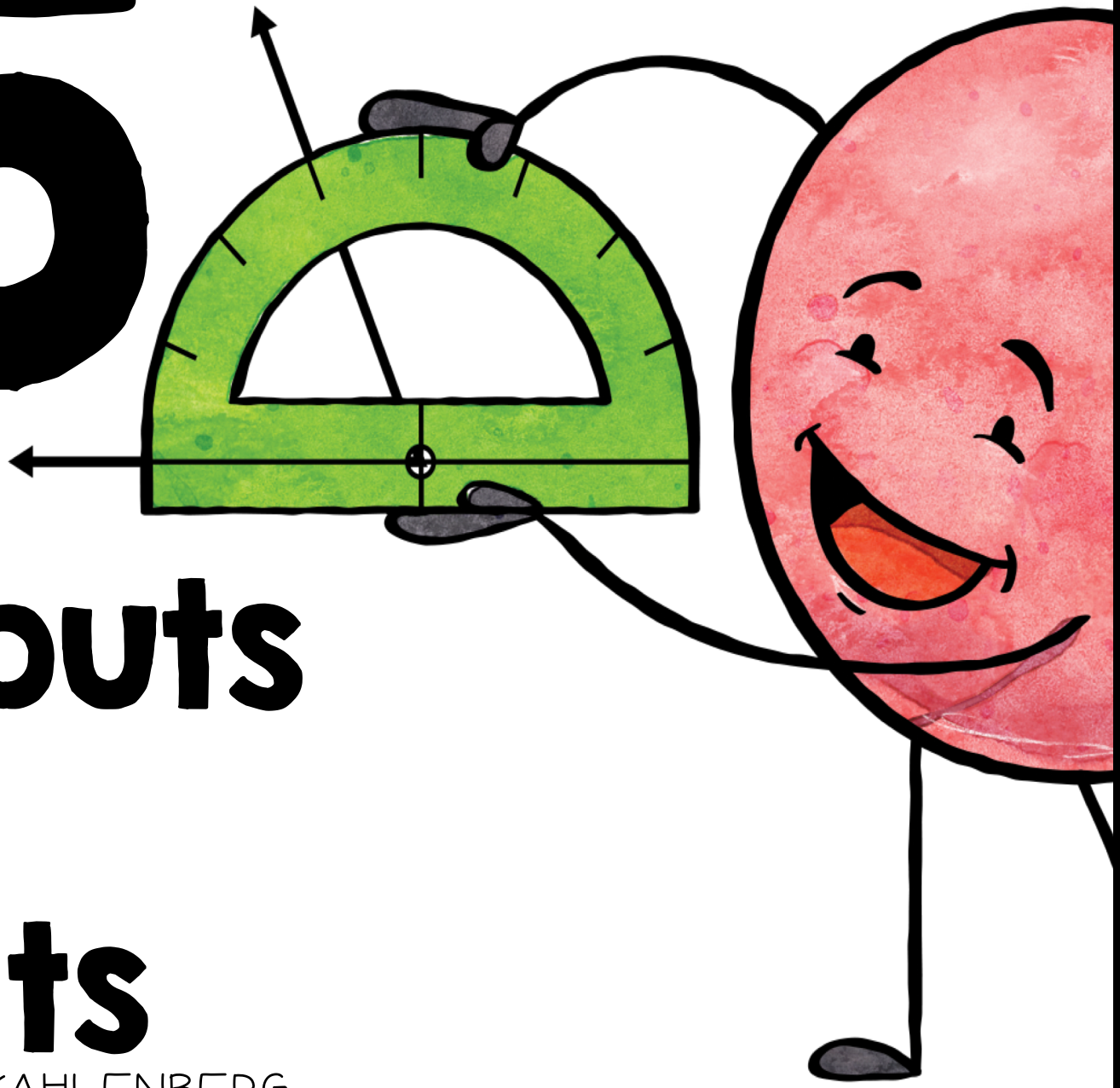
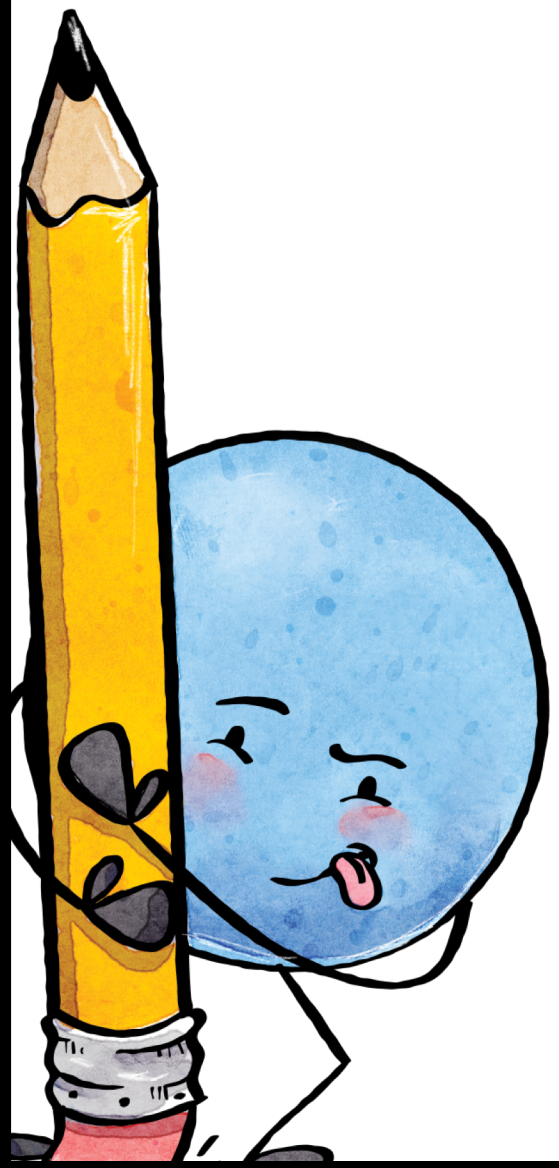
25 Math Handouts for Parents



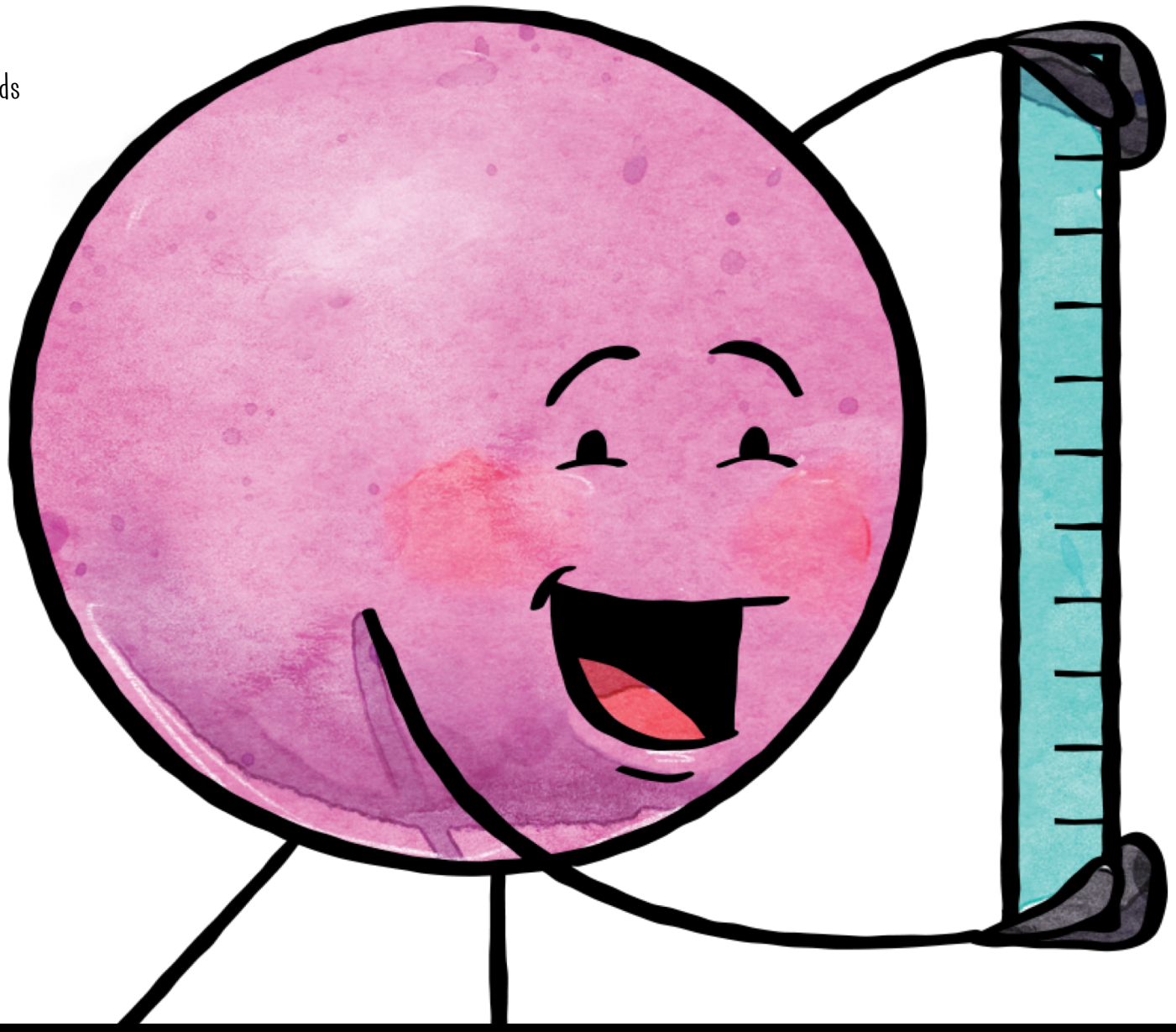
CREATED BY: DEANA KAHLENBERG

HELLO!



