



## Homework Guide

Review **closed syllables** with your child during the next 2 weeks.

### Follow These 5 Steps:

1. Dictate the word and have your child echo the word.
2. Have your child tap out the sounds. Do not tap trick words (in bold).
3. Have your child tell you the letters that go with those sounds.
4. Have your child write the letters. It is helpful if you say the letters as your child writes them.
5. Ask your child to point out the closed syllables in each sentence. (See Answer Key).

### WEEK 2

Dictate the words and sentence to your child following the 5 steps listed above.

On Monday Dictate	<b>Review Words</b>	→	fuss	shrubs	drops
On Tuesday Dictate	<b>Review Words</b>	→	lamp	munch	flags
On Wednesday Dictate	<b>Trick Words</b>	→	<b>see</b>	<b>each</b>	<b>between</b>
On Thursday Dictate	<b>Sentence</b>	→	Pass <b>the</b> small block <b>to</b> Beth.		

### Answer Key

**WEEK 1 Sentence Closed Syllables - Bob, had, last, mint**

**WEEK 2 Sentence Closed Syllables - pass, small, block, Beth**



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Writing Grid for Word and Sentence Homework

## Review Words



1

2



3



## Current Words



1

2



3



2

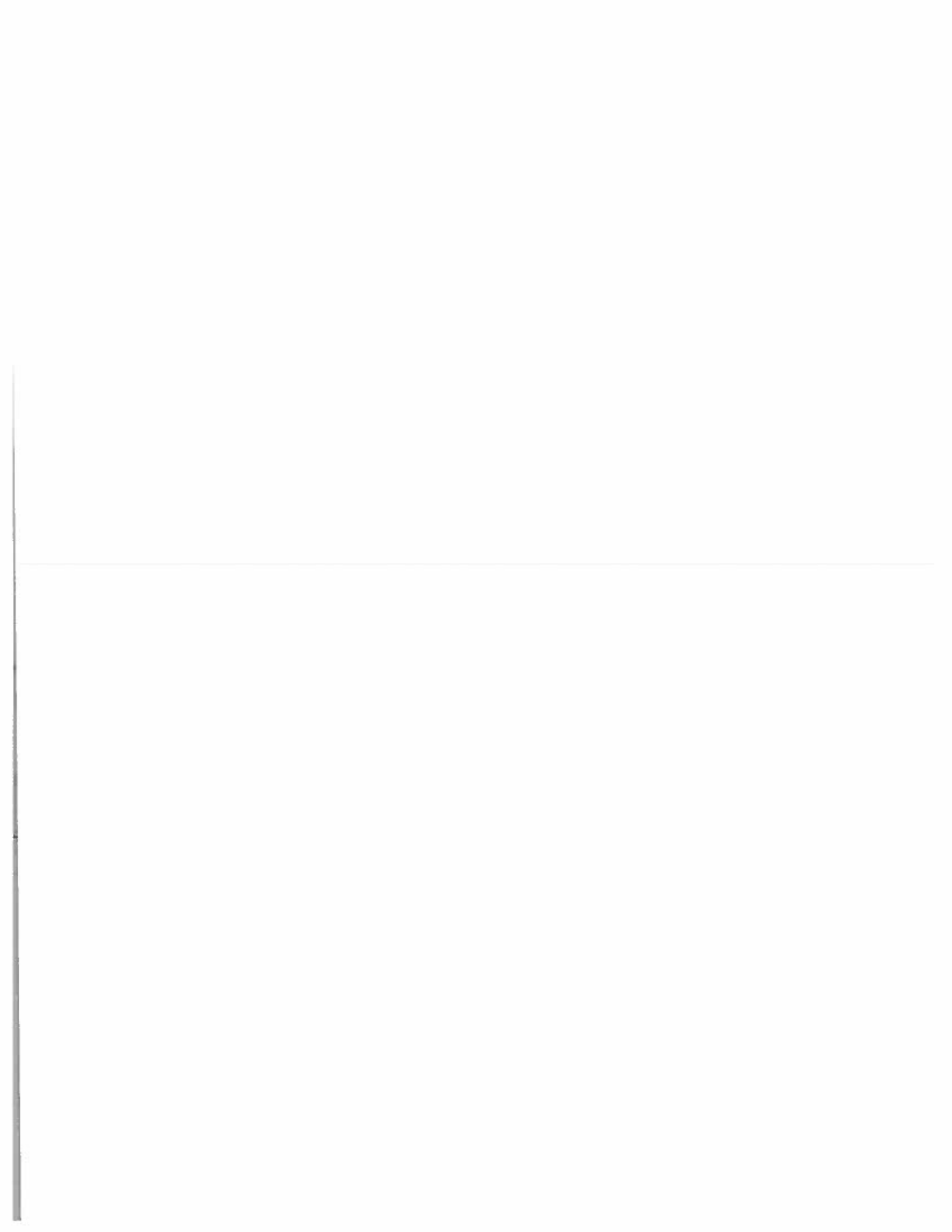


## Trick Words



1





---

Read the passage. Then answer each question.

---

## KITTEN'S CHOICE

Kitten plays with her new toy. She loves her new toy. Her brother likes her new toy, too. When Kitten isn't playing with it, her brother takes it to play.



Kitten is having fun. Then, she sees a mouse! She wants to chase the mouse. If she chases the mouse, her brother will take her toy.

Kitten thinks. She can only choose one thing to play with. If she picks the mouse, her toy will go away with her brother. If she picks the toy, the mouse will run away. Which one should Kitten pick?

