

Teacher Guide to Supporting Pre-K and Kindergarten Students Learning From Home





With the spread of Coronavirus, COVID-19, schools across the country are temporarily closing. At <u>MIND Research</u> <u>Institute</u>, our mission is to ensure that all students are mathematically equipped to solve the world's most challenging problems. That's why we stand ready to provide resources and no-cost access so the learning can keep on happening, even if school is temporarily closed.

This guide provides support and resources that teachers can use for remote learning. There's also a companion guide for parents. All resources in the parent guide are included here to support teachers as they plan their remote instruction. The three types of resources in this guide are outlined below.

ST Math Program: <u>ST Math</u> is a PreK-8 visual instructional program that leverages the brain's innate spatial-temporal reasoning ability to solve mathematical problems. Its unique, patented approach provides students with equitable access to learning through challenging puzzles, non-routine problem solving, and informative feedback. With ST Math, students build deep conceptual understanding, and schools see proven, repeatable results.

Hands-On Math Activities: These activities focus on specific math concepts within a grade level. Each activity is designed to engage students

in learning that is hands-on and promotes understanding of the concept. These activities are meant to be done with a parent or guardian. It's a fun way for children and parents to do math at home. Each activity includes clear directions, vocabulary words, and questions parents can ask to support their children during the activity.

Number Sense Games: Number Sense is an area that is critical to mathematics learning. It includes mathematical concepts like counting, adding, subtraction, multiplication, division, fractions, place value, estimation, and many others. Included in this packet are activities that students can do at home with their families to build number sense and practice those critical skills in a fun and engaging way through gameplay.

Contents

ST Math 6-13

Resources to support, monitor, and assess student learning while they play ST Math.

Hands-On Math Activities 14-24

Planning strategy for creating virtual ST Math Lessons.

A collection of hands-on, grade-band activities focused on practicing and exploring math concepts. (Students will not get on ST Math for these activities.)

Virtual Math Talk/Number Sense Games 25-40

Use the ST Math Creature Board to do a virtual math talk with your students.

Hands-on games and math stories designed to support students in building number sense. (Students will not get on ST Math for these activities.)

Using These Resources

As you review this packet and prepare to use these resources to support you in planning your remote learning, here are some suggestions for you.

Provide your students with an assignment sheet.

• Download the assignment sheet from this packet and use it to communicate with your students the expectations for their work during the week.

Review the tips for parents.

• These are tips that are provided in the parent guide, but also are good reminders that you may want to include in your email communications.

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2. Complete a math journal sharing wh	at you learned
Give or share your completed calendar	and math journal with your teacher.
(Ask your teacher how to turn them in.)	
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3. Math Activity	Pg
4. Math Game	Pg
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1. Play ST Math.

Mark your progress on the ST Math Usage Calendar.

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2. Complete a math journal sharing what you learned.

Give or share your completed calendar and math journal with your teacher. (Ask your teacher how to turn them in.)

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3. Math Activity _____ Pg. ____

4.	Math Game		Pg
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ST Math

Resources to support, monitor, and assess student learning while they play ST Math.

Teacher Guidance:

- Encourage students to work independently on ST Math and track their usage on the ST Math calendar. Recommended usage time is 20 to 30 minutes at least 3 times per week.
- Remind your student to use the Think Before You Click strategy to help them think through games. This will help support them when they are stuck on puzzles. For more information on this strategy, view the videos on our instructional resources <u>Youtube playlist</u>.
- Encourage parents to support the student's thinking by asking <u>facilitating questions</u> instead of telling or showing the student how to solve the puzzles. The parent guide includes a facilitating questions poster. For more information on how parents can facilitate student thinking as they work on ST Math puzzles, view the videos on our instructional resources <u>Youtube playlist</u>.
- Consider posting or emailing a link to the Think Before You Click and Facilitation videos for easy access for parents.
- Review the other resources on the site to determine what other things you might want to share to support the use of ST Math at home.

Below are tips to share with families working with their children at home:

- Work with your child to set goals and monitor their progress toward achieving their goals. This is a great opportunity to help your child see that they can achieve their goals.
- When your child is finished playing ST Math, have them complete a math journal to share what they have learned.
- If possible, take time to sit with your child and ask them to explain to you what they are learning with ST Math.
- A fun way to share learning together is to have your child "teach" a family member how to play one of the ST Math games. They can share the mathematics in the game.
- If your child gets stuck playing the ST Math puzzles, you can have them think through the questions on the Think Before You Click poster. If you are able, you can use the questions on the Facilitating Questions poster to help your child problem-solve through the ST Math games.

