## Dear Family,

In this unit, Numbers to 5 , we will be learning to count groups of objects and to compare the numbers of objects in two groups.

## STEM Career Kid for this Unit

## Hi, I’m Riley.

Hello! My name is Riley, and I want to be an automotive engineer. Automotive engineers use math when they design cars.

## What math terms will your child use?

| Term | Student Understanding |
| :--- | :--- |
| count | say one number for each object shown in order |
| equal to | having the same amount |
| greater than | description of the number of objects with more <br> after comparing two groups |
| less than | description of the number of objects with fewer <br> after comparing two groups |



## What can your child do at home?

In every lesson, students have a Math at Home activity to practice the math concept they are learning. Throughout this unit, encourage your child to count objects in groups of one to five. For example, put out three cans of food and ask your child to count the cans.

# What Will Students Learn in This Unit? 

## Counting

Your child will learn to count up to five objects in a group. He or she is encouraged to use different strategies when counting objects. These include touching or moving each object as he or she counts. Your child will also learn that rearranging a group of objects does not change the number of objects. Your child will learn how to use ordinal numbers to describe the position of an item. For example, he or she will use words such as first, second, third, fourth, or fifth.

## Comparing Quantities and Numbers

Your child will also learn to compare quantities and numbers up to five. He or she will make one-to-one correspondences between objects in a group to determine which group has a greater than, less than, or equal number of objects.

Greater than, less than, and equal to are terms that your child will use to describe how objects in two groups compare.

Ask your child to compare the objects in two groups by having him or her match each object in one group to an object in the other group.


These groups of oranges and apples are not equal groups because there is one orange that is not matched to an apple. So, the number of oranges is greater than the number of apples, and the number of apples is less than the number of oranges.

Have your child practice comparing numbers. For example, write the numbers 2 and 3 and ask your child which is greater. Your child will soon recognize that 3 is greater than 2 , because 3 comes after 2 when counting.

