

# *Madison Mustangs*

## Kindergarten Math- Parent Academic Help Sheet

*Parents: If you review the following information every night with your student, it will make a huge difference in their readiness to learn.*

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Practice representing numbers to 20, counting to 100 by 1s and 10s.

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

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### **Touch Counting**

Touch one object as you say each number.

Example: Place three beans on the table, touch each bean and count.

Touch one and say “1”, touch the next and say “2”, touch the last and say “3” etc..

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### **Learn number words:**

one      twenty    fifteen    four    seven    thirteen  
nineteen    fourteen    sixteen    ten      fifteen  
twenty two    five      eight    eleven    twelve  
three      six      nine    seventeen    eighteen

# *Madison Mustangs*

## Kindergarten ELA- Parent Academic Help Sheet

*Parents: If you review the following information every night with your student, it will make a huge difference in their readiness to learn.*

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Practice the names and sounds of the upper and lower case letters.

Q	W	S	A	Z	X	C	D	E	R
F	V	B	G	T	Y	H	N	M	J
U	I	K	L	O	P				

p	l	o	k	j	i	n	h	u	b
g	y	v	f	t	c	d	r	x	s
e	w	z	a	q	m				

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### **High Frequency Words**

Please have students work on quickly reading and writing these words:

I we like the see go can a  
jump all am not and as at boy but up  
to can did do down for girl had had  
has have he her him his in is it little look

of on out said she some that then there  
they to up was were what when with you  
about after an any are around ask away  
before big blue brown by call came come  
could day don't every from get going good  
got green help here how if into its jump  
just know like long make me my no now  
old one or pretty put red ride right saw sleep  
take their them this too two very walk want  
water way well went where will would yellow  
yes your

---

**Read a book and ask questions:**

Who is the main character in this story?

Where did the story take place (setting)?

What was the main problem of the story?

How was it solved?

What happened at the beginning, middle and end of the story  
(sequencing)?

**DAILY FIVE Reading Routines**

- Read to Self
- Read to Friend
- Read Aloud
- Summarize
- Review Academic Vocabulary

**Read a book/newspaper/magazine every  
day for at least 15 minutes.**

# *Madison Mustangs*

## **Grade 1 ELA- Parent Academic Help Sheet**

*Parents: If you review the following information every night with your student, it will make a huge difference in their readiness to learn.*

By the end of winter break students should be able to identify letters names and sound out of order.

**A sentence is a group of words that tells a whole idea.**

**Example:** The cat can jump.

**Every sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with punctuation.**

**Example:** Photographs are pictures that show things in real life.

**The words in a sentence have to be in the right order.**

**Correct:** Sam ran over my cap.

**Not Correct:** ran cap Sam My over.

**A statement tells something and ends in a period.**

**Example:** The dog is little.

**A question is a sentence that asks something, and ends in a question mark.**

**Example:** Where is the cat?

**An exclamation shows strong feelings, and ends in an exclamation point.**

**Example:** That car went fast!

**When 's is added to a word, it means that something belongs to that person or thing.**

### ***Read to your child every night!***

Use a retelling chart to help your child retell a story.

What happened first, next, then, and last?

Identify the title, author and illustrator.

The title of a book is the name of the book.

The author of a book writes the story.

The illustrator creates the pictures.

<u>First</u>	<u>Next</u>	<u>Then</u>	<u>Last</u>
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*Madison Mustangs*  
**Grade 1 Math- Parent Academic Help Sheet**

*Parents: If you review the following information every night with your student, it will make a huge difference in their readiness to learn.*

Students should memorize the following facts:



Count by 2s, 5s and 10s to 120s.  
Count and write whole numbers to 100.

