



Dear Parents,

In Mathematics, your child will work to answer the following questions through exploration of these ideas and concepts:

What strategies can I use when solving addition/subtraction problems?

- Solve word problems by adding and subtracting (within 20) using objects, drawings and equations.
- Add and subtract within 20: use a variety of strategies to compose and decompose numbers within 20.
- Use the properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract.
(Ex: If $8 + 3 = 11$ is known, then $3 + 8 = 11$ can also be known – commutative property of addition; to add $2 + 6 + 4$, the second two numbers can be added to make a ten, so $2 + 6 + 4 = 2 + 10 = 12$ – associative property of addition)
- Understand the meaning of the equal sign and determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true or false.
- Determine the unknown number that makes an addition or subtraction equation true. (Ex: $8 + ? = 11$; $5 = ? - 3$; $6 + 6 = ?$)

What do the digits in a number represent?

- Understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones.
- Add within 100 using concrete models or drawings
- Subtract multiples of 10 from multiples of 10 using concrete models or drawings
- Count collections of *like* coins (pennies, nickels, dimes)

How can I interpret the information found in charts and graphs?

- Organize, represent, and interpret data using tally tables, picture graphs and bar graphs.

How can defining attributes help me create shapes?

- Distinguish between defining attributes (Ex: *triangles have three sides*) versus non-defining attributes (Ex: *color, orientation, overall size*).
- Compose two-dimensional shapes to create composite shapes (a shape that can be divided into more than one of the basic figures).

In Science, your child will work to answer the following questions through exploration of ideas and concepts about *Structure, Function, and Information Processing – Animals and Plants*:

How are parents and their offspring similar and different?

- Young animals and plants are very much, but not exactly, like their parents.
- Individuals of the same kind of plant or animal are recognizable as similar, but can vary in many ways.

What are ways plants and animals meet their needs so that they can survive and grow?

- All organisms have external parts that help them survive.
- Different animals use their body parts in different ways.
- Plants have different parts that help them survive, grow, and produce more plants.
- Adult plants and animals can have young.
- Animal parents and their offspring exhibit behaviors that help them survive.
- Animals have body parts that capture and convey different kinds of information needed for growth and survival.
- Animals and plants respond to external inputs with behaviors that help them survive.
- Human problems can be solved by mimicking animals and plants external parts to meet their needs.