ST Math Resources in the Teacher Guide

The resources in the table below are provided in the Parent and Teacher Guides to support students as they learn at home.

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ST Math Usage Calendar: As students play ST Math, have them track their progress on the calendar.



ST Math Journals: There are different Math Journals for students to communicate their learning. You may choose to use only one or to provide all of them for students to choose from. Students can turn these in via email or another virtual tool each week or you may choose to have them turned in when students return to school.





Think Before You Click Poster: This poster is a great resource for students to ask themselves questions as they work through ST Math puzzles. It will help students as they get stuck. Students may have to try different strategies and observe the feedback several times before they get the correct answer. For more information on this strategy, view the videos on our instructional resources <u>Youtube playlist</u>.

Facilitating Questions Poster: This poster is a great resource provided to parents to help support their student while they play ST Math at home. It is important to remind parents not to tell the student the answer, but to ask questions that help them think through the puzzles. For more information on this strategy, view the videos on our instructional resources <u>Youtube playlist</u>.



Additional Resources: Additional resources for teachers and parents can be found at https://www.stmath.com/coronavirus.



Mark your progress every time you use ST Math. Try to play at least 30 minutes. Color the box each day that shows the number of minutes you played. Fill in how many puzzles you completed in ST Math.

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1 WRITE OR DRAW SOMETH	ING YOU LEARNED	2 TELL SOMETHING THAT WAS EASY OR HARD
3 TELL HOW THIS HELPS YO	U WITH MATH	4 MATH VOCABULARY





Math Journal with JiJi Write or draw something you learned today. Write in one box each day.

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WRITE M	ATH WORDS YOU USED IN THIS GAME.			

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 OBJECTIVE PROGRESS
 SYLLABUS PROGRESS
 TIME SPENT
 # OF PROBLEMS SOLVED

 Image: Something i learned today is . . .
 Image: Something i learned today is . . .
 Image: Something i learned today is . . .

SOMETHING THAT WAS EASY / HARD FOR ME WAS...

ONE WAY THIS CONNECTS TO WHAT I LEARNED IN CLASS IS ...



Think Before You Click



Facilitating Questions

In ST Math[®], the puzzles start off simple and then get more challenging as the student progresses. When they reach a challenging problem, they may ask for your help.

To help them, ask questions like:

- What do you notice about the puzzle?
- What did you learn from the previous level that can help you here?
- What can you click?
- Describe what you see after you click. What did you learn?
- Describe the strategy that you are going to use.
- What can you do to get JiJi across the screen?
- What question is this puzzle asking?
- What will you do now?
- What do you expect to see?



Hands-On Math Activities

A collection of hands-on, grade-band activities focused on practicing and exploring math concepts. These activities correlate to our games.

Teacher Guidance:

- These activities focus on specific math concepts within a grade-level. Each of the hands-on math activities are correlated to an ST Math game. These games are great for you to use with your students in your one-on-one meetings, or in virtual lessons. The visual models in the games help students "see" the mathematics.
- As students do these activities with their families, you may want to have students write what they learned during the activity, or write their answers to the questions so you can assess their learning. Below are some tips that you can share with parents as they do these activities with their children.

Below are tips to share with families working with their children at home:

- These are great activities for you to do with your child. Family members can use the questions and ideas provided to promote math conversations.
- Once your child finishes the activity, have them write a 5-sentence summary or draw a picture of what they learned. They should also list any questions they have for their teacher.

Hands-On Math Activity Resources in the Teacher Guide

The resources in the table below are provided in the Parent and Teacher Guides to support students as they learn at home.

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Math Activity Guide: This guide outlines activities, their related materials, and math concepts.

Math Activity Sheets: These activity sheets include directions, vocabulary words, sample questions, and extension ideas. The activities are designed so that students can complete with the teacher or at home with their families.



