

Addition notation using bar models introduction



1 Writing the join: + and =

Recall joining with the bar — two parts, three and two, joined to make the whole five. We can say it; now we will write it.

“Three and two is five — we joined the two parts to make the whole. Let us write what we did.”

Introduce the addition sign, plus. It means join the parts. Place a + card between the two parts.

“This is the addition sign — plus. It means join the parts. Three plus two.”

Introduce the equals sign. It means is equal to — the two sides are the same amount. Place = before the whole.

“This is the equals sign — is equal to. Both sides are the same. Three plus two is equal to five.”

Read the whole sentence — $3 + 2 = 5$. Point as you read: the two parts, join them, is equal to, the whole.

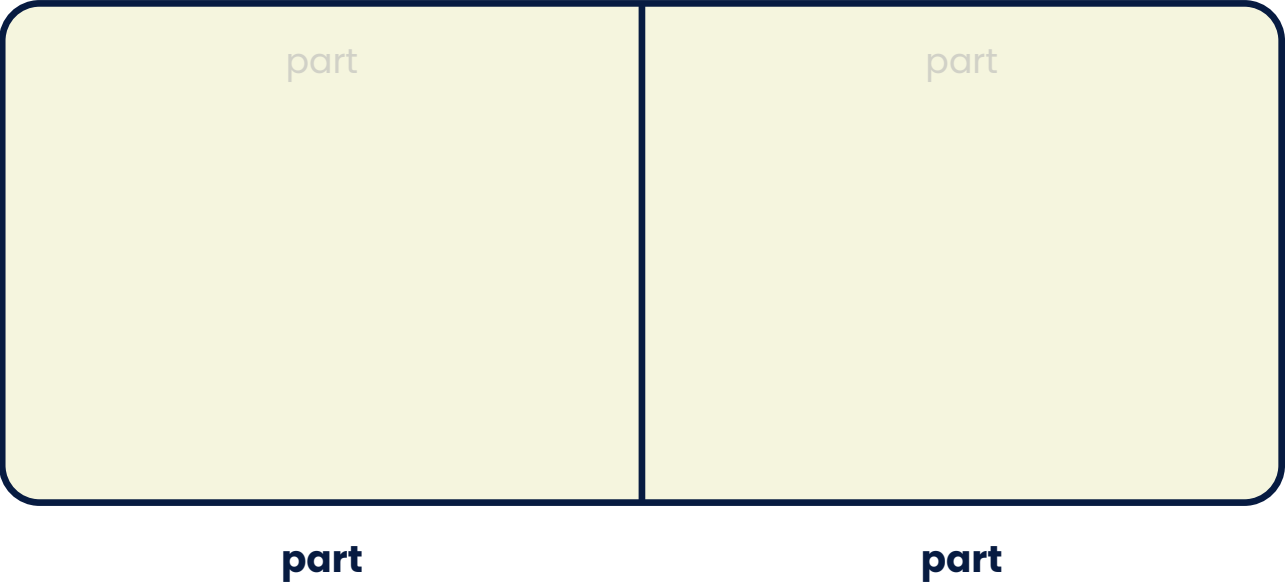
“Three plus two equals five. The parts are three and two; the whole is five.”

Try new numbers to ten, and swap the parts — $5 + 2 = 7$, and $2 + 3$ is the same whole as $3 + 2$. The order of the parts does not change the whole.

“Five plus two equals seven. And two plus three equals five, just like three plus two — the whole does not change.”

Addition notation mat — teacher demonstration

the whole



Number cards 0–10 — demonstration



0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Addition and equals cards — demonstration



addition sign — join



equals sign — is equal to