Milestone Maths B3
by
Kathy Gonzalez

Milestone

For Joshua

Milestone Maths B3

First Edition (2024)

www.milestonemaths.com.au

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Parent's Introduction

Welcome to Milestone Maths, the mathematics curriculum designed especially for Australian home schoolers. This course has been developed with Australian home schoolers particularly in mind but will also be useful for after school study with or without a tutor. The series follows the Australian Curriculum (v 9.0). Level B corresponds to year 1 and this book is intended for term three, with four lessons per week for 10 weeks. If desired, the fifth day may be used to complete any outstanding work or for review, extension and enrichment activities which are occasionally suggested in the text.

The course is gradual, systematic and thorough. Mathematics is a sequential subject where one concept is built upon another and thorough mastery of each step is essential for true understanding of the whole. This is reflected in Milestone Maths by presenting new topics sequentially and in a manner that builds from the known to the unknown. Review is built into the program and the needs of students with different abilities are catered for by pacing guidelines and supplementary practice activities.

Resources

Besides the student books, the only essential resource for this curriculum is a set of Sumstix (also known as Cuisenaire rods). These may be purchased from the place where you obtained this book. Visit the following link for details:

www.milestonemaths.com.au/what-are-sumstix/

Occasional lessons will require simple resources that you should already have around the house. It would be a good idea at the beginning of each week to have a quick look over the lessons for the week to see if any aditional resources need to be prepared. This will usually be the only preparation required on your part.

Placement and Progress

For placement of students who have come from other programs, please see the advice on the milestone maths website. Search for placement.

While it is impossible to make one fixed series of lessons to meet the needs of all students, this series is designed to be flexible enough to fulfill the needs of the majority of students. With this in mind, please note that you do not need to complete this book in exactly one school term. If your child is finding the concepts easy, you may consider doing two lessons in one day and conversely, if the subject matter is more challenging, break the lesson up across two or more days. Lessons or activities marked with a graduation cap icon are advanced and are included to challenge the more motivated/talented students. These are optional for most students. Advanced material will usually become 'mainstream' at some point later in the course.

Questions or comments?

If you have any questions whatsoever about any aspect of this course's implementation, or if you need help understanding any maths related concept, please do not hesitate to contact the author at

author@milestonemaths.com.au

What are Milestones and Checkpoints?

A Milestone corresponds to a chapter or unit of work. In the student book, the start of each Milestone is marked with a picture of a milestone and the milestone title. Checkpoints are end of chapter reviews and are essentially lessons dedicated to review and practice of the key concepts and skills introduced in the Milestone. If your child has particular difficulty completing a checkpoint, it is recommended that you spend some time reviewing the concepts taught in the Milestone before moving on. If they have difficulty with only one or two activities, review the concept imediately and make a note to practise those skills often during the introductory phase of subsequent lessons until the skill is mastered.

The child should be able to complete each activity in a checkpoint lesson independently, or with minimal help, after you have read the instructions. At this level the child may use Sumstix as much as they need to while completing checkpoints, lessons and drills, although they should be encouraged to transition to completing the drills without assistance.

Adaptations for Children with Special Needs

If your child has special learning needs, there are a number of adaptations possible.

For older yet illiterate students: you should read all instructions to the student just as you would to a young child that is still learning to read.

For children who have difficulty writing: you may act as scribe and have the child tell you what to write. When numbers or equations are required, have the child "build" the answers using the number and game flashcards. Also, use the number bond flashcards for drills instead of the written drills until writing is easy. Unless the child has a physical handicap that makes writing difficult or impossible, I would suggest that you gently encourage them to do more and more writing on their own every day. Begin by taking turns with the pencil - you write one number then the child writes one, etc and slowly increase the amount of writing that your child does until they achieve independence.

For children who need a slower pace: some lessons could consist entirely of warm up/review activities or the student book activities could be assigned over two or more days.

Extra writing practice can be done on a reusable drawing board (eg whiteboard, LCD tablet, etc.), on scrap paper or in a separate exercise book.

For children who need a faster pace: If your child is finding the lessons very easy and is learning the concepts quickly, you may consider doing two lessons a day and completing the Review and Practice section of only one of the lessons. Special care needs to be taken that the child is mastering the drills at this pace as well. Over learning is always a good thing however, a particularly bright child will need to be challenged to maintain motivation.

Parent Notes

In Student Book B3 your child will learn:

- Addition and subtraction facts for totals of 7, 8 & 9.
- About counting backwards from 20.
- To recognise one quarter of an object.

Milestone 11

See Milestone 7 for goals and special teaching directions.

Flashcards: AS-18 to AS-22

Game idea

Here's a simple card game to play that can help children learn their sums to nine Use all the number cards from the number card deck with face value of 9 or less. Shuffle then deal seven cards per player and place the rest of the deck face down on the table. Flip the top card of the deck over and place it on the table next to the deck. This is the discard pile. Players take turns in a clockwise direction. The youngest player starts. The player whose turn it is selects two cards from their hand to make a total of nine and places them face up on the discard pile. If they do not have any cards that can make a total of nine they take a card from the deck. If they can then make a nine with the new card, they may do so before play passes to the next player. The winner is the first player to have no cards left in their hand.

Advanced version: if playing with older children they may place two or more cards that add to nine on the discard pile. However, they may only place one lot of nine on the discard pile at a time (so on one turn you may place the cards 3 3 & 3 on the pile but not 9 4 & 5).

This game may be adapted for any number, simply select the cards from the deck that are equal to and less than the desired number.

Milestone 12

Milestone Goals

By the end of this Milestone your child should be able to:

- Read the numbers 20-100 on the number chart.
- Be developing fluency at counting to 100.

Overview

The lessons in this milestone aim to teach a child how to count to 100 and to recognise numbers greater than 20. Use all of the games and strategies that you used in milestones 1, 2 and 8 to reinforce learning.

Milestone 13

See Milestone 7 for goals and special teaching directions.

Flashcards: AS-23 to AS-27

Lesson 105

The activity on the bottom half of page 52 is an introduction to finding half of a number using Sumstix. It is simply presented as a problem solving challenge at this stage to stimulate brighter students, so if your child does not "get it" do not worry about it for now.

Milestone 14

Milestone Goals

After completing this Milestone your child will:

- Understand that one quarter of an object is found by cutting the object into four equal pieces.
- Understand that the bottom number of a fraction tells how many equal pieces an object is cut into.
- Understand that the top number in a fraction tells how many pieces of the cut up object they "get".

Note that your child may only be developing these understandings by the end of the Milestone and they will be practised often for the remainder of the year.

Special Teaching Directions

As an introduction to each of the lessons, it would be a good idea to illustrate the concept of quarters by folding and cutting a square of paper into quarters. If you use two sided (different colours on the two sides) origami paper, you'll be able to relate your model the shaded pictures in the student book.

Enrichment Idea

Make pizza from scratch (using flour, water, salt and yeast for the dough) with your child. Measuring the ingredients with cup measures will further reinforce fractions and sharing the pizza is a yummy practical application of the ideas taught in this Milestone.

Milestone 15

See Milestone 7 for goals and special teaching directions.

Flashcards: AS-28 to AS-31

Hi, Emmy Echidna here ready for another exciting term of maths.

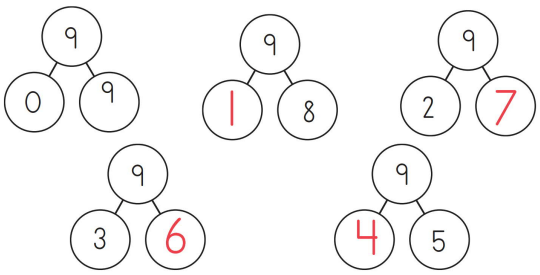
This term we're going to focus on the number trios for 7, 8 and 9. We're also going to count to 100 and we'll learn about quarters.

So, grab your sumstix and a pencil and let's learn some maths!

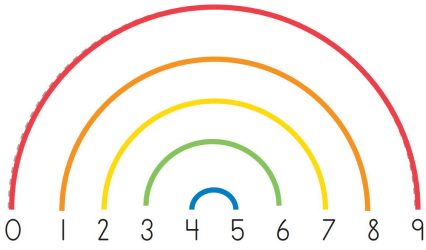
Lesson 81

Numbers that Add to Nine

Build a sumstix sandwich for the number nine and use it to complete the following number bonds:



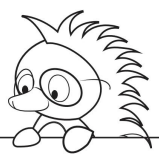
Draw a nine rainbow. Use a different colour for each line.



Try these practice ideas

Play a game of "make nine" with someone older. Have your friend say a number between 0 and 9 then you reply back with the number that you need to make nine.

Play nine memory. Shuffle all the digit cards from the Number Game Cards and lay them out upside down on the table. Choose two cards. If they total nine, you keep them, if not you turn them back over and it's your friend's turn. When all the cards have been taken up the winner is the one with the most cards.



Review and Practice

10-20 Write the number sequence from 10 to 20.

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

3 + 6 = 9 4 + 5 = 9 2 + 7 = 9

1 + 8 = 9 4 + 5 = 9 0 + 9 = 9

3 + 6 = 9 1 + 8 = 9 2 + 7 = 9

1 + 4 = 5 5 + 5 = 10 2 + 3 = 5

1 + 9 = 10 3 + 7 = 10 3 + 6 = 9

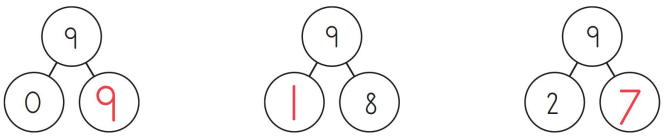
2 + 8 = 10 1 + 8 = 9 6 + 3 = 9

4 + 6 = 10 4 + 5 = 9 5 + 4 = 9

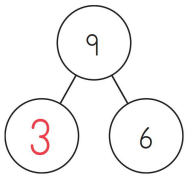
7 + 2 = 9 2 + 7 = 9 8 + 1 = 9

Lesson 82

Fill in the missing numbers.

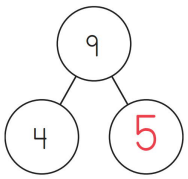


Fill in the missing number in number bonds then write the two addition equations and the two subtraction equations represented by the bond.



3 + 6 = 9 9 - 3 = 6

6 + 3 = 9 9 - 6 = 3



4 + 5 = 9 9 - 4 = 5

5 + 4 = 9 9 - 5 = 4

Review and Practice

10-20 Write the number sequence from 10 to 20.

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Write the mirror equations.

2 + 7 = 9

7 + 2 = 9

9 - 2 = 7

9 - 7 = 2

9 + 1 = 10 1 + 1 = 2 7 + 2 = 9

3 + 1 = 4 8 + 1 = 9 2 + 1 = 3

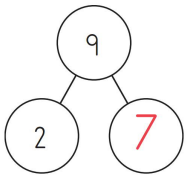
2 + 2 = 4 1 + 4 = 5 8 + 2 = 10

1 + 3 = 4 6 + 3 = 9 4 + 5 = 9

3 + 7 = 10 1 + 2 = 3 4 + 1 = 5

Lesson 83

Fill in the missing number in number bonds then write the two addition equations and the two subtraction equations represented by the bond.