These handouts were created to be handed out to parents. They can also be used as discussions points with parents to give math tips and tricks. I created them to be handed out during a summer math intervention program for parents and students. Many of them can also be found in my math RTI Kits or my Math Journal Resource file. They are great to use as a discussion point for parents to offer help when working with their child at home on math skills or as a reference tool for students. I hope these handouts offer great practice and references for your students and parents! Each handout is a half page, with two per page. Handouts are black/white, I recommend printing them on color paper for added engagement.

TABLE OF CONTENTS



ADDITION KEYWORDS

- ❑ add
- ❑ combine
- ❑ altogether
- ❑ both
- ❑ sum
- ❑ in all
- ❑ total
- ❑ addend
- ❑ put together
- ❑ increased by
- ❑ more

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SUBRACTION KEYWORDS

- ❑ minus
- ❑ subtract
- ❑ remain
- ❑ take away
- ❑ left
- ❑ less
- ❑ fewer
- ❑ difference
- ❑ How many more than?
- ❑ How many are left?

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SUBTRACTION KEYWORDS

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- ❑ subtract
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- ❑ take away
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- ❑ less
- ❑ fewer
- ❑ difference
- ❑ How many more than?
- ❑ How many are left?

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MULTIPLICATION KEYWORDS

- ❑ product
- ❑ multiply
- ❑ times
- ❑ double
- ❑ triple
- ❑ rows in all
- ❑ factors
- ❑ groups total
- ❑ quadruple

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DIVISION KEYWORDS

- ❑ divide
- ❑ quotient
- ❑ fair share
- ❑ divisor
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- ❑ dividend
- ❑ percent
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COINS

penny
= 1 cent
= 1¢

nickel
= 5 cents
= 5¢

dime
= 10 cents
= 10¢

quarter
= 25 cents
= 25¢

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EVEN NUMBERS

0 2

4

6 8

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EVEN NUMBERS

0 2

4

6 8

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ODD NUMBERS

1 3

5

7 9

Created By: Deana Kahlenberg

ODD NUMBERS

1 3

5

7 9

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HUNDREDS CHART

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Ways to Use a Hundreds Chart:

- ❑ **Skip Counting: Count by 2's, 5's, 10's, etc.**
- ❑ **Adding/Subtracting: Practice adding and subtracting 1, 10, etc.**
- ❑ **Find and color all the even numbers red. Color all the odd numbers blue.**
- ❑ **Find and color all the prime numbers red. Color all the composite numbers blue.**
- ❑ **Cut the hundreds chart apart by making puzzle pieces. Practice putting the chart together.**
- ❑ **Hide or cover up numbers on the chart, challenge your student to say the missing numbers.**

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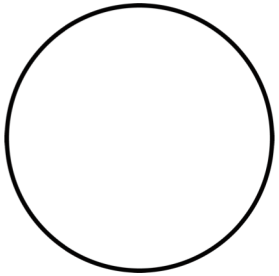
2-D SHAPES



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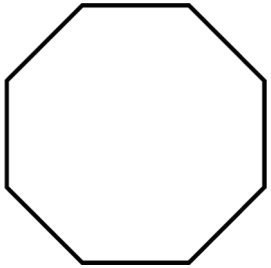

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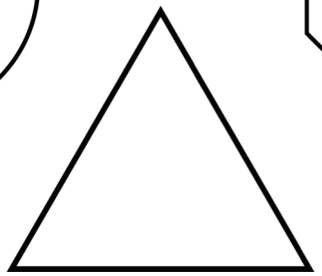

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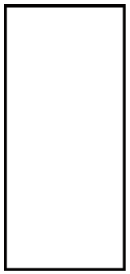

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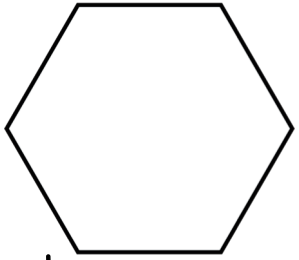

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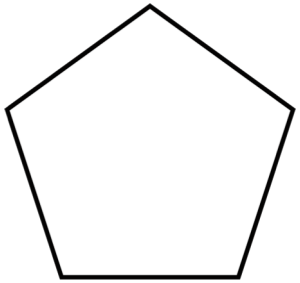
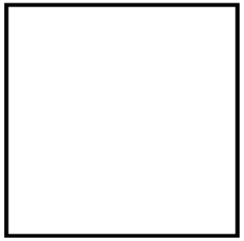


pentagon

trapezoid



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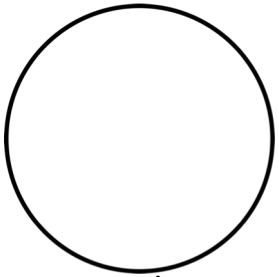
2-D SHAPES



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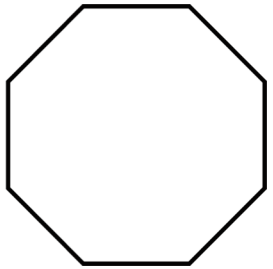
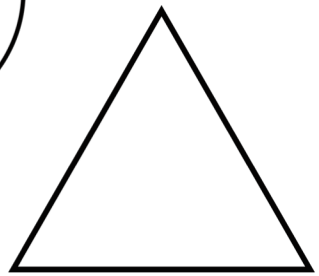


octagon



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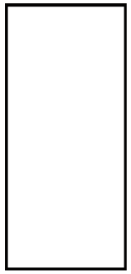
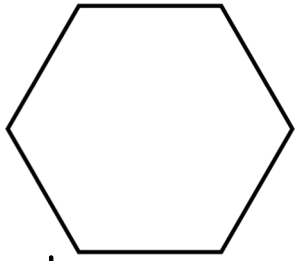
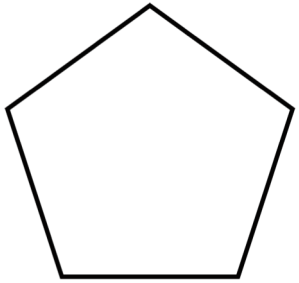


rectangle

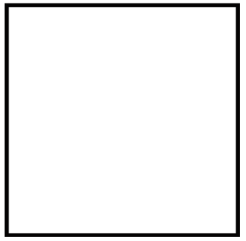


hexagon



pentagon

trapezoid



square

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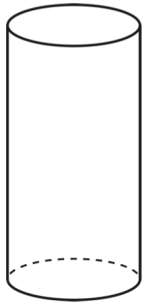
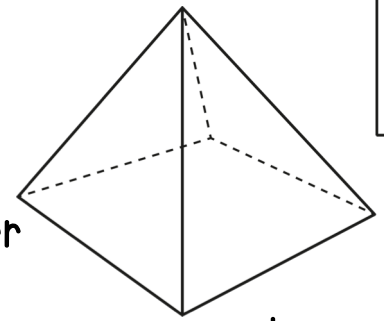
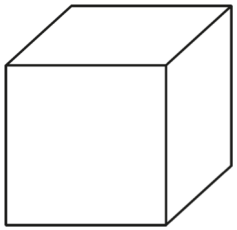
3-D SHAPES



