

Kindergarten Math

Check out the
**Indiana Mathematics
Framework**
for guidance on
mathematics standards:
[www.doe.in.gov/
math/framework](http://www.doe.in.gov/math/framework)

The Indiana Department of Education is dedicated to informing and educating families about your child's education since you are your child's first teacher. This guide provides an overview of the math skills and Indiana Mathematics standards your child will encounter and learn by the end of kindergarten.

Math skills your child will learn in kindergarten:

- Count to 100 by ones and tens and count on by ones beginning from any number (e.g. Ask child to count on from 11. Child would say, "12, 13, 14...")
- Group objects to solve addition and subtraction problems within 10
- Identify the larger of two numbers and recognize numerals up to 20
- Write whole numbers from 0 to 20 and recognize number words zero-ten
- Identify and sort objects by size, shape, color, and other attributes
- Model and create/draw/compose geometric shapes
- Compare two- and three- dimensional shapes
- Make comparisons of length, capacity, weight, and temperature
- Begin understanding time concepts - morning/night or days of the week
- Recognize and count sets of one to 10 objects in groups/pattern without counting
- Compare values and objects in groups one to 20
- Develop a basic understanding of place value and base 10 number system

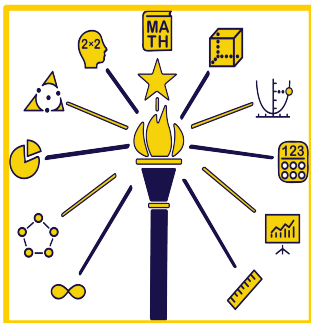
Communicate with your child about school by asking:

- What did you learn in math today?
- Did you feel challenged today or did you ask the teacher for extra help?
- What new idea did you learn today?
- What was the most interesting idea or fact you learned?
- What did you feel most successful with?

Communicate with the school about your child:

- Regularly ask or email about your child's academic progress.
- Check on your child's social-emotional status and needs.
- Look for opportunities to volunteer in or out of the classroom.
- Ask, "What can I do to help at school or home?"

Turn over for strategies to use at home ➤

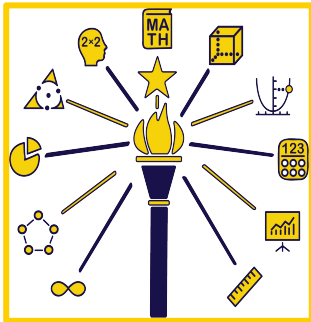


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How you can help at home:

- Play number games during everyday activities, such as counting the number of steps, the number of trucks you see while driving, or counting the number of items going in the laundry.
- Have your child practice writing numbers using shaving cream, markers, or sidewalk chalk.
- Read the calendar, and determine the number of days until an upcoming event.
- Count the number of items that you buy at the store. If you buy multiples of one item (such as 10 cans of cat food), practice counting by 2s, 5s, and 10s.
- Have your child distribute cookies or toys to family members, with each person getting an equal number.
- While running errands, ask your child to find items that are triangles, circles, rectangles, and squares.
- Ask your child to recognize or group groceries by container shape or size.
- Look around the house to find groups of two objects, like gloves or socks. Look for groups of 3s, 4s, and up to 10s.
- Have your child sort laundry by color or size.
- Make a paper chain and create patterns by repeating colors and numbers of rings in an order.
- Collect objects in nature - leaves, rocks, shells. Sort them by color, size, type. How many categories can you find? How many objects are in more than one category?
- Help your child think about the quantity of a set remaining unchanged when objects are moved within the set (e.g. Put six pennies in a row, and then change the arrangement. Ask, "Did the quantity change?").
- Clap patterns and help your child discover sequences and predict what comes next.
- Play and/or create games that encourage counting, recognizing patterns and/or shapes, and score keeping (e.g. dice games, dominoes, tangrams, Chutes and Ladders, Tic Tac Toe, Connect Four, Mancala).



