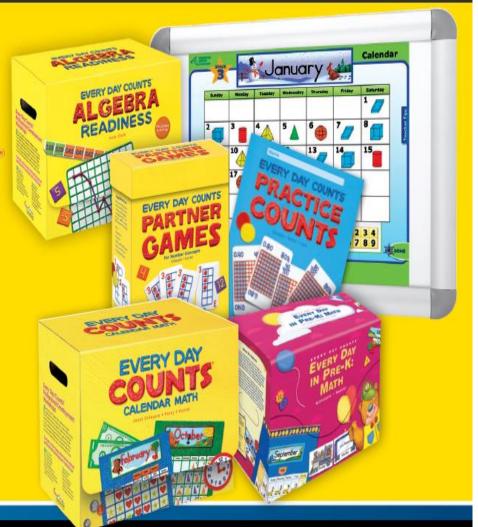
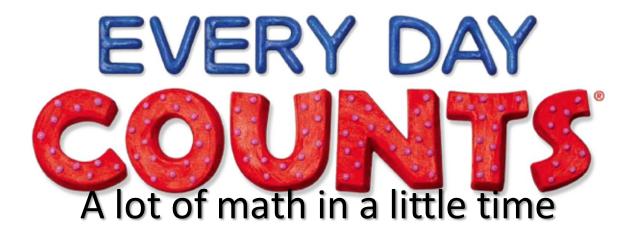
# EVERY DAY COUNTS

A Lot of Math In a Little Time



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Daily Discussion Around Calendar

Math to Implement the

Mathematical Practices

Presented by Patsy F. Kanter

patsyedc@aol.com

# Every Day Counts naturally facilitates the Mathematical Practices in the classroom

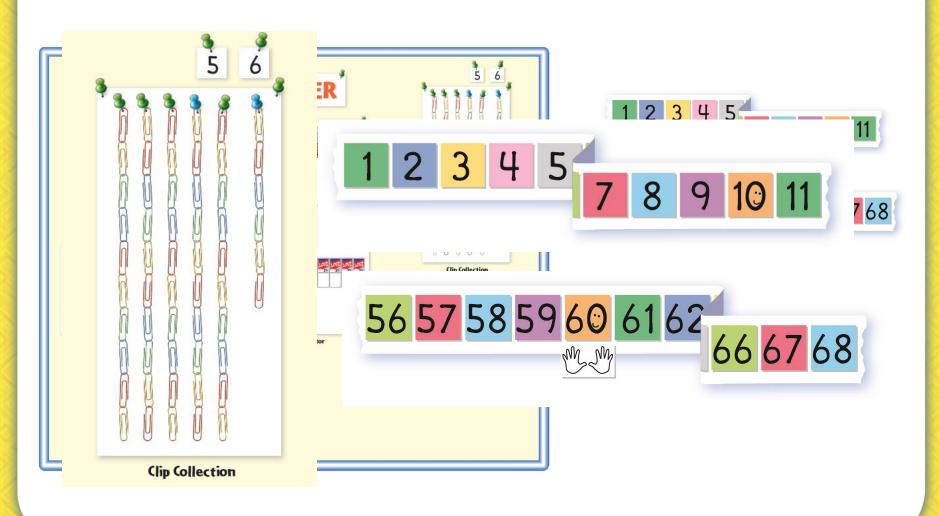
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- to look for and use regularity

