



Eureka Math at New Field

Presented by Patricia Lopez and Jennifer Nelson



Background on the Curriculum

- The Eureka Math curriculum was created as a collaborative effort between teachers and scholars, funded through a federal grant. The development of the curriculum took three years to complete.
- The curriculum contains complete math units, called modules, for grades PreK – 12th.
- The curriculum became available online, under “Engage New York”, in 2012.

Click icon to add picture



Video Introduction to Eureka Math

- <https://greatminds.org/math/parent-night?wvideo=no0bjoofir>



Components of Eureka Math

- The curriculum includes a deeper focus on fewer topics per grade level.
- Students gain practice in learning several strategies to reach their problem solutions, instead of just one method.
- Each lesson is structured to include four components: Fluency Practice, Concept Development, Application Problem, and Student Debrief.



Fluency Practice (Ten Minutes)

- Most Eureka lessons begin with a fluency practice which builds on previously taught strategies, and prepares students for the current lesson with targeted practice.
- Students are able to build confidence and develop speed through completing fluency sprints.

*Write the missing number. Pay attention to the + and - signs.

1	$3 + \square = 4$	16	$3 + \square = 7$
2	$1 + \square = 4$	17	$7 = 4 + \square$
3	$4 - 1 = \square$	18	$7 - 4 = \square$
4	$4 - 3 = \square$	19	$7 - 3 = \square$
5	$3 + \square = 5$	20	$3 + \square = 8$
6	$2 + \square = 5$	21	$8 = 5 + \square$
7	$5 - 2 = \square$	22	$\square = 8 - 5$
8	$5 - 3 = \square$	23	$\square = 8 - 3$
9	$4 + \square = 6$	24	$3 + \square = 9$
10	$2 + \square = 6$	25	$9 = 6 + \square$
11	$6 - 2 = \square$	26	$\square = 9 - 6$
12	$6 - 4 = \square$	27	$\square = 9 - 3$
13	$6 - 3 = \square$	28	$9 - 4 = \square + 2$
14	$3 + \square = 6$	29	$\square + 3 = 9 - 3$
15	$6 - \square = 3$	30	$\square - 7 = 8 - 6$

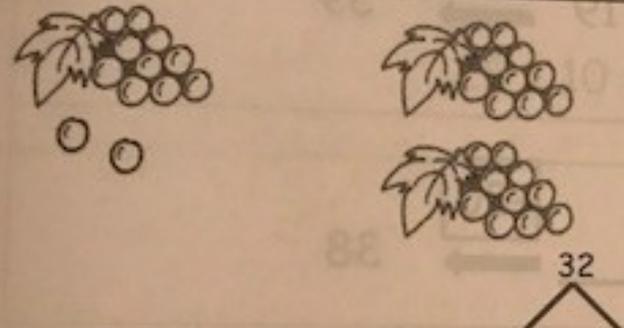
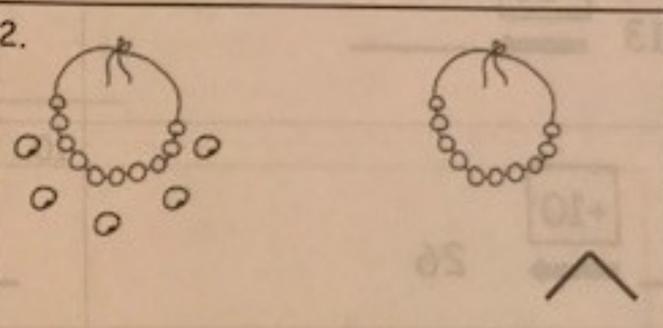
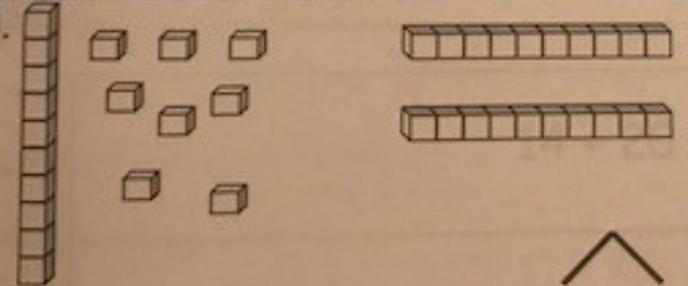
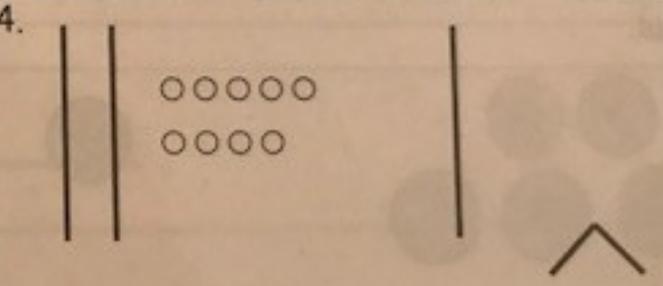