First Grade Math

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Math skills your child will learn in first grade:

- Predict what comes next in a pattern and create patterns (e.g. clap, clap, pat, clap, clap, pat,...)
- Break apart and put together two- and three- dimensional shapes and understand the difference between two- and three- dimensional shapes
- Count to 100 by ones, twos, fives, and tens and match numerals to its position (e.g. 1=1st, 2=2nd, 3=3rd)
- Write and recognize the numerals 0 to 100 and the words for numbers from one to 20
- Understand the relationship between addition and subtraction and the meaning of the equal sign
- Start with any two digit number. Have your child reach into a bag of objects (marbles, coins, beans), add to the starting number, and tell how many tens and ones are in the number (e.g. $15+21=3$ tens, 6 ones)
- Find 10 more or 10 less than a given two-digit number
- Read and organize data to create simple bar graphs
- Recognize and know the value of coins
- Measure length, area, capacity, weight, and temperature using a tools other than a measuring tool like a ruler (e.g. use paperclips laid end-to-end to measure the length of a piece of paper.

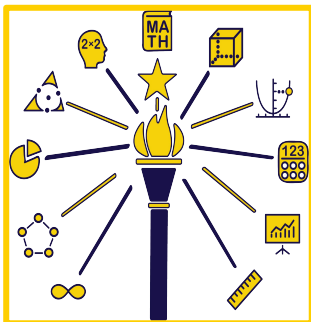
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Communicate with the school about your child:

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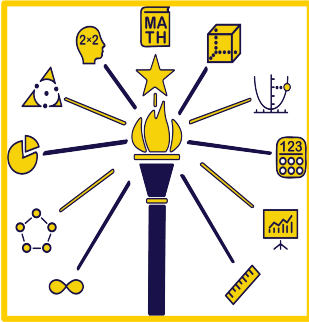
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How you can help at home:

- Read a recipe and have your child measure the amounts for the ingredients. Use different measures such as teaspoons, cups, and pints.
- Plan a meal you'd like to cook together, then make a shopping list for items that fit your budget.
- Using a calendar, count by 7s and then 1s to find the number of days until an upcoming event.
- Measure and compare objects around the house: "How many paper clips long is this sheet of paper?" "How many hands high is the dog?" "Which object is longer/bigger/higher?"
- Ask your child's teacher or school to borrow books about math and read with your child.
- Pick a number between one and 20 (or between any two numbers up to 100). Have your child guess the number, then tell if your number is greater than or less than his or her guess. Have your child keep revising his or her guess until he or she guesses your number. Then trade roles.
- Count eight pennies, then hide four. Ask, "How many are hidden?" Repeat using different quantities and switch roles.
- Have your child count and name the coins needed to pay for an item.
- Go berry picking or to the berry section of the grocery store. Explore the berries with your child. Which color berries are ripe and good to pick? After purchasing some, have your child pick ten berries and eat one. How many does he or she have left?
- Read weather charts, movie schedules, and ads you find in the news or online.
- When you're doing laundry, have your child match pairs of socks. How many socks are there? How many pairs?
- Compare and organize tools, dishes, or other objects based on size, color, or weight.
- Play and/or create games that encourage adding, subtracting, skip counting, greater than and less than numbers, and/or counting board steps (e.g. dice games, dominoes, War, Mancala, Yahtzee, Checkers, Chinese Checkers, Chutes and Ladders).



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Math skills your child will learn in second grade:

- Add and subtract within 100 using drawings
- Create and extend patterns and identify the pattern
- Count by ones, twos, fives, tens, and hundreds up to 1,000
- Recognize the value of coins
- Predict what comes next in a pattern and create patterns
- Identify, describe, and classify two- and three- dimensional shapes
- Break apart and put together two- and three- dimensional shapes
- Divide rectangles and circles into halves, thirds, and fourths
- Estimate and measure length and volume
- Read and create simple picture and bar graphs to represent a data set
- Read, write, and compare whole numbers up to 1,000
- Understand and use place value understanding to compare two three-digit numbers

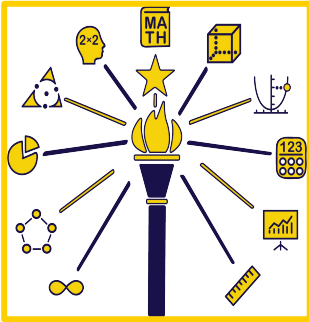
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Turn over for strategies to use at home ➤