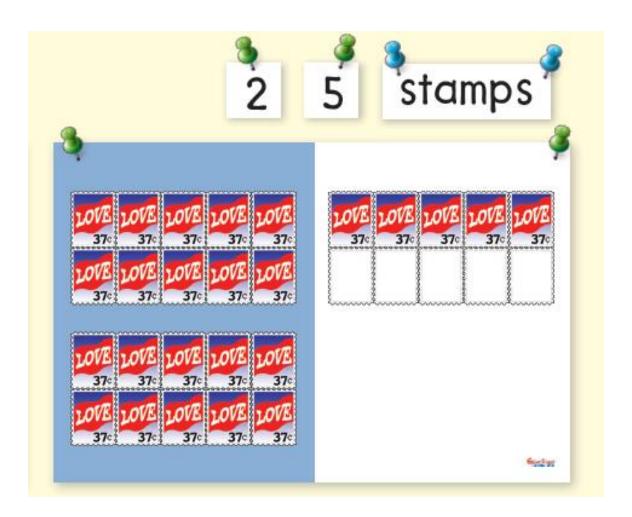




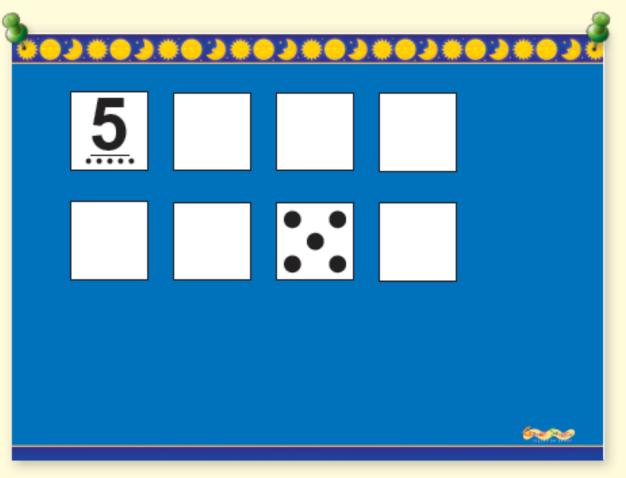
# Kindergarten



# Kindergarten

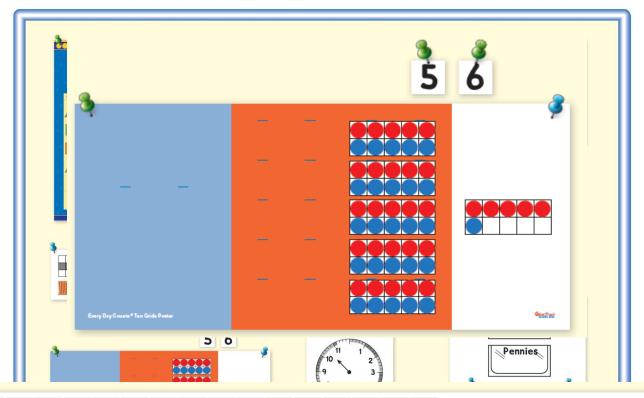


# Kindergarten



**Domino Number Builder** 





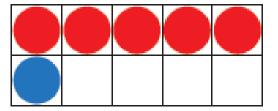
39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56

#### Counting Tape and Ten Grids

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**Counting Tape and Ten Grids** 