**Concept of Fact Families:**

$$8+6=14 \quad 14=8+6$$

$$6+8=14 \quad 14=6+8$$

$$14-6=8 \quad 8=14-6$$

$$14-8=6 \quad 6=14-8$$

+

-

**Words for Addition**

add  
more  
increase  
more than  
plus  
sum  
total  
addends

**Words for Subtraction**

minus  
difference  
less  
less than  
left  
lower than  
decrease  
More than



# *Madison Mustangs*

## Grade 2 Math- Parent Academic Help Sheet

*Parents: If you review the following information every night with your student, it will make a huge difference in their readiness to learn.*

> stands for “Greater Than”

7 Days = 1 Week

< stands for “Less Than”

30 Days = 1 month

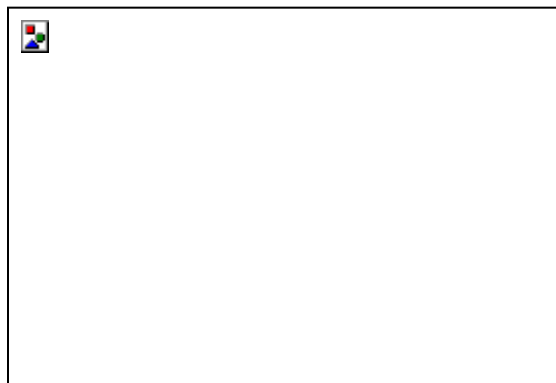
= stands for “Equal To”

24 hours = 1 Day

1 Minute = 60 Seconds

1 hour = 60 Minutes

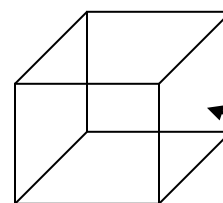
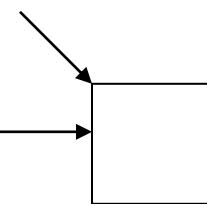
Know your solid shapes, corners, edges, and faces.



Vertices

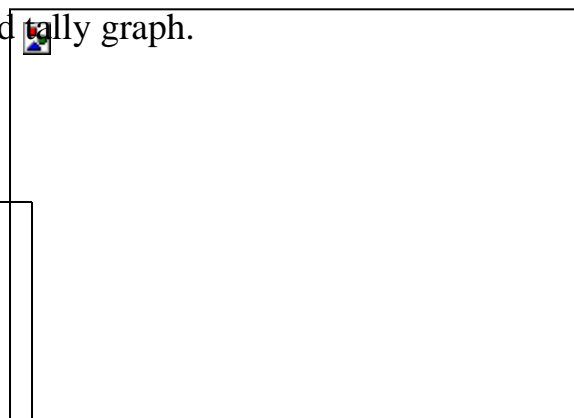
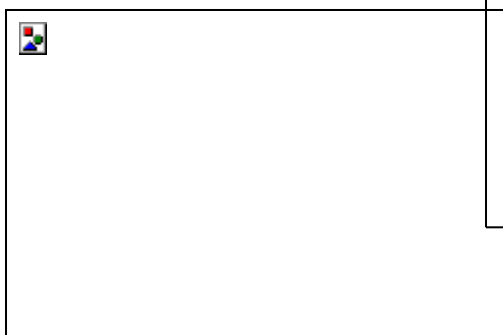
Corners

edge



face

Know ruler, bar graph and tally graph.



**Memorize double facts, and doubles plus 1:**

$1+1=2$

$1+2=3$

$2+2=4$

$2+3=5$

$3+3=6$

$3+4=7$

$4+4=8$

$4+5=9$

$5+5=10$

$5+6=11$

$6+6=12$

$6+7=13$

$7+7=14$

$7+8=15$

$8+8=16$

$8+9=17$

$9+9=18$

$9+10=19$



$10+10=20$

$10+11=21$

## Fluency with Facts 1-9

+	-
<b><u>Words for Addition</u></b>	<b><u>Words for Subtraction</u></b>
<b>add</b> <b>more</b> <b>increase</b> <b>more than</b> <b>plus</b> <b>sum</b> <b>total</b> <b>addends</b>	<b>minus</b> <b>difference</b> <b>less</b> <b>less than</b> <b>left</b> <b>lower than</b> <b>decreased</b> <b>More than</b>

### Multiplication

Learn 0's, 1's, 2's, 5's, 10's	Learn meaning of multiplication. Multiplication is repeated addition $5 \times 6$ $5+5+5+5+5+5$																																								
Can be groups of... This can mean 5 groups of 6 $5 \times 6$	Can create an area or array. $5$																																								
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### Fractions that equal 1 Whole

$4/4 = 1$

$50/50 = 1$

$99/99 = 1$

# *Madison Mustangs*

## Grade 2 ELA- Parent Academic Help Sheet

*Parents: If you review the following information every night with your student, it will make a huge difference in their readiness to learn.*

When there is a vowel, consonant, vowel, we divide the word after the first vowel.

