

INFORMATION FOR PARENTS
MATHS LANGUAGE AND METHOD FOR PARENTS OF JUNIOR / SENIOR
INFANTS

ADDITION

- Before the number facts are introduced, each child must have the ability to:
 - count;
 - 1 to 5 in Junior Infants
 - 1 to 10 in Senior Infants
- identify numbers
- match a number to a set of objects
- understand the concept of addition

JUNIOR INFANTS

- **Number facts up to 5**

$$1 + 4 = 5$$

one **and** four **makes** five

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \boxed{\Delta} & + & \boxed{\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta} & = & \boxed{\Delta\ \Delta\ \Delta\ \Delta} \\ 1 & + & 4 & = & 5 \end{array}$$

- **Language:** and, makes, altogether, how many?
- Parents should use everyday objects for counting e.g. lollipop sticks, lego, building bricks etc.

SENIOR INFANTS

- **Number facts up to 10**

$$2 + 8 = 10$$

two **plus** eight **equals** ten

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \boxed{\Delta\Delta} & + & \boxed{\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta} & = & \boxed{\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta} \\ 2 & + & 8 & = & 10 \end{array}$$

- **Language:** and, makes, altogether, how many? plus, equals, add

What do I add to 8 to make 10? - Answer 2



Parents Count Too

Helping your child with – Counting

One of the first experiences children have with numbers is “counting”. Counting starts as learning a pattern of words, just like a nursery rhyme. As children’s counting develops, they begin to relate the words to a quantity or number of things.

How do children learn to count and use numbers?

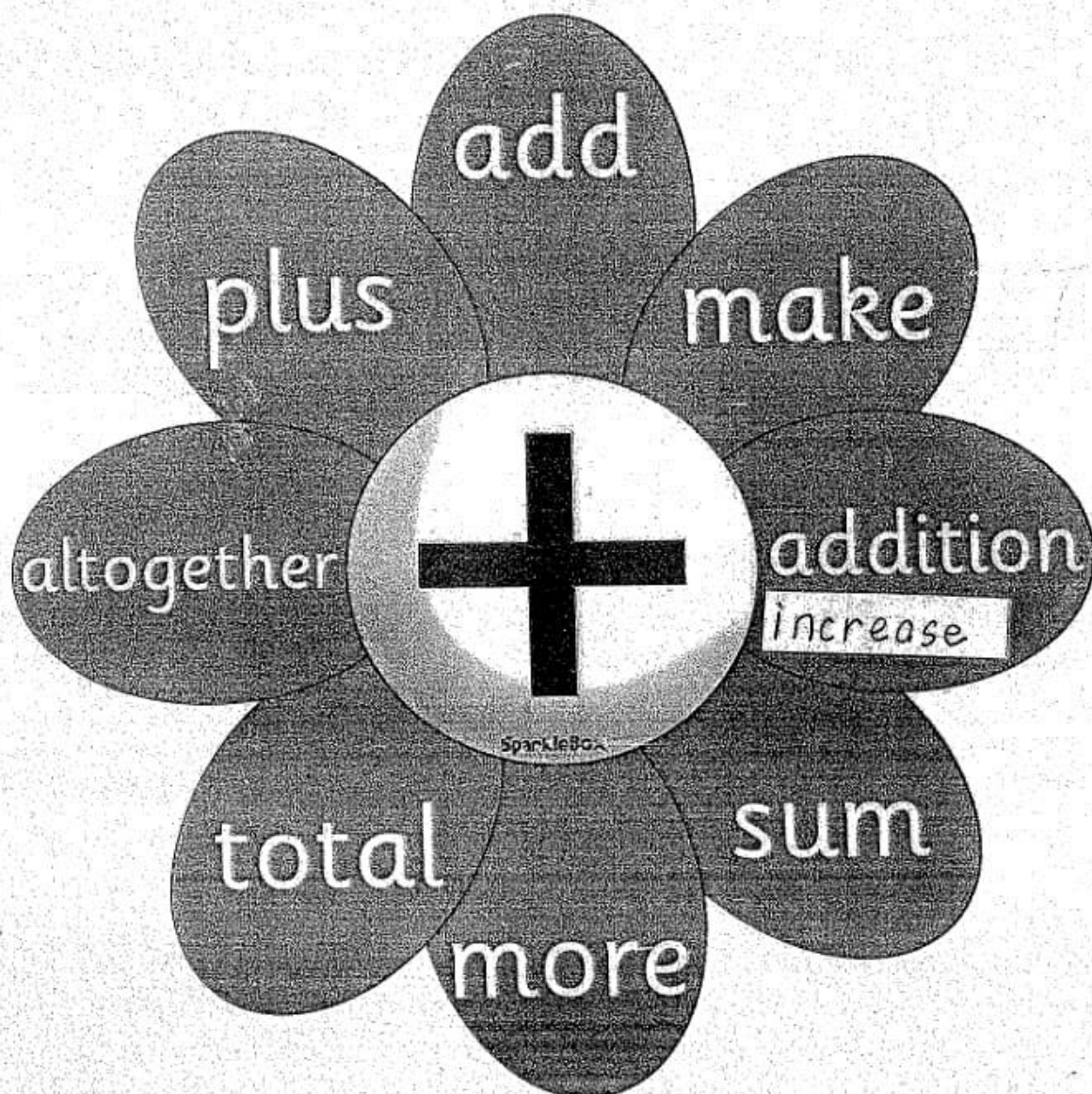
Children learn the pattern of counting words by repetition. Initially, this pattern may have gaps where the child leaves out a number in the sequence, or the child may invent numbers. It is common to hear a child say twenty-ten after counting to twenty-nine.

