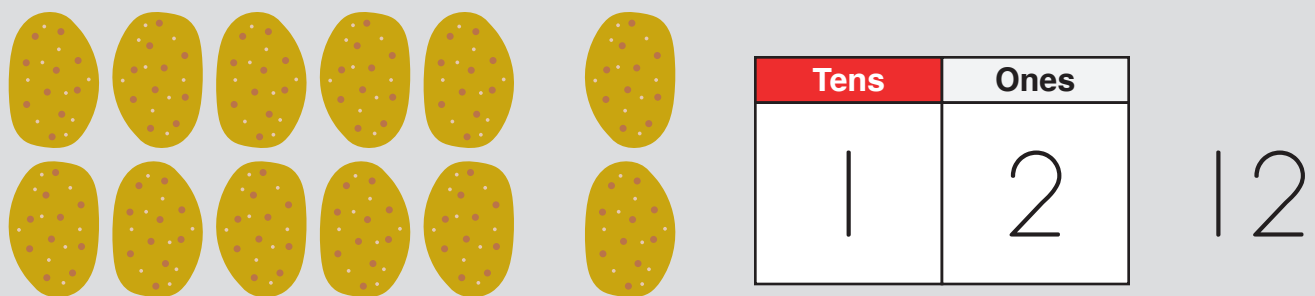


## Home Connection

In previous chapters, the focus has been on understanding numbers to 10 which is the foundation for understanding place value in our base-10 system of numeration. This chapter will extend that understanding to numbers to 20. The teen numbers are often confusing. For that reason, numbers above 10 will be introduced as 10 and some more. Thirteen, for example, is 10 and 3 more. By looking at numbers this way, your child's understanding of place value will deepen. In future grades your child will learn to apply that understanding to solve problems with larger numbers. If your child knows that 6 ones and 8 ones is 14 ones, then they can apply that when adding 6 tens and 8 tens, 6 hundreds and 8 hundreds, and so on.

## Grouping by Ten



Tens	Ones
1	2

12

10 and 2 more is twelve

## Math at Home

- Count objects around the home and compare the quantities. Encourage your child arrange objects into groups of 10 when counting and then to count by saying, “10 and 5 more is 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.” When counting more than 20 objects, your child could arrange objects into 2 or more groups of 10 and then count on to find the total. 32 objects could be counted as 10, 20, 30, 31, 32.
- Continue practicing number combinations to 10 by playing Tens Go Fish. Remove the 10 and the face cards from a deck of playing cards. The ace is 1. Shuffle and deal each player 5 cards. Players take turns trying to make a pair that adds up to 10. The first player to play all of his cards wins the game.
- Practice writing teen numbers. Often, thirteen is written as 31. A place value chart similar to the one above could be used to help your child write the numbers in the correct place.