Concept Development (25 minutes)

- This part of the lesson addresses the new content that is being taught. It includes opportunities for students to engage in discussion and reflection.
- It includes a series of sequenced problems centered within a specific topic, to support students in developing mastery. This portion of the lesson is also accompanied by an additional set of carefully crafted problems called the “problem set.”

Name _____ Date _____

Fill in the missing numbers to match the picture. Write the matching number bond.

<p>1.</p>  <p>$12 + 20 = \underline{\quad}$</p>	<p>2.</p>  <p>$15 + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$</p>
<p>3.</p>  <p>$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$</p>	<p>4.</p>  <p>$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$</p>

Draw using quick tens and ones. Complete the number bond, and write the sum in the place value chart and the number sentence.



Application Problem (15 minutes)

- The application problem is included to provide students with an opportunity to apply their skills and understandings in new ways.
- This part of the lesson can occur before the concept development, to prepare students as a for the new learning of the day. It can also follow the concept development as an extension of learning.

Application Problem:

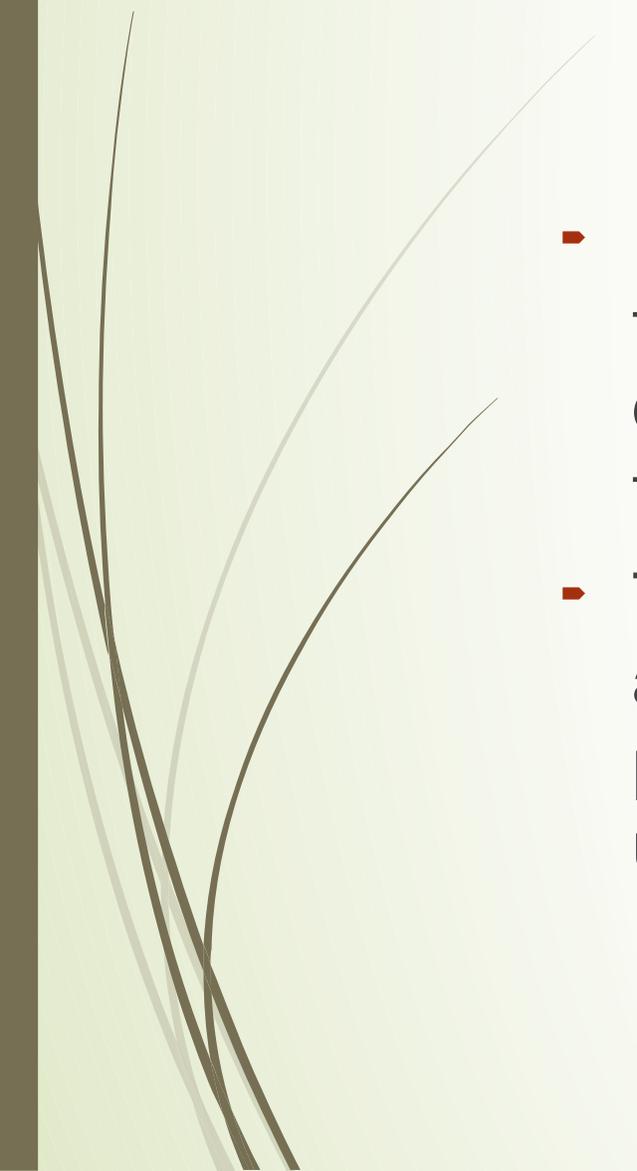
Anton picked 25 berries.
He picked some more berries.
Then, he had 35 berries.

-Use a place value chart
to show how many more berries
Anton picked.