2 + 7 = 9 9 - 2 = 7

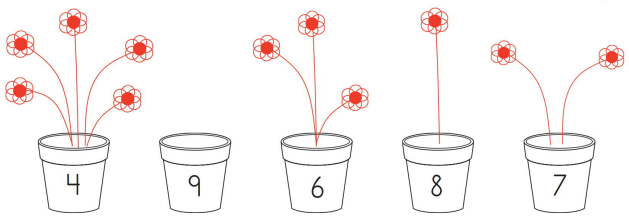
7 + 2 = 9 9 - 7 = 2

9 - 2 = 7 9 - 9 = 0 9 - 8 = 1

9 - 4 = 5 9 - 1 = 8 9 - 5 = 4

9 - 7 = 2 9 - 6 = 3 9 - 3 = 6

Draw flowers in each pot so that the number of flowers plus the number on the pot equals nine.



Review and Practice

10-20 Write the number sequence from 10 to 20.

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

7 + 2 = 9 | 4 + 5 = 9 | 8 + 1 = 9

2 + 7 = 9 | 5 + 4 = 9 | 3 + 6 = 9

1 + 8 = 9 | 0 + 9 = 9 | 6 + 3 = 9

7 + 2 = 9 | 1 + 9 = 10 | 0 + 9 = 9

2 + 1 = 3 | 4 + 5 = 9 | 7 + 3 = 10

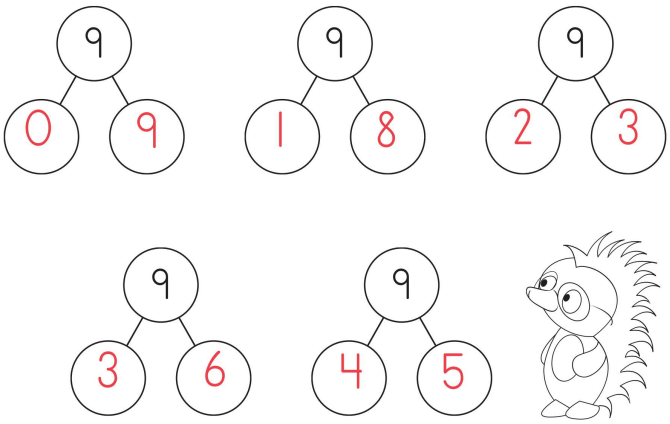
3 + 7 = 10 | 1 + 8 = 9 | 2 + 2 = 4

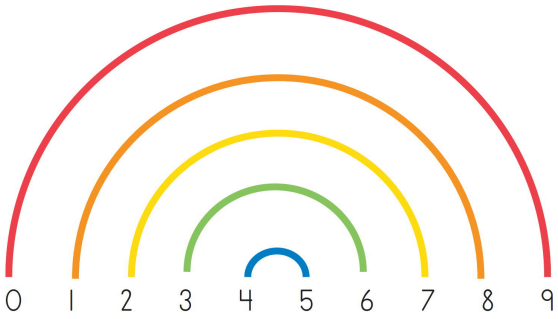
6 + 4 = 10 | 2 + 3 = 5 | 6 + 3 = 9

8 + 2 = 10 | 4 + 1 = 5 | 3 + 6 = 9

Lesson 84

Make a sumstix sandwich and use it to help you fill in the number bonds for nine.



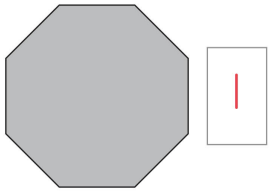


Review and Practice

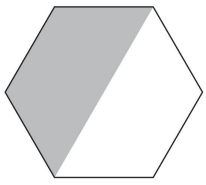
10-20 Write the number sequence from 10 to 20.

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Write the fraction of the shape that is shaded. (Write 1 if the whole shape is shaded.)



1



$\frac{1}{2}$

2 + 2 = 4 | 5 + 4 = 9 | 2 + 8 = 10

4 + 1 = 5 | 1 + 1 = 2 | 0 + 9 = 9

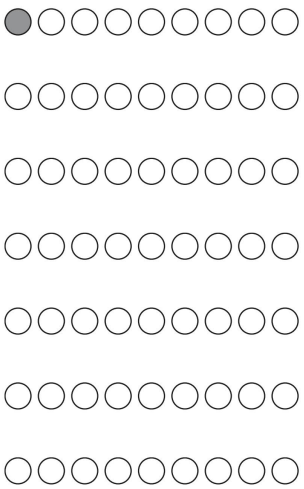
5 + 5 = 10 | 9 + 1 = 10 | 7 + 2 = 9

3 + 1 = 4 | 1 + 3 = 4 | 6 + 3 = 9

6 + 4 = 10 | 7 + 3 = 10 | 1 + 4 = 5

Lesson 85

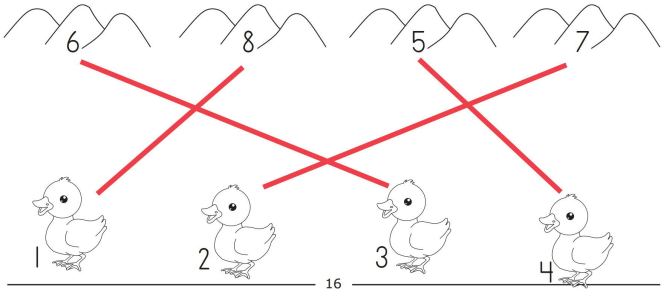
Colour the dots to make different sums to nine and write the matching equation.



1 + 8 = 9

Answers will vary. Parent to check.

Nine little ducks went out to play over the hills and far away... The number next to each duck tells you how many came home. The number on the hills tells you how many stayed away. Join each duck to the hill where his siblings are hiding. (Yes, I know it should be five!)



Review and Practice

10-20 Write the number sequence from 10 to 20.

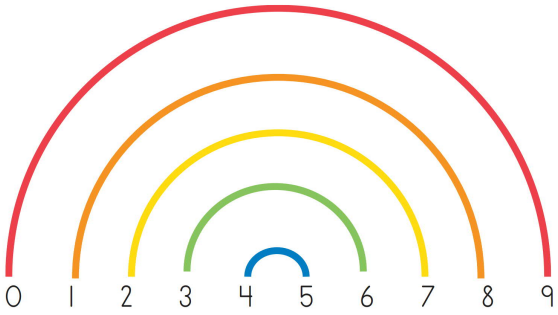
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

5 (9) Circle the biggest number in each group.

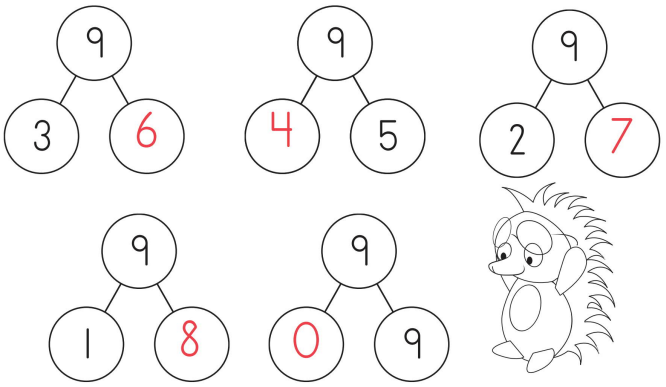
15	16	(18)	(20)	11	19
(17)	10	14	13	12	(14)

1 + 1 = 2	2 + 1 = 3	4 + 6 = 10
2 + 8 = 10	6 + 4 = 10	5 + 4 = 9
3 + 6 = 9	7 + 3 = 10	0 + 9 = 9
9 + 1 = 10	3 + 1 = 4	3 + 2 = 5
3 + 7 = 10	2 + 3 = 5	1 + 4 = 5

Lesson 86

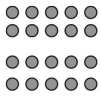


Fill in the missing numbers.



Review and Practice

1 2 3 Count the dots.


20


15


18

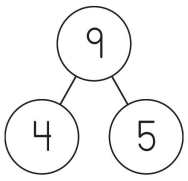
5 (9) Circle the smallest number in each group.

(17)	13	12	19	11	(20)
15	14	(18)	(16)	10	12

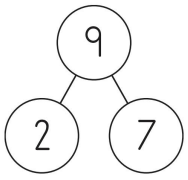
3 + 7 = 10	6 + 4 = 10	1 + 9 = 10
7 + 3 = 10	9 + 1 = 10	5 + 5 = 10
3 + 6 = 9	1 + 8 = 9	1 + 4 = 5
2 + 2 = 4	1 + 3 = 4	5 + 4 = 9
2 + 1 = 3	2 + 7 = 9	4 + 6 = 10

Lesson 87

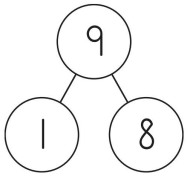
Write the equations represented by each number bond.



4 + 5 = 9 | 9 - 4 = 5
5 + 4 = 9 | 9 - 5 = 4



2 + 7 = 9 | 9 - 2 = 7
7 + 2 = 9 | 9 - 7 = 2



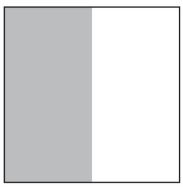
1 + 8 = 9 | 9 - 1 = 8
8 + 1 = 9 | 9 - 8 = 1

9 + 0 = 9	5 + 4 = 9	7 + 2 = 9
1 + 8 = 9	4 + 5 = 9	3 + 6 = 9
8 + 1 = 9	2 + 7 = 9	6 + 3 = 9

Review and Practice

10-20 Write the number sequence from 10 to 20.