Pre-K and Kindergarten

Pre-K/K Activity	Materials Needed	Concepts	ST Math Game Connection (Kindergarten)
Creating Patterns	• Any household item that can be used to make patterns. Examples: buttons in 3 different sizes or colors; small/medium/ large forks or spoons or plates; crayons in 3 different colors; pennies/nickels/ dimes; etc.	One type of pattern is a repeating pattern. These patterns can be named using letters, such as ABC, ABB, etc.	Objective: Exploring Patterns Game: Pattern Monkey
How Many?	 Cards with numerals 0-5 Household counters (buttons, barrettes, bingo chips, beans, pennies, Cheerios, etc.) 	When counting, number words are said in order and each number word names only one object.	Objective: Number and Objects to 5 Game: Match Count
Number Match	 40 of the same small item (buttons, barrettes, bingo chips, beans, pennies, Cheerios, etc.) 3 pieces of blank paper 	When counting, the last number word said tells "how many". Each number word can be represented with objects.	Objective: Number and Objects to 5 Game: Match Count
Counting Jar	 Household counters (buttons, barrettes, bingo chips, beans, pennies, Cheerios, etc. Index Cards (for extension activity) 	Counting tells us "how many" objects are in a group. Groups can have more, less or the same amount of objects.	Objective: Number and Objects to 5 Game: Match Count
Fill a Ten Frame to 10	 Ten frame mats Number cards Counters (buttons, barrettes, bingo chips, beans, pennies, Cheerios, etc.) 	A ten frame organizes objects to make it easier to find out "how many" are in a group.	Objective: Number and Objects to 10 Game: Alien Capture
How Many Shoes?	JiJi's friends cardsNumeral cardsShoes cards	Matching and counting different representations of a number can help students understand numbers.	Objective: Make 10 and Number Pairs Game: Bouncing Shoes to 10
Number Pairs	 8 cups or paper plates 20 small countable items (buttons, barrettes, bingo chips, beans, pennies, Cheerios, etc.) Index cards 	Matching and counting different representations of a number can help students understand numbers.	Objective: Make 10 and Number Pairs Game: Partners
Which is More?	 20 small countable items (buttons, barrettes, bingo chips, beans, pennies, Cheerios, etc.) Number Cards Duct Tape Quarter Marker 	Matching and counting can determine whether a group of objects is more, less or equal to another group of objects.	Objective: Greater Than, Less Than, Equal To Game: More/Less Parachute
Yummy Math Stories	 Snacks such as oyster crackers, cereal, or fish crackers 	Adding is putting together and subtracting is taking apart. Using objects to act out problems is a good strategy for both addition and subtraction	Objective: Understanding Addition and Subtraction within 5 Game: Bird Expressions Addition



Creating Patterns

Activity for Pre-K/Kindergarten age children This game focuses on helping children explore ABC, ABB, and AAB patterns. Examples of these patterns include: ABC - red, green, blue, ABB - small, large, large, AAB - ball, ball, bat

Directions:

- Gather 10-12 each of at least three household items.
- Line up the items to make an ABC pattern for your child, such as red crayon, blue crayon, green crayon.
- Help your child "read" the pattern by pointing to and naming each item.
- Encourage your child to copy the pattern you created.
- Repeat the steps above with ABB and AAB pattern.



Notes for Parents:

Math Words to Use:	Materials	Sample Questions to Ask:
Pattern Copy Same Repeat	 Any household item that can be used to make patterns. Some examples include: buttons in 3 different sizes or colors; small / medium / large forks or spoons or plates; crayons in 3 different colors; pennies / nickels / dimes; etc. 	 How would you describe the pattern? Repeat part of the pattern. What comes next? How do you know? Can you make a pattern that is different than the one we just did? Can you make a pattern that is the same, using different items? Repeat the pattern with a mistake in it. Is this pattern correct? Why or why not?

- Have your child create a pattern based on your description as an ABC, ABB, or AAB pattern.
- Have your child create patterns using features of items like size, color, or orientation.
- Find patterns in the world around you striped shirts, wrapping paper, or tiled floors work great.





Directions:

- Shuffle the cards.
- Place them face down in a pile.
- Have your child draw a card and read the number to you.
- Have your child use the household counters to represent the number on the card. They should count them out loud to prove the number on the card is the same as the number of counters.
- Repeat steps 3 and 4 by drawing a new card.



Notes for Parents:

Math Words to Use:	Materials	Sample Questions to Ask:
Counting Total One Two Three Four Five	 Cards with numerals 0 - 5 Household counters (buttons, barrettes, bingo chips, beans, pennies, Cheerios, etc.) 	 What is the number on the card? How many counters do you have? How do you know the number of counters you have matches the number on the card? Can you tell me how many counters you need to have one more than the number on the card? One fewer?