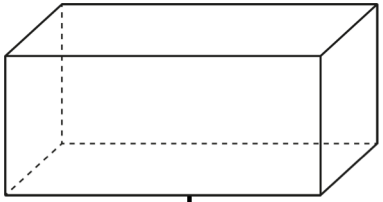
cylinder



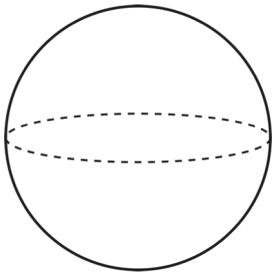
pyramid



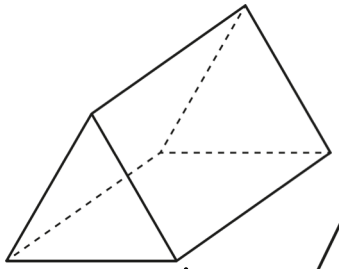
cube



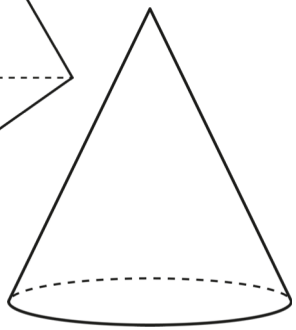
rectangular prism



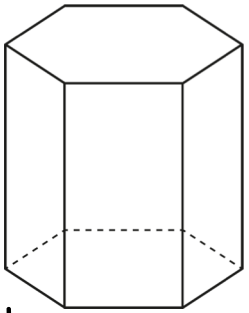
sphere



triangular prism

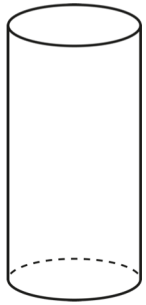


cone



hexagonal prism

3-D SHAPES



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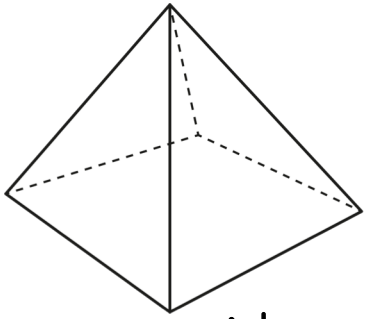

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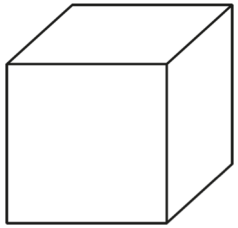
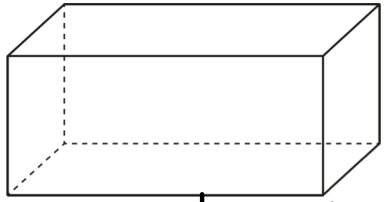
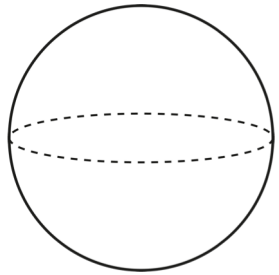


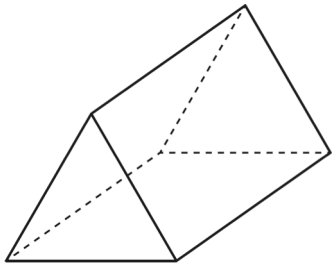
cube



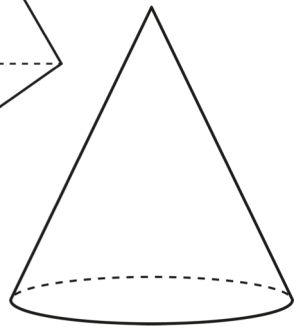
rectangular prism



sphere



triangular prism



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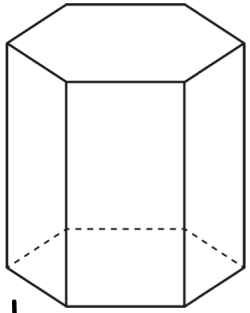

hexagonal prism

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TELLING TIME

Hour Hand

ANALOG CLOCK

Minute Hand

To the 5 Minutes: Count each big number by 5's starting at the 1 to find out the minutes.

To the Minute: Count each small dash by one to find out the minutes.

DIGITAL CLOCK

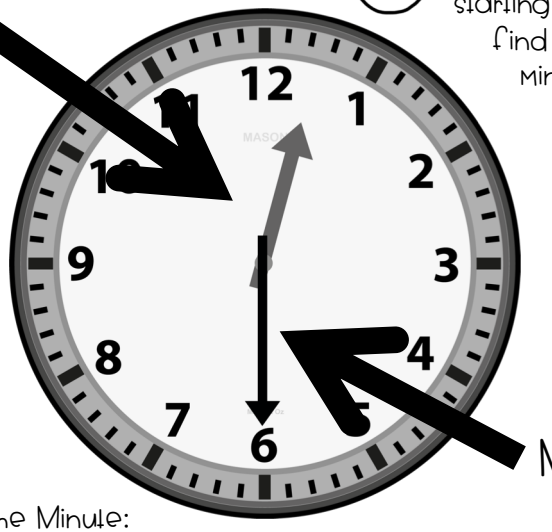
Hour

Minutes

TELLING TIME

Hour Hand

ANALOG CLOCK



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DIGITAL CLOCK

Hour

Minutes

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FRACTIONS

A fraction is part of a whole.

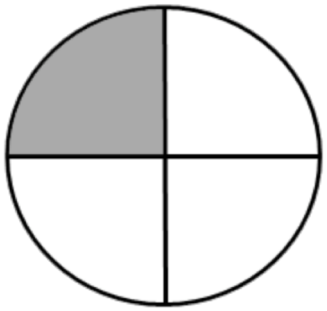
numerator

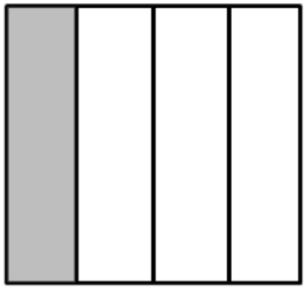
fraction bar

$\frac{1}{4}$

denominator

Picture Representations





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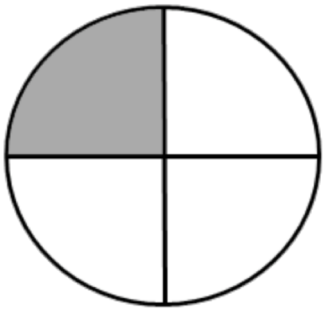

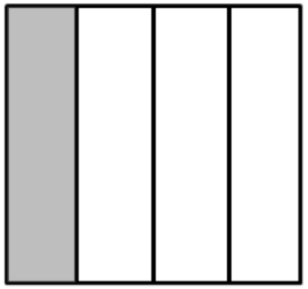

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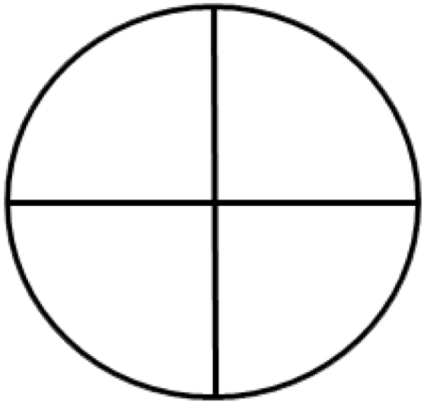
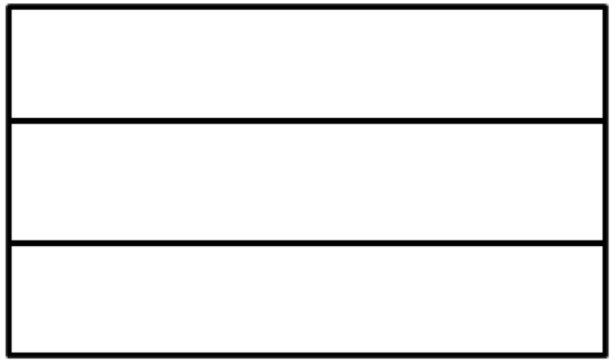
PARTITION

Partitioning is dividing a shape into equal parts.