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20



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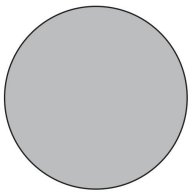
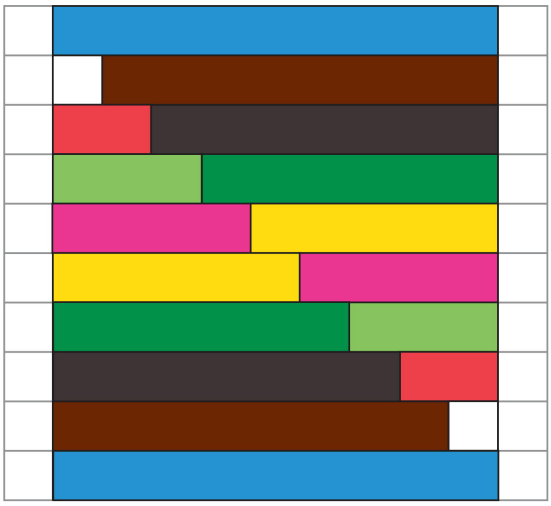


1

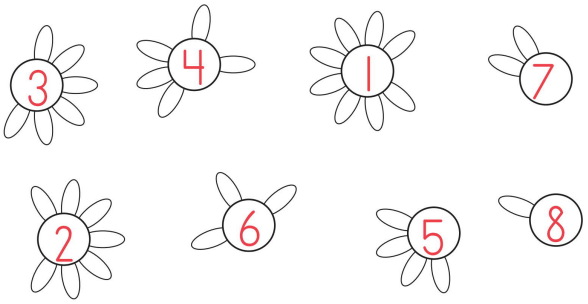
1 + 3 = 4	2 + 1 = 3	2 + 8 = 10
3 + 1 = 4	2 + 3 = 5	9 + 1 = 10
5 + 4 = 9	5 + 5 = 10	2 + 7 = 9
1 + 1 = 2	1 + 2 = 3	4 + 5 = 9
1 + 8 = 9	1 + 4 = 5	8 + 1 = 9

Lesson 88

Draw and colour the Sumstix sandwich for nine.



In the centre of each flower, write how many more petals it needs to have a total of nine petals. Then draw the petals.



Review and Practice

Count on.

13 14 15	11 12 13	16 17 18
10 11 12	18 19 20	14 15 16

Write the mirror equations.

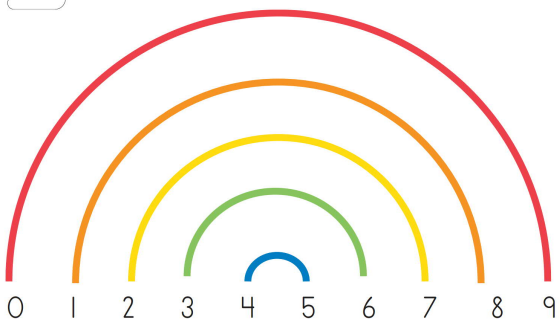
6 + 3 = 9 → 3 + 6 = 9

9 - 4 = 5 → 9 - 5 = 4

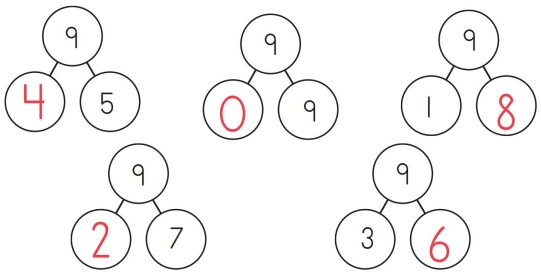
2 + 3 = 5	4 + 5 = 9	2 + 1 = 3
1 + 4 = 5	4 + 1 = 5	3 + 7 = 10
3 + 6 = 9	1 + 3 = 4	4 + 6 = 10
2 + 7 = 9	6 + 4 = 10	9 + 1 = 10
3 + 1 = 4	1 + 8 = 9	1 + 1 = 2

Lesson 89

Draw a nine rainbow. Use a different colour for each line.



Fill in the missing numbers then colour the number bonds to match your rainbow.

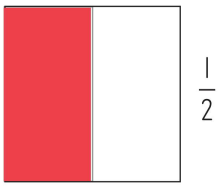


Review and Practice

10-20 Write the number sequence from 10 to 20.

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Colour the fraction of the shape shown.



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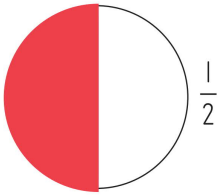
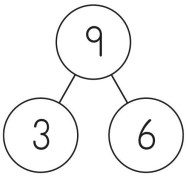


$\frac{1}{2}$

2 + 3 = 5	6 + 4 = 10	2 + 1 = 3
1 + 9 = 10	3 + 6 = 9	2 + 8 = 10
3 + 2 = 5	5 + 5 = 10	2 + 2 = 4
5 + 4 = 9	4 + 1 = 5	1 + 1 = 2
8 + 1 = 9	3 + 7 = 10	7 + 3 = 10

Lesson 90

Write the equations represented by the number bond.

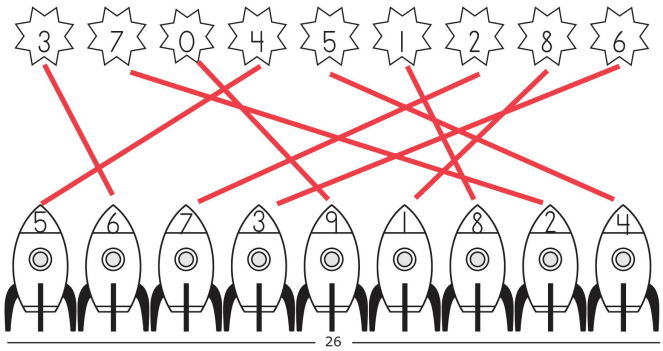


3 + 6 = 9 9 - 3 = 6

6 + 3 = 9 9 - 6 = 3

9 - 3 = 6	9 - 2 = 7	9 - 4 = 5
9 - 1 = 8	9 - 7 = 2	9 - 6 = 3
9 - 9 = 0	9 - 5 = 4	9 - 8 = 1

Make sums to nine by joining the rockets with the stars.



Review and Practice

Write the number represented by the Sumstix train.

15

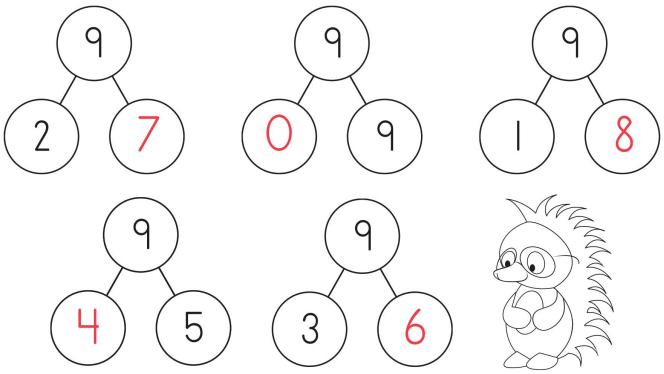
5 9 Circle the smallest number in each group.

10	11	17	18	16	19
12	20	14	15	13	10

1 + 8 = 9	2 + 8 = 10	4 + 6 = 10
1 + 2 = 3	1 + 9 = 10	4 + 1 = 5
8 + 1 = 9	2 + 1 = 3	1 + 4 = 5
7 + 3 = 10	6 + 3 = 9	5 + 5 = 10
3 + 6 = 9	2 + 7 = 9	2 + 3 = 5

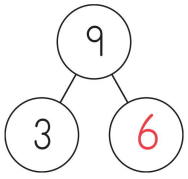
Lesson 91

Fill in the missing numbers.



7 + 2 = 9	5 + 4 = 9	3 + 6 = 9
1 + 8 = 9	9 + 0 = 9	6 + 3 = 9
8 + 1 = 9	4 + 5 = 9	2 + 7 = 9

Fill in the missing number then write the four equations represented by the number bond.



3 + 6 = 9 9 - 3 = 6

6 + 3 = 9 9 - 6 = 3

Review and Practice

Count on.

12 13 14 17 18 19 15 16 17

14 15 16 18 19 20 13 14 15

Write the mirror equations.

7 + 2 = 9 → 2 + 7 = 9

9 - 1 = 8 → 9 - 8 = 1

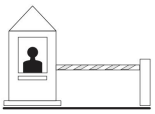
1 + 4 = 5 1 + 3 = 4 5 + 5 = 10

2 + 7 = 9 5 + 4 = 9 9 + 1 = 10

3 + 1 = 4 7 + 3 = 10 0 + 9 = 9

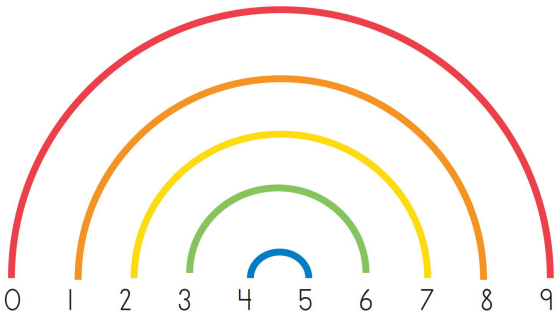
1 + 9 = 10 2 + 1 = 3 1 + 2 = 3

1 + 8 = 9 8 + 2 = 10 2 + 2 = 4

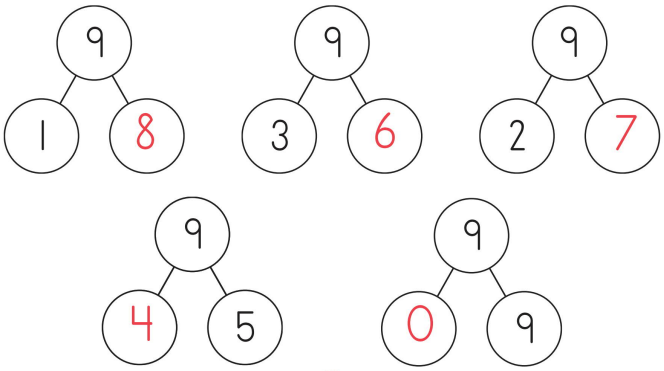


Lesson 92

Checkpoint 11



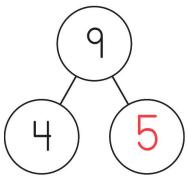
Fill in the missing numbers then colour the number bonds to match your rainbow.



9 - 3 = 6 9 - 2 = 7 9 - 4 = 5

9 - 1 = 8 9 - 7 = 2 9 - 6 = 3

9 - 4 = 5 9 - 5 = 4 9 - 8 = 1



4 + 5 = 9 9 - 4 = 5

5 + 4 = 9 9 - 5 = 4

1 + 2 = 3 3 + 6 = 9 7 + 2 = 9

2 + 2 = 4 4 + 6 = 10 3 + 7 = 10

8 + 1 = 9 2 + 8 = 10 4 + 1 = 5

3 + 2 = 5 2 + 3 = 5 1 + 1 = 2

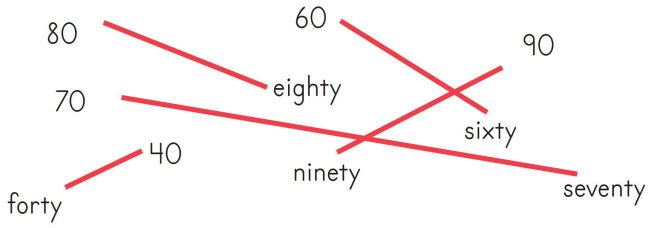
6 + 4 = 10 6 + 3 = 9 4 + 5 = 9

Lesson 93

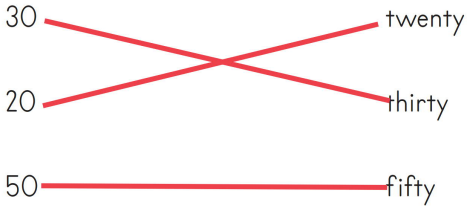
Counting to 100

In this milestone we are going to learn how to easily read big numbers. We will start with numbers that end in zero which are called the "tens". Some of their names are easy to learn and some a bit harder.