- Have your child repeat the activity using two different items to represent the number. For example, if the number is 5, your child may use 2 buttons and 3 pennies to represent 5. Ask them to compare the numbers.
- Take turns with your child drawing a card and representing the number with the counters. Once you both take a turn, ask your child who has more. Have them count the items to prove it.
- Place all the cards face up on the table. Have students get a handful of counters. Once they count them, have them select the number card that they feel represents the number of items they have.





Activity for Pre-K/Kindergarten age children This game focuses on helping children explore numbers 6 - 10. Children will practice recognizing the numerals 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. They will also practice counting up to ten.

Directions:

- Cut three pieces of paper into halves to create 5 cards.
- Write the number 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 on each card.
- Give your child 40 of the same small items.
- Have your child count out six pennies (or beans, etc.) and place them on the card that says 6.
- Repeat with the other cards.



Notes for Parents:

Math Words to Use:	Materials	Sample Questions to Ask:
Six, seven, eight, nine, ten Count Amount More Less Most Least	 40 of the same small item (buttons, barrettes, bingo chips, beans, pennies, Cheerios, etc.) 3 pieces of blank paper 	 Point to a card. How many things are on this card? Point to two cards. Which card has more? Which card has fewer? How do you know? Which card has the most out of all the cards? How can you tell?

- Place the cards face up in a row above the items. Give the child between 6 and 10 items. Ask them to select the card that represents the number of items you gave them. Repeat this several times.
- Repeat the activity, this time with the cards face up and not in order. Once your child has placed the items on all the cards, have them place the cards in the correct order.





Activity for Pre-K/Kindergarten age children

This game focuses on giving children practice exploring numbers 0 - 5. They need to practice recognizing numerals 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. They need to understand that the number 0 means zero objects, 1 means one object, and so on.

Directions:

- Work with your child to collect 20 small items for hands-on counting. When collecting, try to get 4 or 5 different small items such as pennies, buttons, beads, toy cars, etc. Collect a different number of each item. Two of the items could have the same number so you can discuss numbers that are the "same" or equal.
- Place the items in a container like a jar or a bag. •
- Have your child remove the items from the container, sort, and count them. •
- Talk to them about the number of each type of item they have. Have them count to prove their answer.
- Help your child compare the amounts of the different items. .



Math Words to Use:	Materials	Sample Questions to Ask:
One, two, three, four, five Count Amount More Less	 Household counters (buttons, barrettes, bingo chips, beans, pennies, Cheerios, etc.) Index Cards (for extension activity) 	 How many of each item do you have? Which items do you only have 3 of? 4?5? Which items do you have the most of? The least? Compare two items. How many more/ less of this item do you have compared to that one? Point to two items. Which is more/less? How do you know?

- Place the cards face up in a row above the items. Give the child between 6 and 10 items. Ask them to select the card that represents the number of items you gave them. Repeat this several times.
- How many of each item do you have?
- Which items do you only have 3 of? 4? 5? •
- Which items do you have the most of? The least? •
- Compare two items. How many more/less of this item do you have compared to that one?
- Point to two items. Which is more/less? How do you know? .





Fill a Ten Frame to 10

Activity for Pre-K/Kindergarten age children

This game focuses on giving children experience using ten frames to help them build number sense. A ten frame is a visual tool used to represent numbers 0 - 10. It allows us to represent the quantity of a number and helps with understanding ten and exploring the relationship of numbers.

A ten frame needs to be filled in consecutively, by placing one object at a time in one square and working up a column. You can have your child use it by filling up one column before going to the other to help them see, for example, that 6 is one more than 5 and 9 is one less than 10. To explore doubles and even/odd numbers, the ten-frame can be filled up using both columns at the same time.

Directions:

- Give your child a ten frame. You should have one, too.
- Give students one counter and have them place it on the ten frame. Have them say the number one and show one on their mat.
- Pick a number card. Have students represent that number with the counters on their ten frame. You should do this as well by drawing your own card.
- Have your child say the numeral name on the card and then count to show they have that number represented on their ten frame.
- Have your child check your ten frame to make sure the counters on your ten frame correctly represent the number card you selected.



Math Words to Use:	Materials	Sample Questions to Ask:
Numeral names 0-10 Ten frame Counting Total Add Take away	 Ten Frame Mats Number Cards Counters (buttons, barrettes, bingo chips, beans, pennies, Cheerios, etc.) 	 How many counters are on your mat? How many counters are on my mat? Who has more counters? Who has fewer? Who has the bigger number? Smaller number? Make a mistake on your ten frame by putting too many/fewIs my ten frame right or wrong? Why? How many do I need to add/take away?