Tens	Ones

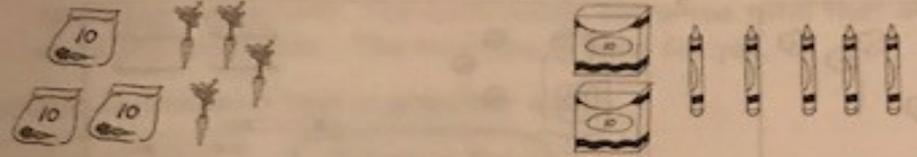


Student Debrief (10 Minutes)

- Each lesson closes with this critical component in which the teacher engages students in a whole-group discussion. This supports students in sharing their thinking and drawing conclusions.
 - The student debrief also provides the teacher information about student understanding of the lesson concept, while providing students with another chance gain understanding before attempting the exit ticket.
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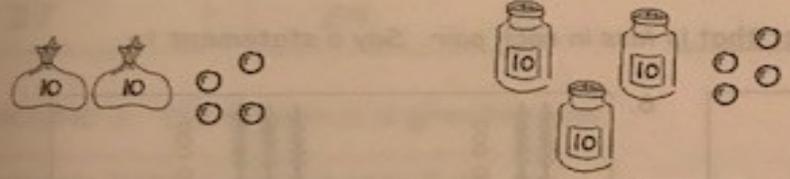
Name _____ Date _____

1. Write the number of items in each set. Then, circle the set that is *greater* in number. Write a statement to compare the two sets.



_____ is greater than _____

2. Write the number of items in each set. Then, circle the set that is *less* in number. Say a statement to compare the two sets.