However, remembering the words for each number in the correct order is only part of the process of counting. To “count” children need to match saying the number words with the correct number of “things”.

Children should be given lots of opportunities to practise and explore counting groups as well as making groups. Children also need to recognise and name numbers.



Maths vocabulary flowers



**MATHS LANGUAGE AND METHOD FOR PARENTS OF
1ST AND 2ND CLASSES**

ADDITION

- When teaching addition read the sum from left to right e.g.

$$3 + 5 = 8$$

3 plus 5 equals 8

- Once your child has grasped this, they can then move on to writing the sum from top to bottom reading from the top down.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ + 6 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$

2 plus 6 equals 8

- If sum contains both tens and units, add units first and then tens.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T U} \\ 3 \ 4 \\ + 6 \ 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{T U} \\ 3 \ 4 \\ + 6 \ 4 \\ \hline 8 \end{array} \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{T U} \\ 3 \ 4 \\ + 6 \ 4 \\ \hline 9 \ 8 \end{array}$$

4 plus 4 **equals 8**. Now go to the tens column. 3(tens) **plus 6(tens) equals 9(tens)**.

- Adding sums where units may total greater than 9. Read from top to bottom adding the units first e.g.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T U} \\ 2 \ 3 \\ + \ 9 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{T U} \\ 2 \ 3 \\ + \ 1 \ 9 \\ \hline 3 \ 2 \end{array}$$

3 plus 9 equals 12
12 is 1 ten and 2 units
Put down the 2 units and **carry**
the 1(ten) to the tens column.
2 (tens) plus 1(ten) equals 3 (tens)

- **Add 0, 1, 2.** Children can count on 1 or 2 more without overloading their memory.
- **$2+3=3+2$** If I know $2+3=5$, then I know $3+2=5$
- **Adding 10.** $10+6$, $10+8$ etc.
- **Subtraction is the opposite of addition.** If I know $3+4=7$, then I know $7-3=4$ and that $7-4=3$
- **Doubles.** $5+5$, $6+6$, $8+8$.
- **Near doubles (one away from being a double).**
I know $6+6=12$, so $6+7=13$
- **Facts of ten.** Numbers that make 10. $6+4$, $3+7$, $9+1$
- **Adding to 9.** One less than 10, for example $4+9$. I know $4+10=14$ so $4+9$ is one less i.e. 13
- **Using 10 as a marker.** For example $8+6$. Bring 8 to 10 first. Say 8 and 2 is 10, and 4 more is 14.

$$\begin{aligned}8+6 &= \\(8+2)+4 & \\10+4 &= 14 \\ \\ \text{So } 8+6 &= 14\end{aligned}$$