Let's start with the ones that are easy to learn. Match the name to the number:



These numbers are a bit trickier to learn, but you already know one so there's only two to learn! Match the name to the number.

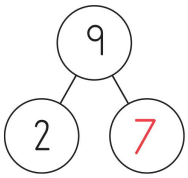


Write the numbers on this page from smallest to largest. We call this number pattern "counting by tens". (Start by sorting number cards. If you pretend the zeros aren't there, it'll be easy.)

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90

Review and Practice

Fill in the missing number and then write the equations represented by the bond.



2 + 7 = 9 9 - 2 = 7

7 + 2 = 9 9 - 7 = 2

x 10 Practice counting by ten again. Practice saying this sequence until it gets easy!

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90

0 + 9 = 9 6 + 3 = 9 9 + 1 = 10

1 + 2 = 3 6 + 4 = 10 8 + 2 = 10

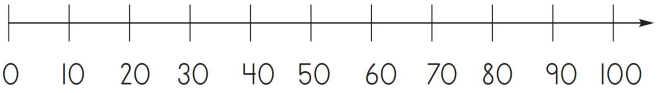
1 + 1 = 2 5 + 5 = 10 4 + 5 = 9

1 + 3 = 4 3 + 1 = 4 1 + 4 = 5

3 + 6 = 9 7 + 2 = 9 1 + 9 = 10

Lesson 94

Number lines don't always need to count by ones. Here's a number line where the labels 'count by tens':



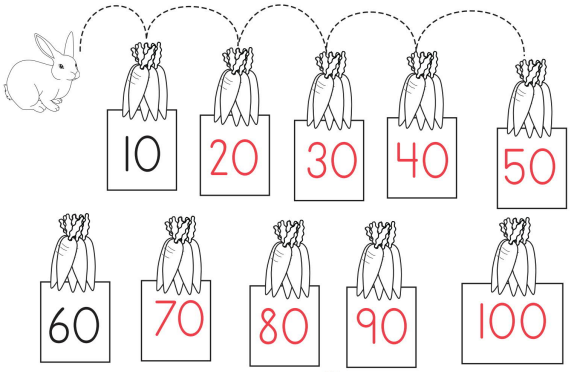
Start at zero on the number line and count how many hops it takes to reach each of the numbers below. Write the number of hops on the line.

100 10 30 3 50 5

60 6 20 2 80 8

40 4 70 7 90 9

Fill in the numbers to take bunny to each bunch of carrots. Count by tens.

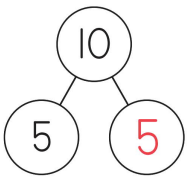


Review and Practice

x 10 Count by tens.

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90

Fill in the missing number and write the equations represented by the number bond.



5 + 5 = 10

10 - 5 = 5

1 + 4 = 5 2 + 8 = 10 2 + 2 = 4

1 + 9 = 10 2 + 1 = 3 8 + 1 = 9

3 + 7 = 10 4 + 1 = 5 2 + 3 = 5

1 + 8 = 9 5 + 4 = 9 3 + 2 = 5

4 + 6 = 10 2 + 7 = 9 7 + 3 = 10

Lesson 95

Now that you know how to count to 20 and you know how to count by tens to 100, it's really easy to learn to count to 100. To get from 20 to 30 we just say "twenty" in front of the numbers "one" to "nine." Read the sequence below out loud:

20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

The same pattern keeps repeating over and over so it really is easy to count to 100.

Now we have been using number lines a lot to organise numbers but we have seen that we can't put too many numbers on a number line unless we make it VERY long. So from now on we will mostly use a number chart like the one below. Try and read all the numbers aloud to (or with) your teacher.

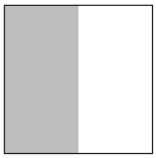
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Review and Practice

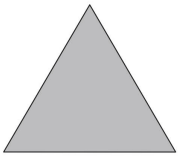
30-40 Write the number sequence from 30 to 40.

30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40

Write the fraction of the shape that is shaded.



$\frac{1}{2}$



1

1 + 8 = 9	3 + 6 = 9	7 + 3 = 10
1 + 2 = 3	5 + 5 = 10	2 + 3 = 5
2 + 2 = 4	4 + 5 = 9	6 + 3 = 9
1 + 4 = 5	3 + 7 = 10	2 + 1 = 3
1 + 3 = 4	4 + 1 = 5	2 + 7 = 9

Lesson 96

Checkpoint 12

Fill in the missing numbers.

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80

x 10 Count by tens. Start with the number 10.

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

50-60 Write the number sequence from 50 to 60 on the number line.

50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60

1-10 Rearrange the numbers in each box so that they are in order from smallest to biggest.

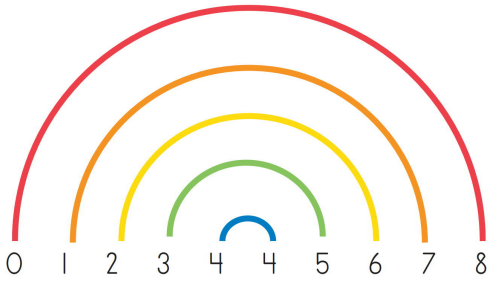
23 20 21 → 20 21 23	45 46 49 → 45 46 49
24 22 27 → 22 24 27	50 38 20 → 20 38 50

2 + 1 = 3	8 + 2 = 10	5 + 4 = 9
2 + 7 = 9	1 + 1 = 2	7 + 2 = 9
4 + 6 = 10	0 + 9 = 9	3 + 2 = 5
2 + 8 = 10	8 + 1 = 9	1 + 9 = 10
3 + 1 = 4	9 + 1 = 10	6 + 4 = 10

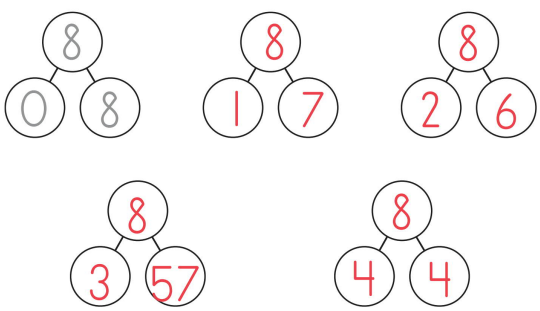
Lesson 97

Numbers that Add to Eight

Draw an eight rainbow. Use a different colour for each line.



Make number bonds to match the rainbow you made above. Use the same colours.



Review and Practice

Countdown from 20 to 10.

20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10

4 + 4 = 8 | 2 + 6 = 8 | 1 + 7 = 8

1 + 7 = 8 | 2 + 6 = 8 | 0 + 8 = 8

0 + 8 = 8 | 3 + 5 = 8 | 3 + 5 = 8

8 + 2 = 10 | 3 + 6 = 9 | 1 + 8 = 9

0 + 8 = 8 | 4 + 4 = 8 | 1 + 4 = 5

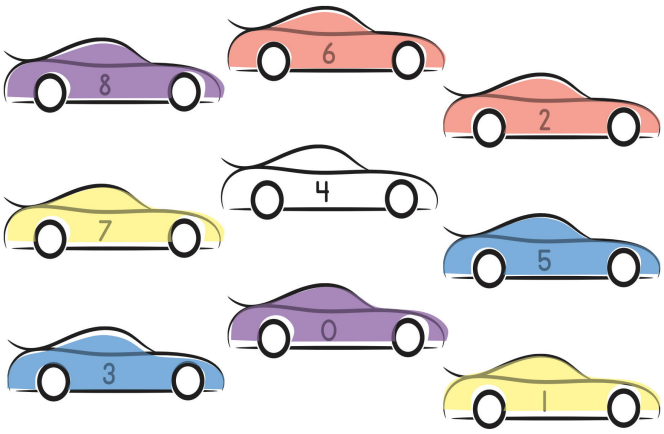
5 + 3 = 8 | 9 + 1 = 10 | 4 + 5 = 9

8 + 1 = 9 | 2 + 6 = 8 | 3 + 1 = 4

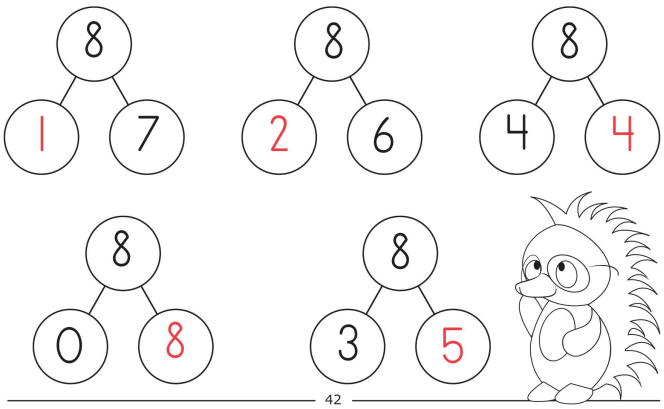
4 + 6 = 10 | 3 + 2 = 5 | 1 + 2 = 3

Lesson 98

Colour the cars so that the pairs that add to 8 are the same colour. There will be one car left over.



Fill in the missing numbers.



Review and Practice

Practice counting by ten.

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Write the mirror equations.

2 + 6 = 8 | 8 - 3 = 5

6 + 2 = 8 | 8 - 5 = 3

5 + 5 = 10 | 8 + 1 = 9 | 4 + 4 = 8

1 + 7 = 8 | 4 + 1 = 5 | 4 + 6 = 10

3 + 5 = 8 | 7 + 1 = 8 | 3 + 6 = 9

5 + 4 = 9 | 2 + 6 = 8 | 6 + 3 = 9

1 + 9 = 10 | 5 + 3 = 8 | 2 + 2 = 4

Lesson 99

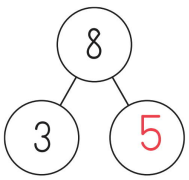
Fill in the missing numbers in the following sums to eight:

8 + 0 = 8 | 5 + 3 = 8 | 7 + 1 = 8

1 + 7 = 8 | 4 + 4 = 8 | 3 + 5 = 8

0 + 8 = 8 | 2 + 6 = 8 | 6 + 2 = 8

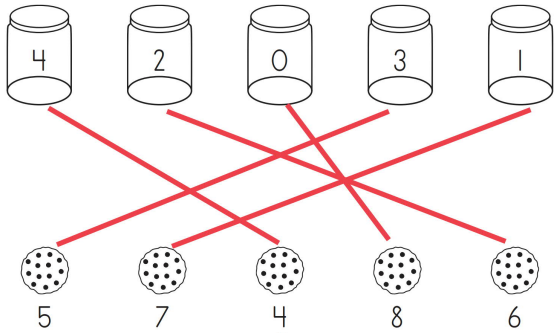
Fill in the missing number then write the equations represented by the number bond.



