

MATH STRATEGIES 1

38.1. Vocabulary

Ex. 1. Match the words with their Russian equivalents.

1. correct order	a. бусина
2. bead	b. отслеживать
3. keep track	c. правильный порядок
4. bean	d. календарь
5. hands-on	e. повествование
6. number line	f. монета
7. narrative	g. практический
8. coin	h. раздавать
9. pass out	i. числовая строка
10. calendar	j. фасолина

Ex. 2. Complete the sentences with the given words:

coin, keep track, hands-on, number line, beads, narrative, beans, calendar, pass out, correct order

She counted the _____ (1) on the abacus to solve the math problem.

The teacher used _____ (2) as counters for the addition exercise.

We wrote important dates on the classroom _____ (3) for our math project.

The students flipped a _____ (4) to decide who would go first in the math game.

Please put the numbers in _____ (5) from least to greatest.

The math teacher prefers a _____ (6) approach to learning fractions.

It is important to _____ (7) of your progress in math class.

The textbook had a _____ (8) about the history of geometry.

The _____ (9) helped the students understand negative numbers better.

The teacher will _____ (10) the worksheets for today's math lesson.

38.2. Reading

Ex. 1. Read the text.

When teaching math to kindergarten students, it's important to make learning fun and interactive. One strategy is to use hands-on activities. You can use objects like blocks, buttons, or even fruits to teach counting. For example, ask the children to count how many apples are in a basket. Let them touch and move the apples as they count. This helps them understand numbers in a real-world context.

Another helpful strategy is to use visual aids. Charts, pictures, and colorful drawings can make abstract concepts easier to understand. You can create a number line on the wall or use pictures to demonstrate addition and subtraction. For instance, show a picture of three birds, then add two more birds, and ask the children how many birds there are now. Visuals can help them grasp basic math operations.

Songs and rhymes are also effective tools. Singing songs that involve numbers can reinforce counting skills and make learning enjoyable. For example, the song "Five Little Ducks" teaches subtraction as each little duck swims away. Children tend to remember lessons better when they are attached to a melody.

Games and puzzles are great for teaching math concepts. Simple board games that involve dice can teach counting and number recognition. Puzzles with shapes can help children learn about geometry and spatial relations. Encourage children to play in small groups so they can also develop social skills while learning math.

Lastly, praise and encouragement go a long way. Celebrate small achievements to build confidence. If a child makes a mistake, offer supportive words and guide them to find the correct answer. Positive reinforcement creates a safe learning environment where students feel comfortable exploring new concepts.

By using these strategies, you can make math an enjoyable and rewarding subject for kindergarten students.

Ex. 2. Answer the questions.

1. How can hands-on activities help kindergarten students learn math?
2. What role do visual aids play in teaching math concepts to young children?
3. Why are songs and rhymes effective tools for reinforcing counting skills?
4. How can games and puzzles be beneficial for teaching math to kindergarten students?

5. Why is praise and encouragement important when teaching math to young children?
6. Can you provide an example of how a visual aid can help children understand addition?
7. How can small group activities benefit children's learning of math concepts?

38.3. Communication

Ex. 1. Make sentences using the following words:

1. visual/aids/math
2. Practice/counting/games
3. Encourage/students/explain
4. real-life/examples/relatable
5. Break/complex/problems
6. hands-on/learning/experiences
7. Celebrate/small/victories
8. technology/enhance/learning
9. extra/support/struggling
10. positive/supportive/environment