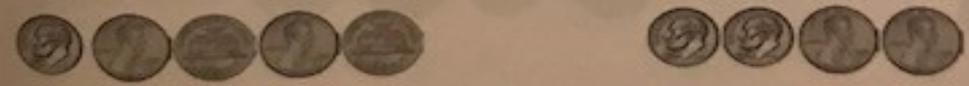


_____ is less than _____

3. Circle the set of coins that has a **greater** value.

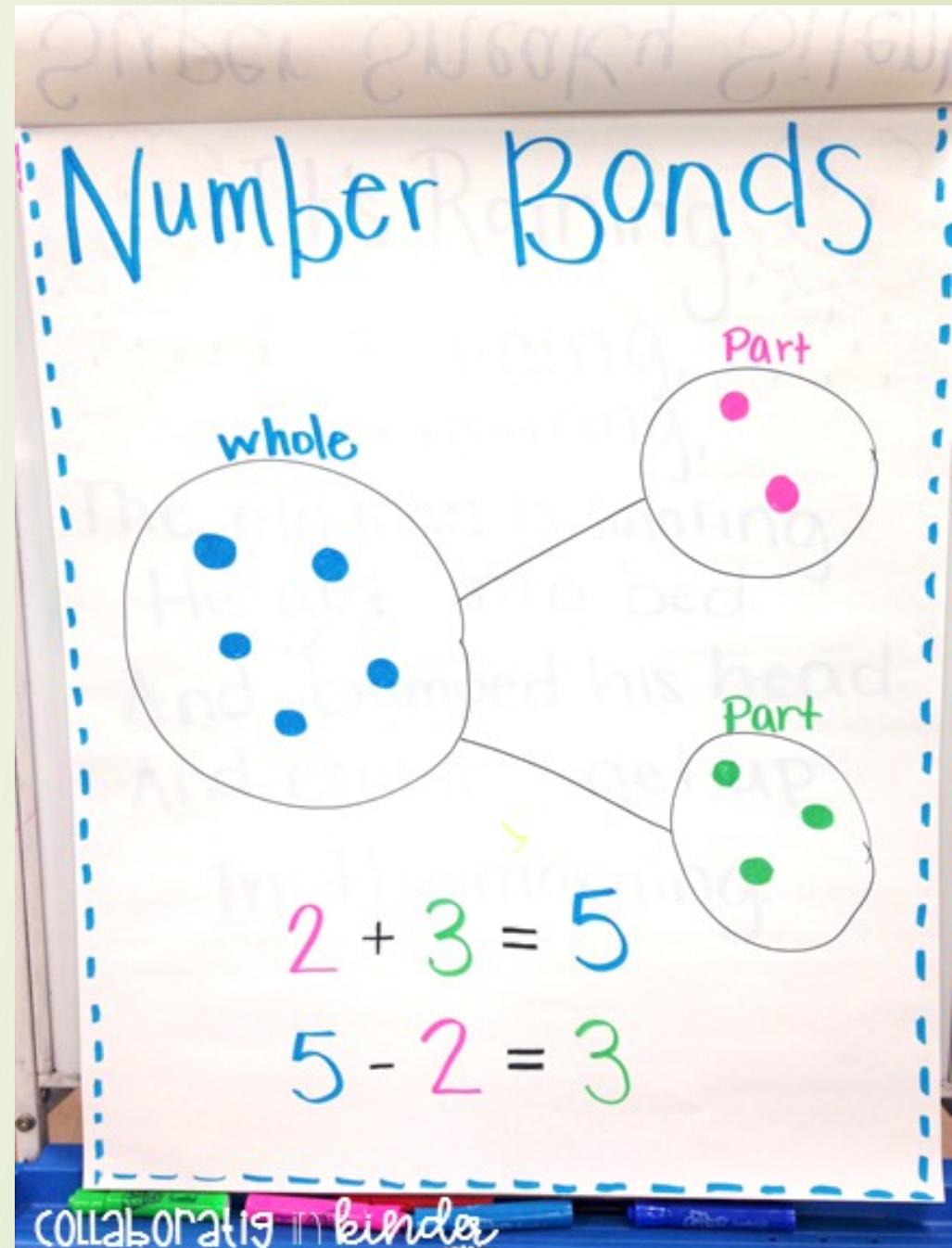


4. Circle the set of coins that has **less** value.



Number Bonds

- Number bonds are used in the K-5 Eureka curriculum.
- The concept of **number bonds** provides an important foundation for understanding how **numbers** work.
- **Number bonds** let students see the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction.





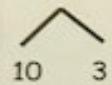
Eureka Homework

- Homework assignments are connected to each day's lesson. The assignments often include a problem example at the top of the sheet.
- The homework problems are similar to the problem sets that students work on during the school day, and focus on the same content.
- Online resources and support are available through www.greatminds.org.

Name _____ Date _____

1. Solve using number bonds. Write the two number sentences that show that you added the ten first. Draw quick tens and ones if that helps you.

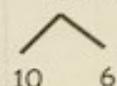
a.

$$13 + 16 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$


$$16 + 10 = 26$$

$$26 + 3 = 29$$

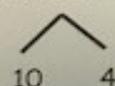
b.

$$16 + 23 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$


$$23 + 10 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad\quad} + 6 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$

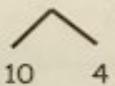
c.

$$16 + 14 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$


$$16 + 10 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad\quad} + 4 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$

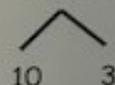
d.

$$14 + 26 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$


$$26 + 10 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad\quad} + \underline{\quad\quad\quad} = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$

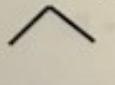
e.

$$17 + 13 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$


$$\underline{\quad\quad\quad} + \underline{\quad\quad\quad} = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad\quad} + \underline{\quad\quad\quad} = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$

f.

$$27 + 13 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$


$$\underline{\quad\quad\quad} + \underline{\quad\quad\quad} = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad\quad} + \underline{\quad\quad\quad} = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$



Parent Resources



- The web site, **www.greatminds.org**, has a wide variety of parent resources and supports. After signing up for a free account, here are some of the features that are available:
 - ↵ Parent Tip Sheets
 - ↵ Homework Helpers
 - ↵ Overviews of each module, organized by grade level



More Parent Resources

- Khan Academy offers interactive practice and related videos connected to Eureka Math lessons. The web site <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/engageny> gives parents and students options for receiving extra support on specific lessons and modules.

- Eureka Math Card Games -

Playing games at home can provide reinforcement of taught concepts, and can help support students' development of math fluency. Directions for a few games will be sent home today, and additional games are available at:

<https://greatminds.org/math/games>

- New Field Teachers are also happy to help provide support. Please let us know when you have questions or concerns.

Thank you for joining us today! 😊





Math Card Game: Addition Number Battle

- Directions:
 - Shuffle the deck of cards.
 - Ace – 1, Jack = 11, Queen = 12, King = 13
 - Divide the cards equally among players
 - Each player picks two cards off the top of his/her pile and places them faceup.
 - Each player adds the values of his/her card, and then checks the other player's sum. The player with the greatest sum collects the cards.
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