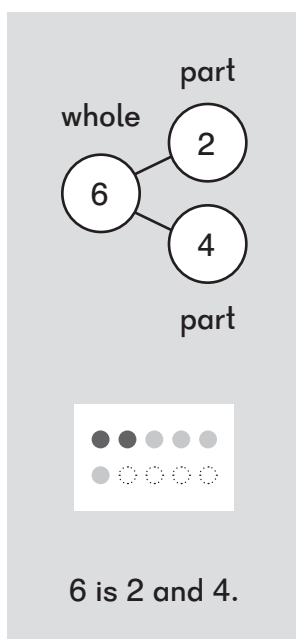


Home Connection

In this chapter, your child will begin to understand numbers as quantities made up of other quantities. To show this, students will be taught about number bonds. A number bond is a way to represent two numbers that together make up a larger number: 4 is made up of 1 and 3, or 2 and 2. A number bond can be drawn on paper with two or more parts that are connected to a whole. It can take on many forms, but is most often represented in Dimensions Math as a set of three circles:



The order of the parts in a number bond does not matter. “2 and 4 make 6” can also be represented as “4 and 2 make 6.” In this chapter, addition will be explained using, “_____ and _____ make _____.” The symbols + and = will be introduced in the following chapter.

The most important number bonds are those that make 10. Making ten will help students understand the standard algorithms. It is important that your child understands number bonds as she will be using them to show strategies she uses to add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers later in the year.

By the end of this chapter, your child should know number bonds to 10 with automaticity. That is, your student should be able to tell the whole given two parts without counting. Developing automaticity requires practice both in school and at home.

What can we do at home?

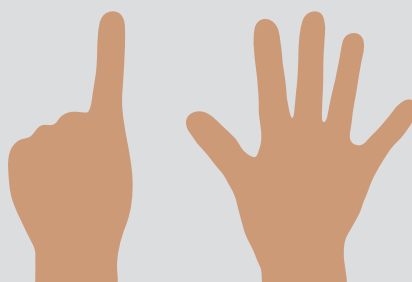
- Provide up to 10 objects (cereal, beans, buttons, etc.) and a number bond or divided plate with three sections for your child. Have your child start by putting all 10 of the objects into the whole of the number bond. Ask your child split the objects from the whole into the parts to find all of the combinations that make 10.

- Have your child tell number stories about items they see when out and about. Examples:
 - There are 2 watermelon and 6 bananas in our grocery cart. There are 8 pieces of fruit in our cart.
 - 9 dogs were playing at the dog park. 2 dogs went home. There are 7 dogs still playing at the dog park.
- To help develop automaticity with bonds to 10, play Complete the Bond.

If playing bonds to 10, you show one part with your fingers:



Your child shows the other part with her fingers:



- Play Number Bond Memory. Remove face cards from a deck of cards and shuffle the remaining cards. Lay out several cards facedown. Players take turns flipping 2 cards faceup. If the two cards make a total of 10, the player keeps the cards and plays again. If the cards do not make a total of 10, they are turned facedown and the players turn is over. When all of the cards have been used, the player with the most pairs of numbers to 10 wins.