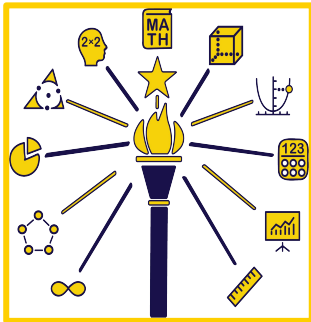


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How you can help at home:

- Practice counting down from any double-digit number. For example, use a calendar to count down the number of dates to an upcoming event.
- Prepare for multiplication by helping your child think in groups. Ask, “How many fingers do five people have?”
- Try a variation on the card game War. When the higher card takes the lower card, subtract the lower number from the higher number, and the player who won that play wins those points.
- Give your child the change in your pocket and ask, “How many different ways can you make 25 cents?” Repeat with different collections of coins and quantities.
- Play a variation on the game Go Fish. Instead of asking for cards with numbers that match, players take turns asking for cards that, added to the card they have, adds up to 10. Count face cards as zero and aces as one.
- If your child knows that four quarters equals one dollar, have your child figure out what six quarters equals.
- Ask your child to estimate the height of a nearby object by estimating how much higher it might be than a bigger object next to it.
- Read sports score tables, weather charts, and other common numerical information you find in the news and online.
- As you’re shopping, compare the amounts in the Nutrition Facts on packaged food or the amounts in various containers of similar products. Ask, “Which one has more? less?”
- Take measurements for a project around the house. How many inches are there? How many feet? How many yards?
- Play strategic thinking games like checkers, chess, Monopoly, Clue, dominoes, Mancala, or cribbage and have children model their thinking out loud.



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Math skills your child will learn in third grade:

- Solve one- and two-step real-world problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of whole numbers within 1000
- Represent the concepts of multiplication and division of whole numbers through a variety of models and drawings (standard algorithm is introduced in fifth grade for multiplication and sixth grade for division)
- Create picture graphs (e.g. one picture represents five instead of one) and bar graphs to show a collection
- Tell and write time to the nearest minute and measure time intervals in minutes
- Find the area of a rectangle and perimeter of polygons
- Use words, models, standard and expanded form to represent whole numbers up to 10,000
- Understand calculations of any collection of coins and bills
- Identify and describe three-dimensional shapes
- Recognize, generate, and represent fractions on a number line
- Compare two fractions with the same numerator and denominator
- Create and extend patterns and identify a rule for the pattern using multiplication within 100

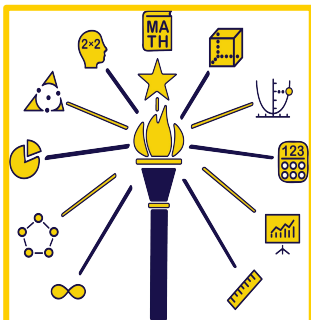
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Turn over for strategies to use at home ➤



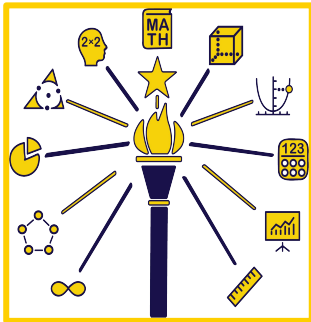
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How you can help at home:

- Have family members and/or friends take turns counting by 2s, 3s, 5s, or 10s. See how high they can count by numbers like seven or 12 or higher numbers.
- Ask real-life story problems. For example, If you give your child \$5 for lunch, first ask them to total up the cost of the items they're buying. Then, ask them to tell you before they make the purchase how much change they'll get.
- At the store, compare different brands for the same item and ask your child how much you'd save by buying the lower-priced item.
- When reading the store receipt, how many items can your child add up doing mental math?
- If you're going to make a meal together, ask your child to figure out the amounts to double, triple, or halve a recipe.
- When you stop at a gas station, have your child check the price per gallon. Ask how much you will spend if you buy two gallons, 10 gallons, etc.
- Talk about different ways to regroup items from the kitchen like eggs, soda cans, juice boxes, pet food cans, etc. For example, a dozen eggs can be grouped in 3s or 4s, or two groups of six.
- Find things in the house that come in arrays (rows and columns), like kitchen tiles, spice rack, or chocolate box. Ask your child to identify smaller arrays within it. For example, an egg carton that holds a dozen eggs would be a 2×6 array. Cutting it in half vertically would make a two 2×3 arrays.
- If your child is interested in sports, talk about some common statistics used to rank sports players performance, such as batting averages and earned run averages.
- Ask your child to make equivalent amounts in other coins for a given number of pennies. For example, if you have 135 pennies, they could make an equivalent amount using one dollar and 35 pennies, or 13 dimes and five pennies, or one dollar, three dimes, and five pennies. How many different combination can they come up with?
- Play strategic thinking games like checkers, chess, Monopoly, and Clue.
- Play games that involve manipulating flat shapes on a game board or grid, such as tangrams, Logix, Blokus, and Shapes Up to help develop logical thinking and spatial awareness.



