

Kindergarten  
Decomposing Numbers



***MACCSS Standards Being Addressed:***

**Operations and Algebraic Thinking K.OA**

K.OA.3. Decompose numbers less than or equal to 10 into pairs in more than one way, e.g., by using objects or drawings, and record each decomposition by a drawing or equation (e.g.,  $5 = 2 + 3$  and  $5 = 4 + 1$ ).

**Number and Operations in Base Ten K.NBT**

Work with numbers 11–19 to gain foundations for place value.

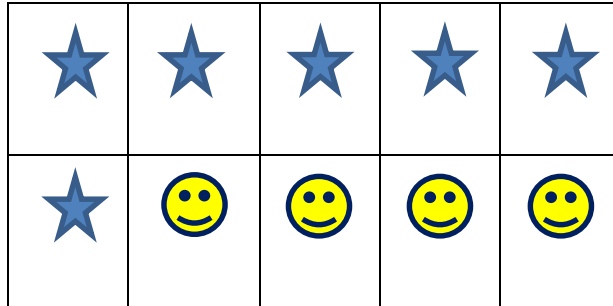
**K.NBT.1.** Compose and decompose numbers from 11 to 19 into ten ones and some further ones, e.g., by using objects or drawings, and record each composition or decomposition by a drawing or equation (e.g.,  $18 = 10 + 8$ ); understand that these numbers are composed of ten ones and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones.

***Rational:***

Part of being fluent in math facts is being flexible and thinking about numbers in many ways. Decomposing numbers up to 19 builds the foundation for number groupings, patterns in numbers, and directly into how numbers are grouped for our base ten place value system.

***Ways to practice with your child:***

Use a ten frame and have them place different objects in the spaces to make ten in as many different ways as possible. Record the number sentences that match the objects to make the 10.



$$10 = 6 + 4$$

Play some games with double sided chips. Decide on a number of chips and place them in a cup or container. Dump the chips out and sort them by color on a mat. Count how many there are of each color and write a number sentence to match.

