

HELPING YOUR CHILD WITH MATH HOMEWORK

In helping your child learn, one goal is to assist them in figuring out as much as they can for themselves.

Good questions and good listening will help make sense of mathematics, build self-confidence, and encourage mathematical thinking and communication. Here are some questions you can use to guide your child's thinking:

Getting Started

- What do you need to find out?
- What do you need to know?
- What terms do you understand or not understand?
- Have you solved similar problems that would help? Let's look at your notebook.

Working on the Problem

- How can you organize the information?
- Do you see any patterns or relationships that will help solve this?
- Can you describe a strategy you can use to solve this?
- Can you make a drawing to explain your thinking?
- What would happen if ...?



Reflecting on a Solution

- Has the question been answered?
- How do you know your solution is reasonable?
- How can you convince me your answer makes sense?
- What mathematical skills and ideas did you use to solve the problem?
- What did you try that did not work?

Clarifying and Extending Thinking

- Help me understand this part
- Can you explain it in a different way?
- Is there another possibility or strategy that would work?
- How is this connected to other ideas that you have learned



For more information, please visit the Waterloo website:
www.waterloo.k12.ia.us/families

Or the CMP Parent Web site:

<http://connectedmath.msu.edu/parents/welcome.shtml>

Or the Prentice Hall CMP2 Web Site:

<http://www.phschool.com/cmp2/>



WATERLOO
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6th Grade



7th Grade



8th Grade

What Are the Strengths of *Connected Mathematics 2*?

As a complete mathematics curriculum for grades 6-8, *Connected Mathematics 2*:

- Organized around important mathematical ideas and processes
- Problem-centered curriculum that uses an inquiry-based instructional model
- Raises the level of mathematical thinking and reasoning of students.
- Reinforces understanding of mathematical concepts, processes, and skills.
- Connects mathematical ideas within a unit, across units, and across grade levels.
- Provides homework that emphasizes practice with skills and problem solving
- Includes technology throughout the curriculum
- Includes multiple ways to assess students understanding of the mathematics
- Based on three decades of experience and research

The goals of *Connected Mathematics 2* (CMP 2) are to help students:

- Develop mathematical knowledge, understanding, and skill
- Develop the capacity to define and solve problems with reason, insight, inventiveness, and technical proficiency.
- Build on and make connections among mathematical ideas and concepts
- See the connections between mathematics and other disciplines.

In CMP 2, the instructional practices of the teacher and the ways in which students engage in mathematics support these goals. Teaching, learning, and assessing are aligned with each other as integral parts of *Connected Mathematics 2*.



Units by Grade Level

GRADE 6

Prime Time (Factors and Multiples)

Bits and Pieces I (Fractions, Decimals, and Percents)

Bits and Pieces II (Using Fraction Operations)

Cover and Surrounding (Two-Dimensional Measurement)

Bits and Pieces III (Computing with Decimals and Percents)

How Likely Is It? (Understanding Probability)

Data About Us (Statistics)

GRADE 7

Variables and Patterns (Introducing Algebra)

Stretching and Shrinking (Understanding Similarity)

Comparing and Scaling (Ratios, Proportions, and Percent)

Accentuate the Negative (Integers and Rational Numbers)

Moving Straight Ahead (Linear Relationships)

Filling and Wrapping (Three-Dimensional Measurement)

What Do You Expect? (Probability and Expected Value)

Data Distributions (Describing Variability and Comparing Groups)

GRADE 8

Thinking With Mathematical Models (Linear and Inverse Variation)

Looking for Pythagoras (The Pythagorean Theorem)

Growing, Growing, Growing (Exponential Relationships)

Frogs, Fleas, and Painted Cubes (Quadratic Relationships)

Kaleidoscopes, Hubcaps, and Mirrors (Symmetry and Transformations)

Say It With Symbols (Three-Dimensional Measurement)

The Shape of Algebra (Linear systems and Inequalities)

Samples and Populations (Data and Statistics)