- Shuffle the number cards and place them face down. Draw a card and have your child draw a card. Do not let the other see what the number is. Use the counters to represent the number on the ten frame. Show each other the number cards that were drawn. Have your child determine who has the bigger/smaller number. Use the counters on the ten frames to prove the answer. You can also ask them to compare the numbers and tell you how many more or how many less.
- Create a number on your ten frame. Hide the ten frame, but tell your child the number. Have them build a number on their ten frame that is bigger/smaller than your number. Show them your ten frame and compare.





How Many Shoes?

Activity for Pre-K/Kindergarten age children This game focuses on providing children opportunities to match different ways to represent numbers. Children will first determine how many the number represents and then will match it with other ways to show that number.

Directions:

- This game uses two sets of cards. Choose from JiJi's friends cards, numeral cards, or shoes cards.
- Shuffle the cards as one large deck and place them face down on the table spread out for the matching game.
- Have children flip two cards over and determine if they represent the same quantity.
- If they do match, your child should explain why and then remove that pair and place them in their personal pile (face up beside them).
- If the cards do not match, your child will flip them back over so they are face down and it will be your turn to flip two cards over. Take turns until all the cards are removed. Each person should count up their matches. Whoever has the most cards wins.



Notes for Parents:

Math Words to Use:	Materials	Sample Questions to Ask:
Match Same Numeral names 0-10 More Less	 JiJi's friends cards Numeral cards Shoes cards Download cards <u>here</u> 	 What is the number represented on your card? Compare the two cards that you flipped over. How are they the same/different? If you could change one of your cards to make it match the other, what change would you make and why?

Ideas for extending the learning:

• Mix all three sets of cards together into one large deck. Make sure it is shuffled. Pick a target number between 2 and 10. Write that number on a piece of paper and place it on the table. Deal 4 cards tor yourself and your child. (Can play with up to 3 people, or make an extra set for each type of card.) Place the remaining cards, face down in a pile in the middle of the table. Looking at the cards in your hand, try to make the target number. You can use one card or a combination of cards. If you can make that target number, place those cards on the table. (For example, the target number is 7. I can put down a dog with 4 legs, the number 2, and a 1 shoe card. This will give me 7 altogether.) Once you have played cards from your hand, draw additional cards so that you have 4 cards in your hand at all times. If you can't play any cards from your hand you can trade up to 2 cards from you hand with new cards from the deck. Game play continues with the same target number until one person is able to play all the cards in their hand or no one has plavable cards.





Number Pairs

Activity for Pre-K/Kindergarten age children This game focuses on giving children the opportunity to explore different ways to compose numbers up to five. Children are learning to combine two numbers to represent a third. For example, the number four can be represented as three plus one (4 = 3 + 1) or two plus two (4 = 2 + 2).

Directions:

- Prepare 8 empty cups or paper plates and 20 beans or small countable items.
- Place 1 5 beans in each cup or on each paper plate.
- Use number cards 1 5. Shuffle the cards and put them face down on the table.
- Draw a card and have your child read the number on the card.
- Have them show which two cups or paper plates have enough items on them that can be used to represent the number on the card. For example, if the number on the card was 5, a child may select a cup with 3 beans and a cup with 2 beans to represent 5 things.
- Have the child find all possible pairs.



Notes for Parents:

Math Words to Use:	Materials	Sample Questions to Ask:
Numeral names 1-5 Pair Addition Subtraction Counting Total	 8 cups or paper plates 20 small countable items (buttons, barrettes, bingo chips, beans, pennies, Cheerios, etc.) Index cards 	 Which two bowls can I use to make 2? 3? 4? 5? How are you figuring out the pairs to make? Can you find all possible pairs?

Ideas for varying the activity:

- For a fun twist on this activity, use skittles or M & M's. As the child makes pairs, they get to eat the candy in the dish.
- Repeat the activity, but focus on creating number pairs that make ten.