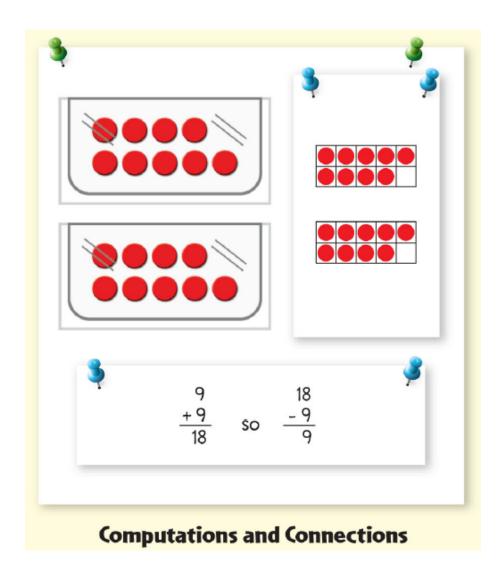


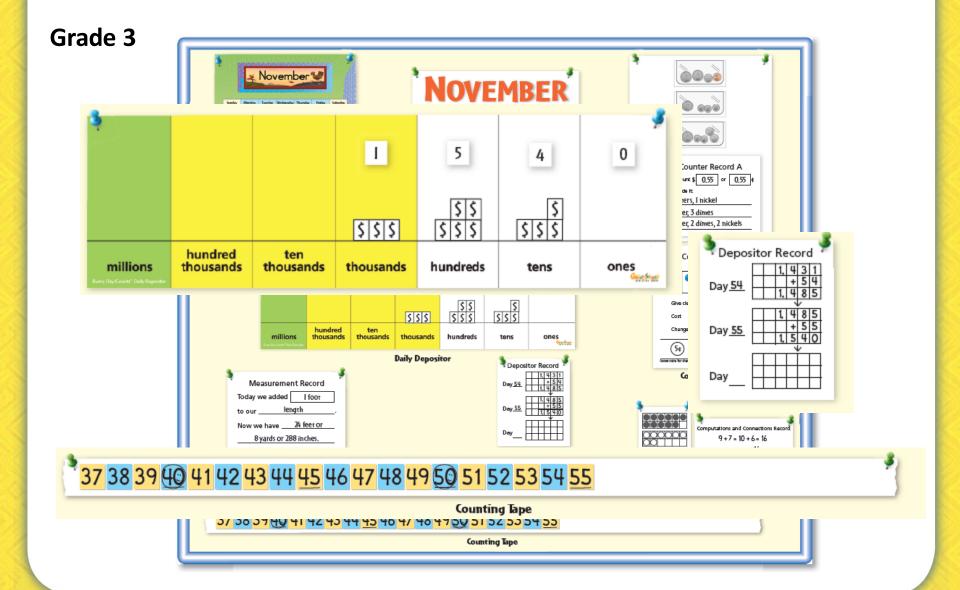


32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

**Counting Tape and Hundred Chart** 



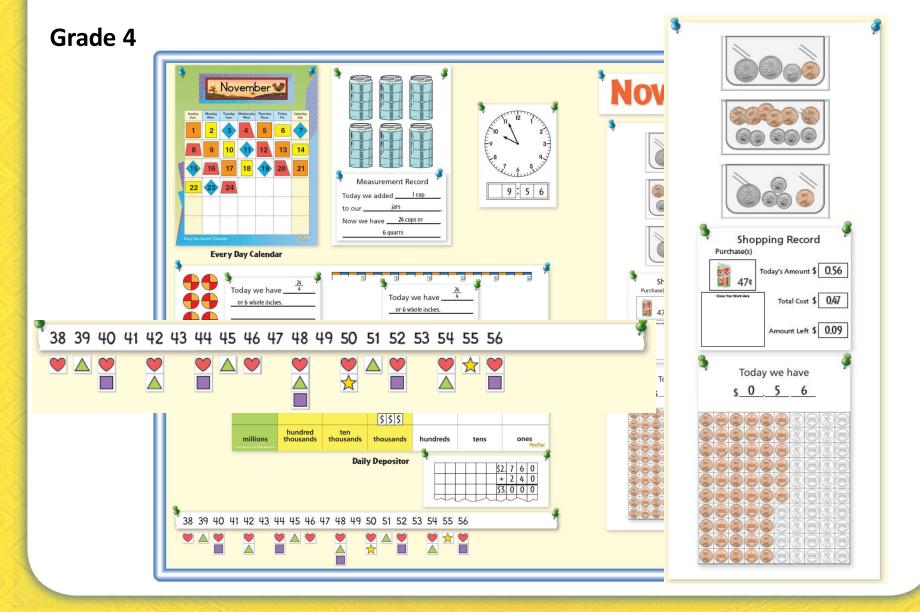


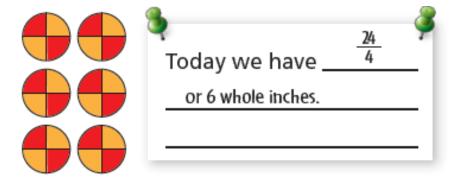


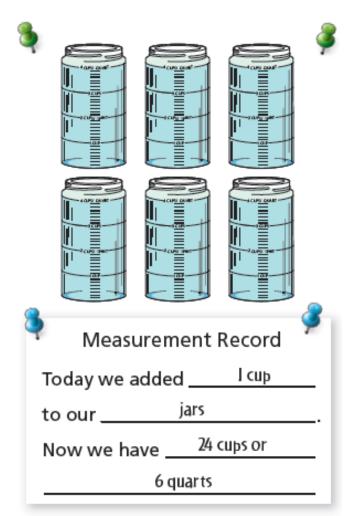


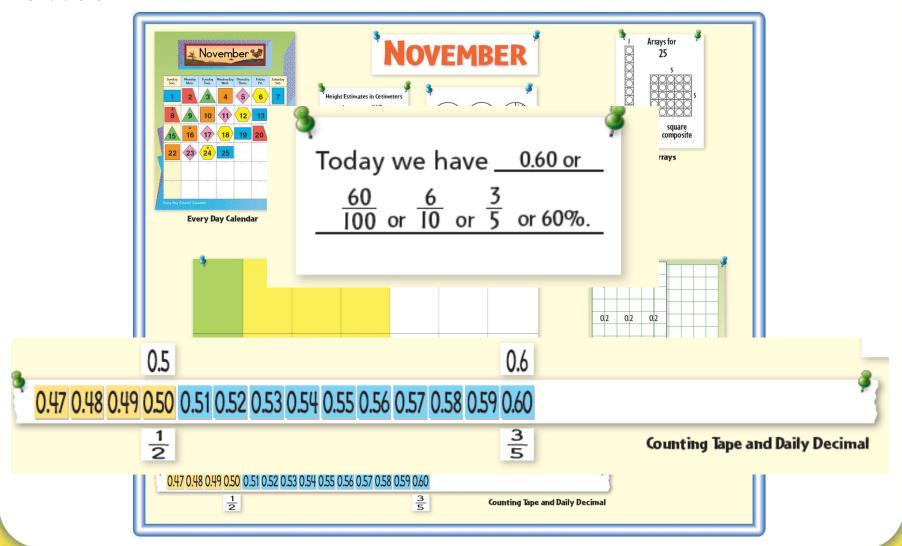
**Every Day Calendar** 









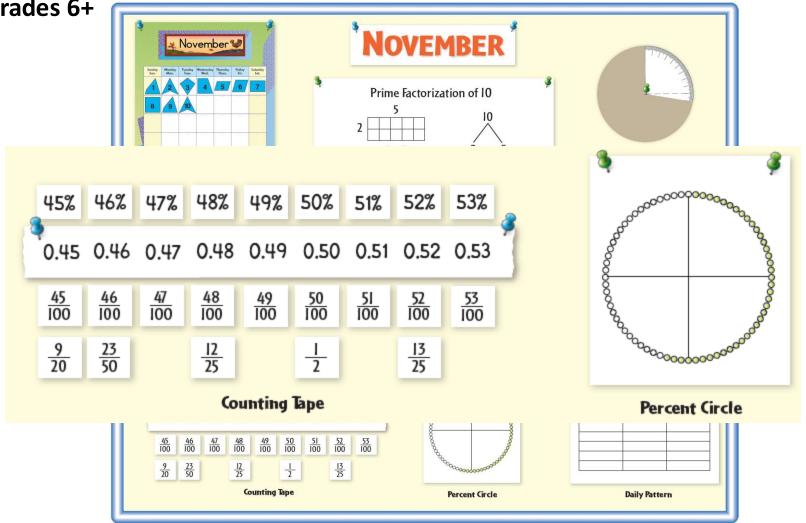






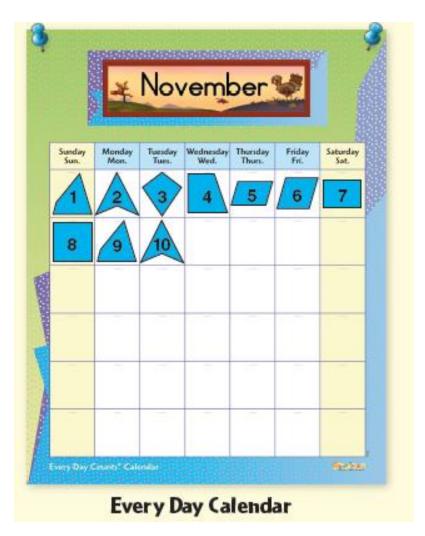