Examples: **Pa / per**                      **Wa / ter**

When there is a vowel, consonant, consonant, vowel, we divide between the two consonants.

Examples: **Din / ner**                      **Run / ning**

An **abbreviation** is a shortened word that stands for a whole word.

Mr. = Mister

Sun. = Sunday

Sept. = September

St. = Street

Dr. = Doctor

A noun is a person, place, or thing.

Examples:

My **mom** baked **cookies**.

I go to **school** everyday.

My **pencil** is broken.

There are several ways to make nouns plural:

Words that end in "x" add "es".

Example: Boxes

Add an "s".

Example: Girls

Change the word itself.

Example: Children

Change the letter F to V and add "es"

Example: Leaf- Leaves

Change the "y" to "i" and add "es."

Example: Puppy – Puppies

Change an ending diagraph wh, ch, sh, th, and add "es"

Example: Peach - Peaches

# Madison Mustangs

## Grade 3 Math- Parent Academic Help Sheet

*Parents: If you review the following information every night with your student, it will make a huge difference in their readiness to learn.*

### Math Vocabulary

<u>ADD</u>
Sum
Addition
Plus
All Together
Total

<u>SUBTRACT</u>
Difference
Left
Take Away
How Many More
Minus

Find the sum of whole numbers means to add. To find the difference of two whole numbers mean to subtract.

### Know how to:

Add and Subtract single digit numbers:

Examples:  $7 + 8 = 15$       $6 - 4 = 2$

Add and subtract 2 and 3 digits numbers with regrouping:

Examples:

$$\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ +17 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 75 \\ -36 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Practice Place Value:     **35,824**

<b>3</b>	<b>5</b> ,	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones

1 x 1 = 1	2 x 1 = 2	3 x 1 = 3	4 x 1 = 4	5 x 1 = 5
1 x 2 = 2	2 x 2 = 4	3 x 2 = 6	4 x 2 = 8	5 x 2 = 10
1 x 3 = 3	2 x 3 = 6	3 x 3 = 9	4 x 3 = 12	5 x 3 = 15
1 x 4 = 4	2 x 4 = 8	3 x 4 = 12	4 x 4 = 16	5 x 4 = 20
1 x 5 = 5	2 x 5 = 10	3 x 5 = 15	4 x 5 = 20	5 x 5 = 25
1 x 6 = 6	2 x 6 = 12	3 x 6 = 18	4 x 6 = 24	5 x 6 = 30
1 x 7 = 7	2 x 7 = 14	3 x 7 = 21	4 x 7 = 28	5 x 7 = 35
1 x 8 = 8	2 x 8 = 16	3 x 8 = 24	4 x 8 = 32	5 x 8 = 40
1 x 9 = 9	2 x 9 = 18	3 x 9 = 27	4 x 9 = 36	5 x 9 = 45
1 x 10 = 10	2 x 10 = 20	3 x 10 = 30	4 x 10 = 40	5 x 10 = 50

tables, up to 10.

6 x 1 = 6	7 x 1 = 7	8 x 1 = 8	9 x 1 = 9	10 x 1 = 10
6 x 2 = 12	7 x 2 = 14	8 x 2 = 16	9 x 2 = 18	10 x 2 = 20
6 x 3 = 18	7 x 3 = 21	8 x 3 = 24	9 x 3 = 27	10 x 3 = 30
6 x 4 = 24	7 x 4 = 28	8 x 4 = 32	9 x 4 = 36	10 x 4 = 40
6 x 5 = 30	7 x 5 = 35	8 x 5 = 40	9 x 5 = 45	10 x 5 = 50
6 x 6 = 36	7 x 6 = 42	8 x 6 = 48	9 x 6 = 54	10 x 6 = 60
6 x 7 = 42	7 x 7 = 49	8 x 7 = 56	9 x 7 = 63	10 x 7 = 70
6 x 8 = 48	7 x 8 = 56	8 x 8 = 64	9 x 8 = 72	10 x 8 = 80
6 x 9 = 54	7 x 9 = 63	8 x 9 = 72	9 x 9 = 81	10 x 9 = 90
6 x 10 = 60	7 x 10 = 70	8 x 10 = 80	9 x 10 = 90	10 x 10 = 100

Memorize tables up to 10.