Directions:

- Gather 20 small countable items (beans, buttons, pennies, barrettes, etc.).
- Tape a small piece of duct tape to the front and to the back of a quarter. On one side write MORE and on the other side write FEWER.
- Shuffle the number cards and place them face down in a pile on the table.
- Have your child select a card from the pile and turn it over.
- Flip the coin to determine if your child should use the counters to represent a number that is MORE or FEWER. For example, if the card chosen from the pile is 8 and the coin flip reveals MORE, the child should use the counters to represent a number that is more than 8.
- Have your child prove that they are correct.



Notes for Parents:

Math Words to Use:	Materials	Sample Questions to Ask:
More Less Fewer Total Numeral names 0-10	 20 small countable items (buttons, barrettes, bingo chips, beans, pennies, Cheerios, etc.) Two sets of Number Cards Duct Tape Quarter Marker 	 What number did you represent? Why? Are there other numbers that you could have represented? Which ones? Compare the two amounts. How much bigger/smaller is one over the other?

Ideas for varying the activity:

• Put 10 of the countable items in a bowl and leave the other 10 on the table. Have your child grab a handful of the countable items from the bowl. Have them count to determine the number of items they have. Place the Number Cards in a pile face down on the table. Have your child flip one over and tell you if it is MORE or LESS then the items they counted. They can use the counters to show they are correct.





Yummy Math Stories

Activity for Pre-K/Kindergarten age children

This game focuses on counting, addition, and subtraction. It is designed to encourage students to tell math stories. Storytelling uses a different part of our brain and helps make math more meaningful to children.

Directions:

- Give the child 5 of the same snacks and explain what they represent. Select from:
- Alien spaceships (oyster crackers)
- Donuts (oat cereal such as Cheerios)
- Fish (fish crackers)
- Ask the child to count the number of snacks.
- Tell a story that a giant space monster (or hungry customer or big shark) has come along and zapped (or eaten) 3 spaceships. After the child eats 3 snacks, ask, "How many are there now?"
- Continue the story with snacks being added and eaten and asking how many snacks the child has now. Be sure to have your child eat all of them sometimes so the answer is zero.



Notes for Parents:

Math Words to Use:	Materials	Sample Questions to Ask:
Count Add Subtract	 Snacks such as oyster crackers, cereal, or fish crackers 	 How many are there now? If a customer wanted 8 donuts, how many more would have to be made? If a shark wanted to eat 6 fish, how many more need to join the school? The giant space monster ate some of the spaceships. How many did the monster eat? How many are left? Have your child count to say how many they are going to eat, count them, then eat them. Have them tell you how many are left. Allow the child to tell some stories with the adults eating the snacks. What does your child say if you count incorrectly?



Virtual Math Talk with the Teacher

Teacher Resource

- Math talks are great ways to have students explore math concepts. Use the ST Math Creature Board to explore number concepts with your students. Challenge your students to use pictures to solve the problem and then write it symbolically.
- Use the ST Math Creatures Board to pose questions to your students online. The table below has some examples.
- The ST Math Creature Board is also a great resource to use to play the Creature Target Game. This is a great game where you can give your students target numbers and then have them submit their responses. The responses can be discussed in one on one meetings, during office hours, and through online instruction.
- Both the Creature Problem Solving and the Creature Target Game are great opportunities to talk about Number Pairs/ Make Ten, Addition Concepts, Skip Counting, Additive/Multiplicative Reasoning, Multiplication Concepts, Factors, Multiples, etc.).

Creature Problem Solving

Using the creatures on the board, children can solve problems about the number of shoes each creature can wear. (NOTE: the snake has no feet so it represents 0.)

PreK-Grade 2 Ideas	Grades 3-5 Ideas
Find one creature that can wear 6 shoes. Prove that you are correct. Can you find two creatures that together can wear 6 shoes?	JiJi wanted to practice skip counting. JiJi looked at the creatures on the playground and used one of the creature's legs to skip count to 24. Which creature's legs could JiJi have used?
Angela had 10 shoes. She put them on two of	I have some creatures. Together they wear 12
the creatures. Which creatures could she put	shoes. If I only have 1 type of creature, which
them on?	creature do I have and how many?
Paul had some shoes. He put them on robots and	There are 36 shoes and one type of creature.
ants with exactly enough. How many shoes could	How many of those creatures do I need? Find
he have?	three different ways.

Creature Target Number game

• Show the ST Math Creature Board.

The challenge is to see how many shoes each creature can wear.