# **Algebra Readiness**

**Grades 6+** 



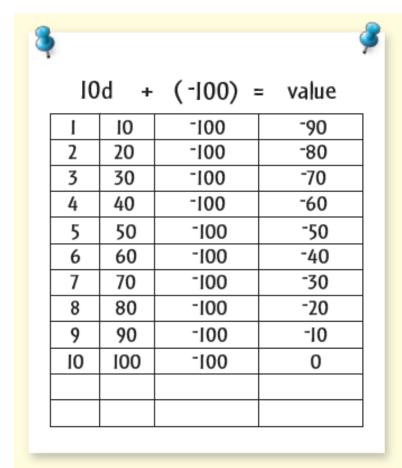


Algebra Readiness Grades 6+





# Algebra Readiness Grades 6+



# **Daily Variable**



# Focus and Coherence in Every Day Counts Grade Levels

Connections play out across two or more grade levels to form a progression of increasing knowledge, skill, or sophistication.

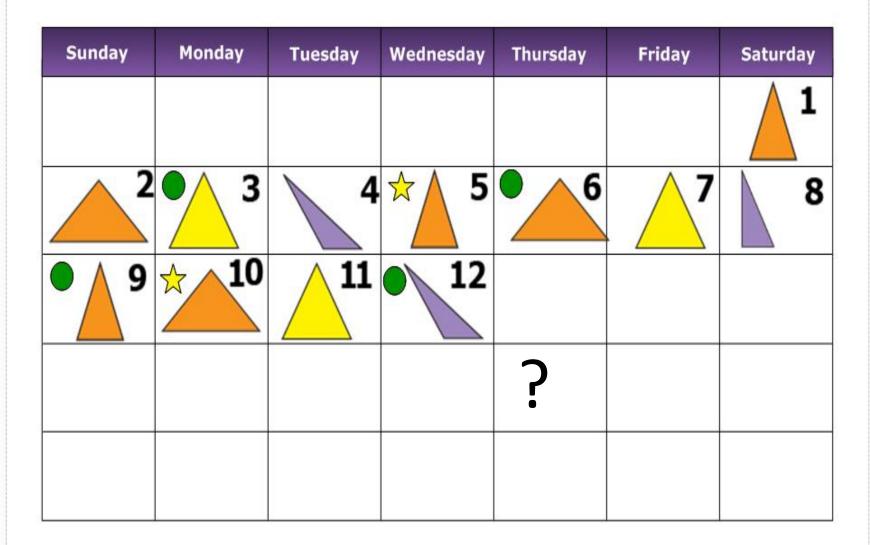
First Grade	Computation Facts to 20	
September	Addition and Subtraction to 5	
October	Addition and Subtraction to 6	
November	Addition and Subtraction to 7	
December	Addition and Subtraction to 8	
January	Doubles	
February	Addition and Subtraction to 9	
March	Addition and Subtraction to 10	
April	Sums and Differences 11-20	
May	Sums and Differences 11-20	







# Calendar



Counting Tapes: Keep track of the Days in School to develop linearity of number, number sense and place value

