$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { USING NUMBER } \\
& \text { HNES NN } \\
& \text { KINDERGARTEN } \\
& 1 H 14 H 4 H 1 H 1 H \\
& 012345678910
\end{aligned}
$$

## Number lines are used throughout Kindergarten curriculum in various ways.

- Number sense
- Counting and counting on
- Sequencing
- One more
- Greater/Less/Equal
- Comparing numbers
- Adding and Subtracting within 10
- Decompose numbers within 10
- Writing numbers 0.20


## Number Sense

## K.CC. 2

Count forward beginning from a given number within the known sequence (without having to begin with 1).
K.CC. 3

Write numbers from 1 to 20 . Represent a number of objects with a written numeral 0.20 .
K.CC.4c

Understand that each successive number name refers to a quantity that is one larger
K.CC. 6

Identify whether the number of objects in one group is larger than, less than, or equal to the number of objects in another group.
K.CC. 7

Compare two numbers between 1-10 presented as written numerals.

## Operations

K.OA. 1

Represent addition and subtraction with objects, fingers, mental images, drawings, verbal explanation, or equations.
K.OA. 2

Solve addition and subtraction word problems and add and subtract within 10 by using objects or drawings to represent the problem.
K.OA. 3

Decompose numbers less than or equal to 10 into pairs in more than 1 way.
K.OA. 4

For any number from 1.9 find the number that makes 10 when added to the given number.

## Example:

Use your color tiles to build a representation of quantities that are one larger. Line them up on the sentence strip to make a number line from 0-10.


## Example:

Guess my number: One student picks a number 0-10 on the number line. The rest of the students use their number line to try to guess their number. The student responds my number is less than that number or greater than that number.

Missing number: One student covers up one number on the number line. The rest of the students have to guess which number is missing (covered up).

Use as a resource: Counting and writing numbers

## Example:

Start with get to: Students pick a start number (0-5) and an end number (6-10). Students work to find what numbers we need to get from the start number to the end number.

Number line puzzles: Cut up a number line (or write numbers $0-10$ ) and then put it back in order.

Build your own number line: Students use a sentence strip to build their own number line 0-20.

## What can you do at home?

- Take a piece of yarn and make a human number line. Label the two ends with numbers of your choice and tell your child a number. Have them find the location of that number and explain why they chose that spot.
- Provided examples : )
- Create your own number line: You may use: cups, clothes pins, legos, anything fun! Write numbers $0-20$ on the object, mix them up, then your child will put them in order from 0-20.


## Adding and Subtracting

- Students use number lines to solve addition and subtraction word problems. They find the start number and then count to the left or the right to get their answer.
- We typically use dry erase markers to "hop" to our answer on our number lines.
- This is a $3^{\text {rd }}$ quarter objective!


## What can you do at home?

- Roll an addition or subtraction problem by rolling two dice. Have your child (or you) make up a word problem then use a number line to solve.
- Number line racing: Both players start at 0 . Roll the dice and move forward that many spaces. First one to get to 20 wins! (Addition) Both players start at 20. Roll the dice and move backwards that many spaces. First one to get to 0 wins!


## Decomposing

- Definition: Breaking a number that is equal to or less than 10 into pairs in more than one way.
- Ex: $5=2+3 \quad 4+1=5 \quad 5=5+0$
- We use number lines as a resource to break apart numbers into pairs. Students find the start number than find 2 numbers that could make that number on their number line
- $3^{\text {rd }}$ quarter standard!


## Making 10

- The students will find the given number on the number line and then count on to figure out how many more to get to 10 .
- $3^{\text {rd }}$ quarter standard!


## Thank you for coming and supporting your child in Math.

If you have any questions please feel free to take a sticky note and place it on the parking lot on the back table before you leave.

Please fill out the survey provided on your table.