3 + 5 = 8 | 8 - 3 = 5

5 + 3 = 8 | 8 - 5 = 3

The number on the jar is the number of cookies it contains. The number under each cookie is the number of cookies to add. Match the cookies to the jars so that all the jars end up with eight cookies.

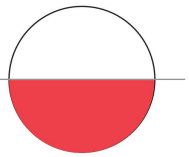


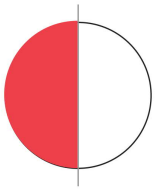
Review and Practice

40-50 Write the number sequence from 40 to 50.

40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

Colour the fraction of the shape indicated.

$\frac{1}{2}$ 

$\frac{1}{2}$ 

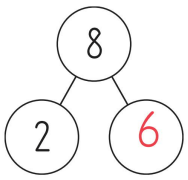
8 + 2 = 10	7 + 2 = 9	5 + 5 = 10
7 + 3 = 10	2 + 3 = 5	1 + 7 = 8
1 + 1 = 2	2 + 7 = 9	3 + 5 = 8
1 + 3 = 4	2 + 8 = 10	5 + 4 = 9
4 + 5 = 9	2 + 1 = 3	1 + 9 = 10

Lesson 100

Watch the signs!

8 + 0 = 8	7 + 1 = 8	8 - 6 = 2
0 + 8 = 8	8 - 2 = 6	5 + 3 = 8
8 - 4 = 4	6 + 2 = 8	8 - 3 = 5
8 - 7 = 1	8 - 3 = 5	2 + 6 = 8
4 + 4 = 8	2 + 6 = 8	8 - 4 = 4
8 - 1 = 7	1 + 7 = 8	3 + 5 = 8

Fill in the missing number then write the equations represented by the number bond.



2 + 6 = 8 | 8 - 2 = 6

6 + 2 = 8 | 8 - 6 = 2

Review and Practice

Practice counting by ten.

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

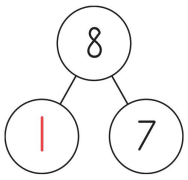
Write the numbers in each group in order from smallest to largest.

18 20 16	12 15 10
16 18 20	10 12 15

6 + 2 = 8	7 + 2 = 9	3 + 2 = 5
5 + 4 = 9	2 + 8 = 10	1 + 7 = 8
9 + 1 = 10	3 + 5 = 8	3 + 7 = 10
2 + 1 = 3	1 + 2 = 3	6 + 3 = 9
4 + 1 = 5	5 + 5 = 10	5 + 3 = 8

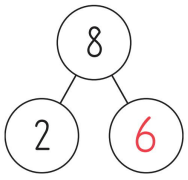
Lesson 101

Fill in the missing numbers then write the two addition equations and the two subtraction equations represented by each number bond.



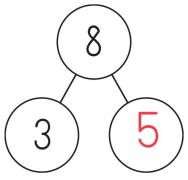
1 + 7 = 8 | 8 - 1 = 7

7 + 1 = 8 | 8 - 7 = 1



2 + 6 = 8 | 8 - 2 = 6

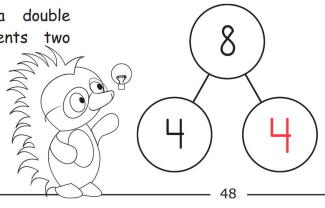
6 + 2 = 8 | 8 - 6 = 2



3 + 5 = 8 | 8 - 3 = 5

5 + 3 = 8 | 8 - 5 = 3

Remember a double only represents two equations!



4 + 4 = 8

8 - 4 = 4

Review and Practice

Countdown from 20 to 10.

20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10

5 (9) Circle the biggest number in each group.

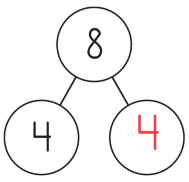
12	18	(19)	(17)	15	16
13	11	(20)	(14)	10	12

6 + 4 = 10	7 + 1 = 8	1 + 8 = 9
2 + 6 = 8	4 + 6 = 10	2 + 3 = 5
1 + 1 = 2	4 + 4 = 8	8 + 0 = 8
1 + 4 = 5	7 + 3 = 10	2 + 2 = 4
1 + 3 = 4	2 + 7 = 9	3 + 6 = 9

Lesson 102

8 - 6 = 2	8 - 1 = 7	8 - 8 = 0
8 - 2 = 6	8 - 5 = 3	8 - 4 = 4
8 - 0 = 8	8 - 3 = 5	8 - 7 = 1

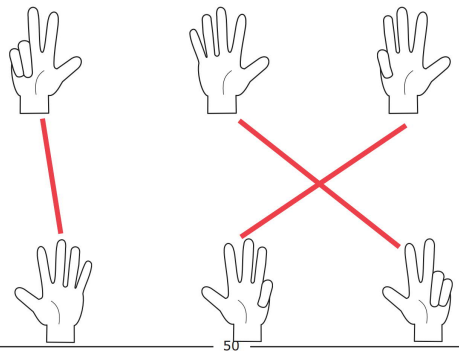
Fill in the missing number and write the equations represented by the number bond.



4 + 4 = 8

8 - 4 = 4

Join the hands that add to eight fingers.



Review and Practice

50-60 Write the number sequence from 50 to 60.

50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60

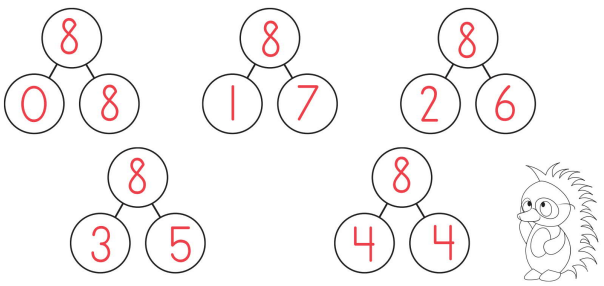
Count on.

13 14 15	12 13 14	15 16 17
17 18 19	18 19 20	11 12 13

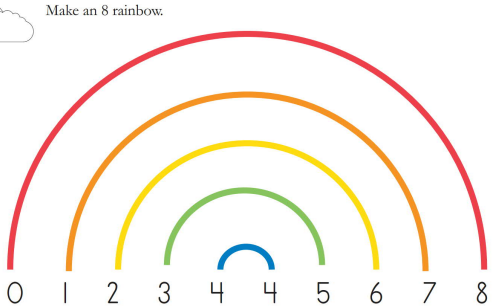
3 + 7 = 10	3 + 1 = 4	1 + 1 = 2
6 + 3 = 9	8 + 2 = 10	1 + 4 = 5
5 + 3 = 8	4 + 5 = 9	1 + 3 = 4
1 + 9 = 10	6 + 4 = 10	7 + 1 = 8
8 + 1 = 9	2 + 6 = 8	4 + 6 = 10

Lesson 103

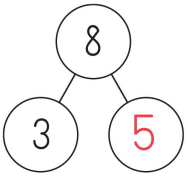
Can you remember all the number bonds for eight yet? Make them here. Use Sumstix if you get stuck.



Make an 8 rainbow.



Fill in the missing number and write the equations represented by the bond.



3 + 5 = 8

5 + 3 = 8

8 - 3 = 5

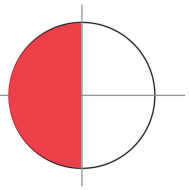
8 - 5 = 3

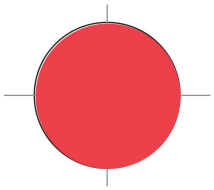
Review and Practice

Practice counting by ten.

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Colour the fraction of the shape indicated.

$\frac{1}{2}$ 

1 

2 + 1 = 3 | 1 + 2 = 3 | 7 + 2 = 9

1 + 3 = 4 | 1 + 1 = 2 | 6 + 4 = 10

5 + 3 = 8 | 8 + 2 = 10 | 8 + 0 = 8

8 + 1 = 9 | 4 + 5 = 9 | 7 + 3 = 10

1 + 8 = 9 | 3 + 6 = 9 | 2 + 3 = 5

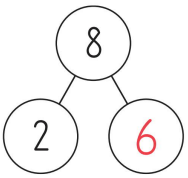
Lesson 104

3 + 5 = 8 | 1 + 7 = 8 | 2 + 6 = 8

0 + 8 = 8 | 2 + 6 = 8 | 0 + 8 = 8

4 + 4 = 8 | 1 + 7 = 8 | 3 + 5 = 8

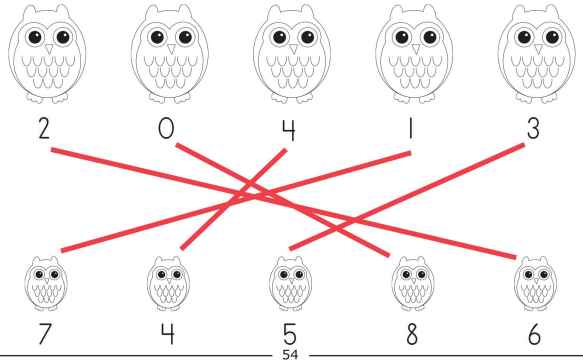
Fill in the missing number and write the equations represented by the bond.



2 + 6 = 8 | 8 - 2 = 6

6 + 2 = 8 | 8 - 6 = 2

Join the big owls with the baby owls so that they add to eight.



Review and Practice

60–70 Write the number sequence from 60 to 70.

60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70

Write the numbers in each group in order from largest to smallest.

15	17	18	20	14	19
18	17	15	20	19	14

1 + 7 = 8 | 3 + 5 = 8 | 2 + 6 = 8

1 + 4 = 5 | 3 + 2 = 5 | 1 + 9 = 10

6 + 3 = 9 | 5 + 5 = 10 | 2 + 8 = 10

5 + 4 = 9 | 4 + 6 = 10 | 9 + 1 = 10

6 + 2 = 8 | 7 + 1 = 8 | 2 + 7 = 9

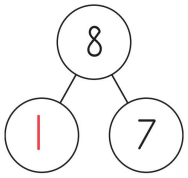
Lesson 105

8 + 0 = 8 | 5 + 3 = 8 | 7 + 1 = 8

1 + 7 = 8 | 4 + 4 = 8 | 3 + 5 = 8

0 + 8 = 8 | 2 + 6 = 8 | 6 + 2 = 8

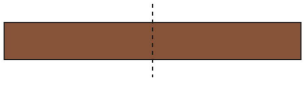
Fill in the missing number then write the equations represented by the number bond.



1 + 7 = 8 | 8 - 1 = 7

7 + 1 = 8 | 8 - 7 = 1

What colour sumstix would we end up with if we cut a brown sumstix in half?



If you found the right stick above, then you know the answer to this problem:

$\frac{1}{2}$ of 8 is 4

We'll talk more about this next term.

