Notes for parents.

The purpose of the activity is to help your child to:

- Add one place decimals, i.e. multiples of one tenth like 0.3 + 0.5
- Rename (split up) numbers in the range 1-2 using decimal place value to tenths, e.g. 1 = 0.3 + 0.5 + 0.2

Here is what to do:

Set up the game. You only need to make up the set of cards using a used cereal box. Also you need a printed copy of the gameboard, pencil and eraser. Then you are ready to play!

Renaming numbers is essential if your child is to gain flexibility in their calculation. Children sometimes find renaming difficult so you need to be patient. It is important that you encourage risk taking. Children who try to rename, even if they make mistakes at first, soon gain more accuracy.

So what do you do if your child says something that is incorrect? For example after drawing a card that says 1.5 they aim to cross out 0.4, 0.7 and 0.3. Here are some good questions to ask.

"How can you check that these numbers (0.4, 0.7, 0.3) add to 1.5?" (Use known facts or count)

"Okay, do you know some facts that will help?" (0.7 + 0.3 = 1 or 0.4 + 0.3 = 0.7 are good choices)

"Do you know 0.7 + 0.3 or 0.4 + 0.3?" (Ask only if your child does not suggest them).

"Good, 0.7 + 0.3 = 1. What will you get when you add the third number?" (1.4)

"So 0.7 + 0.3 + 0.4 = 1.4 is not enough. How could you fix that to get 1.5 without starting again?" (Add one tenth to one of the addends to get 0.8 + 0.3 + 0.4, 0.7 + 0.4 + 0.4, or 0.7 + 0.3 + 0.5).

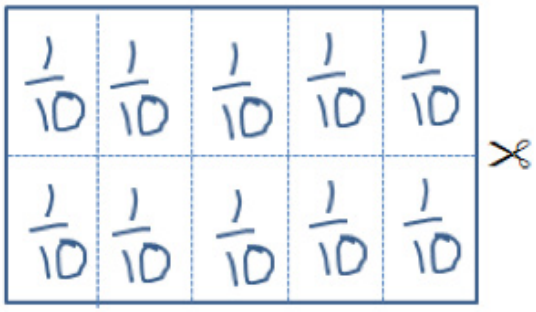
"Which sum will work best for you on your kiwi sheet? Why?"

Notes for parents cont... Activity next page.

Points to note:

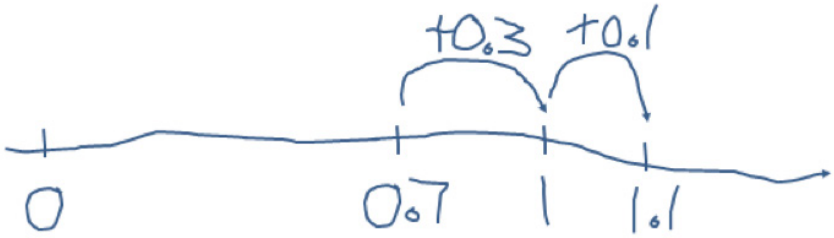
Addition can only involve two numbers at a time, it is a binary operation ('bi' means two). This idea can be confusing especially if there are three numbers to add. Your child may need support to understand that the sum of three numbers will be the same no matter which two of them they add first.

If your child gets stuck you may like to support them with materials. Cutting A4 sheets of photocopy paper into ten equal parts (tenths) makes a useful model.



Remember the game is about adding without counting so fall back to the materials as a last resort. Even when materials are used be sure to ask for prediction, e.g. "Now you have 7 tenths here and 4 tenths here. How much do you think that is altogether? (before joining the tenths and checking again a full A4 sheet)." Recording symbols also can help your child see connections.

Here is an example:



He tauira kōrero Māori

Riwhiriwhia ngā kāri. Tangohia te kāri o runga.	Shuffle the cards. Take the top one.
Kimihia ētahi tau i tō papa tākaro, ka eke te tapeke ki te tau i te kāri i tangohia e koe ina tāpiria.	Look for some cards on you game board which make the number on your card when added together.
He aha ngā tau e tāpiri ana koe?	What are the numbers you are adding up?
He aha tō rautaki hei tāpiri i ēnā tau ā-ira?	What is your strategy to add those decimals together?
Me pēhea te whakaatu i tēnā tāpiritanga ki te rārangi tau?	How can we show that addition on a number line?
Ko ēhea ngā tau ā-ira e rua he māmā te tāpiri i te tuatahi?	Which two decimals are the easiest to add together first?
Tāpiria te kore ira waru (0.8) me te kore ira rua (0.2) i te tuatahi, nā te mea ko te 1 te tapeke o ērā, ā, he tau māmā te 1.	Add zero point eight (0.8) and zero point two (0.2) together first because 1 is the total of those two, and 1 is a tidy/easy number.
Tāpiria te kore ira rima (0.5) ināianei, ko te tahi ira rima (1.5) te otinga.	Now add zero point five (0.5) and the result is one point five (1.5).