halves



fourths



thirds

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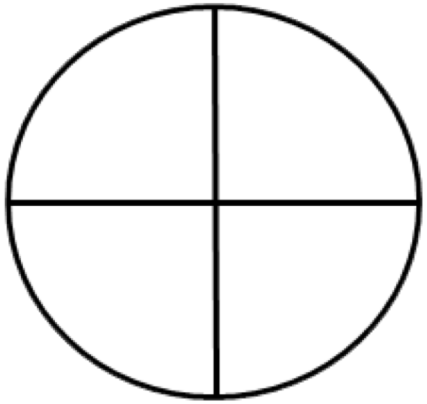
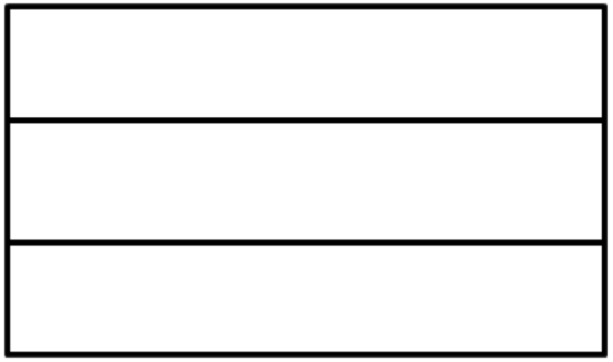


fourths



thirds

Created By: Deana Kahlenberg

PLACE VALUE

9 : ones

8 : tens

7 : hundreds

6, : thousands

5 : ten thousands

4 : hundred thousands

3, : millions

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PLACE VALUE

9 : ones

8 : tens

7 : hundreds

6, : thousands

5 : ten thousands

4 : hundred thousands

3, : millions

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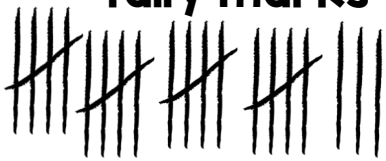
NUMBER FORMS

There are many different ways to show a number. Here are a few ways to show the same number in different forms.

word form

twenty-three

tally marks

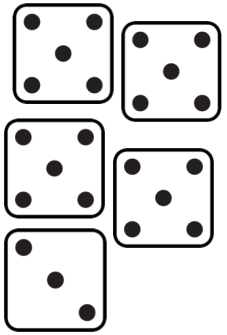


20+3

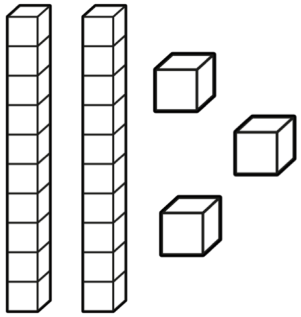
expanded form

23

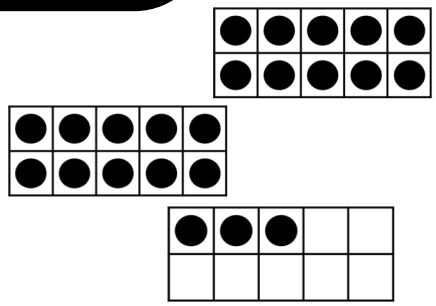
numeral form



dice



base ten blocks



ten frames

Created By: Deana Kahlenberg

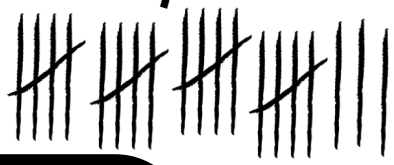
NUMBER FORMS

There are many different ways to show a number. Here are a few ways to show the same number in different forms.

word form

twenty-three

tally marks

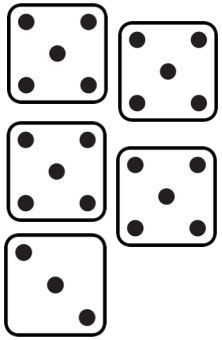


20+3

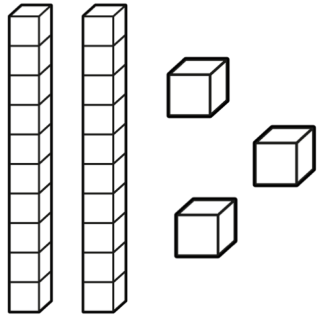
expanded form

23

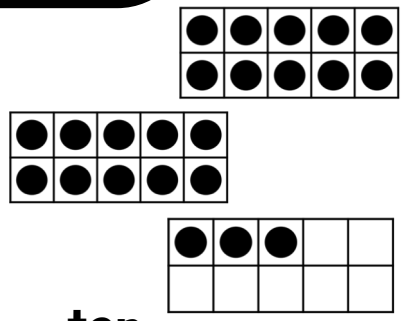
numeral form



dice



base ten blocks

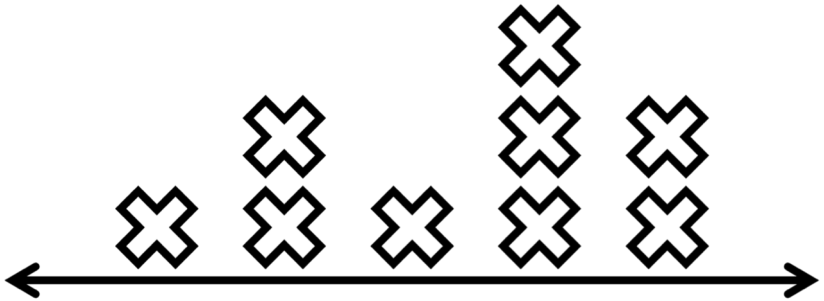


ten frames

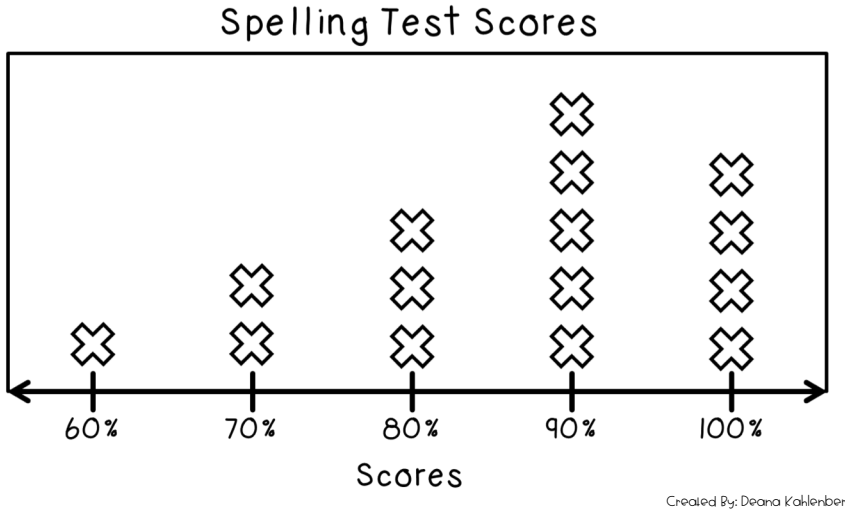
Created By: Deana Kahlenberg

LINE PLOTS

Line plots are a way to visually represent data.



Line plots usually include X's for each vote or choice as well as choices and a title.



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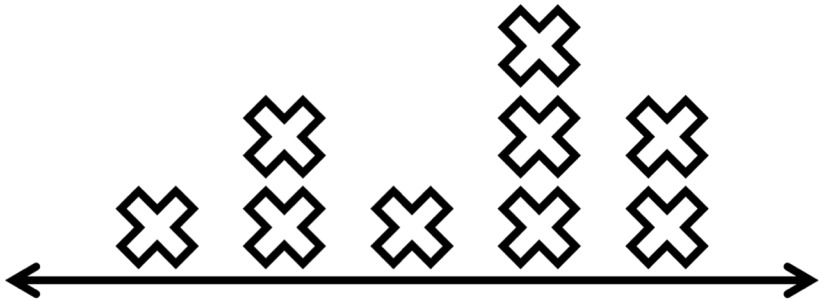