# *Madison Mustangs*

## **Grade 3 ELA- Parent Academic Help Sheet**

*Parents: If you review the following information every night with your student, it will make a huge difference in their readiness to learn.*

**Synonyms:** words that mean almost the same as each other.

Example: Happy - Cheerful

**Antonyms:** words that mean the opposite of each other.

Example: Hot – Cold    Open - Close

**Prefixes** are word parts that can be added to the beginning of words to change meaning.

Prefix	Meaning	Example
Non-	Without	Nonstop (without stopping)
In-, Un-	Not	Unkind (not kind)
Mis-	Incorrect, Bad or Badly	Misprint (incorrect print)
Re-	Again	Redo (do again)

**Suffixes** are word parts that be added to the end of a word to change meaning.

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-er	More, or “someone who”	Larger (more large)
-est	Most	Sweetest (most sweet)

### **Sentence Types:**

**Statement:** A sentence that tells something, It will end in a period.

Example: We like our school.

**Question:** A sentence that asks something. It will end in a question mark.

Example: What was school like today?

### **Grammar:**

**Subject:** Tells what or whom the sentence is about.

Example: The frog jumped in the water.

**Predicate:** Tell what the subject does or is.

Example: Ice and snow cover Antarctica.

### **Story Elements:**

**Character:** People or subjects of a story.

**Setting:** When and Where the story takes place.

Plot: The important events that happen in the beginning, middle, and end.

### **DAILY FIVE Reading Routines**

- **Read to Self**
- **Read to Friend**
- **Read Aloud**
- **Summarize**
- **Review Academic Vocabulary**

# *Madison Mustangs*

## Grade 4 ELA- Parent Academic Help Sheet

*Parents: If you review the following information every night with your student, it will make a huge difference in their readiness to learn.*

### *Prefixes:*

Prefix	Meaning	Example
Non-	Without	Nonstop (without stopping)
In-, Un-	Not	Unkind (not kind)
Mis-	Incorrect, Bad or Badly	Misprint (incorrect print)
Re-	Again	Redo (do again)

### *Compare and Contrast:*

Compare: To find things that are the same.

Comparing Words: *like, alike, both, the same, similar*

Contrast: To find the difference.

Contrasting Words: *or, but, unlike, instead of, on the other hand, rather than, however*

### *Simile and Metaphor*

Simile: A comparison of two unlike things using the words *like* or *as*

Example: The table had papers stacked **like a mountain**.

Metaphor: A comparison of two unlike things *without* using *like* or *as*.

Example: The **mountain of papers** sat on the desk.

Suffixes: ful = full of

careful = full of care

less = without

helpless = without help/no help

ly = done in a way

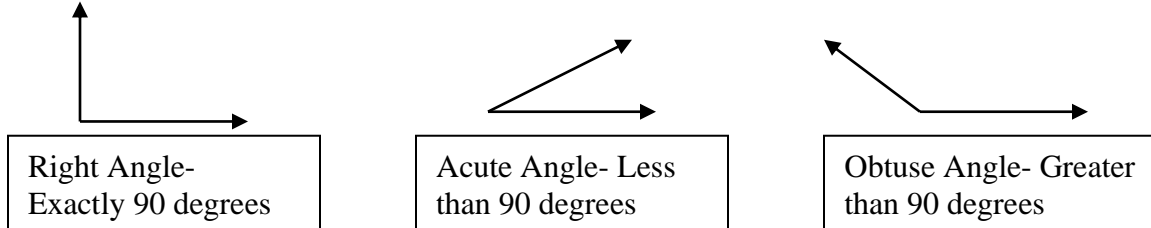
quickly = done in a quick way

# Madison Mustangs

## Grade 4 Math- Parent Academic Help Sheet

*Parents: If you review the following information every night with your student, it will make a huge difference in their readiness to learn.*

There are three types of angles:



### CIRCLES

Area of circle =  $\pi \times \text{radius squared}$

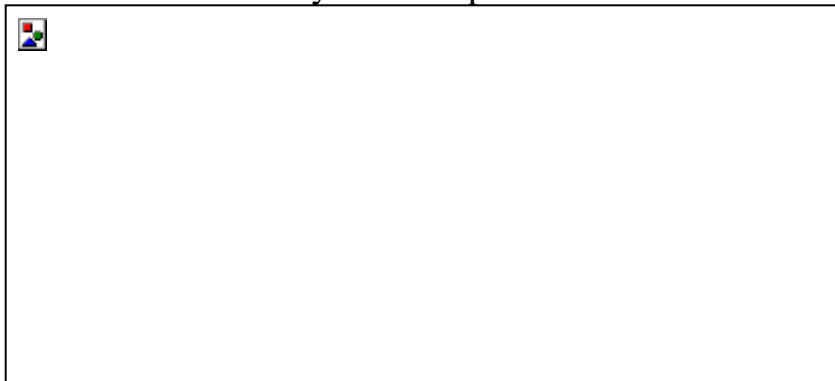
Circumference =  $\pi \times \text{diameter}$

### TRIANGLES

area =  $\pi \times \frac{1}{2} \text{ base} \times \text{height}$

Perimeter = Add all the sides

Learn **all** your multiplication facts.



<p>+</p> <p><b><u>Words for Addition</u></b></p> <p>add more increase more than plus sum total</p>	<p>-</p> <p><b><u>Words for Subtraction</u></b></p> <p>minus difference less less than left lower than decreased</p>
<p>X</p> <p><b><u>Words for Multiplication</u></b></p> <p>Of times Product Double Twice Triple Repeated addition</p>	<p>/</p> <p><b><u>Words for Division</u></b></p> <p>Equal groups Even amount Fair share Quotient Half Repeated subtraction</p>

# *Madison Mustangs*

## Grade 5 ELA- Parent Academic Help Sheet

*Parents: If you review the following information every night with your student, it will make a huge difference in their readiness to learn.*

### Definitions:

*Origin:* Where the word comes from; ie. Greek and Latin Roots.

*Synonyms:* Words with the same, or almost the same meanings.

*Antonyms:* Words with opposite meanings.

*Homograph:* Words that are spelled the same but have different meaning.

*Prefix:* Placed at the beginning of the root word to change the meaning.

*Suffix:* Added to the end of a word to change the meaning or tense.

*Figurative Language:* Words that don't always mean what they say. Ex. It's raining cats and dogs.

### Reading Comprehension:

*Text Features:* Information to help you better understand what you read. (headings, illustrations, diagrams, charts, maps, pictures.)

*Time order:* Information is organized chronologically. (In the order it happened.)

*Graphic Organizers:* Use them to help you better understand and remember what you read; time line, step chart, story web.

*Main Idea:* What the passage is mostly about.

*Inferences:* You use two types of clues to draw conclusions; evidence in the text and things you already know.

### Responding to Literature:

*Theme:* The message that is communicated in a story; the moral.

#### *Literary Devices:*

Imagery- Writer paints a word picture that appeal to the senses.

Metaphor- Writer compares two unlike things. –Ex. The road was a thin white ribbon in the distance.

Symbolism- Write has on thing stand for something else. – Ex. The oak tree represents strength and endurance.



## 12 Powerful Words that Trip up Students on Standardized Tests

<b>Word</b>	<b>Student Friendly Phrases</b>
1. Trace	List in step or outline
2. Analyze	Break it apart
3. Infer	Read between the lines
4. Evaluate	Judge
5. Formulate	Create
6. Describe	Tell all about
7. Support	Back up with details
8. Explain	Tell how
9. Summarize	Give me the short version
10. Compare	All the ways they are alike
11. Contrast	All the ways they are different
12. Predict	What will happen next

### DAILY FIVE Reading Routines

- Read to Self
- Read to Friend
- Read Aloud
- Summarize
- Review Academic Vocabulary

# Madison Mustangs

## Grade 5 Math- Parent Academic Help Sheet

*Parents: If you review the following information every night with your student, it will make a huge difference in their readiness to learn.*

Multiples:

3: 3,6,9,12,15,18,21,24,27,30,33,36,39

4: 4,8,12,16,20,24,28,32,36,40,44,48,52

5: 5,10,15,20,25,30,35,40,45,50,55,60,65

6: 6,12,18,24,30,36,42,48,54,60,66,72

7: 7,14,21,28,35,42,49,56,63,70,77,84

8: 8,16,24,32,40,48,56,64,72,80,88,96

9: 9,18,27,36,45,54,63,72,81,90

15: 15,30,45,60,75,90,105

.5 =  $\frac{1}{2}$  = 50%

.25 =  $\frac{1}{4}$  = 25%

.75 =  $\frac{3}{4}$  = 75%

.2 =  $\frac{1}{5}$  = 20%

.4 =  $\frac{2}{5}$  = 40%

.6 =  $\frac{3}{5}$  = 60%

.8 =  $\frac{4}{5}$  = 80%

.9 =  $\frac{9}{10}$  = 90%

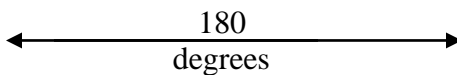
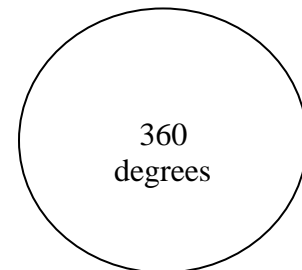
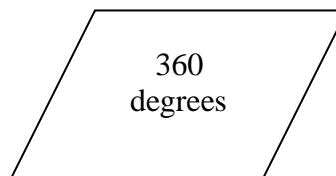
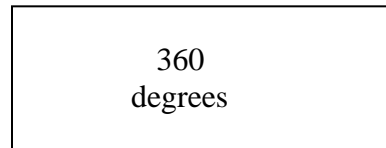
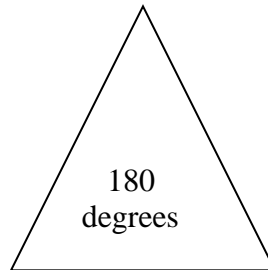
Order of Operations

**P**arentheses- First solve what is in the ( )

**E**xponents- Next solve any  $2^2$

**M**ultiplication & **D**ivision- From left to right.

**A**ddition and **S**ubtraction- From left to right.



Area Formulas:

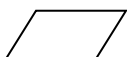
=  $3.14r^2$



= L x W



=  $\frac{1}{2}$  B x H



= B x H

Volume Formula:

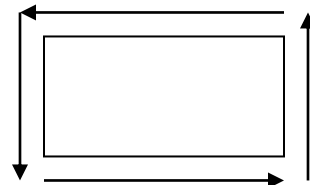


= L x W x H

Area = units<sup>2</sup>  
Volumes = units<sup>3</sup>  
Perimeter = units

Perimeter:

Distance around a shape.



<p style="text-align: center;"><b>+</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Words for Addition</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">add more increase more than plus sum total addends</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>-</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Words for Subtraction</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">minus difference less less than left lower than decreased subtrahend minuend</p>
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### DAILY FIVE Reading Routines

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- Read to Friend
- Read Aloud
- Summarize
- Review Academic Vocabulary

# *Madison Mustangs*

## Grade 6 ELA- Parent Academic Help Sheet

*Parents: If you review the following information every night with your student, it will make a huge difference in their readiness to learn.*

\* *Idioms:* A phrase with meaning that cannot be understood from the ordinary meaning of the individual words.

Example:

In a fish bowl = having no privacy.

Come to terms = In agreement with.

\* *Analogies:* Shows the relationships between two sets of words.

*Synonyms-* Fair: Just :: Fine : Exquisite

*Antonyms-* Begin : End :: Arrive : Leave

*Whole- Part -* Mountain : Pike's Peak :: river : Hudson

*Homophones-* Weight : Wait :: Heir : Air

*Worker- Tool-* Shovel : Gardener :: Hammer : Carpenter

\* *Metaphor:* A direct comparison between two things.

*Example:* Amy is a wildflower growing in a garden.

\* *Simile:* A comparison of two things using the word *like* or *as*.

*Example:* Sometimes Jasper is *like* a train that has run off track.

\* *Word Origins-*

*Root-* A part of a word that carries more of the word's meaning

*Affix-* Prefixes and Suffixes

*Prefix* – Added to the beginning of a word

*Suffix-* Added to the end of a word

\* *Context Clues-* Words in a sentence that can help a reader understand the meaning of unfamiliar words.

*Kinds of Context Clues:*

Definition: Explains the meaning for you.

Example: Illustrates or give an example.