Kia rua ngā kaitākaro mō tēnei kēmu. Tāruatia te papa tākaro (te whārangi o muri) – he papa tākaro mā ia tangata. Tīkina hoki he pene rākau, he muku. Hangaia tētahi huinga kāri e whakaatu ana i ēnei tau: 1, 1, 1, 1.2, 1.5, 1.5, 1.7, 2, 2.

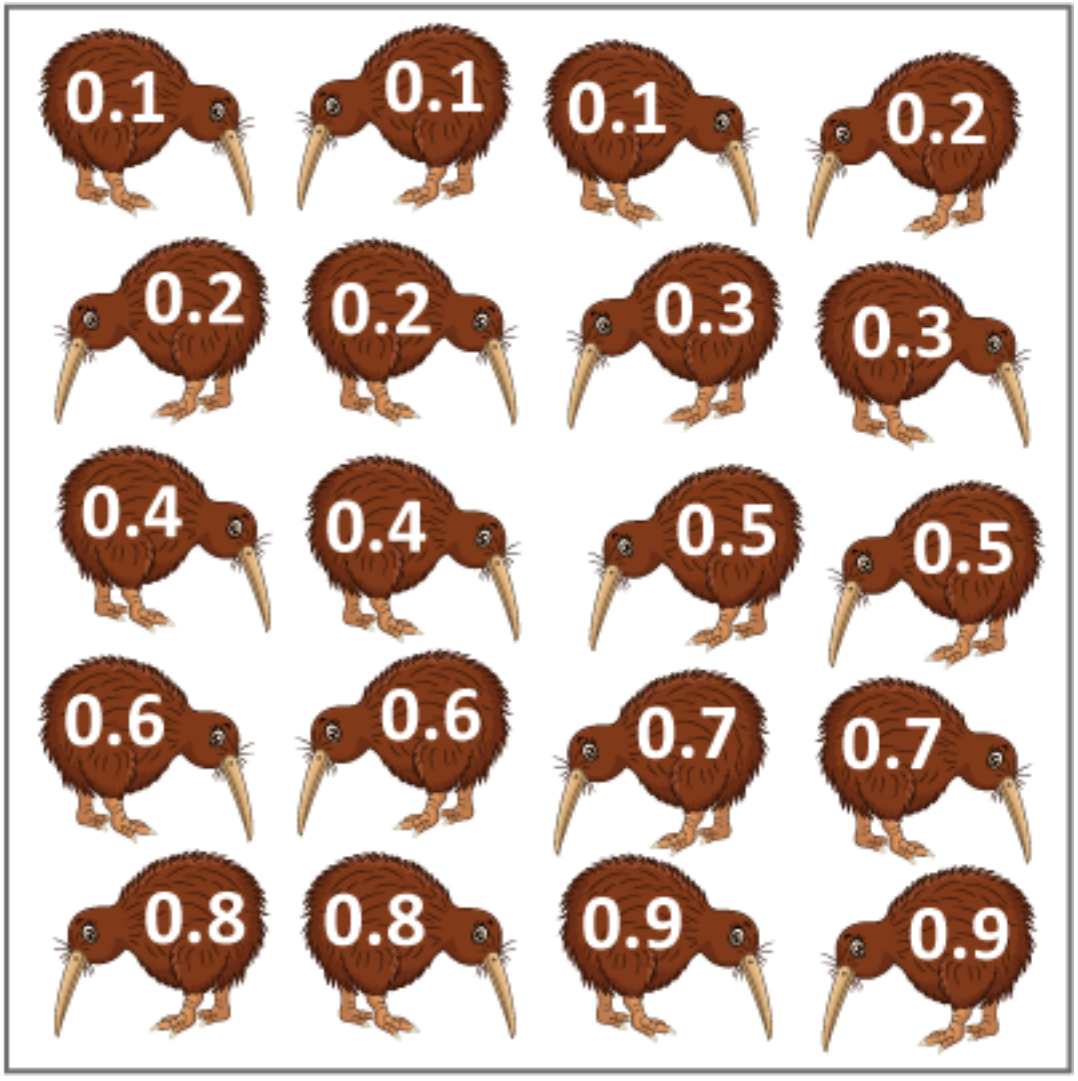
Ngā tohutohu:

Riwhirihia ngā kāri, ka tango ai i te mea o runga . (Hei tauira, ka riro i a koe te kāri 1.5) Kimihia ētahi tau i tō papa tākaro ko te 1.5 te tapeke inā tāpiria. Whakakorea aua kiwi (mā te pene rākau). Hei tauira:

- ka whakakorea te 0.8, te 0.5 me te 0.2 (nā te mea ko te 1.5 te tapeke o aua tau)
- ka whakakorea rānei te 0.9 me te 0.6 (nā te mea ko te 1.5 te tapeke o aua tau)

Kia kotahi noa iho te whakakorenga o ia kiwi – kāore e whakamahia anō tētahi kiwi mēnā kua whakakorea.