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Math skills your child will learn in fourth grade:

- Solve real-world, multi-digit addition and subtraction problems
- Recognize and apply the relationships between addition and multiplication, subtraction and division, and the inverse between multiplication and division
- Solve real-world problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions having common denominators
- Solve two- and three-digit multiplication and long division with or without remainders
- Understand place value to round multi-digit whole numbers
- Write and compare fractions and decimals
- Order fractions and decimals using visual models like a number line
- Identify and/or measure lines, rays, and angles with appropriate tools
- Compare numbers up to 1,000,000 using $>$ (greater than) and $<$ (less than)
- Find factor pairs for whole numbers 1-100

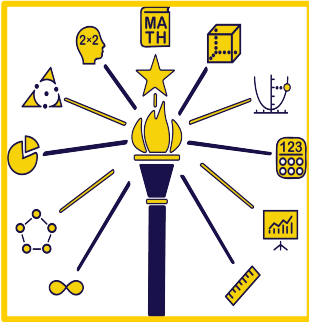
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Turn over for strategies to use at home ➤

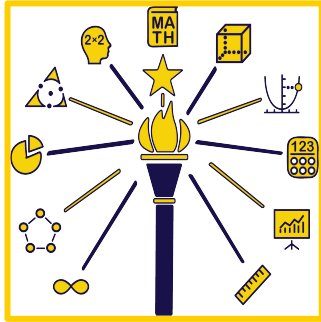


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How you can help at home:

- Ask your child to compare numbers using phrases like, “time as much”. For example, if the family cat weighs 8 lbs. and the family dog weighs 56 lbs., how many times as much does the dog weigh?
- Ask your child to help you compare fractional amounts. For example, if one recipe calls for $\frac{2}{3}$ of a cup of oil, but another recipe calls for $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cup of oil, which recipe calls for more oil?
- Ask your child to calculate how much change you should receive back at a store, what measurements you need to carpet a room, or how much of an ingredient you need when you are doubling or tripling a recipe.
- Make up your own math riddles for each other. For example, “Start at 39. Subtract four, divide seven, and add six. What number are you left with?” You could also give your child a number and ask them to create a riddle with at least three steps, using different operations, that would leave you with the number given.
- Make predictions and estimate. Use any math problem and ask each other to predict the answer using estimation, and then explain how you developed this prediction. Next, solve the problems and see whose guess is closer to the correct answer.
- Write numbers on small cards and hide them around the house. Ask your child to find all the factors or multiples of certain numbers.
- Ask your child to estimate the total bill at a restaurant. Give separate items and ask for an approximate total. Then, ask how they got the answer.
- Write out a number from hundreds to a million, then ask your child to round that number to the nearest hundred... thousand... hundred thousand... etc.
- When working with money, ask your child if \$0.65 is closer to half a dollar or a dollar and why. What would 0.65 look like in fraction form instead of decimal form?



