

At Home Activities – Objective 1

1. Shuffle playing cards. Deal 6 to 9 cards and have your child order the cards to make the largest/smallest possible number.
2. Take turns naming 5-6-7-8 or 9 digit numbers. Record each number. Order the numbers from greatest to least.
3. Write multi digit numbers on index cards with the number on one side and the written word form on the opposite side. Have your child read the number or write the number.
4. Cut out numbers with decimals from the newspaper ads. Have your child order them from least to greatest or greatest to least.
5. Have your child roll 3, 4, or 5 dice and place the numbers on a place value chart. Practice reading and writing the numeral in word form.
6. Save your cash register receipts and have your child order the item costs.
7. Collect examples of fractions from recipes, magazines, and craft instructions. Have your child sort the fractions into groups of less than $\frac{1}{2}$, = to $\frac{1}{2}$, and greater than $\frac{1}{2}$.
8. Let your child experiment with measuring cups. Have them follow directions to a recipe to help prepare a meal. Investigate how many $\frac{1}{4}$'s and $\frac{1}{2}$'s it takes to make a whole.
9. Use "M&M's" or "Skittles" type candy to talk about what fraction of each color can be represented as part of the whole package. Compare the fractional values of each color.
10. Talk about the letters in family members' names. Write the fractional part of vowels and consonants for each name.
11. When your family orders pizza, discuss the fractional parts of the pizza. Talk about which family member ate the greatest or smallest fraction of the whole pizza.
12. Use dominoes to represent the numerator and denominator of fractions. Your child can create a division problem to find the equivalent decimal. Use a calculator to check for accuracy.
13. Have your child estimate the total cost of the items you purchased at the grocery store. Compare the actual amount to the estimated amount.
14. Prepare a bag with coins. Without looking, have your child grab a handful of coins and add them. Try to get as close to \$1 as possible.
15. Look through old catalogs and find several items your child would like to have. Have your child find the total cost.
16. Take a deck of cards and remove the face cards. Have your child deal out 4 cards and create a 2-digit by 2-digit multiplication problem and find the product.
17. Have your child accompany you on a shopping trip. Create real life equations that can be solved from items in the store.
18. Use a road map to find the distance between 2 locations. Figure how much time it would take to travel if you went 60 miles an hour.
19. Find a package of food with a price sticker and count the number of individual food items inside the package. Figure the cost of one item.
20. Ask your child to estimate real life situations. For example, how many seats are in this movie theatre; or how many cars are in a parking lot.
21. When ordering at a fast food restaurant, have your child estimate the price of the meal.
22. Allow your child to shop at a garage sale with an allotted budget. Let your child estimate what can be bought with a given amount of money.

At Home Activities – Objective 2

1. Have your child take out 3 shirts and 4 pairs of pants and put them together to make different combinations of outfits. Keep a record of the combinations and find the total number of outfits that can be made. Repeat with different numbers of shirts and pants.
2. Determine how many different combinations you can make with ice cream and toppings. Mix and match to find all the combinations. Keep a record and find the total number of combinations. Repeat with more “flavors” and “toppings.”
3. When helping to find the rule, have your child notice whether the numbers are getting larger or smaller. Have your child look for patterns of repeated addition, subtraction, multiplication or division.
4. Roll 2 dice to create a 2-digit number. Discuss with your child whether that number is prime (divisible only by 1 and itself) or composite (has more than 2 different factors).

At Home Activities – Objective 3

1. Have your child create 3-dimensional geometric shapes using toothpicks and marshmallows.
2. Play “I Spy” with geometry. Look for objects around you that would have geometric shapes in them and describe them for your child to find. For example, “I spy a shape that has 6 vertices.” Or “I spy something that has 4 faces.” (vertices = corners)
3. Have your child draw, color, and cut out a simple shape. Use the shape to make designs that incorporate reflections (flips), translations (slide), and rotations (turns).
4. Place items up to the mirror to create reflections.
5. Play coordinate grid “Tic Tac Toe”. Use 2 dice, one for the x-axis (horizontal number lines) and the other for the y-axis (vertical number lines). Plot the numbers you roll on a sheet of paper. Try to get 3 plots in a row.

At Home Activities – Objective 4

1. Find the volume of everyday objects at home, such as shoe boxes or cereal boxes, by measuring and multiplying the length, times the width, times the height. ($V = lwh$)
2. Have your child use a measuring tape to find the area and/or perimeter of different rooms in your house.
3. Read the label on a product, such as a box of cereal. Find the number of ounces in one box. Have your child calculate the number of ounces in 2 boxes, 6 boxes, and 12 boxes.
4. Have your child find some measurements around the house and determine different measurement equivalents. For example, 18 inches is = to $\frac{1}{2}$ yard or $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

At Home Activities – Objective 5

1. Place several pairs of various colored socks in a drawer. Help your child note the probability of drawing each color. Then turn off the lights and draw a pair of socks 5 times. Keep track of the outcomes.
2. Arrange your child's shirts according to color. Relate each category as a fraction, for example, 5 of the 12 shirts are blue ($\frac{5}{12}$ are blue), 3 of the 12 shirts are yellow ($\frac{3}{12}$ are yellow). Have your child compare the 2 sets of data. For example, "There are more blue shirts than yellow because $\frac{5}{12}$ is more than $\frac{3}{12}$."
3. Make a set of number cards (about 20) by writing one number on each index card. Numbers can range from 1 to 99. Put the cards face down on a table. Turn over seven cards. Find the range (difference between the greatest and least value of data) and median (number that lies in the middle when a set of data is arranged in order).
4. Help your child read the labels of at least seven different types of cereal while at the grocery store. Then list the cereals in order from greatest amount of sugar to the least amount to find the range, mode and median.
5. With your child, make a tally chart and record the number of cars, trucks, and buses that you see on the way home from school. Make a graph to display the data.
6. Help your child investigate family data, such as birthdays, television watching patterns, or heights. Make a bar graph to display the data.

At Home Activities – Objective 6

1. When your child is working on a problem, talk through the problem together. Here are some suggestions to help jump-start your child's thinking:
 - a. Ask questions to help your child understand the problem.
 - b. Discuss possible ways to solve the problem.
 - c. After your child has worked the problem, have him/her explain how he/she got the answer.
 - d. Ask your child to justify the answer. Talk about whether or not the answer is reasonable.
2. Help your child understand that there are different ways to solve a problem:
 - a. Draw a picture
 - b. Look for a pattern
 - c. Guess and check
 - d. Act it out
 - e. Work backwards – start at the end and work back
 - f. Make it simpler – break it down into smaller parts
 - g. Make a table – step-by-step record information
3. Re-writing a story problem using math language and symbols is an important part of the solution process. Talk with your child about the words in the problem that give clues about the operations needed to solve the problem.

Websites for At Home Practice:

<http://www.studyisland.com/>

<http://www.funbrain.com/brain/MathBrain/MathBrain.html>

<http://pbskids.org/cyberchase/allgames.html>

<http://www.math.com/>

<http://www.aplusmath.com/>

<http://www.coolmath.com/>

<http://www.mathplayground.com/>

<http://www.coolmath4kids.com/>

<http://www.amathsdictionaryforkids.com/>

<http://www.mathsisfun.com/>

<http://www.kidsites.com/sites-edu/math.htm>

TEA testing reference Websites:

http://www.tea.state.tx.us/index3.aspx?id=3839&menu_id3=793

http://www.tea.state.tx.us/index3.aspx?id=3324&menu_id3=793