

Math At Home Activities (K-2)

Sorting and Counting - Have your child sort and count cutlery, kitchen utensils, toys, laundry, and more. Some questions you can ask include, "Where should this item go?", "How did you know which group to put the items in?", "How many..." and "Which group has more items?" Create [inventory bags](#) of things around the home (e.g. pasta, paper clips, coins) to encourage estimation and counting. Create [counting collections](#) of things around the home (e.g. pasta, paper clips, coins) to encourage estimation and counting. Have your child sort things around the house. Some questions you can ask include, Which group does this belong to? and Which group has more items? How many more?

Environmental Shape or Pattern Hunt - Go on a scavenger hunt around the house (or even through different picture books) and keep track of the different shapes or patterns you find.

Physical Activities - While doing physical activities (e.g. walking from one end of a room to another, hopping, jumping jacks, going up and down stairs), keep track by counting both forwards and backwards. If you have access to an outdoor space, have your child create a hopscotch path. If you're indoors, create a number path by writing on cardboard boxes or sheets of paper. While doing physical activities (e.g. going up and down stairs, walking from one end of a room to another, hopping, jumping jacks, etc.), keep track by counting by 2s, 5s, 10s, and 100s (both forwards and backwards). Lots of children find counting backwards challenging as they are used to a forward counting sequence, so this is a good time to get some practice in. You could also switch the count mid-way (e.g. starting counting by 10s, then switch to counting by 1s, then back to 10s).

Building, Puzzles, and Mazes - Building with blocks, Lego, or any other loose parts (e.g. coins, shells, pebbles) all help develop [spatial reasoning](#) and can be an opportunity to explore ideas like symmetry. [Mazes](#), jigsaw puzzles and [tangrams](#) are also great for helping children flex their spatial muscles and encourage perseverance. Finally, have your child [draw some maps](#) (you could go on a treasure hunt around the house)! Mapping helps children develop their spatial reasoning skills and make sense of their world.

Measuring Around the House - Have your child use different sized cups to play with water or use paperclips (or other standard-sized things like coins) to measure the length of things around the house. Have your child trace their foot and find things that are about the same length, longer, or shorter than their foot. More information about [measuring with young children here](#). Have your child estimate the dimensions of things around the house, then use rulers or tape measures to measure them. They could also measure how far paper airplanes fly, the distance of jumps from a line, how far a toy can be thrown, and more.

Cooking and Food - Have your child [help out in the kitchen](#) by counting or measuring out ingredients. You can also have your child count out cups, plates, crackers, cookies,

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marshmallows, slices of pizza, juice boxes, sandwiches and more. You can also have your child figure out a shopping list based on ingredients in a recipe.

Shopping and Money - Have your child estimate costs (Do you think we will have enough to get...?) and practice addition and subtraction (How much will these two items cost together?, How much change should you get?, How much more expensive is this than that?). Grab a handful of coins and figure out the total value, or use coins to practice counting by 5s, 10s, and 20s. Explore the similarities and differences between any foreign currencies you have.

Reading - Can you find the math in things you read? How about some [Bedtime Math](#) stories?

Schedules and Time - While your day may have less scheduled time than a school day, there are still opportunities to talk about time. (How many days until...?, How many hours until...?) Place an analog and digital clock side by side and compare the displays to help your child practice reading analog clocks. Ask questions like, What time is it now? What time will it be in one hour? What time will it be in ten minutes? What time was it one hour ago?

En Español

Clasificación y conteo: haga que su hijo/a clasifique y cuente cubiertos, utensilios de cocina, juguetes, ropa y más. Algunas preguntas que puede hacer incluyen: "¿Dónde debe ir este elemento?", "¿Cómo sabía en qué grupo colocar los elementos?", "¿Cuántos ...?" y "¿Qué grupo tiene más artículos?" Cree [bolsas de inventario](#) de cosas alrededor de la casa (por ejemplo, pasta, sujetapapeles, monedas) para alentar la estimación y el recuento. Cree [colecciones de conteo](#) de cosas en el hogar (por ejemplo, pasta, clips de papel, monedas) para alentar la estimación y el conteo. Haga que su hijo/a clasifique las cosas en la casa. Algunas preguntas que puede hacer incluyen: ¿A qué grupo pertenece? y ¿Qué grupo tiene más artículos? ¿Cuántos más?

Búsqueda ambiental de formas o patrones: realice una búsqueda del tesoro por la casa (o incluso a través de diferentes libros ilustrados) y realice un seguimiento de las diferentes formas o patrones que encuentre.

Actividades físicas: mientras realiza actividades físicas (por ejemplo, caminar de un extremo de la habitación a otro, saltar, subir y bajar escaleras), realice un seguimiento contando hacia adelante y hacia atrás. Si tiene acceso a un espacio al aire libre, haga que su hijo/a cree un camino de rayuela. Si está en interiores, cree una ruta numérica escribiendo en cajas de cartón u hojas de papel. Mientras realiza actividades físicas (por ejemplo, subir y bajar escaleras, caminar de un extremo de la habitación a otro, saltar, etc.), realice un seguimiento contando por 2s, 5s, 10s y 100s (tanto hacia adelante como hacia atrás). Muchos niños encuentran que el conteo hacia atrás es un desafío ya que están acostumbrados a una secuencia de conteo hacia adelante, por lo que este es un buen momento para practicar. También puede cambiar el conteo a mitad de camino (por ejemplo, comenzar a contar por 10 segundos, luego cambiar y contar por 1s, luego

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de vuelta a 10s).

Construcción, rompecabezas y laberintos: la construcción con bloques, Lego o cualquier otra pieza suelta (por ejemplo, monedas, conchas, rocas) ayudan a desarrollar el [razonamiento espacial](#) y pueden ser una oportunidad para explorar ideas como la simetría. [Laberintos](#), rompecabezas, [origami](#), [pentominos](#) y [tangramas](#) también son geniales. Finalmente, ¡haga que su hijo lea o dibuje algunos mapas! El [mapeo](#) ayuda a los niños a desarrollar sus habilidades de razonamiento espacial y a dar sentido a su mundo.

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