Snake = 0, Eyeball = 1, Ostrich = 2, Robot = 3, Dog = 4, Starfish = 5, Ant = 6, Amoeba = 7, Octopus = 8, Bus = 9, Lobster = 10

- Give a target number. Have students identify the creatures who can wear the same number of shoes as the target number.
- Students may use any combination of creatures.
 Example: Give a target number of 10. Children may choose one dog and one ant (4 + 6) or one octopus and one ostrich (8+2).
- Students may use any operation to make a target number.
- Give a target number of 18. Students may choose three ants (3x6) or four starts minus an ostrich (4 x 5) 2.
- If you are not able to be online with all your students at the same time, pose a few questions and have them send their responses to you.



ST Math Creature Board



Thinking Space

Target Number



Number Sense Games

Hands-on games and math stories designed to support students in building number sense.

Teacher Guidance:

- These games are for students to play with their families at home. The games are focused on number sense.
- You may want to go through the games and assign specific games for students to work on at home.
- At the conclusion of game play, you may want your students to write a short summary of their experience.

Below are tips to share with families working with their children at home:

- Play the Number Sense games with your children. This is a great opportunity to strengthen their math skills and have fun at the same time.
- Some of the games in the packet include game boards. All of the game boards can easily be made by your child instead of printing them out.
- Use the ST Math Creature Board to play the game Creature Target Number. The directions to play the game are included in your packet.
- Once your child gets a sense of how to play Creature Target Number. Challenge them to create their own problems for you.

Number Sense Activity Resources in the Parent Guide

The resources in the table below are provided in the Parent and Teacher Guides to support students as they learn at home.

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Grade-Band Game Activity Guide: This guide outlines games, their related materials, and math concepts.



Game Directions: Step-by-step directions on how to play the games. These games are focused on building number sense.



ST Math Creature Board: A creature board highlighting some of the characters from the ST Math games. This board can be used to explore math concepts. Included with this resource are directions for playing the target number game. Kindergarten to Second Grade Games to Play at Home

This is a collection of games that can be done with kindergarten to second grade aged students. A direction sheet is provided for each game. This outlines the games, specifies how to play, offers information around vocabulary words, and provides questions that family members can ask to promote thinking. All of the games are designed for parents and children to play together.

Game Name	Materials Needed	Key Idea(s)
Three Card Make 10	• Deck of cards with face cards removed. Ace equals 1.	Addition and subtraction to 20
Addition War	• Deck of cards with face cards removed. Ace equals 1.	Addition to 20
Pyramid Make Ten	• Deck of cards with face cards removed. Ace equals 1.	Addition pairs to make 10
Number Line Race	 2 number or dot cubes 2 game pieces or markers 2 index cards Paper bag Number line 0 to 27. You may print the number line provided or make your own. 	Addition and subtraction to 27
Make Ten Concentration	 2 Decks of JiJi Creature Cards. These cards will need to be printed. OR Deck of cards with face cards and tens removed. Ace equals 1. 	Addition pairs to make 10
Number Line Bingo	 Deck of cards with face cards removed Number line 0 to 20 for each player. You may print the number line provided or make your own. 4 small markers for each player (e.g., beans) 	Addition and subtraction to 20
Tic-Tac-Ten	 Ace to 10 cards from a deck of cards or a dot cube Tic-Tack-Ten board. This may be printed or you can make your own. Small game pieces or markers 	Numbers and addition to ten
Addition Connect Four	 Two paper clips Two different color chips or game pieces Game Board. This must be printed. 	Addition to 20
Sudoku	 JiJi Sudoku board and cut out JiJi cards Sudoku boards with numbers These game boards and JiJi cards must be printed. 	Problem solving





For 2 to 4 Players

Supplies:

• Deck of Cards, face cards removed

How to Play:

- 1. Shuffle the cards and deal three cards to each player. Place the rest of the cards in the center face down.
- 2. Players add and/or subtract their three cards to make ten. Players take turns showing how ten was made using their 3 cards. If the cards make ten, they put those cards down and pick 3 more cards from the deck.
- 3. If a player cannot make ten, they pick a card from the deck and their turn ends.
- 4. Play continues until all of the cards are gone from the center deck and there are no other plays. The winner is the player with the most cards.



For 2 Players

Supplies:

• Deck of Cards, face cards removed

How to Play:

- 1. Shuffle the cards. Deal all of the cards to the two players and leave them in a stack, face down.
- 2. The players put their top two cards face up in front of them.
- 3. Each player adds his or her cards.
- 4. The player with the greatest sum gets all 4 cards.
- 5. If both sums are equal, the play continues until there is a greater sum. The player with the greater sum takes all of the cards played in that round.
- 6. The winner is the player with the most cards at the end of the game.





