

KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

During the next few days, our math class will explore the importance of measuring with standard, same-sized units. We will answer questions such as, “If Bailey uses paper clips and Maya uses toothpicks and they both measure the same items in our classroom, will they be able to compare their measurements?” Finally, we will solve word problems relating to length.

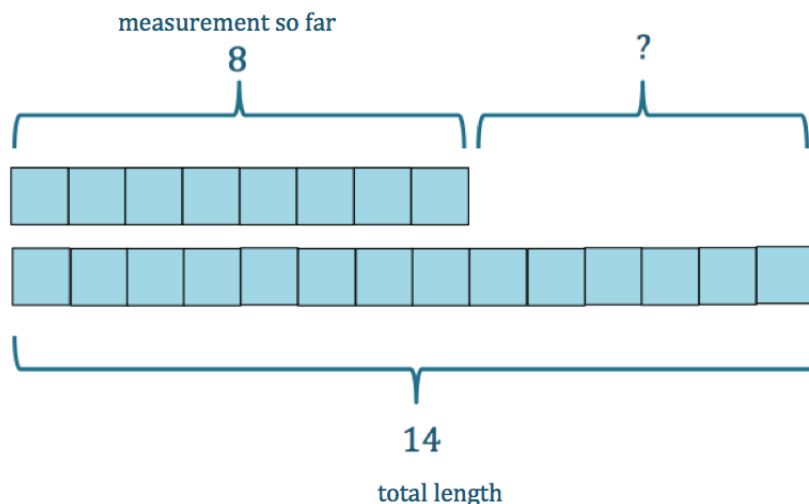
You can expect to see homework that asks your child to do the following:

- Measure objects twice by using two different length units.
- Measure objects in the home by using a chosen length unit, such as a paper clip, and then order the objects from shortest to longest.
- Use the RDW process to solve word problems related to length by making a math drawing with a centimeter cube. (See Sample Problem.)

SAMPLE PROBLEM (From Lesson 9)

Use your centimeter cubes to model the problem. Then solve by drawing a picture of your model and writing a number sentence and a statement.

Peyton is measuring a ribbon that is 14 centimeters long. If she has already put down 8 centimeter cubes, how many more will she need to finish her measurement?



$$8 + \square = 14$$

$$8 + \boxed{6} = 14$$

Peyton needs 6 more cubes to finish measuring her ribbon.

Additional sample problems with detailed answer steps are found in the *Eureka Math Homework Helpers* books. Learn more at GreatMinds.org.

HOW YOU CAN HELP AT HOME

- Encourage your child to explain his math drawing when solving word problems. For example, “I know that Mona’s hair grew 7 centimeters, so I used my centimeter cubes to make a box that is 7 centimeters long. Claire’s hair grew 15 centimeters, so I knew that box would be longer than the one I drew for Mona’s hair.”
- Help your child stay sharp with addition and subtraction skills up to 20. Starting at zero, partners take turns rolling a die, adding the number on the die to the total, and stating the addition number sentence. For example, Partner A rolls 6 and says, “ $0 + 6 = 6$.” Partner B rolls 3 and says, “ $6 + 3 = 9$.” Partners continue until they get to 20, without going over. (If the total is 18, for example, partners take turns rolling until someone rolls a 2.) Play a similar game with subtraction, starting at 20 and subtracting each roll of the die until you reach zero.
- When solving word problems, encourage your child to draw a box to represent the unknown number, for example, $8 + \square = 14$; $8 + 6 = 14$. The box helps to clarify the misconception that the answer always comes after the equal sign.