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Math skills your child will learn in fifth grade:

- Solve real-world problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions including unlike denominators
- Solve real-world problems involving multiplication and division including remainders with a standard algorithm
- Solve real-world problems involving multiplication and division of fractions including mixed numbers
- Solve real-world problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of decimals
- Graph points with whole number coordinates within the coordinate plane
- Define and use up to two variables to write linear expressions from real-world problems
- Evaluate expressions with parentheses or brackets involving whole numbers
- Understand and use mean, median, and mode to describe a data set
- Identify and describe triangles and polygons
- Convert standard measurement units and use conversions to solve multi-step problems
- Find the perimeter, area, and volume of solid figures
- Use place value to interpret and model percents, decimals, and powers of 10

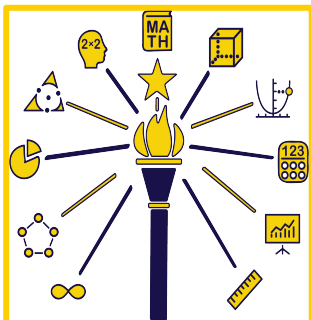
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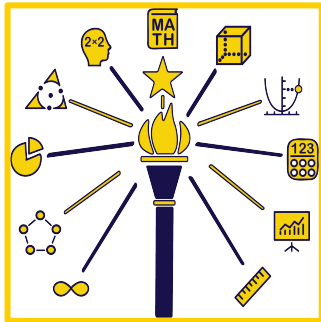
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How you can help at home:

- Ask your child to solve an expression that follows a specific order of steps using parentheses. Then, take the same set of numbers, written in the same order, but change the expression by asking your child to put the parentheses in different places. After your child has solved the expression, compare the answers and discuss the difference between the two.
- Ask your child to estimate the total bill at a restaurant (after you've marked out the total) or create one from a paper or online menu. Then, ask your child to mentally calculate the actual total. Ask how they know they are correct.
- Ask your child how much each person would need to pay, if the total was equally divided among all people at the table.
- When you are using a recipe that needs to be halved or doubled, ask your child to help you with the conversions. Discuss what makes it easier to convert the measurements.
- When working on a project that involves measurement with a ruler or tape measure, have your child measure all the people in the house in inches and then convert that to feet and inches.
- Next time you're balancing your budget, have your student help to work with decimals.
- Use length, width, and depth of a garden plot in the backyard or at the park to determine how many bags of soil you would need to buy.
- When cooking, if your recipe used about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a $\frac{3}{4}$ cup measure of vegetable stock, how much stock did you use? About how much is left?



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Math skills your child will learn in sixth grade:

- Apply the properties of operations to create equivalent linear expressions
- Define, evaluate, and use multiple variables when writing expressions
- Solve one step equations (e.g. $x + 5 = 12$).
- Understand inequalities, such as greater than and less than (e.g. What number makes the inequality true? $5h > 40$)
- Make tables of equivalent ratios with whole-number measurements.
- Use variables to represent two quantities in a proportional relationship.
- Divide multi-digit whole numbers using a standard algorithm
- Compute positive fractions and positive decimals.
- Evaluate positive rational numbers with whole number exponents
- Understand and compare two quantities of different units and how the unit changes (e.g. gas mileage, miles per hour, dollars per pound, cents per ounce, feet per second)
- Convert between measurement systems.
- Solve problems using area and volume.
- Understand the integer system and absolute value of a number being the distance from zero on a number line.

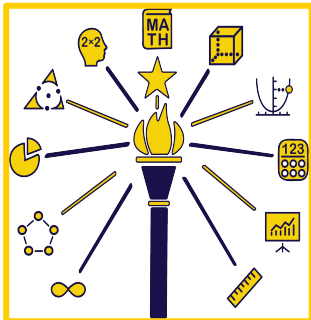
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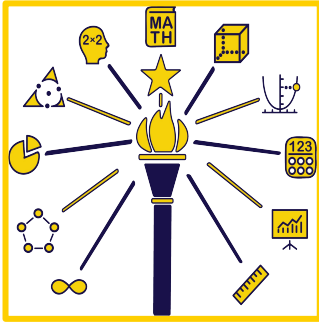
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How you can help at home:

- Determine the average speed of a family trip based on the distance traveled and the time taken.
- Estimate the time that a trip will take, given the distance and an estimate of the average speed. You could also use examples from the news (a swimmer crossing the English Channel or a space probe traveling to another planet).
- Find the surface area of the walls and ceiling in a room to estimate the amount of paint needed to paint the room.
- Ask your child to calculate the unit rates of items purchased from the grocery store. For example, two pounds of flour costs \$3.00, how much does flour cost per pound? (Check your work by looking for the “price per ounce” on the item or figure out the better deal using that information.)
- Have your child determine the amount of ingredients needed when cooking. For example, if a recipe calls for eight cups of rice to serve four people, how many cups of rice do you need to serve 6 people?
- Encourage your child to practice shopping for bargains. Is a gallon of milk better to buy than a half gallon of milk? What about a 16 oz. jar of peanut butter compared to the 12 oz. size?
- Have your student divide the cost of bulk-packaged items by the number of single items to find the cost-per-item.
- When you see an item on sale, ask your child to figure out what it will cost after the discount. Post reverse questions, too. For the \$50 jeans your child wants, how much would they need to be discounted for the total price to drop to \$25?
- When you’re going somewhere, ask your child how long it will take to get there if it is 15 miles away and you’re driving 60 miles an hour.
- While grocery shopping, look at two different brands of macaroni and cheese. If one brand is normally \$1.99 and is 30 percent off and the other brand is normally \$2.99 and is 20 percent off, ask your child which is a better buy?
- Choose a city that experiences temperature extremes and look up the temperatures on the five coldest days and the five hottest days last year. Create a number line with your child and put those five temperatures on the line and compare them.
- Share your daily mental calculations with your child. Countdown from the moment your child wakes up until they need to be ready to go to school. Ask your child to calculate the number of miles you can get from your gas tank before you have to buy more gas.



Seventh Grade Math

Check out the
**Indiana Mathematics
Framework**
for guidance on
mathematics standards:
[www.doe.in.gov/
math/framework](http://www.doe.in.gov/math/framework)

The Indiana Department of Education is dedicated to informing and educating families about your child's education since you are your child's first teacher. This guide provides an overview of the math skills and Indiana Mathematics standards your child will encounter and learn by the end of seventh grade.

Math skills your child will learn in seventh grade:

- Find square roots of perfect square whole numbers. Order and compare real numbers. Rewrite numbers using exponents.
- Add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational numbers in the context of real-world problems.
- Understand that subtracting a number is the same as adding its inverse. (Ex. Subtracting 3 from 10 is the same as adding -3 to 10.)
- Develop the rules for multiplying and dividing positive and negative numbers.
- Find unit rates in tables, graphs, equations, and verbal descriptions.
- Use proportional reasoning to solve real-world problems. Decide if two quantities are proportional and write equations.
- Solve equations and two-step inequalities.
- Develop understanding of slope as a rate of change.
- Describe similar figures and solve problems involving similar figures.
- Use nets for rectangular prisms (boxes) and cylinders to find surface area and solve problems.
- Solve problems that involve area and circumference of circles or pairs of angles.
- Describe data using mean, median, and measures of spread, such as range.
- Understand how to define and describe probabilities.

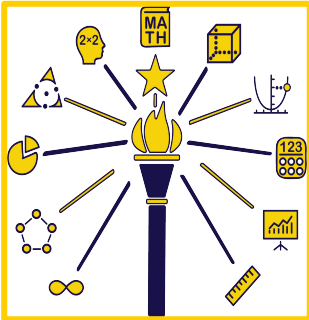
Communicate with your child about school by asking:

- What did you learn in math today?
- Did you feel challenged today or did you need extra help?
- What new idea did you learn today?
- What was the most interesting idea or fact you learned?
- What did you feel most successful with?

Communicate with the school about your child:

- Regularly ask or email about your child's academic progress.
- Check on your child's social-emotional status and needs.
- Look for opportunities to volunteer in or out of the classroom
- Ask, "What can I do to help?"

Turn over for strategies to use at home ➤



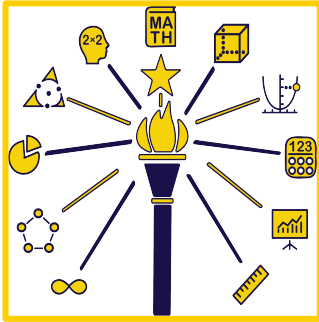
Seventh Grade Math

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Framework**
for guidance on
mathematics standards:

[www.doe.in.gov/
math/framework](http://www.doe.in.gov/math/framework)

How you can help at home:

