

## KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

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During the next week, our math class will be learning how to show all the **number pairs or partners** “inside” the numbers 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 (e.g., 7: 6 and 1, 5 and 2, 4 and 3). Students will use number bonds and addition **expressions** to model how two parts make a total. They will count on from the first addend, or part, to find the total.

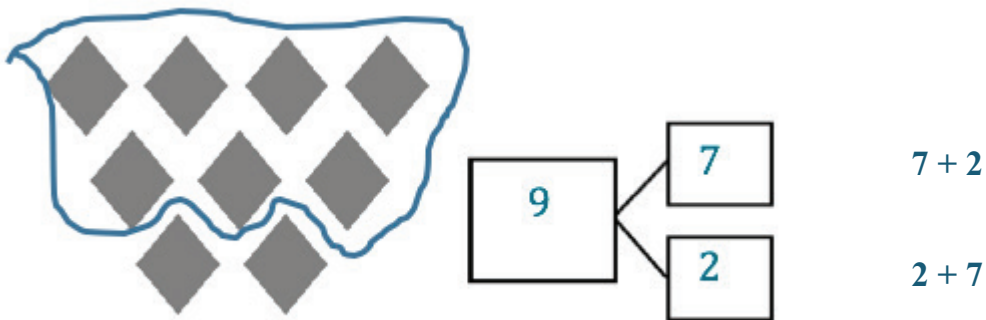
You can expect to see homework that asks your child to do the following:

- Make number bond flashcards.
- Fill in the missing number in a number bond. Then write an addition **number sentence** for the number bond; for example,  $4 + 3 = 7$ .
- Use an expression to write a number bond that makes 8, and draw a matching picture of 8 items arranged in two parts.
- Write expressions and number bonds to show all the different ways to make 9 from two parts.

## SAMPLE PROBLEM (From Lesson 7)

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Circle 7. How many more does 7 need to make 9?



Additional sample problems with detailed answer steps are found in the *Eureka Math Homework Helpers* books. Learn more at [GreatMinds.org](http://GreatMinds.org)

**HOW YOU CAN HELP AT HOME**

- Ask your child to count from 10 to 20 and back, first the regular way, then the **Say Ten** way, as shown below:  
Regular way: 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14... (If your child is struggling, consider using a **Rekenrek** or another abacus for support.)  
Say Ten way: 8, 9, 10, ten 1, ten 2, ten 3, ten 4...
- Invite your child to use toys (such as building blocks), cereal pieces, or pennies to show the parts of a number that make a total. For example, 6 red cubes and 3 blue cubes make 9 cubes. Challenge your child to draw a number bond to match each combination.
- Target Practice: Partner A picks a target number from 7 to 9. Partner B rolls a die, looks at the number, and tells how many more to make the target number. For example, if the target number is 7, and Partner B rolls a 3, then the answer is 4.

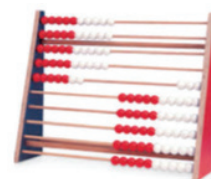
**TERMS**

**Expression:** A statement with numbers and symbols (such as + and –) that represents a single value and has no equal sign (=); for example,  $2 + 1$  or  $5 - 3$ .

**Number pairs or partners:** Pairs of numbers that add up to a given number; for example, 3 and 5 are a pair or partners that make 8.

**Number sentence:** A statement with numbers and symbols (such as + and –) that can be true or false; for example,  $2 + 1 = 3$ .

**Rekenrek:** A Slavonic abacus with rows of 10 beads. Each row has a group of 5 red and 5 white beads. The color groupings help students form mental images of numbers.



**Say Ten counting:** An East Asian method of counting that reinforces place value understanding by asking students to break two-digit numbers into tens and ones. In Grade 1, Say Ten counting extends to three-digit numbers up to 120.

eighteen	1 ten 8
forty-eight	4 tens 8
one hundred eighteen	1 hundred 1 ten 8