Kitten runs after the mouse. She does not see a lot of mice, so that is more fun. She does not catch the mouse, but she has fun running after him. Kitten is happy with her choice.

### Answer each question:

1. Who are the characters?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. What is the problem?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. How does she solve the problem?



4. Why does Kitten pick the mouse? Highlight the sentence that told you.

5. Do you think Kitten will make the same choice next time? Why?

## KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

---

During the next week, our math class will use the **comparison symbols** greater than ( $>$ ), less than ( $<$ ), and equal to ( $=$ ) to compare quantities. Students will also compare numbers from left to right (from the tens place to the ones place). They will use place value understanding to recognize, for example, that 21 must be greater than 18 since 2 tens have a greater value than 1 ten 8 ones. Finally, students will hear the story of the alligator whose hungry mouth always opens toward the greater number.

$$18 \quad \triangleleft \quad 21$$

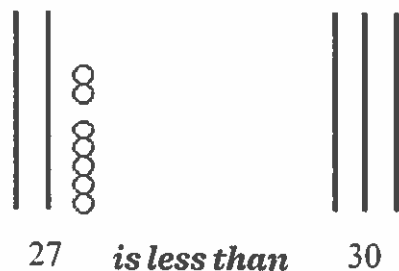
You can expect to see homework that asks your child to do the following:

- Compare two amounts and determine the greater and lesser of two numbers.
- Compare two amounts by reading numbers from left to right (from the tens place to the ones place).
- Use the symbols  $>$ ,  $<$ , and  $=$  to compare amounts and numbers.

## SAMPLE PROBLEM (From Lesson 8)

---

Draw the numbers by using quick tens and ones. Compare the numbers by using phrases from the word bank to complete the sentence frame.



### Word Bank

is greater than

is less than

is equal to

Additional sample problems with detailed answer steps are found in the *Eureka Math Homework Helpers* books. Learn more at [GreatMinds.org](http://GreatMinds.org).

**HOW YOU CAN HELP AT HOME** 

---

- Choose a number up to 40, and invite your child to add or subtract 10 or 1 to or from that number. For example, if you say, “39, subtract 10,” your child responds, “29.” You might also challenge your child to say the matching number sentence, for example, “ $39 - 10 = 29$ .”
- If your child struggles with number comparison, consider using a Rekenrek, drawing a picture, or counting by tens and ones with dimes and pennies to provide visual support.
- Play Digit Detective with your child. Write a mystery number up to 40 on a piece of paper, then turn the paper over to hide the number. Use place value language to provide clues about the number. For example, you might say, “The digit in the tens place is 1 more than 2. The digit in the ones place is 1 less than 2. What’s the number?” (31)

**TERMS** 

---

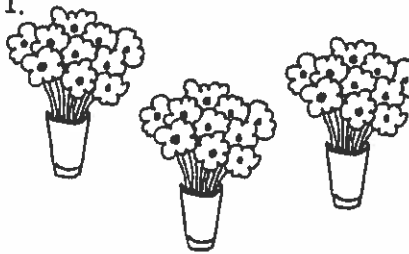
**Comparison symbols:** Symbols used to compare amounts, such as greater than ( $>$ ), less than ( $<$ ), and equal to ( $=$ ).



Name \_\_\_\_\_

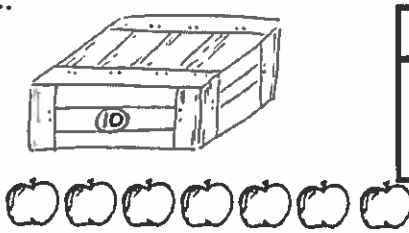
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Fill in the place value chart and the blanks.

1. 


tens	ones

30 = \_\_\_\_\_ tens

2. 


tens	ones

17 = \_\_\_\_\_ ten and \_\_\_\_\_ ones

3. 


dimes	pennies

\_\_\_\_\_ = 2 tens 2 ones

4. 


dimes	pennies

\_\_\_\_\_ = 3 tens 3 ones

5. 


dimes	pennies

\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ tens \_\_\_\_\_ ones

6. 


dimes	pennies

\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ tens \_\_\_\_\_ ones

7. 

tens	ones

\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ ten \_\_\_\_\_ ones

8. 

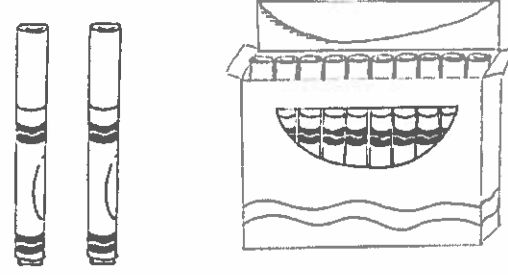
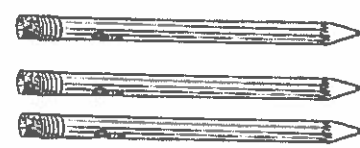






tens	ones

\_\_\_\_\_ tens \_\_\_\_\_ ones = \_\_\_\_\_

Fill in the blank. Draw or cross off tens or ones as needed.



10 more than 25 is 35

<p>9.</p>  <p>1 more than 12 is _____.</p>	<p>10.</p>  <p>10 more than 3 is _____.</p>
<p>11.</p>  <p>10 more than 22 is _____.</p>	<p>12.</p>  <p>1 more than 22 is _____.</p>
<p>13.</p>  <p>1 less than 39 is _____.</p>	<p>14.</p>  <p>10 less than 39 is _____.</p>
<p>15.</p>  <p>10 less than 33 is _____.</p>	<p>16.</p>  <p>1 less than 33 is _____.</p>