Restatement: Says again in different words.

Contrast: Shows a difference, or what it is not.

## 12 Powerful Words that Trip up Students on Standardized Tests

Word	Student Friendly Phrases
1. Trace	List in step or outline
2. Analyze	Break it apart
3. Infer	Read between the lines
4. Evaluate	Judge
5. Formulate	Create
6. Describe	Tell all about
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<p><b>+</b></p> <p><b><u>Words for Addition</u></b></p> <p>add more increase more than plus sum total addends</p>	<p><b>-</b></p> <p><b><u>Words for Subtraction</u></b></p> <p>minus difference less less than left lower than decreased More than</p>
<p><b>X</b></p> <p><b><u>Words for Multiplication</u></b></p> <p>Of times Product Double Twice Triple Repeated addition</p>	<p><b>/</b></p> <p><b><u>Words for Division</u></b></p> <p>Equal groups Even amount Fair share Quotient Half Repeated subtraction</p>

# Madison Mustangs

## Grade 6 Math- Parent Academic Help Sheet

*Parents: If you review the following information every night with your student, it will make a huge difference in their readiness to learn.*

### *Multiples:*

3: 3,6,9,12,15,18,21,24,27,30,33,36,39

4: 4,8,12,16,20,24,28,32,36,40,44,48,52

5: 5,10,15,20,25,30,35,40,45,50,55,60,65

6: 6,12,18,24,30,36,42,48,54,60,66,72

7: 7,14,21,28,35,42,49,56,63,70,77,84

8: 8,16,24,32,40,48,56,64,72,80,88,96

9: 9,18,27,36,45,54,63,72,81,90

12: 12,24,36,48,60,72,84,96,108,120

15: 15,30,45,60,75,90,105

### Decimal, Fraction, Percent Equivalents

$$.5 = \frac{1}{2} = 50\%$$

$$.25 = \frac{1}{4} = 25\%$$

$$.75 = \frac{3}{4} = 75\%$$

$$.2 = \frac{1}{5} = 20\%$$

$$.4 = \frac{2}{5} = 40\%$$

$$.6 = \frac{3}{5} = 60\%$$

$$.8 = \frac{4}{5} = 80\%$$

$$.9 = \frac{9}{10} = 90\%$$

$$.33 = \frac{1}{3} = 33\%$$

$$.66 = \frac{2}{3} = 66\%$$

$$.1 = \frac{1}{10} = 10\%$$

$$.2 = \frac{2}{10} = 20\%$$

$$.3 = \frac{3}{10} = 30\%$$

---

### *Measurement:*

8 Ounces = 1 cup

2 cups = 1 pint

2 pints = 1 quart

4 quarts = 1 gallon

---

### Prime Numbers-

A number with only 2 factors; 1 and itself.

Prime numbers:

2,3,5,7,11,13,17,19,23,29,31,37,41,43,47

### Properties:

#### Commutative:

$$6 + 5 + 3 = 3 + 5 + 6$$

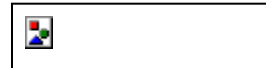
#### Associative:

$$(6+5) + 3 = (3+5) + 6$$

#### Distributive:

$$7(5+3) = 7(5) + 7(3)$$

#### Volume Formula



$$\text{Volume} = L \times W \times H$$
$$\text{Area of Circle} = 3.14r^2 = \frac{1}{2} B \times H$$



### Order of Operations

**P**arentheses- First solve what is in the ( )

**E**xponents- Next solve any  $2^2$

**M**ultiplication & **D**ivision- From left to right.

**A**ddition and **S**ubtraction- From left to right.

# *Madison Mustangs*

## Grade 7 ELA- Parent Academic Help Sheet

*Parents: If you review the following information every night with your student, it will make a huge difference in their readiness to learn.*

\* *Idioms:* A phrase with meaning that cannot be understood from the ordinary meaning of the individual words.

Example:

In a fish bowl = having no privacy.

Come to terms = In agreement with.

\* *Analogies:* Shows the relationships between two sets of words.

*Synonyms-* Fair: Just :: Fine : Exquisite

*Antonyms-* Begin : End :: Arrive : Leave

*Whole- Part -* Mountain : Pike's Peak :: river : Hudson

*Homophones-* Weight : Wait :: Heir : Air

*Worker- Tool-* Shovel : Gardener :: Hammer : Carpenter

\* *Metaphor:* A direct comparison between two things.

