class. Ask questions and accept mistakes. A mistake is an opportunity to learn.
- ◇ Encourage your child to teach you the math games he or she is learning in school, and play these games whenever you have an opportunity. You might even enjoy inventing some of your own math games together!
- ◇ If your child needs additional basic fact practice, ask his/her teacher to send home a set of fact triangles and spend a little time each day practicing fact families. If you have internet access a variety of EM games are also online.
- ◇ Many EM teachers set aside special days for math activities. If possible, volunteer to help in the classroom on these days.
- ◇ Whenever you find yourself using math in your daily lives, point it out and discuss math's usefulness in real-life-situations.

Everyday Math Student & Parent Online Portal



Each student will have access to a personal Everyday Math portal where students can access math journal pages, reference books, videos, family letters, homework and more. Your student will bring home a username and password.

www.connected.mcgraw-hill.com

Looking for More Information?

Please visit
<http://everydaymath.uchicago.edu/parents/>

EVERYDAY MATH PARENT INFORMATION

Coatesville Area School District



Everyday Math is a structured, rigorous, and proven program that helps students learn mathematical reasoning and develop strong math skills. The curriculum was developed by the University of Chicago School Mathematics Project to offer students a broad background in mathematics: With Everyday Math you can expect . . .

- ◇ A problem-solving approach based on everyday situations
- ◇ Frequent practice of basic skills
- ◇ An instructional approach that revisits concepts regularly
- ◇ A curriculum that explores mathematical content and application beyond basic arithmetic

Everyday Math Components

Everyday Math Components

Everyday Math Vocabulary

Function Machines

What's My Rule?

These problems have three parts—input, output, and rule. The goal is to find the unknown part.

Example of:
The rule and the input numbers are known.
Find the output numbers.

in	out
39	
54	
159	

Rule: $+10$

30
in
*
+10
out
?

Answer: 44, 64, 173

Name Collection Boxes

These boxes help students find equivalent names for numbers. The names can include sums, differences, tally marks, money, Roman numbers, etc.

16 XVI
10 less than 26
 $20 - 4$ $4 + 4 + 4 + 4$
 $(2 \times 5) + 6$ sixteen
half of 32
116 - 100
8 twos
 $32 \div 2$

Dominoes

Dominoes help children visualize facts and better understand addition and subtraction.

• the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction as represented by fact families

4 + 3 = 7	7 - 4 = 3
3 + 4 = 7	7 - 3 = 4

• vertical and horizontal forms of number models

4 + 3 7	4 + 3 = 7
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Fact Triangles

Basic fact mastery may be achieved through the use of triangle fact cards. Three numbers involved are on the corners of the fact triangle. The sum (answer) is at the top under the asterisk (*). Fact Triangles for multiplication and division work similarly.

$3 + 4 = 7$	$3 + 4 = 7$
$4 + 3 = 7$	$7 - 4 = 3$
$7 - 4 = 3$	$7 - 3 = 4$
$7 - 3 = 4$	

Frames and Arrows

These diagrams consist of shapes connected by arrows to show the path for moving from one frame to another. Each frame is a number in the sequence, and the arrow shows the rule that determines what goes in the next frame.

Example a

add 1

1 → 2 → 3 → 4

Explorations: Explorations are independent or small-group activities that allow children to investigate, develop and extend math concepts (K-grade 3).

Games: Mathematical games are an important part of the program. They reinforce math fact computation and provide further practice.

Home Links: Home Links are homework. These pages involve practice of the focus concept from that day's lesson plus additional computation practice at the bottom of the page.

Journal: The journal contains the problem material and pages for student activities. It provides a record or portfolio of student work over time.

Math Boxes: These are 4-6 short problems on a page used on a regular basis for review and practice.

Math Messages: Many teachers begin each day with a Math Message to be completed before the start of the lesson for that day.

Math Tool Kit: Students use a variety of math tools throughout the year. Children have them available when needed.

Mental Math: Mental Math activities serve as a continuous daily review of mental problem solving and arithmetic.