MATHTIPS FOR PARENTS

## KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

During the next few days, our math class will learn about comparing lengths. We will learn how to make direct comparisons. For example, the crayon is shorter than the paper. We will also learn how to make indirect comparisons. For example, the rabbit is shorter than the dog, and the dog is shorter than the cow, so the rabbit must be shorter than the cow.


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

- Compare the lengths of objects by using the words shorter than, longer than, and the same length as.
- Order objects from shortest to longest.
- Make indirect comparisons by analyzing lengths. For example, if the scissors are longer than the crayon, and the eraser is shorter than the crayon, which is the longest: the crayon, the scissors, or the eraser?


## SAMPLE PROBLEM

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a. Which is the shortest rectangle? Rectangle $\boldsymbol{A}$
b. If Rectangle B is shorter than Rectangle C, which is the longest rectangle? Rectangle C
c. Order the rectangles from shortest to longest. $\boldsymbol{A}, \boldsymbol{B}, \boldsymbol{C}$

## HOW YOU CAN HELP AT HOME

- Reinforce place value understanding in preparation for Module 4. Practice saying numbers the Say Ten way. Partner A says a number (e.g., 43) and Partner B says the number the Say Ten way (4 tens 3).
- Provide opportunities for your child to measure and compare lengths in the home. He can use a household item (e.g., a string, an index card, a paper clip) as a measurement tool. Ask your child to use the words longer than, shorter than, and the same length as to compare the measured objects (e.g., "My shoe is four paper clips shorter than Ruthie's shoe!").
- If your child has difficulty tracing and counting the distance of the paths (see Lesson 3 Homework), guide her to write numbers on the lines of the paths while counting.



## TERMS

Endpoint: The point where something begins or ends.