Review and Practice

Countdown from 20 to 10.

20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10

Count back from each number.

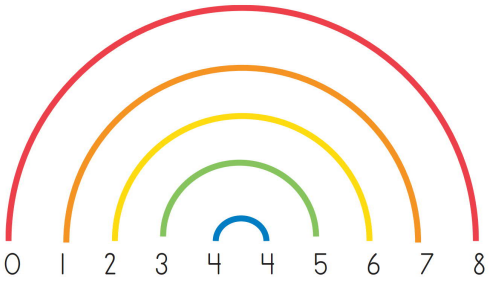
16 15 14 12 11 10 15 14 13

17 16 15 20 19 18 11 10 9

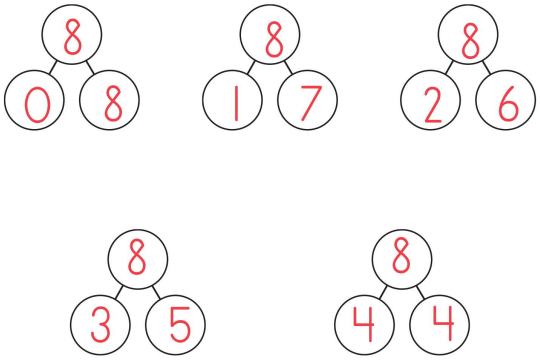
6 + 4 = 10	3 + 7 = 10	1 + 4 = 5
8 + 0 = 8	4 + 1 = 5	6 + 3 = 9
7 + 3 = 10	3 + 1 = 4	5 + 4 = 9
2 + 3 = 5	4 + 4 = 8	6 + 2 = 8
2 + 2 = 4	1 + 7 = 8	3 + 5 = 8

Lesson 106

Make a rainbow for the number 8. Use a different colour for each line.



Make number bonds for the rainbow. Use matching colours!



Review and Practice

Practice counting by ten. Start at 10.

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

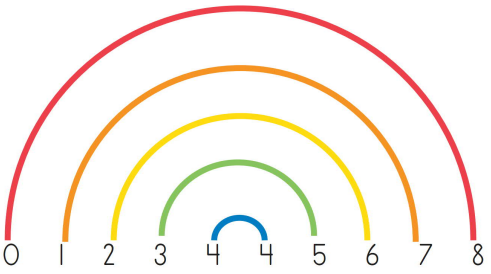
8 - 3 = 5	8 - 2 = 6	8 - 0 = 8
8 - 1 = 7	8 - 7 = 1	8 - 6 = 2
8 - 4 = 4	8 - 5 = 3	8 - 8 = 0

4 + 1 = 5	2 + 7 = 9	4 + 6 = 10
3 + 6 = 9	3 + 5 = 8	7 + 3 = 10
5 + 3 = 8	2 + 3 = 5	6 + 2 = 8
7 + 2 = 9	5 + 4 = 9	1 + 9 = 10
6 + 4 = 10	4 + 5 = 9	8 + 0 = 8

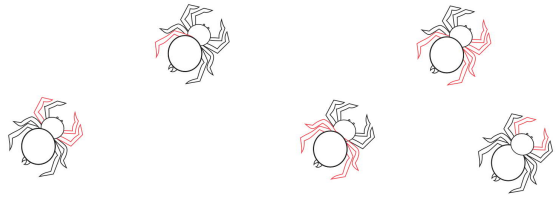
Lesson 107

2 + 6 = 8	2 + 6 = 8	1 + 7 = 8
1 + 7 = 8	0 + 8 = 8	3 + 5 = 8
0 + 8 = 8	4 + 4 = 8	3 + 5 = 8

Make a rainbow for the number 8. Use a different colour for each line.



Spiders should have eight legs but these spiders have lost some! Draw in the missing legs.

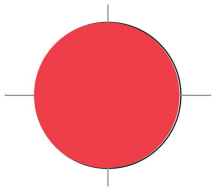


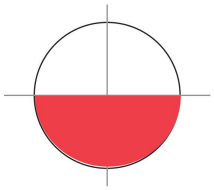
Review and Practice

Countdown from 20 to 10.

20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10

Colour the fraction of the shape indicated.

1 

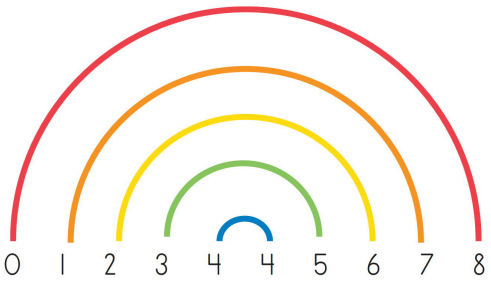
$\frac{1}{2}$ 

2 + 2 = 4	1 + 2 = 3	4 + 4 = 8
9 + 1 = 10	8 + 2 = 10	6 + 3 = 9
1 + 4 = 5	2 + 1 = 3	7 + 1 = 8
1 + 3 = 4	1 + 1 = 2	2 + 8 = 10
3 + 2 = 5	1 + 7 = 8	8 + 1 = 9

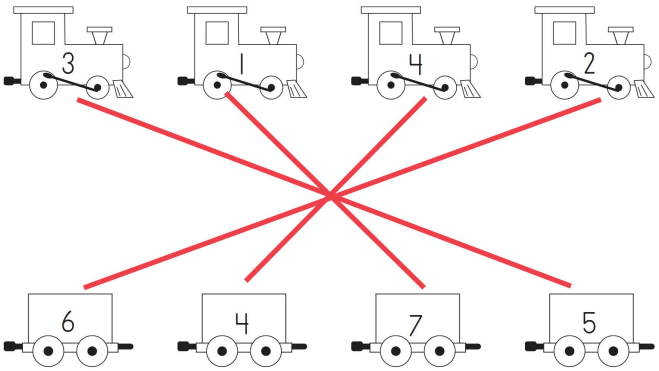
Lesson 108

Checkpoint 13

Make a rainbow for the number 8. Use a different colour for each line.



Join the train engine to the carriage that makes 8.

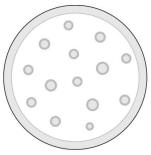


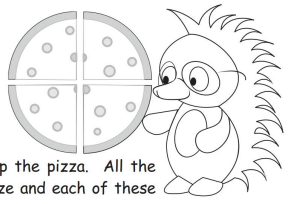
2 + 1 = 3	2 + 3 = 5	3 + 5 = 8
1 + 3 = 4	4 + 1 = 5	8 + 1 = 9
1 + 7 = 8	8 + 2 = 10	1 + 1 = 2
3 + 1 = 4	5 + 5 = 10	1 + 2 = 3
1 + 9 = 10	7 + 2 = 9	2 + 8 = 10
5 + 4 = 9	9 + 1 = 10	4 + 6 = 10
8 + 0 = 8	1 + 4 = 5	2 + 2 = 4
4 + 5 = 9	6 + 2 = 8	3 + 2 = 5
3 + 6 = 9	6 + 3 = 9	2 + 7 = 9
3 + 7 = 10	4 + 4 = 8	7 + 3 = 10
2 + 6 = 8	1 + 8 = 9	6 + 4 = 10

Lesson 109

Fractions: Quarters

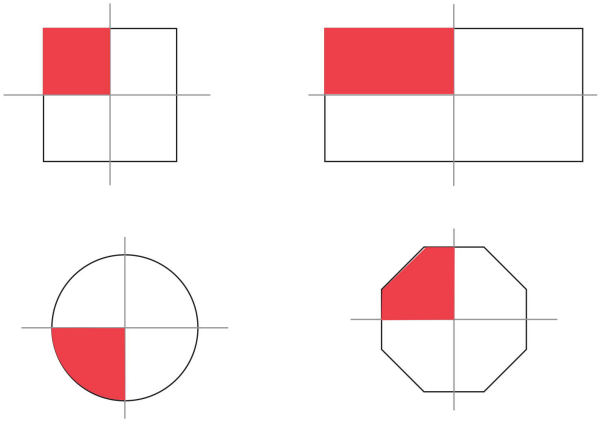
I want to share this pizza with three of my friends. I will need to cut it into four pieces and I want to make them **exactly** the same size.





This is how I've cut up the pizza. All the pieces are the same size and each of these pieces is called one quarter.

Colour one quarter of each of the following shapes.



Review and Practice

60-70 Write the number sequence from 60-70.

60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70

8 - 3 = 5	10 - 7 = 3	3 - 1 = 2
5 - 4 = 1	10 - 3 = 7	9 - 3 = 6
4 - 2 = 2	5 - 1 = 4	9 - 1 = 8

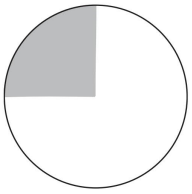
4 + 5 = 9	2 + 3 = 5	5 + 5 = 10
8 + 0 = 8	4 + 6 = 10	4 + 4 = 8
2 + 6 = 8	6 + 4 = 10	7 + 2 = 9
1 + 7 = 8	6 + 2 = 8	1 + 8 = 9
3 + 6 = 9	1 + 2 = 3	9 + 1 = 10

Lesson 110

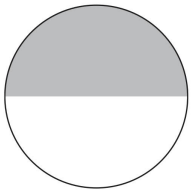
In maths we write one quarter like this.

$\frac{1}{4}$

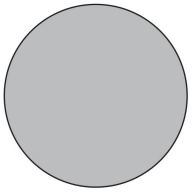
Write how much of each shape is shaded. Remember to write 1 when the whole shape is shaded.



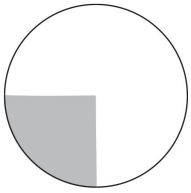
$\frac{1}{4}$



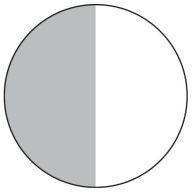
$\frac{1}{2}$



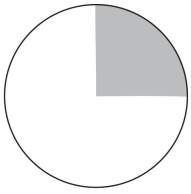
1



$\frac{1}{4}$



$\frac{1}{2}$



$\frac{1}{4}$

Review and Practice

x 10 Practice counting by ten. Start at ten.

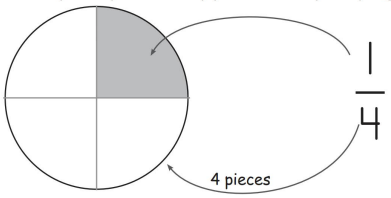
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

2 + 6 = 8	4 + 1 = 5	1 + 2 = 3
3 + 2 = 5	1 + 9 = 10	1 + 8 = 9
4 + 5 = 9	1 + 4 = 5	2 + 7 = 9

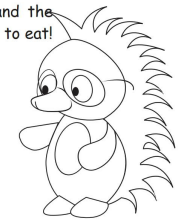
3 + 6 = 9	2 + 2 = 4	7 + 3 = 10
2 + 7 = 9	3 + 2 = 5	5 + 5 = 10
3 + 7 = 10	6 + 3 = 9	1 + 8 = 9
6 + 4 = 10	8 + 2 = 10	4 + 5 = 9
2 + 8 = 10	4 + 6 = 10	5 + 4 = 9

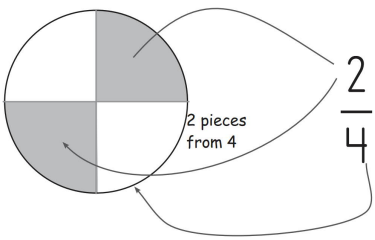
Lesson 111

We call numbers like one half and one quarter fractions. The number at the bottom tells you how many pieces the pizza is cut into and the number at the top tells you how many pieces of the pizza you get to eat!