*Example:* Amy is a wildflower growing in a garden.

\* *Simile:* A comparison of two things using the word *like* or *as*.

*Example:* Sometimes Jasper is *like* a train that has run off track.

\* *Word Origins-*

*Root-* A part of a word that carries more of the word's meaning

*Affix-* Prefixes and Suffixes

*Prefix* – Added to the beginning of a word

*Suffix-* Added to the end of a word

\* *Context Clues-* Words in a sentence that can help a reader understand the meaning of unfamiliar words.

*Kinds of Context Clues:*

Definition: Explains the meaning for you.

Example: Illustrates or give an example.

Restatement: Says again in different words.

Contrast: Shows a difference, or what it is not.

## 12 Powerful Words that Trip up Students on Standardized Tests

Word	Student Friendly Phrases
1. Trace	List in step or outline
2. Analyze	Break it apart
3. Infer	Read between the lines
4. Evaluate	Judge
5. Formulate	Create
6. Describe	Tell all about
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# *Madison Mustangs*

## Grade 7 Math- Parent Academic Help Sheet

*Parents: If you review the following information every night with your student, it will make a huge difference in their readiness to learn.*

### Properties:

Commutative Property of Addition:

$$6 + 5 + 3 = 3 + 5 + 6$$

Commutative Property of Multiplication:

$$6 \times 5 = 5 \times 6$$

Associative Property of Addition:

$$(6+5) + 3 = (3+5) + 6$$

Associative Property of Multiplication:

$$(2 \times 3) \times 4 = 2 \times (3 \times 4)$$

Inverse Property of Addition:

$$2 + -2 = 0$$

Inverse Property of Multiplication:

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{1} = 1$$

Identity Property of Multiplication

$$A \times 1 = A$$

Distributive:

$$7(5+3) = 7(5) + 7(3)$$



### Order of Operations

**P**arentheses- First solve what is in the ( )

**E**xponents- Next solve any  $2^2$

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**A**ddition and **S**ubtraction- From left to right.

### Simple Interest: $I = PRT$

Balance:  $A = P + Prt$  or  $A = P(1 + rt)$

Compound interest:  $A = P(1 + r)^t$

Percent Change:  $P\% = \frac{\text{New} - \text{Old}}{\text{Old}}$

Profit: Profit = Income - Expenses

Markups: Retail Price = Wholesale Price + Markup

Discounts: Sale Price = Original Price - Discount

Decimals to Percent:

.35 = Move decimal point 2 times  $\longrightarrow$  = 35%

Percents to Decimals:

45% = Move decimal point 2 times  $\longleftarrow$  = .45

# *Madison Mustangs*

## Grade 8 ELA- Parent Academic Help Sheet

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In a fish bowl = having no privacy.

Come to terms = In agreement with.

\* *Analogies:* Shows the relationships between two sets of words.

*Synonyms-* Fair: Just :: Fine : Exquisite

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12. Predict	What will happen next

## DAILY FIVE Reading Routines

- Read to Self
- Read to Friend
- Read Aloud
- Summarize
- Review Academic Vocabulary

# *Madison Mustangs*

## Grade 8 Math- Parent Academic Help Sheet

*Parents: If you review the following information every night with your student, it will make a huge difference in their readiness to learn.*

### Solving Multi-Step Equations

$$2x + 5 = 11$$

Your goal is to get the variable (x) on one side of the equation by itself.

Step 1:

Do the inverse operation to remove the numbers from the left side of the equation, and do the same to the right side to keep it balanced.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 5 = 11 \\ -5 \quad -5 \\ \hline 2x = 6 \end{array}$$

Step 2:

A number touching a variable means to multiply. The inverse of multiplication is division.

$$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{6}{2}$$

$$X = 3$$

### Properties:

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$$6 + 5 + 3 = 3 + 5 + 6$$

Commutative Property of Multiplication:

$$6 \times 5 = 5 \times 6$$

Associative Property of Addition:

$$(6+5) + 3 = (3+5) + 6$$

Associative Property of Multiplication:

$$(2 \times 3) \times 4 = 2 \times (3 \times 4)$$

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$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{1} = 1$$

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