

Notes on the worksheets

Worksheets 1 to 3 Count on 1

Although many pupils find counting on one very easy, others need to be shown how to start on the larger number.

2 introduces arrow diagrams. A few pupils may need to be told how to do these. It is often a good idea to fold over the sheet so that the pupil cannot see the first part when it has been completed.

3 asks pupils to join, for example, “6 + 1” with “1 + 6” to help develop or strengthen the idea of the commutative nature of addition.

Introductory and additional activities

Play the Count on 1 Game on the Number Line. A dice marked “+1” on four faces and blank on two faces should be used.

Play the Triangle Number Game. At this stage, the pupils should place one of their triangles so that the number on it is one more than the number next to it on one of the triangles already on the table. They should at the same time say what they are doing. For example, “4 count on 1 is 5” or “6 add 1 is 7.”

Play the Bingo Game using the same language. (0 and 1 should be given as straight numbers rather than as answers to operations at this point.)

Play the Add 1 Dice Game.

Worksheets 4 to 6 Count on 2

Pupils should practise counting in twos starting from both two and one before they begin these sheets.

4 Using two different coloured pencils jump along the Number Line starting on both two and one.

Introductory and additional activities

Pupils can play the Triangle Number Game, this time saying, for example, “6 count on 2 is 8” and matching 6 with 8 accordingly.

Play the Bingo Game using the same language. (0, 1 and 2 should be given as straight numbers.)

Play the Add 2 Dice Game.

A race game can be played on a Number Line using a dice marked “+2” on two faces, “+1” on two faces and with two faces left blank.

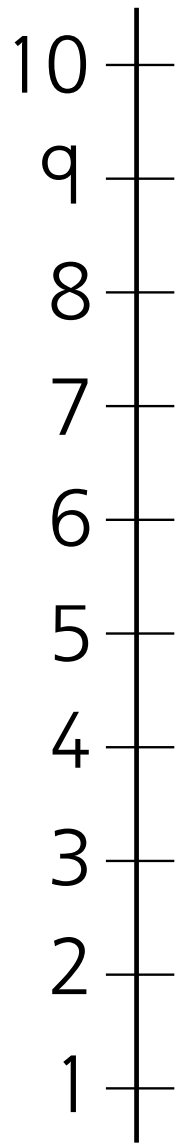
Sum Cards for doubles, near doubles and add 3

$6 + 4 =$	$10 - 1 =$	$2 + 2 =$	$4 + 5 =$	$5 - 3 =$
$8 + 2 =$	$10 - 7 =$	$6 + 6 =$	$4 + 3 =$	$9 - 5 =$
$3 + 7 =$	$10 - 9 =$	$5 + 5 =$	$3 + 2 =$	$7 - 3 =$
$4 + 6 =$	$10 - 4 =$	$3 + 3 =$	$3 + 4 =$	$11 - 6 =$
$5 + 5 =$	$10 - 2 =$	$10 + 0 =$	$6 + 5 =$	$5 + 3 =$
$1 + 9 =$	$10 - 8 =$	$8 - 4 =$	$11 - 5 =$	$3 + 6 =$
$7 + 3 =$	$10 - 3 =$	$4 - 2 =$	$7 - 4 =$	$8 + 3 =$
$2 + 8 =$	$10 - 10 =$	$12 - 6 =$	$3 - 2 =$	$3 + 5 =$
$9 + 1 =$	$10 - 5 =$	$6 - 3 =$	$9 - 4 =$	$6 + 3 =$
$10 - 6 =$	$4 + 4 =$	$2 + 3 =$	$5 - 2 =$	$3 + 8 =$

Count back 1

Name: _____

Draw a picture of a rocket.



Write the next number down.