Ki te kore e kitea ētahi tau tāpiri e hāngai ana ki tō kāri, ka whakaaetia ētahi tīpakonga kari hou e toru i te roanga atu o te kēmu.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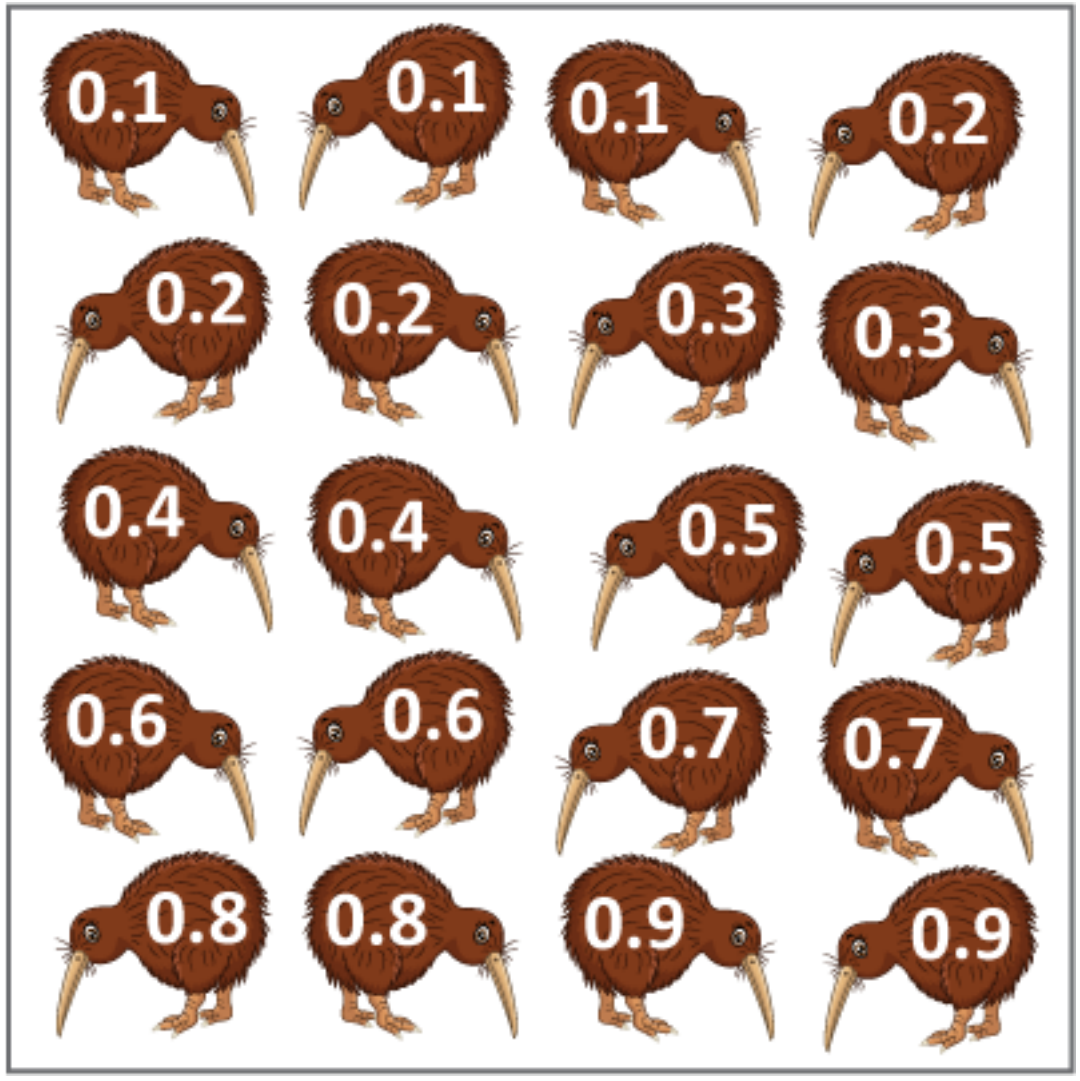
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