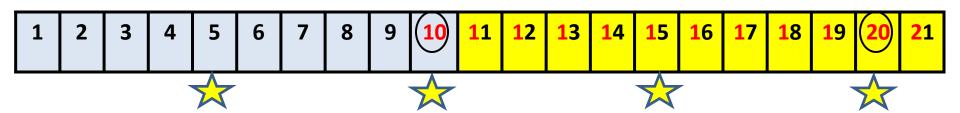




### **First Grade Counting Tape**



### **Second Grade Counting Tape**

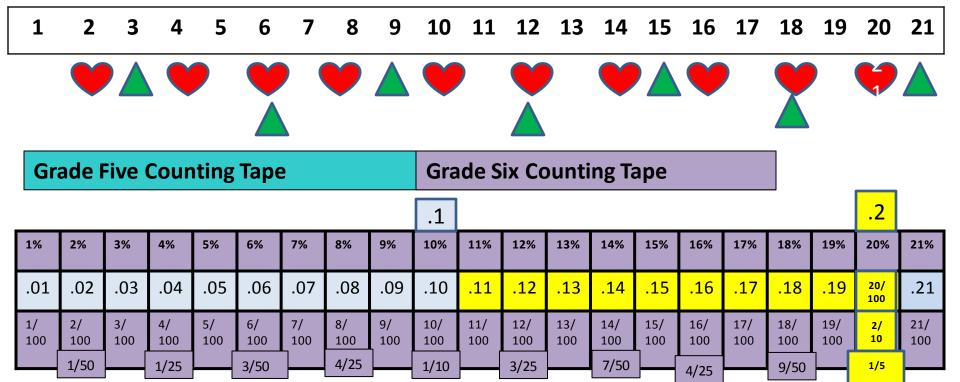


Counting Tapes: Keep track of the Days in School to develop linearity of number, number sense and place value

# **Third Grade Counting Tape**



### **Fourth Grade Counting Tape**





# EVERY DAY COUNTS

Daily Planning Guide: Fostering Effective Discussion

### **Includes:**

- Daily Discussion Questions
- Weekly Planning Charts for Calendar Math
- Intervention
- Helpful Hints
- Benchmark and Monthly Assessments

Grade 1





# MARCH WEEK I

#### **UPDATE QUESTIONS**

Be sure to ask: How many? What shape? What color? How many more? What number? Are these the same or different? What coins?

#### Elements for Number of Days In School

- Counting Tape and Ten Grids (TG p. 107 Dally Routine)
- Clock (TG p. 110 Daily Routine)

#### Elements for Calendar Date

- Calendar (TG p. 102 Daily Routine)
- . Coin Counter (TG p. 10 Daily Routine)

#### VOCABULARY THIS MONTH

Growing pattern, compare, addition, subtraction, capacity, holds the same, holds less, overflows, decimal point, cent

#### Extras This Month

- Number Builder (TG p. 104 Daily Routine)
- Measurement (TG p. 105 Daily Routine)
- . Graph (TG p. 111 Daily Routine)

#### **DISCUSSION QUESTIONS**

Follow up with these questions: How do you know? How did you get your answer? Did someone do it another way? What would happen if . . . ?

### MONDAY

#### Calendar (TG p. 102) How many birthdays are in March and April? In April and May? How many months until your birthday arrives?

I see 2 months next to each other where the tags add up to to share with us? A subtraction 6 in all. Which 2 months could story? these be?

Coln Counter (TG p. 109) What two ways can you record | containers, was anyone today's total?

#### TUESDAY

#### Counting Tape and Ten Grids (TG p. 107) How are the numbers after Day 100 like the numbers before 100?

Number Builder (TG p. 104) Who has a comparing story

Measurement (TG p. 106) Looking at the two filled surprised by what happened?

#### WEDNESDAY

#### Counting Tape and Ten Grids (TG p. 107) How many days until we make our next ten?

Clock (TG p. 110) What time is it right now? What time will It be 2 minutes from now?

Graph (TG p. 112) What will our Graph tell us this month? Do we have enough spaces to graph all of the possible preferences?

#### THURSDAY

#### Counting Tape and Ten Grlds (TG p. 107) How many groups of ten do we have so far? (11) How many extras do we have? (8) How would we write that number? (118)

Measurement (TG p. 106) Would someone be willing to share your guess about which container will hold more? Can you tell us what helped you make that guess?