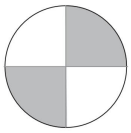
$\frac{1}{4}$



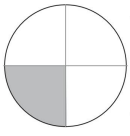


$\frac{2}{4}$ We say "two quarters."

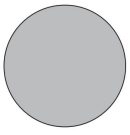
Write the fraction of each shape that is shaded.



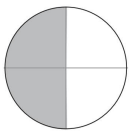
$\frac{2}{4}$



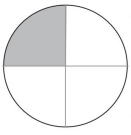
$\frac{1}{4}$



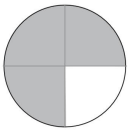
1



$\frac{2}{4}$ OR $\frac{1}{2}$



$\frac{1}{4}$



$\frac{3}{4}$

Review and Practice

70-80 Write the number sequence from 70-80 on the number line.

70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

6 + 2 = 8 | 4 + 4 = 8 | 8 + 2 = 10

5 + 5 = 10 | 1 + 4 = 5 | 2 + 6 = 8

7 + 3 = 10 | 2 + 3 = 5 | 9 + 1 = 10

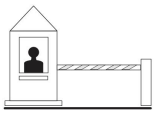
3 + 7 = 10 | 8 + 0 = 8 | 6 + 3 = 9

2 + 1 = 3 | 1 + 1 = 2 | 2 + 8 = 10

8 + 1 = 9 | 5 + 3 = 8 | 4 + 5 = 9

2 + 7 = 9 | 3 + 5 = 8 | 7 + 2 = 9

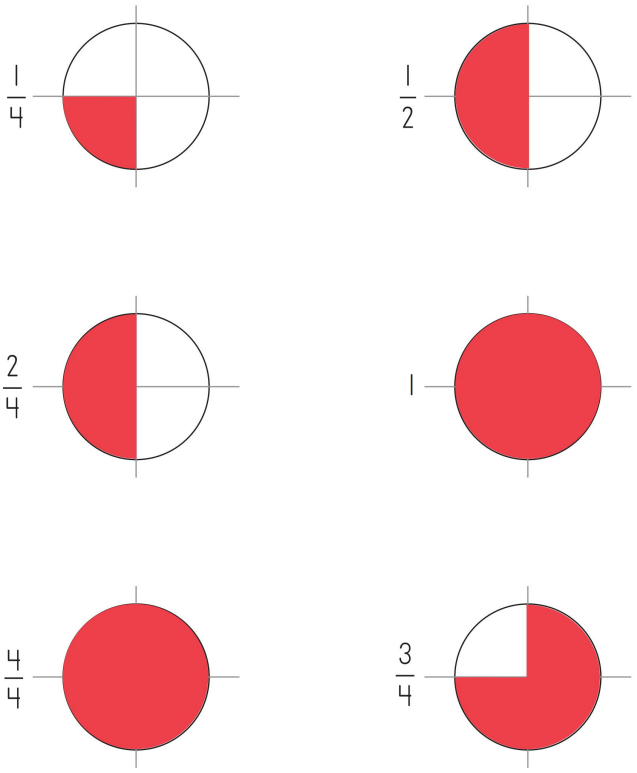
2 + 2 = 4 | 3 + 6 = 9 | 6 + 4 = 10



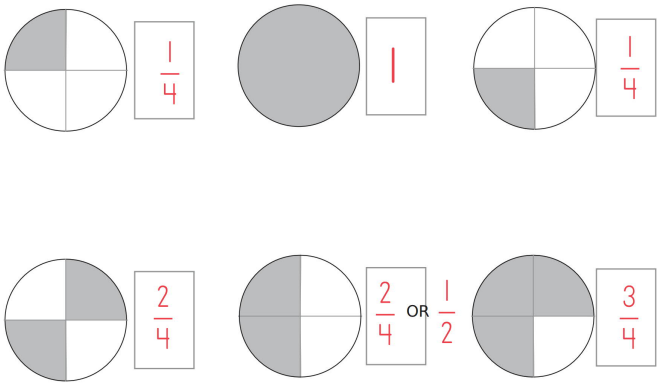
Lesson 112

Checkpoint 14

Colour the fraction of each shape indicated.



Write the fraction of each shape that is shaded.



1 + 8 = 9 | 6 + 4 = 10 | 5 + 3 = 8

7 + 2 = 9 | 6 + 2 = 8 | 2 + 7 = 9

1 + 7 = 8 | 1 + 1 = 2 | 5 + 4 = 9

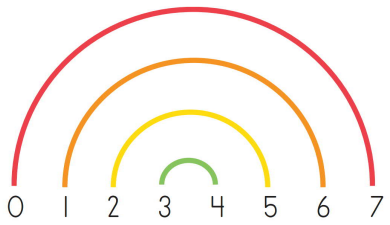
3 + 7 = 10 | 2 + 6 = 8 | 8 + 2 = 10

8 + 1 = 9 | 3 + 1 = 4 | 2 + 2 = 4

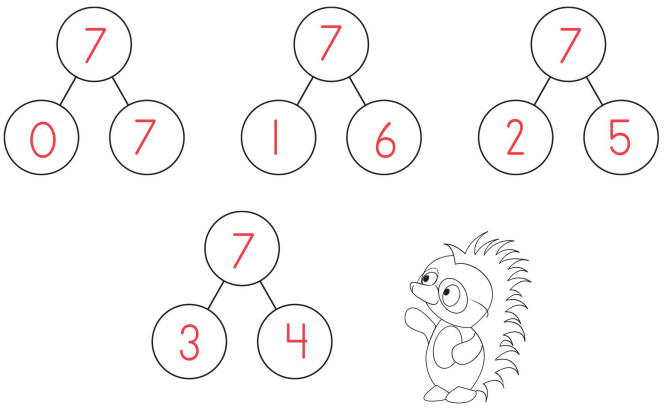
Lesson 113

Numbers that Add to Seven

Make a number seven rainbow, using a different colour for each line.



Make a number bond for each line in the rainbow. Use a coloured pencil/texta to match the rainbow if you like.



Review and Practice

Countdown from 20 to 10.

20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10

3 + 4 = 7 | 1 + 6 = 7 | 0 + 7 = 7

1 + 6 = 7 | 2 + 5 = 7 | 3 + 4 = 7

0 + 7 = 7 | 2 + 5 = 7 | 3 + 4 = 7

3 + 7 = 10 | 2 + 7 = 9 | 3 + 5 = 8

6 + 2 = 8 | 2 + 1 = 3 | 5 + 3 = 8

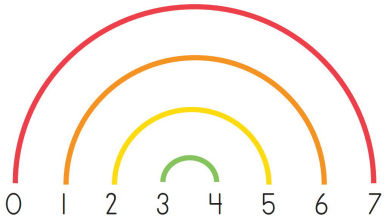
1 + 7 = 8 | 1 + 4 = 5 | 6 + 3 = 9

8 + 1 = 9 | 2 + 2 = 4 | 8 + 0 = 8

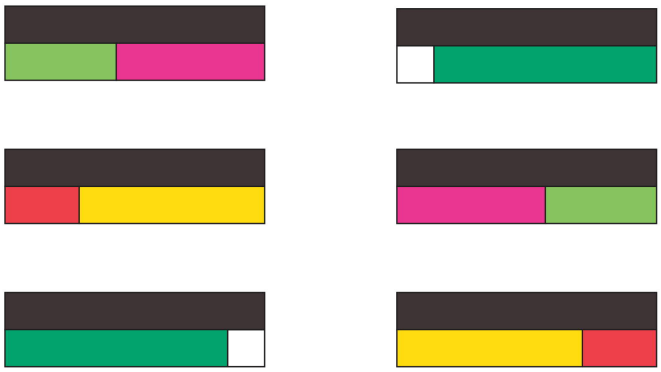
3 + 1 = 4 | 2 + 6 = 8 | 5 + 4 = 9

Lesson 114

Draw a seven rainbow. Use a different colour for each line.



Colour the Sumstix to make the pictures correct. The long stick is black in every picture.



Review and Practice

10 - 6 = 4 | 7 - 3 = 4 | 8 + 0 = 8

8 - 5 = 3 | 2 + 6 = 8 | 9 - 4 = 5

9 - 6 = 3 | 5 + 2 = 7 | 2 + 8 = 10

7 + 3 = 10 | 5 - 1 = 4 | 10 - 2 = 8

1 + 1 = 2 | 5 + 5 = 10 | 1 + 7 = 8

2 + 7 = 9 | 2 + 5 = 7 | 1 + 6 = 7

6 + 2 = 8 | 6 + 4 = 10 | 8 + 1 = 9

9 + 1 = 10 | 7 + 2 = 9 | 2 + 2 = 4

3 + 7 = 10 | 6 + 3 = 9 | 1 + 8 = 9

4 + 5 = 9 | 7 + 0 = 7 | 3 + 4 = 7

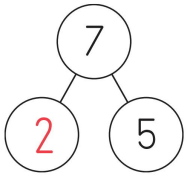
Lesson 115

7 + 0 = 7 | 5 + 2 = 7 | 4 + 3 = 7

1 + 6 = 7 | 4 + 3 = 7 | 3 + 4 = 7

0 + 7 = 7 | 2 + 5 = 7 | 6 + 1 = 7

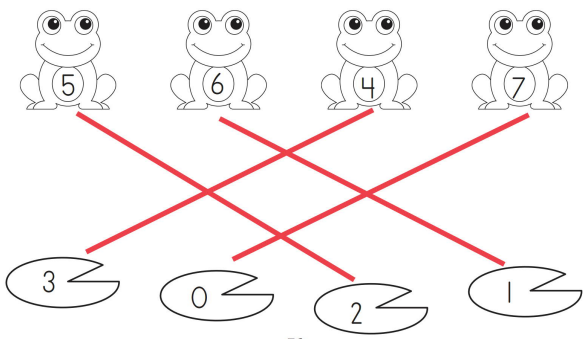
Fill in the missing number then write the equations represented by the number bond.



2 + 5 = 7 | 7 - 2 = 5

5 + 2 = 7 | 7 - 5 = 2

Make seven by joining the frogs to the lilipads.

