## EUREKA MATHTIPS FOR PARENTS

## **KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW**

During the next week, our math class will solve problems involving coins and bills. We will count the total value of a group of coins, skip-counting by fives and tens as needed. We will learn to make change from one dollar by using **counting on** and simplifying strategies (e.g., the arrow way), and we will solve one- and two-step word problems involving money.

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

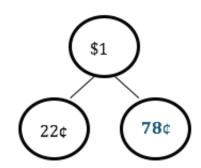
- Count on or add to find the total value of various groups of coins, and write the value by using the  $\phi$  symbol or the \$ symbol.
- Use the RDW process and the arrow way, a number bond, or a tape diagram to solve word problems involving money.
- Use the fewest possible coins to show a given amount of money; for example, use a nickel and a quarter to show  $30\phi$ .
- Use different strategies, such as the arrow way, to make one dollar or to make change from one dollar.

**SAMPLE PROBLEM** (From Lesson 11)

Solve by using the arrow way and a number bond.

$$22\cancel{c} + \underline{78\cancel{c}} = 100\cancel{c}$$





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**

- Help your child develop coin recognition by showing her a variety of coins and asking her to name each coin and state its value.
- Give your child groups of coins and ask him to count on to find the total value, starting with the coins of greatest value and ending with the coins of least value.
- Help your child practice making one dollar or making change from one dollar by asking her questions such as, "If I have  $35\phi$ , how much more do I need to have  $100\phi$ , or one dollar?" Give your child coins to show how she counts on to one dollar, and challenge her to record her work by using the arrow way.

| TERMS |  |
|-------|--|
|       |  |

**Count on:** To count up from one addend, or number, to the total. For example, in  $6 + _{--} = 8$ , we can start at 6 and count on two more to reach the total of 8.