- Think through new material together. Continue to review math materials with your child and supervise homework, regardless of your confidence in your own skills.
- Highlight career options that require math.
- Watch movies that highlight math and help your child understand how math can be put to use in the real world (e.g., *The Martian*, *Hidden Figures*, *The Man who Knew Infinity*, *Queen of Katwe*, and *Moneyball*.)
- Encourage smart shopping by having them estimate discounted costs of items. Have your child help you calculate the tip when you eat in a restaurant.
- Familiarize your child with the details of the cell phone bill. Have them find the unit rate per text or per minute of usage.
- If your child's school is holding a raffle, have them predict how many tickets will be sold. Then have them determine their probability of winning if they buy one ticket - or 10 or 20!
- Do home improvement projects together. If you are painting or carpeting, have them calculate total surface area to be covered to estimate the amount of paint needed to paint the room or carpet needed.
- Compare costs of items using the unit price listed on the price tag at a grocery store or wholesale store.
- Encourage math appreciation through sports.
- Change the measurements in recipes, especially when it involves adding, subtracting, or multiplying mixed fractions.
- Think out loud! Whenever you are doing mental calculations, do so outloud and share your strategies with your child.
- Ask your child to calculate the unit rates of items purchased from the grocery store. For example, two pounds of flour costs \$3, how much does flour cost per pound? (Check your work by looking for the "price per ounce" on the item or figure out the better deal using that information.)
- Have your child determine the amount of ingredients needed when cooking. For example, if a recipe calls for eight cups of rice to serve four people, how many cups of rice do you need to serve six people?
- Engage your child in the family budget discussions.
- Choose a city that experiences temperature extremes and look up the temperatures on the five coldest days and the five hottest days last year. Find the mean and median temperatures as well as the range. Compare this data to the same data collected from the city you live in.



Eighth Grade Math

Check out the **Indiana Mathematics Framework** for guidance on mathematics standards: www.doe.in.gov/math/framework

The Indiana Department of Education is dedicated to informing and educating families about your child's education since you are your child's first teacher. This guide provides an overview of the math skills and Indiana Mathematics standards your child will encounter and learn by the end of eighth grade.

Math skills your child will learn in eighth grade:

- Distinguish between rational and irrational numbers. Approximate irrational numbers, such as pi or $\sqrt{40}$.
- Answer questions such as, "What number squared is equal to approximately 30"?
- Solve real-world problems with both positive and negative rational numbers, including fractions, decimals, and integers.
- Use scientific notation to express really big and very small numbers.
- Write and solve equations and inequalities that represent real-world situations.
- Begin to understand what a function is.
- Describe graphs using terms such as increasing and decreasing, linear and nonlinear, maximum and minimum.
- Recognize $y = mx + b$ as an equation that describes the slope and the y-intercept of a straight line.
- Compare linear functions given by tables, graphs, equations, and written descriptions.
- Use volume of cones, spheres, and pyramids to solve everyday problems. Use surface area of spheres.
- Understand how rotations, reflections, translations, and dilations impact if two figures are congruent or similar.
- Use the Pythagorean Theorem to solve problems.
- Find patterns and make predictions using scatterplots. Fit a line to match the trend of the points, if possible.
- Find probability of compound events by making lists and tables. Determine the number of possible outcomes of an event.

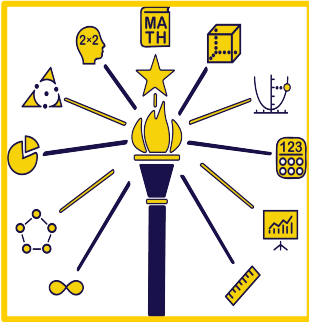
Communicate with your child about school by asking:

- What did you learn in math today?
- Did you feel challenged today or did you need extra help?
- What new idea did you learn today?
- What was the most interesting idea or fact you learned?
- What did you feel most successful with?

Communicate with the school about your child:

- Regularly ask or email about your child's academic progress.
- Check on your child's social-emotional status and needs.
- Look for opportunities to volunteer in or out of the classroom
- Ask, "What can I do to help?"