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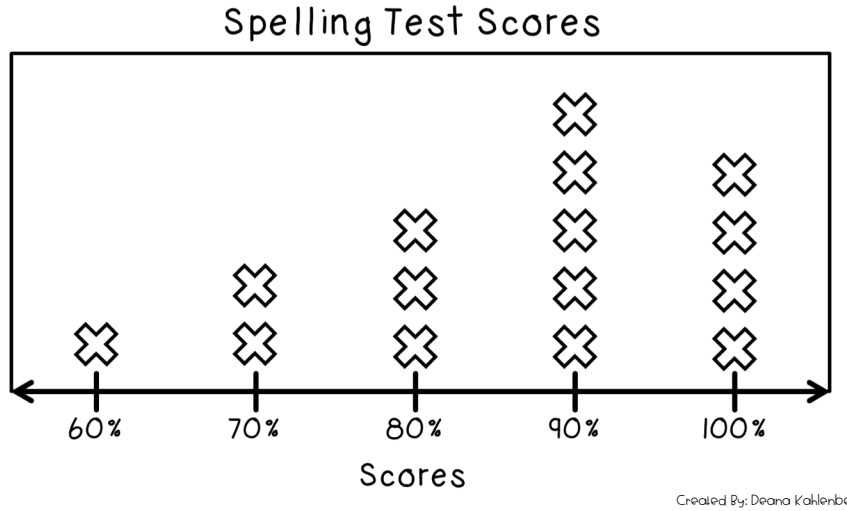
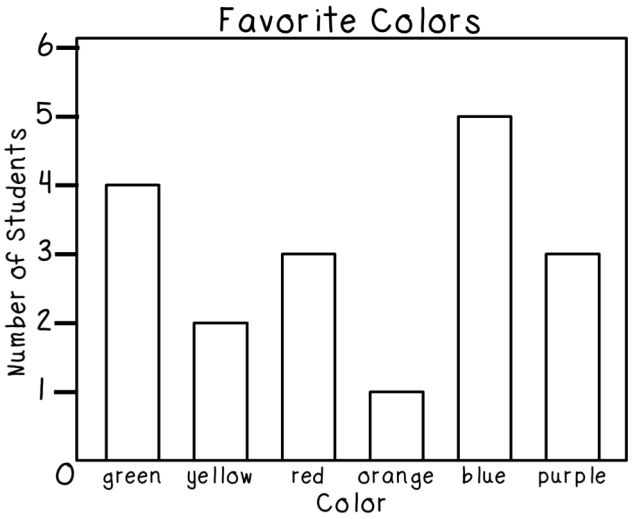
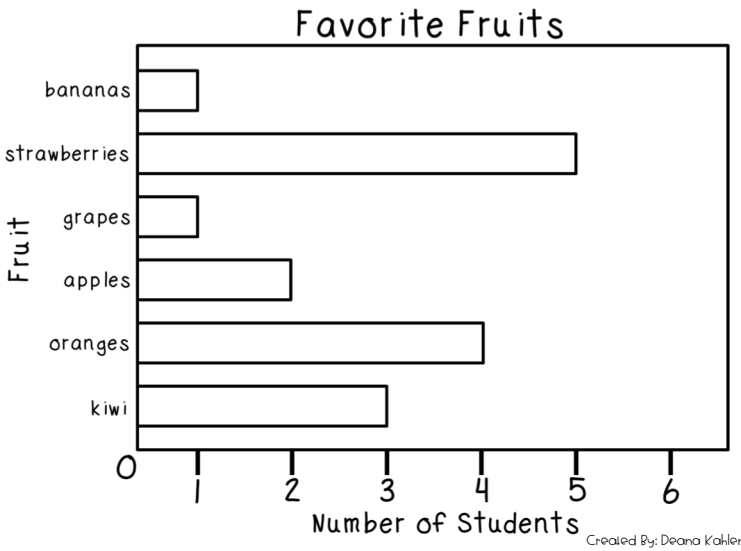


BAR GRAPHS

Bar graphs are a way to visually represent data. Bar graphs can be represented horizontally or vertically.





Created By: Deana Kahlenberg

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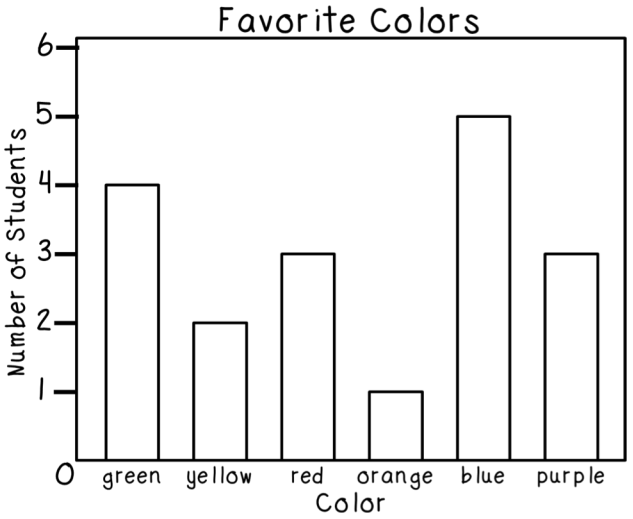
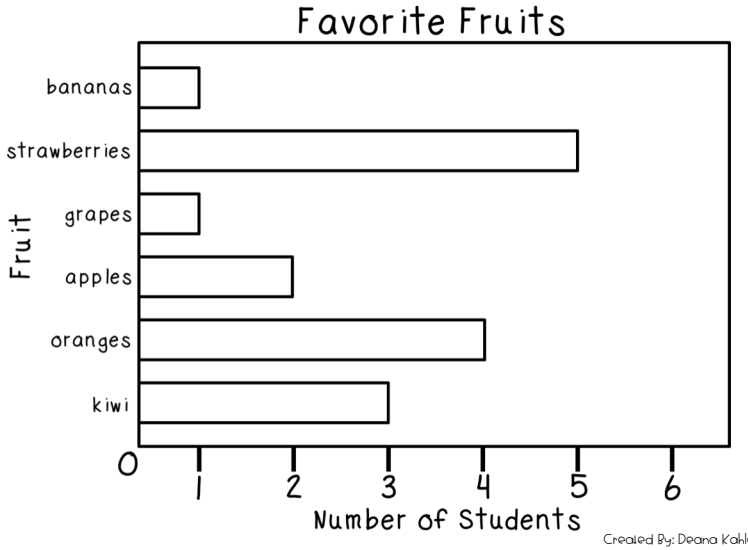
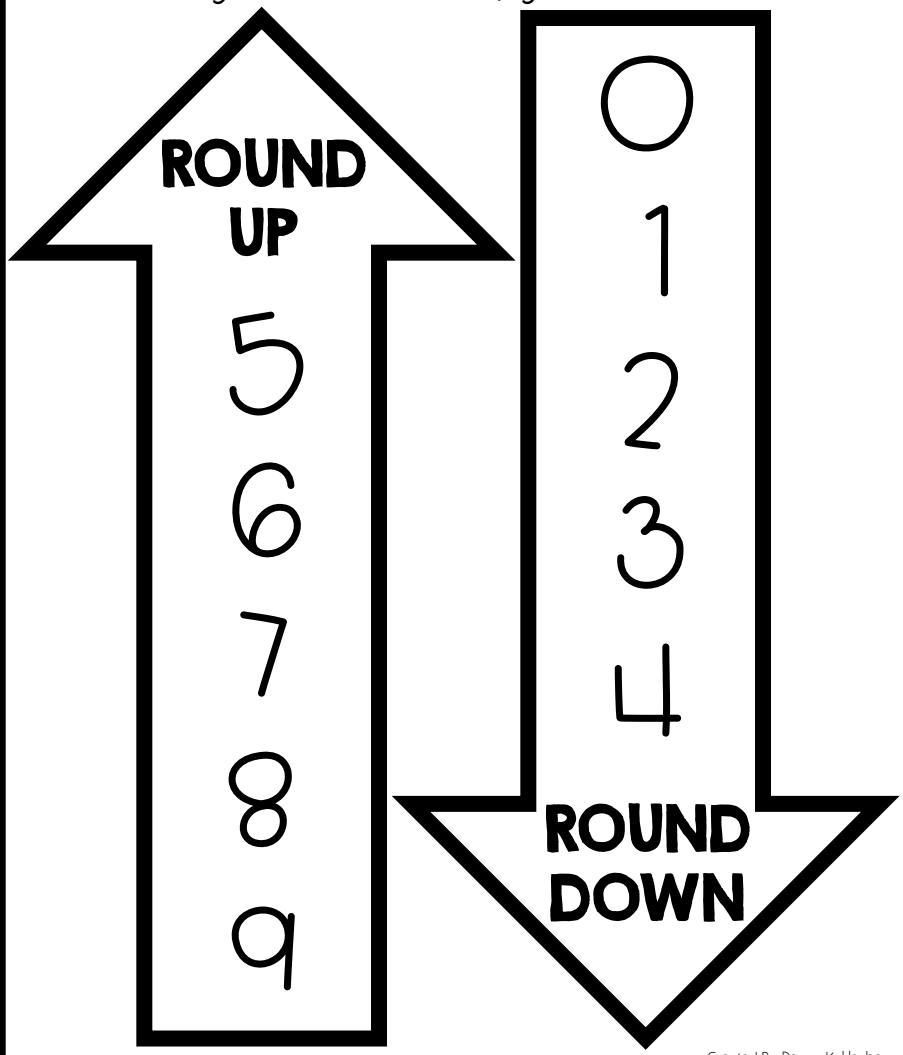




Created By: Deana Kahlenberg

ROUNDING

When you round a number you either bump it up or down. Rounding makes the number easier to work with. When a math problem asks you to estimate, you round first.