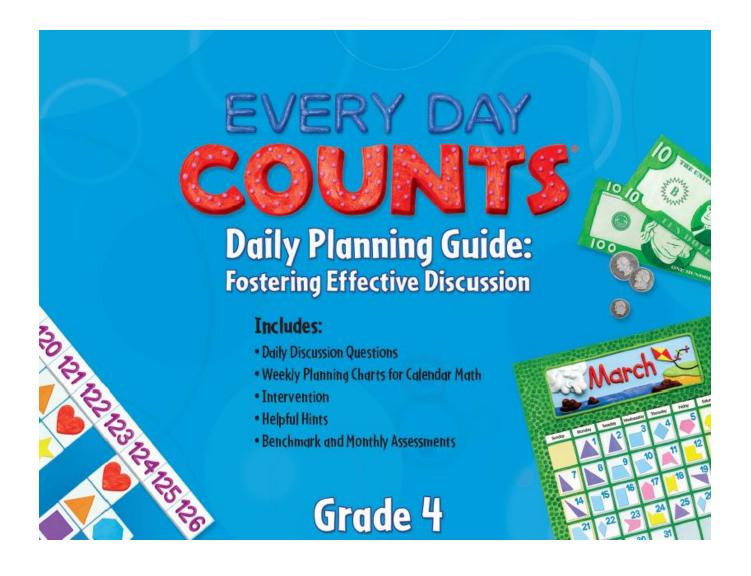
#### FRIDAY

#### Calendar (TG p. 103) Are there more birthdays this month or during your birthday month?

Coin Counter (TG p. 109) How many different ways can you make today's date in coins? Which pocket has the most coins? How many coins are in that pocket? Which pocket has the fewest coins? How many coins are in that pocket?

TG refers to the Teacher's Guide.



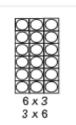


# MONTHLY RESOURCES

#### INTERVENTION

- Mental Addition: Small Group: Starting with 1, ask students the double of each number. (1 + 1 = 2; 2 + 2 = 4 · · · 10 + 10 = 20) From 11 + 11 to 30 + 30, use place value materials to help students visualize adding ones and tens separately before combining them for the final sum. For 16 + 16, think 10 + 6 + 10 + 6, which you can also think of as 6 + 6 + 10 + 10 = 12 + 20 = 32. Rearranging the parts of the numbers, possible because of the Commutative and Associative properties, makes mental addition easy.
- Facts for Multiplication by 3: Small Group: Interview students using flash cards to determine their automaticity with multiples

of 3. Use green to shade the known facts for 3 on each student's Multiplication Facts Progress Record (TR1). Have students make array cards for unknown facts using Circular Array Paper (TR7) and index cards. Cut out and paste the array to one side and write the equation on the other. Ask students to quiz each other on their difficult facts.



#### MORE HELPFUL HINTS

- Counting Tape: Provide each student a Hundred Chart (TR4) to shade each multiple of 3 up to 30 with green.
   Ask students to note any patterns.
- Counting Tape: Start an Equation Chart (TR5) for threes.
   Have students label a chart *Groups of 3*. Ask questions like these: On the first day of school, how many groups of 3 did we have? Zero groups with how many left over? Write 1 in the Day column and 0 in the Groups column.
   Write (O × 3) + 1 = 1 in the Equation column. Ask students to continue on their own daily.

Day	Groups	Berseinder	Equation
1	0	3	(0 x 3) + 1 = 1
2	0	2	(0×3)+2+2
3	1	0	1×3 +3
Ŧ	1	3	$(1 \times 3) + 1 = 3$
5	3	2	(1×2)+2+5
6	2	0	2×2-6
7	2	3	(2×3)+1+7
8	2	2	$(2 \times 3) + 2 \times 8$
9	3	0	3 x 3 = 9
Sec.		1	(3 x 3) + 1 = 10

#### ASSESSMENTS

October Assessment: See pages 77–80.

Addition Facts Progress Record: See page 111.

Multiplication Facts Progress Record: See page 112.

Assessment Checklist: See pages 109-110.

