



Summer Adventure!

Powered by a Ready To Learn Grant

Professional Development Extension

More About Math

Background for Leaders

This unit helps 6-8- year-old children practice important math skills such as number and operations, measurement, data collection and analysis, and spatial skills.

Numbers and Operations

Children at this age are learning to add and subtract from 1-100. They should build fluency adding and subtracting using numbers 1-20. Younger children may need support from models or pictures while older children should be able to do the calculations mentally.

As children work with numbers up to 100, use drawings and models (such as rods to represent tens and dots to represent ones) to help them practice. Children should recognize the relationship between addition and subtraction and be able to find the missing value in an equation. For example, $6 + ? = 13$ relates to $13 - 6 = ?$.

Encourage use of math terms like adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, how much more, and how much less. Children this age have limited formal experience with fractions. Demonstrate how to divide rectangles and circles into two, three, or four equal parts and therefore refer to them as halves, thirds, and fourths.



Measurement

Children should be familiar with the concept of temperature as measurement. Remind children how to read a number line up to 100 and discuss values that are more than or less than. Essentially a thermometer reads like a vertical number line and children should be able to compare temperatures and tell which temperature is higher and which temperature is lower.

Data Collection & Analysis

At this age, children should be learning to organize, represent, and interpret data in at least three categories. Children may represent data in bar graphs, picture graphs, tables, or other pictures. Children should sort items by attributes (size, color, texture, etc.) answer questions such as: "How many are there all together?", "How much more...?", or "How much less...?"

Spatial Skills

Children should be developing spatial reasoning skills as a means of problem solving. They should be able to navigate mazes and find paths to meet a goal. In **Wild Kratts: Web-tastic** children move through the web to create the desired polygon. Familiar polygons are triangles, rectangles, pentagons, hexagons, and circles. Prompt children through the challenges by asking, "How many sides does a rectangle have?" and "What is the fewest number of points you must reach on the web to make a rectangle?"

In **Wild Kratts: Aardvark Town** children read a map using grid coordinates. This skill is similar to reading a graph or table. Encourage children to place a finger on the desired row and another on the desired column and then trace them until their fingers meet.



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