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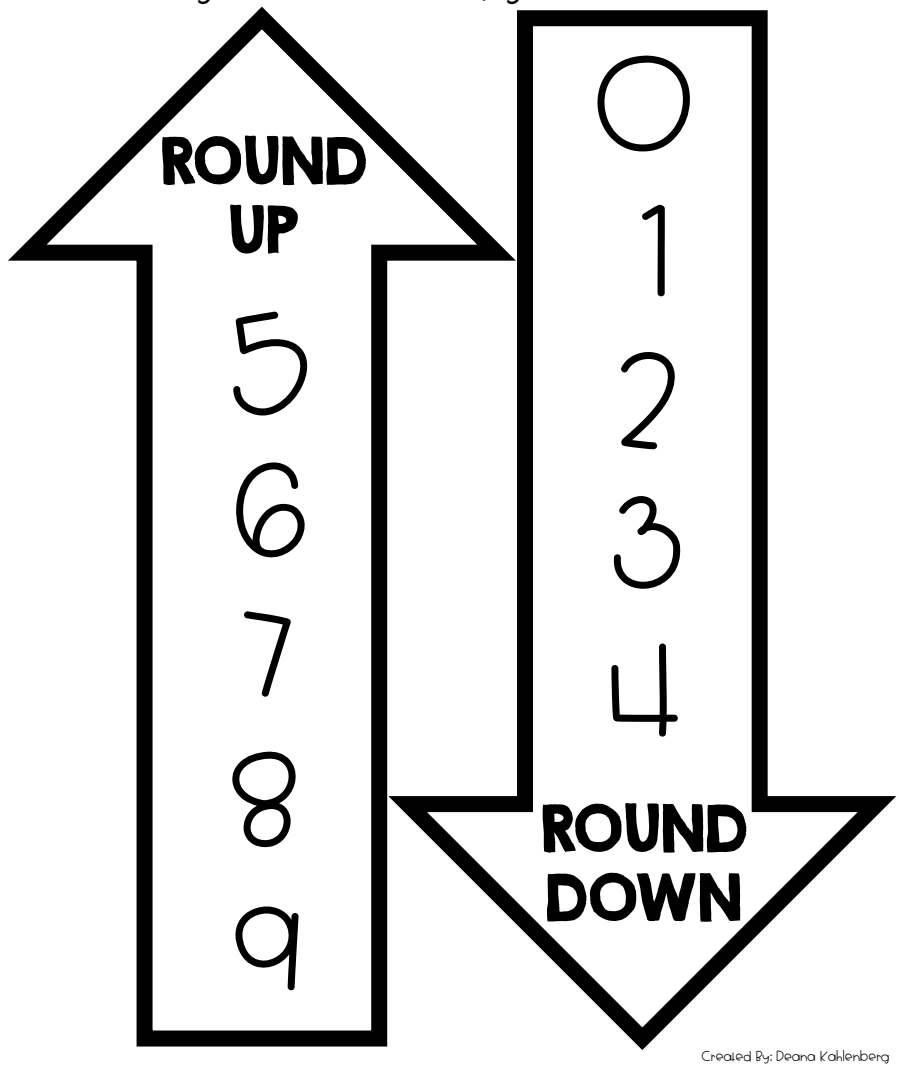
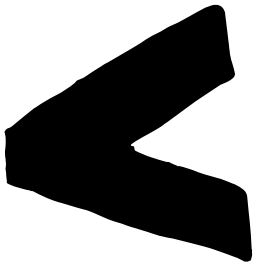


Created By: Deana Kahlenberg

COMPARING

A greater than, less than or equal sign is one way to compare numbers. When reading the numbers, read left to right as you would when reading words.

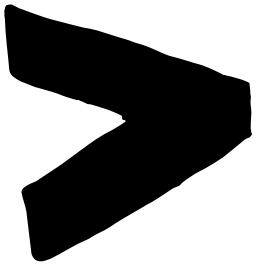


61<90

sixty-one is less than ninety

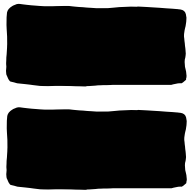
less than

90>61



ninety is greater than sixty-one

greater than



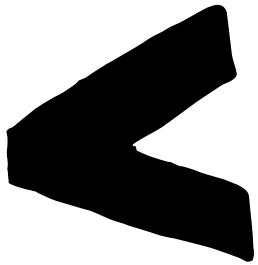
90=90

ninety is equal to ninety

equal

COMPARING

A greater than, less than or equal sign is one way to compare numbers. When reading the numbers, read left to right as you would when reading words.

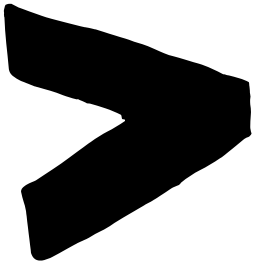


61<90

sixty-one is less than ninety

less than

90>61



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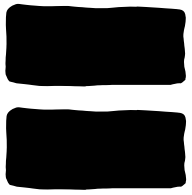

90=90

ninety is equal to ninety

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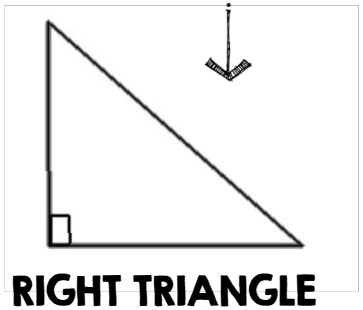
Created By: Deana Kahlenberg

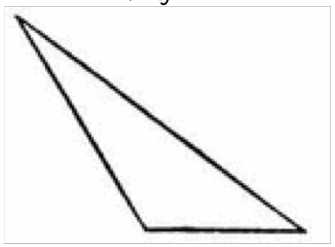
TRIANGLES

Classify by angles.



RIGHT TRIANGLE

A triangle with one angle that measures exactly 90 degrees.



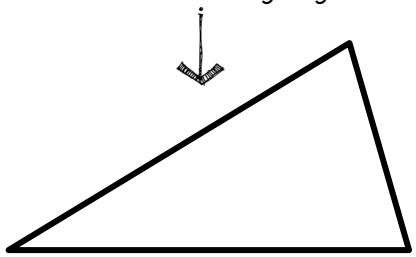
OBTUSE TRIANGLE

A triangle with one angle that measures greater than 90 degrees.

ACUTE TRIANGLE

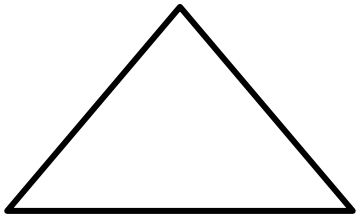
A triangle with one angle that measures less than 90 degrees.

Classify by sides.



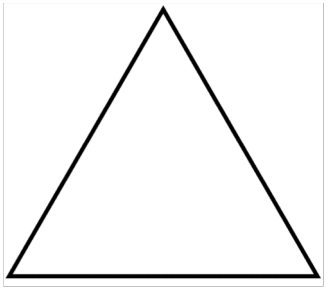
SCALENE TRIANGLE

A triangle with no congruent sides.



ISCOSCELES TRIANGLE

A triangle with two congruent sides.

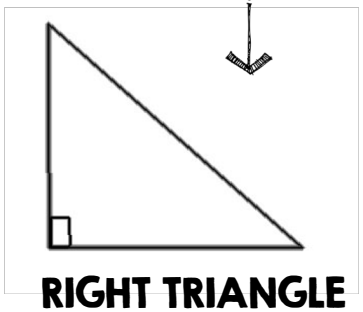


EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE

A triangle with three congruent sides.

TRIANGLES

Classify by angles.



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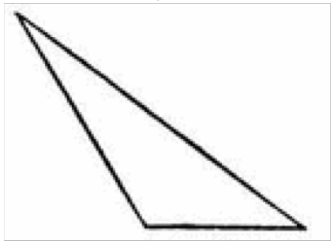

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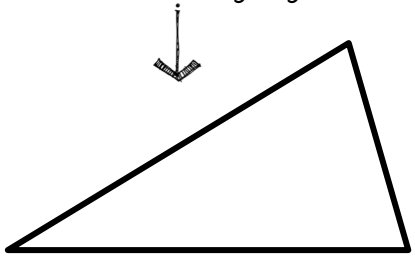

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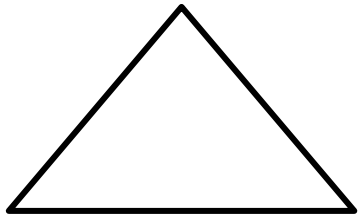

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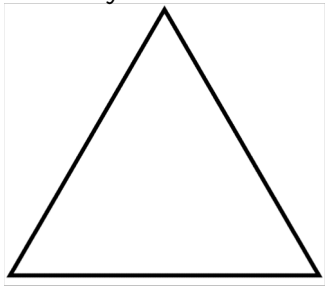


EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE

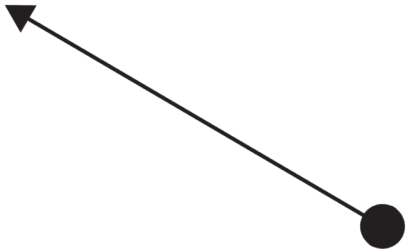
A triangle with three congruent sides.