Turn over for strategies to use at home ➤

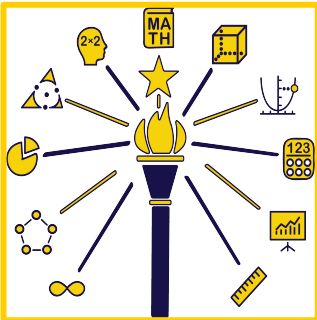


Eighth Grade Math

Check out the
**Indiana Mathematics
Framework**
for guidance on
mathematics standards:
[www.doe.in.gov/
math/framework](http://www.doe.in.gov/math/framework)

How you can help at home:

- Think through new material together. Continue to review math materials with your child and supervise homework, regardless of your confidence in your own skills.
- Highlight career options that require math.
- Attend back-to-school night and parent teacher conferences.
- Watch movies that highlight math and help your child understand how math can be put to use in the real world (e.g., The Martian, Hidden Figures, The Man who Knew Infinity, Queen of Katwe, and Moneyball.)
- Encourage smart shopping by having them estimate discounted costs of items. Post reverse questions, too. For the \$50 jeans your child wants, how much would they need to be discounted for the total price to drop to \$25?
- Have your child help you calculate the tip when you eat in a restaurant.
- Highlight math in sports. If your child is passionate about a sport, encourage them to explore it through math.
- Make a habit of asking your child which items are better buys. For example, is it better to purchase two six-packs of 12 oz. cans or two 2-liter bottle that cost the same price? How much do you save per item when something is priced as buy two get one free?
- Working on square roots? Hand them a clock off the wall (or print one out). Each number represents a solution. Using sticky notes, replace each number with its square root expression. For example, six is $\sqrt{36}$. Another option is to replace the number with an estimate of its square root. For example, four would be replaced with two and 12 would be replaced with 3.46.
- Ask your child's teacher for a range of sample problems your child should be able to solve - from easy to stumpers! Can you solve them yourself? Ask the teacher to provide an explanation for each. Your interest + tackling problems together = a more motivated math student.
- Play card or board games that involve math.



Math Digital Resources

Check out the **Indiana Mathematics Framework** for guidance on mathematics standards: www.doe.in.gov/math/framework

How you can help at home:

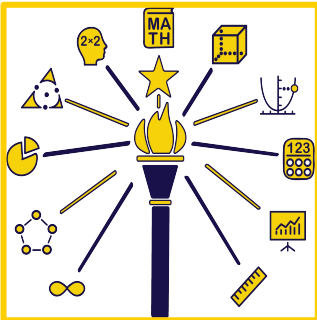
When thinking about online programs or apps for your child, it is important to consider the following:

- Are there programs or apps your child uses in school? Reach out to your child's teacher to ask for a list to get you started at home.
- Does the content fit your child's learning needs? Does it align to the Indiana Academic Standards? Does it look like what your child is learning in class?
- Is your child appropriately challenged? Do they fly through the program to earn prizes or are they asking for help on every question/section?
- Can they level-out of the program in a matter of minutes? Will the program keep your child's attention?
- Are there ads or pop-ups? If so, are they distracting to the objective of the program? Would your child rather click on those pop-ups and play those games or do they take your child to a place to buy add-ons?
- Are you limiting unstructured screen-time and also adding interactions with manipulatives or models?
- Are you monitoring what programs and apps your child is using? Do they contain appropriate content for your child?

For examples of digital resources click the link, type into a web browser, or scan the QR code.

bit.ly/IDOEMathResources





Support Math Homework

Check out the
Indiana Mathematics Framework
for guidance on
mathematics standards:
[www.doe.in.gov/
math/framework](http://www.doe.in.gov/math/framework)

How you can help at home:

- Know that while accuracy is always important, a wrong answer could help you and your child discover what your child may not understand.
- Help your child be a risk taker.
- What is the problem you are working on?
- Are there directions? Let us read them together. Can you tell me what the directions say?
- What words or directions do you need help to understand?
- Where do you think you should begin?
- What do you already know that can help you work through the problem?
- What have you done so far?
- Where can we find help in your textbook or notes?
- What problem is similar to this?
- Try to draw a picture or make a diagram.
- Try to explain what the teacher asked you to do.
- What problems like this have you had before?
- Try to tell me where you are stuck.
- Try to solve it using a calculator.
- Try to go on to another problem and come back to this one later.
- Can you go in before or after school and get help from the teacher?
- Should we try to tackle this problem another time?