October 9

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# **Every Day Counts: Partner Games**

### **Partner Games Components:**

- Teacher's Guide
- 6Ten-Grid Card Decks (K-3)
- 6 Fraction/Decimal Card
   Decks (4–6)
- 3 copies of each game on cardstock
- 3 copies of cardstock manipulatives
- ✓ Counters
- ✓ Dice
- Number Cubes





### **PARTNER GAMES**



How many different ways can I make 52

#### MAKE THE SUM

#### Materials

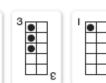
- 1 Deck of Ten Grid Cards, 1–5 only
- paper or Number Sentences Recording Sheet (TR3)

#### Directions

- 1. Mix up the cards. Place them facedown in a stack.
- 2. Take turns taking a card and placing it face up in a line. Search the line for any cards with a sum of 5.
- Before taking the cards, tell the sum. (4 and 1 make 5.)
- 4. When there are no more sums for 5, the player with more cards wins.
- 5. When the game is over, write the number sentences on your recording sheet.

#### More Games

- A. Use cards 1–4 only to find sums for 4.
- B. Add in the 6-cards and find sums of 6. Advance to sums of 7, 8, and 9.
- C. Use the entire deck of cards and search for sums of Advance to sums of 15.



Step 3: "I can take 4 and 1. They make 5."

NUMBER SERVEROES
Mathew
4 + 1 = 5
2 + 3 = 5
3 + 2 = 5

Step 5: At the end of the game, write the number sentences an your recording sheet.

#### TEACHING MAKE THE SUM

#### Concepts and Skills

- · visualize combinations for 5
- · count on to find the sums
- · solve problems

#### Vocabulary

- · sum—the result when numbers are added
- · plus-the sign (+) that tells you to add

#### • equal—the sign (=) that means is the same as

#### Handbook References

- . Count On to Add, p. 60
- Ways to Make 5, p. 66



#### Getting Ready

· Review strategies for adding, such as counting on and counting the dots on the cards. Remind children that the sum is the number you get when you add numbers.

#### Modeling the Math

Demonstrate searching to see if the card drawn can be combined with any other card in the line to make a sum of 5. Model telling the sum.

Teacher: We have a 3 and 4. We drew a 1.

Teacher: Do you see any two cards that we can use together to make 5? Remember to tell the

Child: Yes, the 4 and 1 make 5. So I can take those two cards.

Child: Well, I knew the 4 and I just counted up 1 more to get to 5.

Teacher: Any other ways?

Child: I counted the four dots. 1, 2, 3, 4 and then 1 more dot to 5.

#### Model writing the number sentences on the recording sheet.

Teacher: How could you write a number sentence that shows one of your sums?

Child: I would write 4 plus 1 equals 5.

Teacher: Does everyone know how to make a plus

sign and an equals sign?

Child: Yes, I would write this. 4 + 1 = 5

Teacher: What other number sentences could you write for 5?

#### Reflecting on the Math

As children play in pairs, ask questions such as:

- . How do you know that these numbers make 5?
- . What number do you hope to draw next?
- . What are all the ways that you made 5?

#### Differentiating Instruction

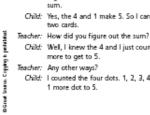
Simplify Use cards 1-4 only to find sums for 4.

Extend Add in the 6-cards and find sums of 6. Advance to sums of 7, 8, and 9.

Further Variation Use the entire deck of cards and search for sums of 10. Advance to sums of 15.

#### Ongoing Assessment

- · Does the child immediately recognize combinations for 5? If not, does the child count each dot or count on to find the sum? (C2, C4)
- . Does the child know what addend he or she would like to draw next? (P1, P2)



# Every Day Counts naturally facilitates the Mathematical Practices in the classroom

- to problem solve and persevere
- to reason abstractly and quantitatively
- to construct viable arguments
- to model with mathematics
- to use tools appropriately
- to attend to precision
- to looks for and make use of structure
- to look for and use regularity



What Makes
Every Day
Counts so
Successful?

 EDC is an engaging learning experience for every student

•EDC appeals to all learning styles because it is kinesthetic, auditory, and visual.



•EDC helps all English language learners and children needing special services because it emphasizes the development of math language.

# EVERY DAY COUNTS IS A MATHEMATICAL KALEIDESCOPE



Relationships change daily to create realistic and relevant tasks!



# It's simple... a lot of math in a little time!

Are you making Every Day Count in Your Classroom?