Created By: Deana Kahlenberg

LINES & ANGLES

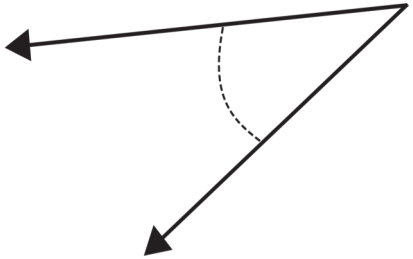
LINE SEGMENT

Part of a line with two endpoints.



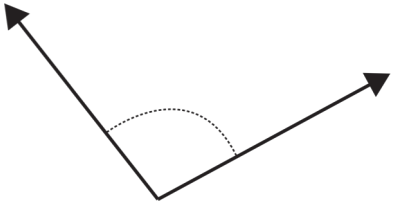
RAY

A line that begins with an endpoint and continues in one direction forever.



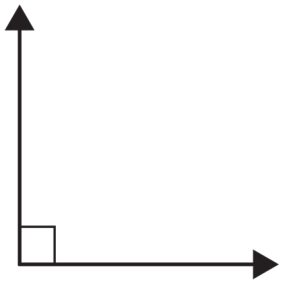
ACUTE ANGLE

An angle that measures less than 90 degrees.



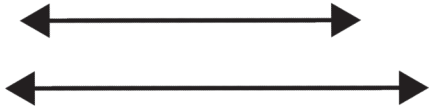
OBTUSE ANGLE

An angle that measures greater than 90 degrees.



RIGHT ANGLE

An angle that measures exactly 90 degrees.



PARALLEL LINES

Lines that do not intersect and are always the same distance apart.

Created By: Deana Kahlenberg

LINES & ANGLES

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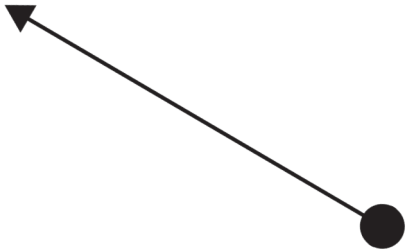
Part of a line with two endpoints.



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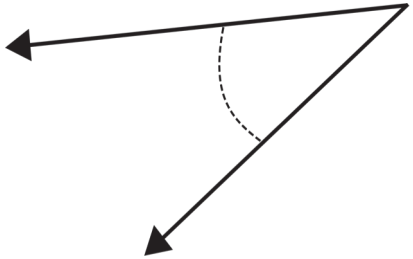

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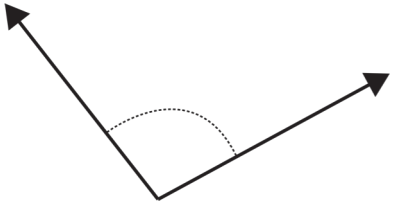
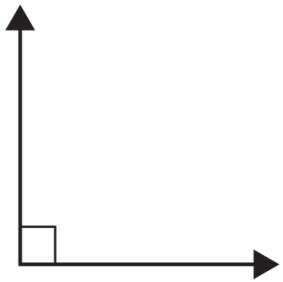


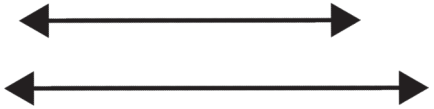
OBTUSE ANGLE

An angle that measures greater than 90 degrees.



RIGHT ANGLE

An angle that measures exactly 90 degrees.



PARALELL LINES

Lines that do not intersect and are always the same distance apart.

Created By: Deana Kahlenberg

AREA

The area is the amount of space INSIDE a figure. Calculate the area of a rectangle by multiplying the length times the width.

4cm

3cm  **3cm**

4cm

3cm x 4cm = 12cm²

How do you calculate area of a rectangle?

length x width

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How do you calculate area of a rectangle?

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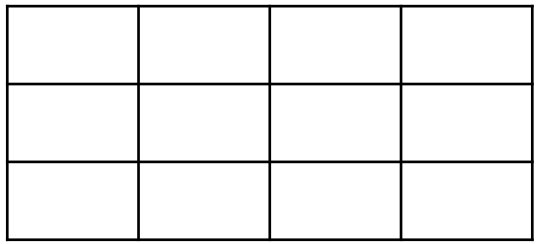
Created By: Deana Kahlenberg

PERIMETER

The perimeter is the distance around the OUTSIDE of the figure. Calculate the perimeter by counting the number of squares or by adding each length (side).

4cm

3cm  **3cm**

4cm

4cm + 4cm + 3cm + 3cm= 14 cm

How do you calculate perimeter of a rectangle?

length + length + length + length

Created By: Deana Kahlenberg

PERIMETER

The perimeter is the distance around the OUTSIDE of the figure. Calculate the perimeter by counting the number of squares or by adding each length (side).

4cm

3cm  **3cm**

4cm

4cm + 4cm + 3cm + 3cm= 14 cm

How do you calculate perimeter of a rectangle?

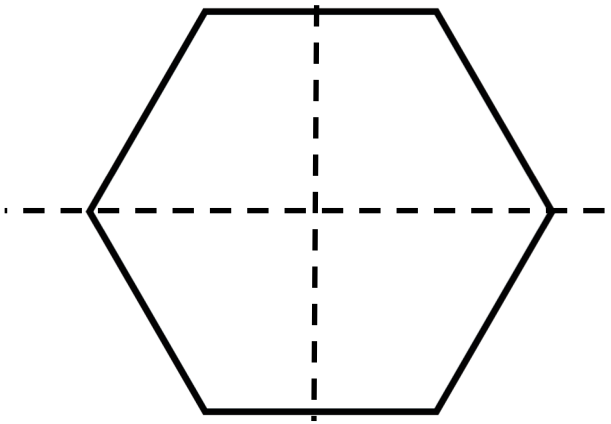
length + length + length + length

Created By: Deana Kahlenberg

SYMMETRY

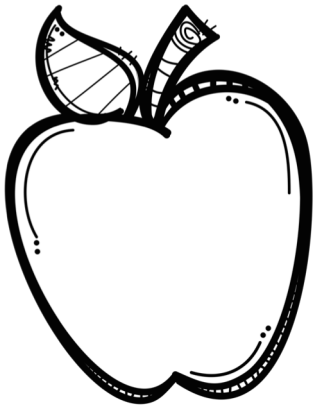
SYMMETRICAL

A shape that is an exact reflection of the other half. The dotted line is called the Line of Symmetry.



NOT SYMMETRICAL

A Line of Symmetry cannot be established, therefore this shape is NOT symmetrical.



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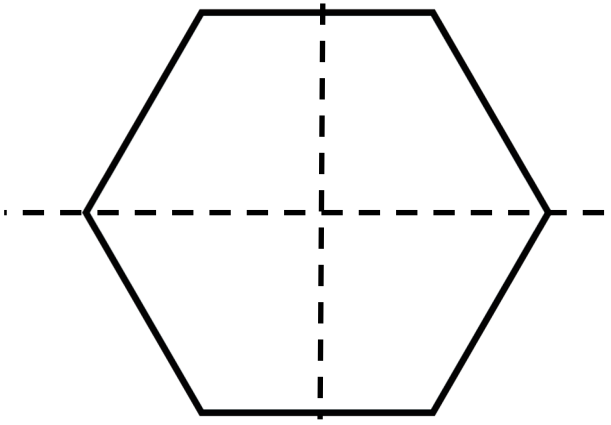

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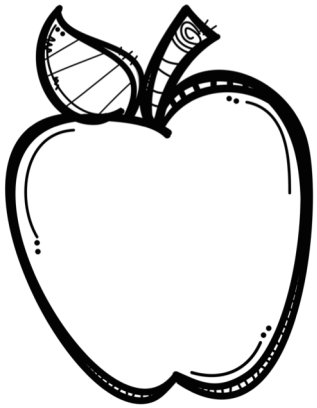