Ace = 1 2-10 = face value



Ace = 1 2-10 = face value



For 1 Player or 2 Players as partners

Supplies:

• Deck of cards with face cards removed

How to Play:

- 1. Shuffle the cards.
- 2. Deal cards into a pyramid (see diagram).
- 3. Form a pyramid of cards beginning at the top with one card so that each new level partially covers the level above it.
- 4. Place three cards face up beside the pyramid.
- 5. Remove any uncovered ten card or any two uncovered cards that add up to ten.
- 6. If there are no cards that can be removed, place three new cards face-up on top of the three cards.
- 7. Play continues until there are no cards that can be removed and there are no more cards in the deck.
- 8. The object of the game is to remove all of the cards in the pyramid.

- In this example, the 10 card can be removed and one of the 6 cards and 4 card can be removed.
- If the 6 card in the bottom row and the 4 card in the bottom row are removed, the 5 card in the second row will be uncovered and playable.
- The 7 and 3 cannot be removed because the 7 is partially covered by the 9 card.



Ace = 1

2-10 = face value





For 2 Players

Supplies:

- 2 number or dot cubes
- 2 game pieces
- 2 index cards. Draw a + sign on one and a sign on the other.
- Paper bag
- Number line 0-27 (use this one or make your own)

How to Play:

- 1. Decide who goes first. Take turns playing.
- 2. Put the index cards in a bag.
- 3. Player 1 rolls the dot cube and selects an index card from the bag.
- 4. They move the number of places rolled on the number line.
- 5. Plus (+) moves right to left on the number line. Minus (-) moves left to right on the number line.
- 6. If they cannot move the number of spaces rolled, they lose their turn.
- 7. The winner is the first person who reaches 27 on the number line.

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For 2 to 4 Players

Supplies:

• 2 decks of JiJi Creature Cards

How to Play:

- 1. Shuffle the cards and place them face down in an array.
- 2. Players take turns flipping two cards face up.
- 3. If the cards (number of feet) add up to 10, the player keeps those cards.
- 4. If the cards do not add up to 10, they are turned face down.
- 5. The player plays until they do not have a make-ten match.
- 6. Play continues until all cards are removed.
- 7. The winner is the player with the most cards.









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For 2 to 4 Players

Supplies:

- 1 deck of cards with face cards removed
- Number line 0 to 20 for each player
- 4 centimeter cubes for each player

How to Play:

- 1. Shuffle cards and place face down in the center.
- 2. Each player places their centimeter cubes on various numbers on their number line. (They can place more than one cube on the same number.)
- 3. Players take turns flipping over two cards at a time. Each player can decide to add or subtract the numbers on the cards. If their sum or difference is a number that they have a cube on, they get to remove the cube. If they have more than one cube on a number they can only remove one of the cubes.



For 2 Players

Supplies:

- Ace-10 cards from a deck of cards or a dot cube
- Tic-Tac-Ten board
- Small game pieces

How to Play:

- 1. Take turns picking a card or throwing the dot cube. Place that number of dots in one of the ten frames on the board.
- 2. Put all of your dots in only one ten frame. You cannot split them up and you cannot have more than ten dots in a frame. You must use all of the dots.
- 3. The player who completes a ten frame puts a marker in that square.
- 4. If a player cannot place all of their dots in one frame, they lose their turn.
- 5. The winner is the player who has three markers in a row (across, up and down, or diagonal).





Tic-Tac-Ten Game Board







For 2 Players

Supplies:

- Two paper clips
- Two different color chips or game pieces

How to Play:

- 1. Player One places a paper clip on a number on the bottom strip.
- 2. Player Two places a paper clip on a number on the bottom strip, adds the two numbers, and places their piece on that number (sum) on the board.
- 3. Player One moves one paper clip, adds the two numbers, and places their piece on that number (sum) on the board.
- 4. Play continues until one player has 4 of their pieces in a row, on the board, without any of the opponent's markers in between their four markers (across, up and down, or diagonal).
- 5. The first player with four pieces in a row wins.

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Non-Examples

Examples



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Addition Connect Four



JiJi Sudoku Difficulty Level: Easy





JiJi Sudoku

Difficulty Level: Easy Puzzle pieces



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Beginner

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Easy

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Easy