4

7

9

2

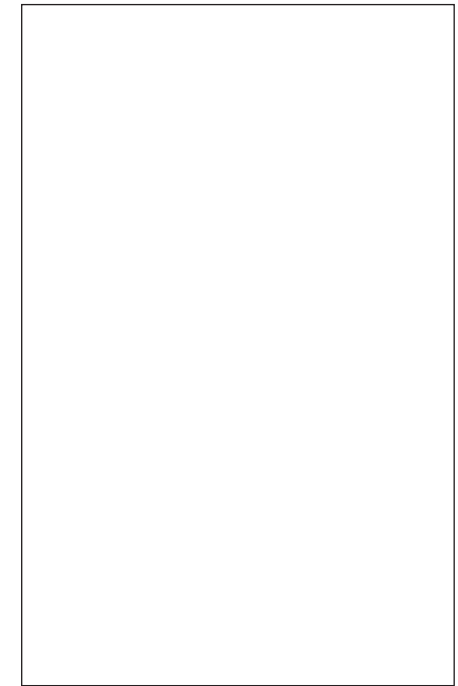
10

6

3

8

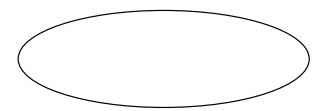
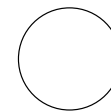
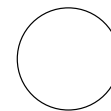
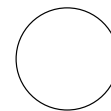
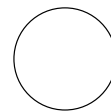
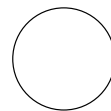
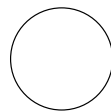
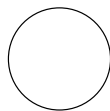
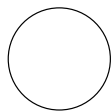
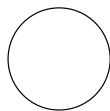
5



my rocket

Count down.

10



$$9 - 1 =$$

$$7 - 1 =$$

$$2 - 1 =$$

$$5 - 1 =$$

$$10 - 1 =$$

$$8 - 1 =$$

$$4 - 1 =$$

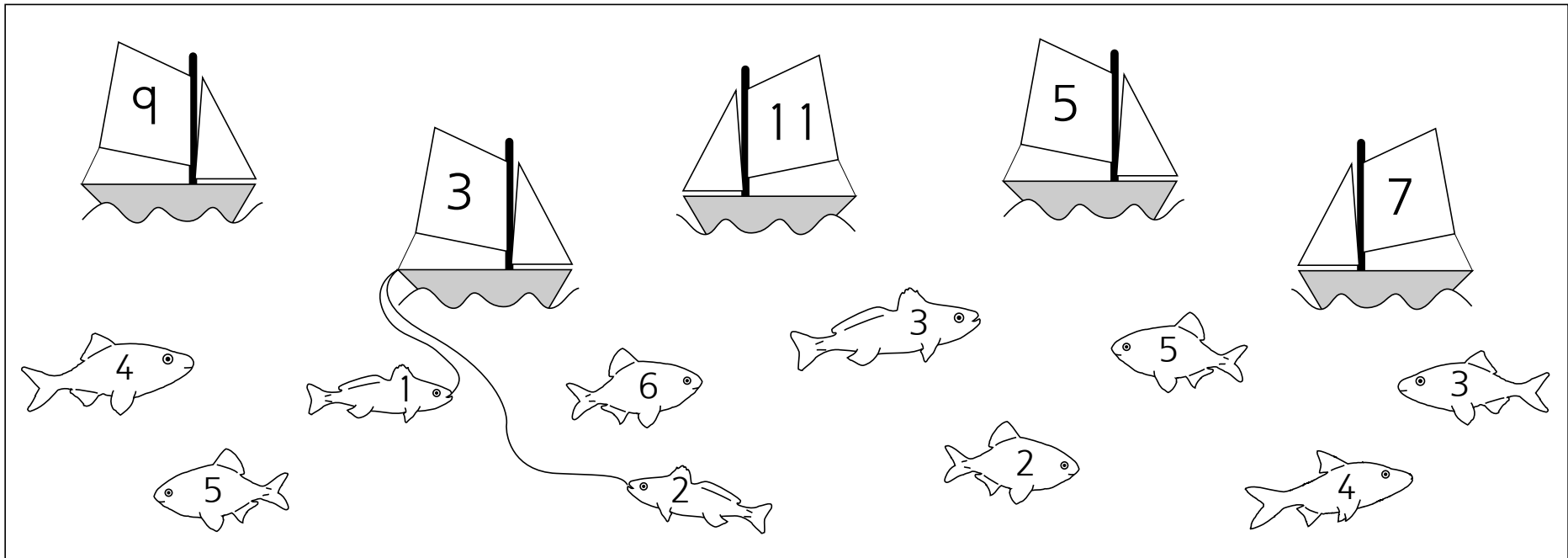
$$6 - 1 =$$

Blast off!

Near doubles

Name: _____

Join 2 fishes to each boat so that they add to the sail number. One has been done for you.



Now do these.

$$3 + \square = 5$$

$$4 + \square = 7$$

$$5 + \square = 9$$

$$6 + \square = 11$$

$$\square + 2 = 5$$

$$\square + 3 = 7$$

$$\square + 4 = 9$$

$$\square + 5 = 11$$

$$5 - 2 =$$

$$7 - 3 =$$

$$9 - 4 =$$

$$11 - 4 =$$

$$5 - 3 =$$

$$7 - 4 =$$

$$9 - 5 =$$

$$11 - 6 =$$