Created By: Deana Kahlenberg

EQUATIONS

addends

12 + 8 = 20

sum

subtrahend

minuend

20 - 8 = 12

difference

EQUATIONS

addends

12 + 8 = 20

sum

subtrahend

minuend

20 - 8 = 12

difference

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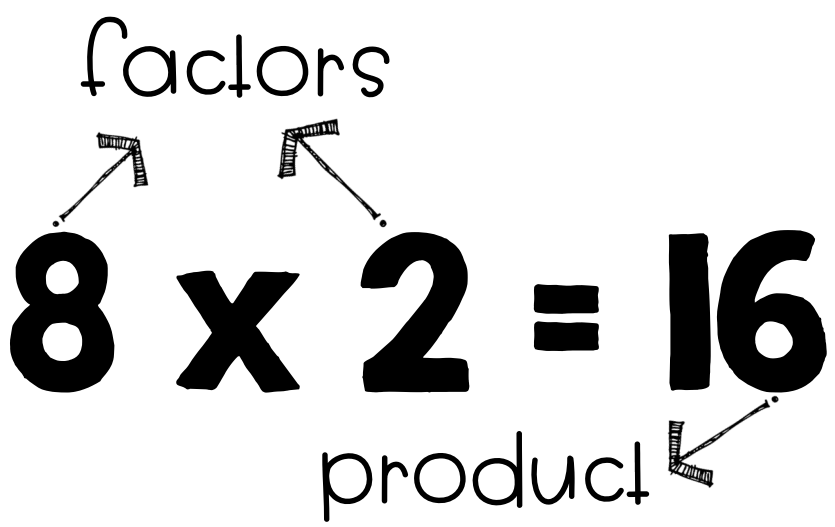
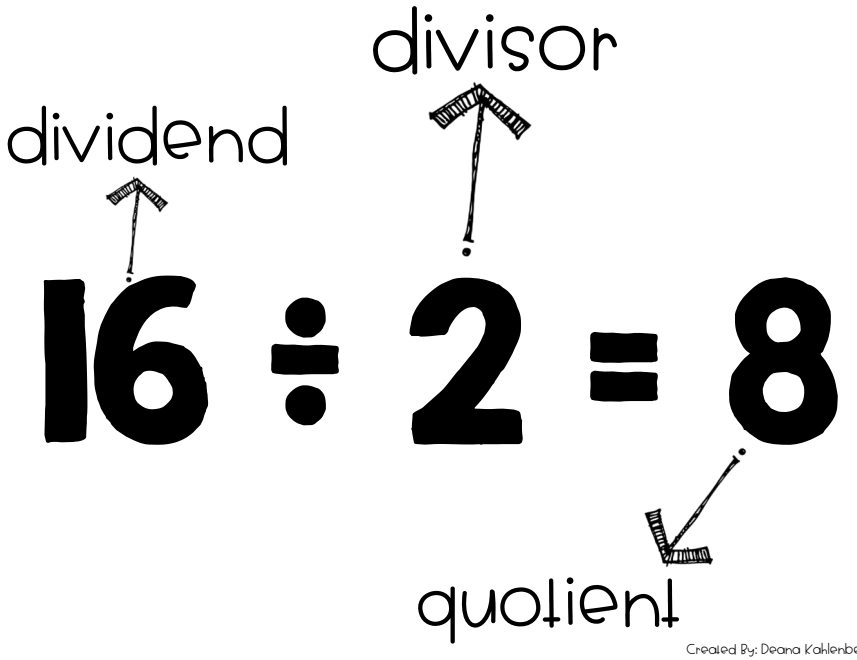
EQUATIONS





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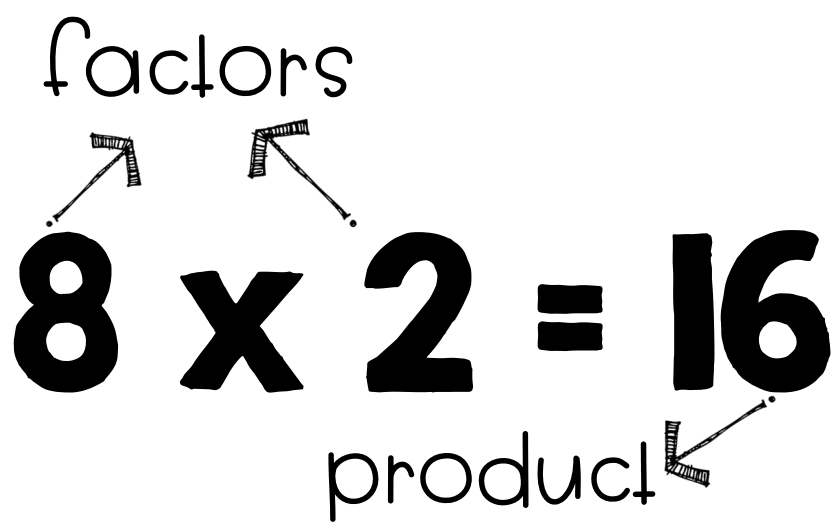
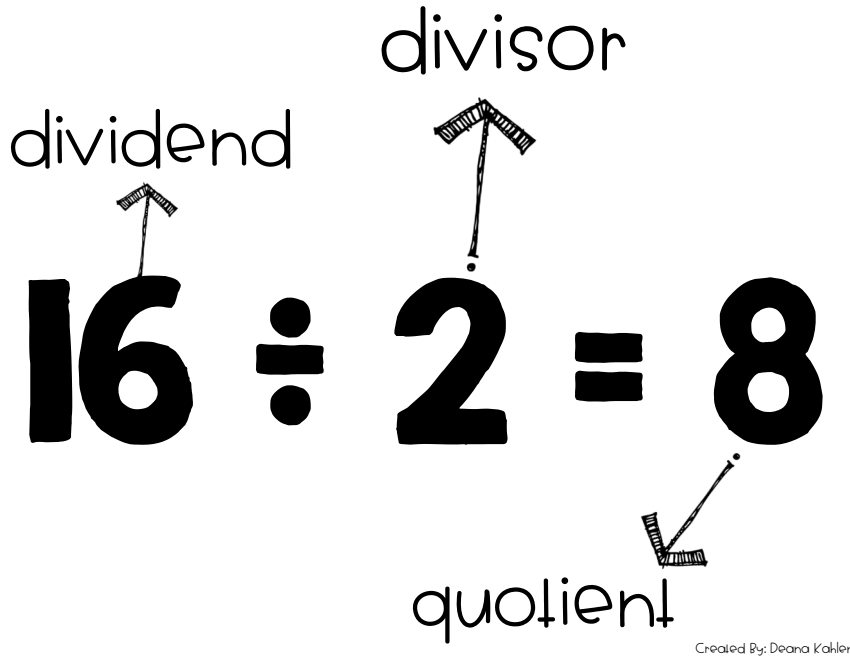
EQUATIONS





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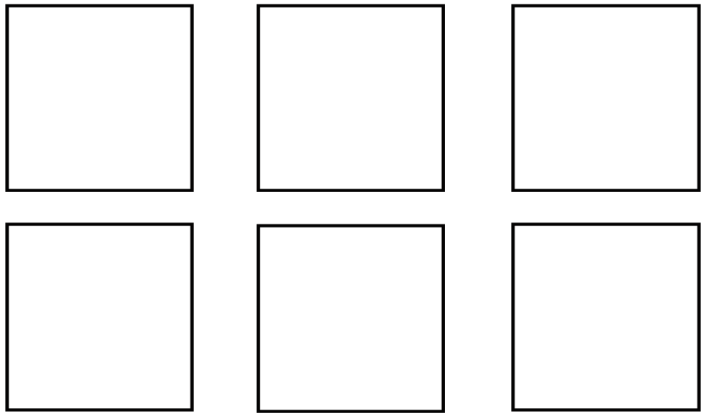
ARRAYS

A set that shows equal groups in rows and columns.

COLUMNS

ROWS



Ways to write it!

2+2+2=6

3+3=6

3x2=6

2x3=6

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A set that shows equal groups in rows and columns.

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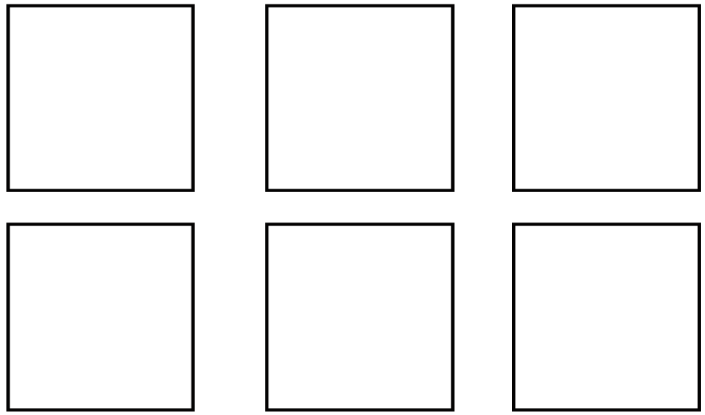

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