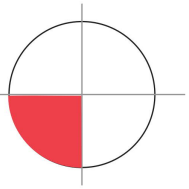


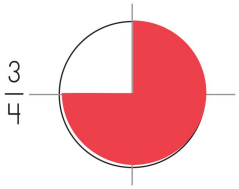
Review and Practice

x 10 Practice counting by ten.

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Colour the fraction of the shape indicated.

$\frac{1}{4}$ 

$\frac{3}{4}$ 

2 + 2 = 4 | 1 + 9 = 10 | 4 + 4 = 8

1 + 8 = 9 | 1 + 2 = 3 | 6 + 1 = 7

3 + 4 = 7 | 5 + 3 = 8 | 7 + 1 = 8

1 + 3 = 4 | 3 + 1 = 4 | 1 + 4 = 5

2 + 3 = 5 | 2 + 1 = 3 | 3 + 2 = 5

Lesson 116

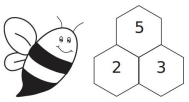
1 + 6 = 7 | 7 - 3 = 4 | 4 + 3 = 7

3 + 4 = 7 | 0 + 7 = 7 | 2 + 5 = 7

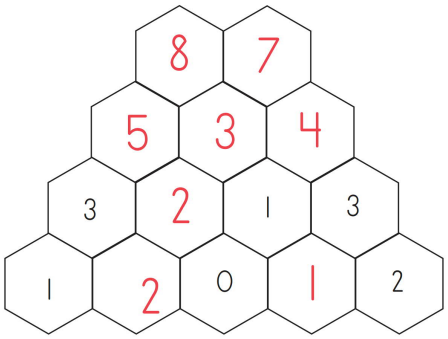
7 - 1 = 6 | 7 - 4 = 3 | 7 - 7 = 0

7 - 5 = 2 | 7 + 0 = 7 | 6 + 1 = 7

5 + 2 = 7 | 7 - 2 = 5 | 7 - 6 = 1



Two cells next to each other add to give the number in the cell above them. Fill in the missing numbers.

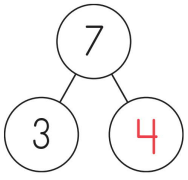


Review and Practice

70-80 Write the number sequence from 70 to 80.

70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

Fill in the missing number then write the equations represented by the number bond.



3 + 4 = 7 | 7 - 3 = 4

4 + 3 = 7 | 7 - 4 = 3

4 + 4 = 8 | 7 + 1 = 8 | 1 + 8 = 9

8 + 0 = 8 | 4 + 3 = 7 | 3 + 2 = 5

2 + 8 = 10 | 3 + 7 = 10 | 7 + 0 = 7

3 + 6 = 9 | 1 + 3 = 4 | 6 + 4 = 10

3 + 5 = 8 | 8 + 2 = 10 | 1 + 6 = 7

Lesson 117

7 + 0 = 7 | 7 - 1 = 6 | 2 + 5 = 7

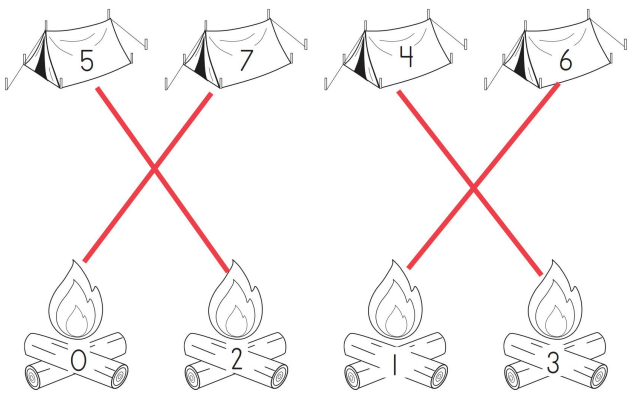
0 + 7 = 7 | 3 + 4 = 7 | 1 + 6 = 7

7 - 4 = 3 | 7 - 2 = 5 | 7 - 6 = 1

7 - 7 = 0 | 6 + 1 = 7 | 5 + 2 = 7

4 + 3 = 7 | 7 - 3 = 4 | 7 - 5 = 2

Match the tents to the campfires that make seven.



Review and Practice

Countdown from 20 to 10.

20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10

5 9 Circle the smallest number in each group.

14	(12)	20	18	17	(13)
(11)	15	19	16	(10)	11

4 + 5 = 9 2 + 1 = 3 5 + 4 = 9

1 + 2 = 3 6 + 1 = 7 2 + 6 = 8

7 + 2 = 9 9 + 1 = 10 1 + 1 = 2

1 + 4 = 5 5 + 2 = 7 7 + 3 = 10

3 + 4 = 7 2 + 3 = 5 2 + 7 = 9

Lesson 118

7 - 6 = 1 7 - 1 = 6 7 - 7 = 0

7 - 2 = 5 7 - 5 = 2 7 - 4 = 3

7 - 0 = 7 7 - 3 = 4 7 - 2 = 5

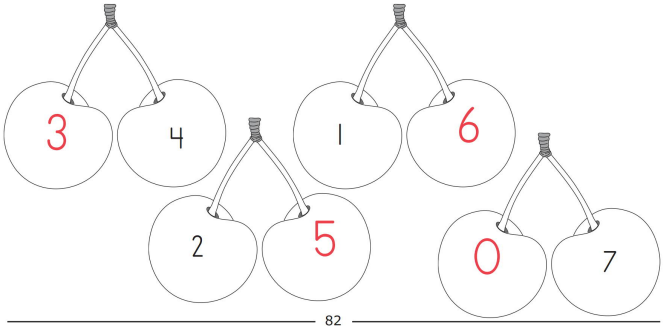
Fill in the missing numbers from the following number trios:

1 + 6 = 7 2 + 5 = 7 3 + 4 = 7

1 + 6 = 7 0 + 7 = 7 3 + 4 = 7

0 + 7 = 7 3 + 4 = 7 2 + 5 = 7

Write numbers on the blank cherries so that each pair equals seven.

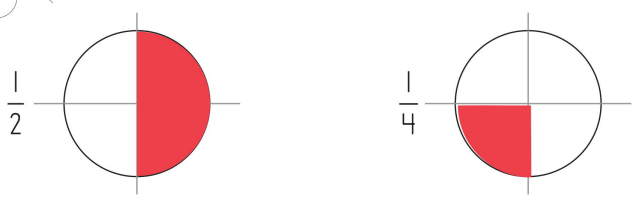


Review and Practice

80-90 Write the number sequence from 80 to 90.

80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90

Colour the fraction of each shape indicated.



1 + 1 = 2 6 + 2 = 8 2 + 2 = 4

7 + 3 = 10 1 + 7 = 8 8 + 1 = 9

2 + 7 = 9 4 + 6 = 10 2 + 5 = 7

1 + 9 = 10 5 + 3 = 8 4 + 1 = 5

3 + 1 = 4 6 + 3 = 9 5 + 5 = 10

Lesson 119

7 + 0 = 7 4 + 3 = 7 2 + 5 = 7

1 + 6 = 7 5 + 2 = 7 3 + 4 = 7

0 + 7 = 7 2 + 5 = 7 6 + 1 = 7

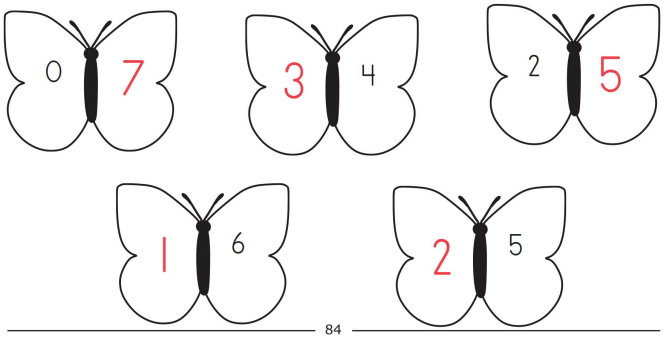
Solve the subtraction equations:

7 - 3 = 4 7 - 2 = 5 7 - 0 = 7

7 - 1 = 6 7 - 3 = 4 7 - 6 = 1

7 - 4 = 3 7 - 5 = 2 7 - 7 = 0

Fill in the wings so that each butterfly adds to seven.



Review and Practice

Practice counting by ten. Start from 10.

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Write the numbers in each group in order from biggest to smallest.

5	9	1	15	4	12
9	5	1	15	12	4

4 + 5 = 9 | 1 + 4 = 5 | 2 + 1 = 3

1 + 7 = 8 | 1 + 6 = 7 | 8 + 1 = 9

1 + 1 = 2 | 3 + 5 = 8 | 3 + 1 = 4

5 + 5 = 10 | 1 + 3 = 4 | 6 + 1 = 7

4 + 1 = 5 | 1 + 2 = 3 | 2 + 8 = 10

Lesson 120

Checkpoint 15

3 + 1 = 4 | 7 + 2 = 9 | 5 + 2 = 7

6 + 1 = 7 | 7 + 3 = 10 | 6 + 2 = 8

2 + 8 = 10 | 5 + 3 = 8 | 3 + 2 = 5

4 + 6 = 10 | 8 + 0 = 8 | 1 + 9 = 10

3 + 7 = 10 | 6 + 3 = 9 | 1 + 8 = 9

6 + 4 = 10 | 2 + 7 = 9 | 2 + 2 = 4

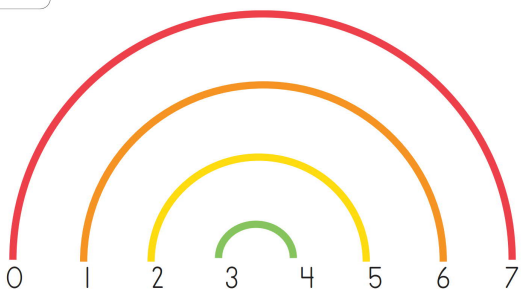
4 + 3 = 7 | 7 + 0 = 7 | 2 + 5 = 7

2 + 3 = 5 | 2 + 6 = 8 | 8 + 2 = 10

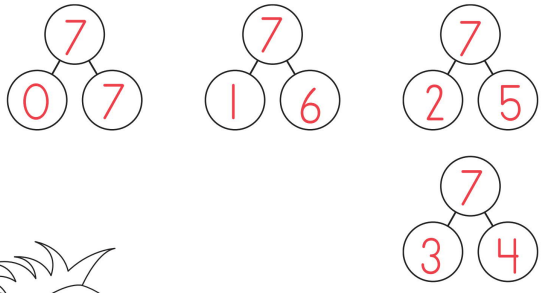
7 + 1 = 8 | 4 + 4 = 8 | 9 + 1 = 10

5 + 4 = 9 | 3 + 6 = 9 | 3 + 4 = 7

Draw a seven rainbow. Use a different colour for each line.



Make number bonds to match your rainbow. Use the same colours.



I hope you had fun this term and learned lots of new things. See you over in book 4 where we'll start off by measuring things.