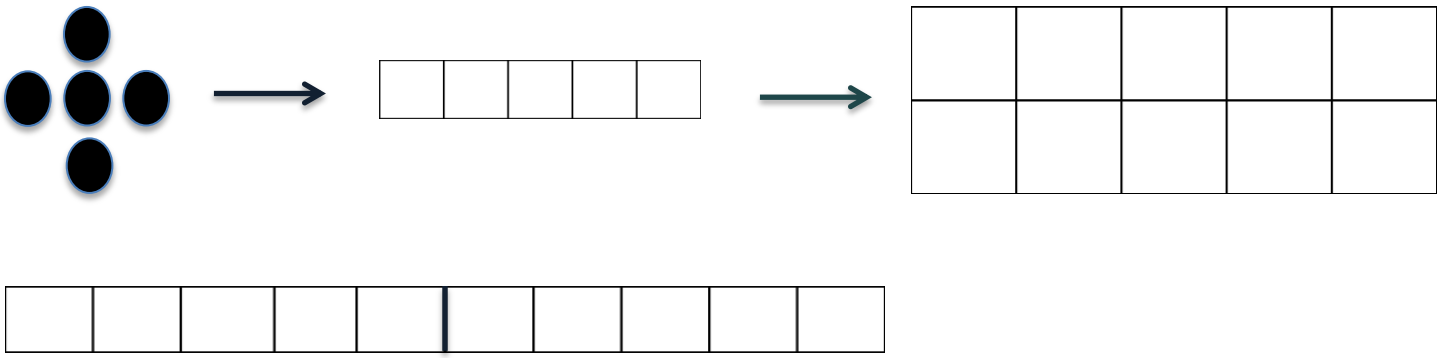
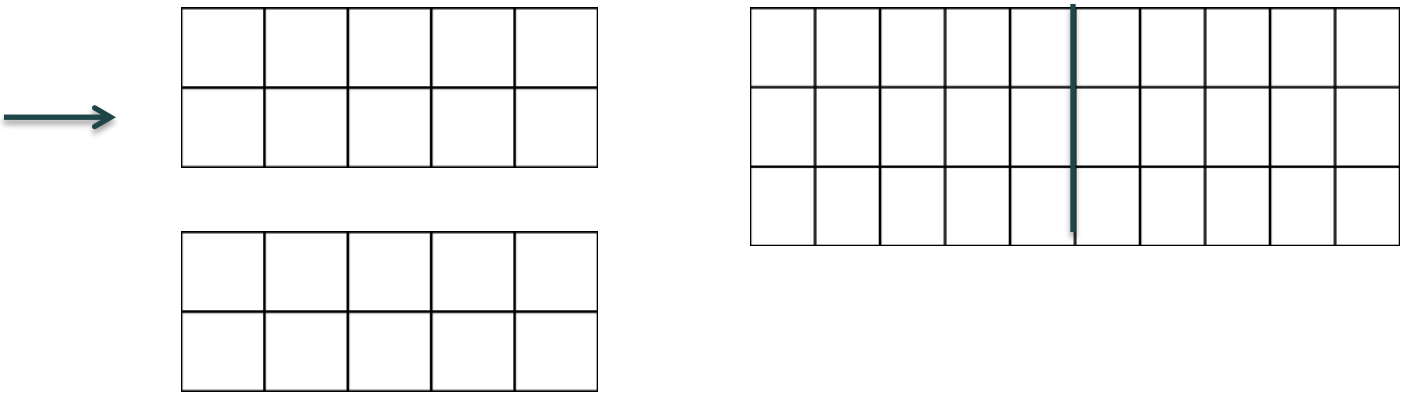
Tools

Researchers have found that students can learn through the help of mathematical tools. Tools can be physical objects or manipulatives, or a graphic organizer that helps students “see” numbers.

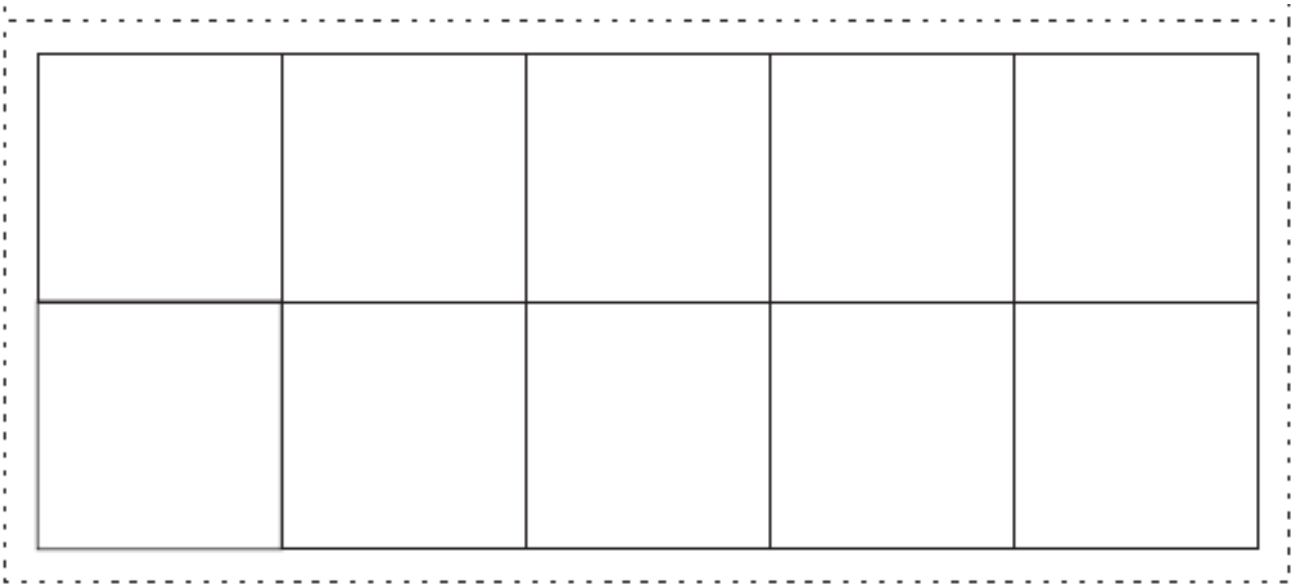
This session includes a few tools that your students may use in the classroom or that you will find helpful to use with your students. It is important to note the focus on landmark numbers, 5, 10, 20, 100.

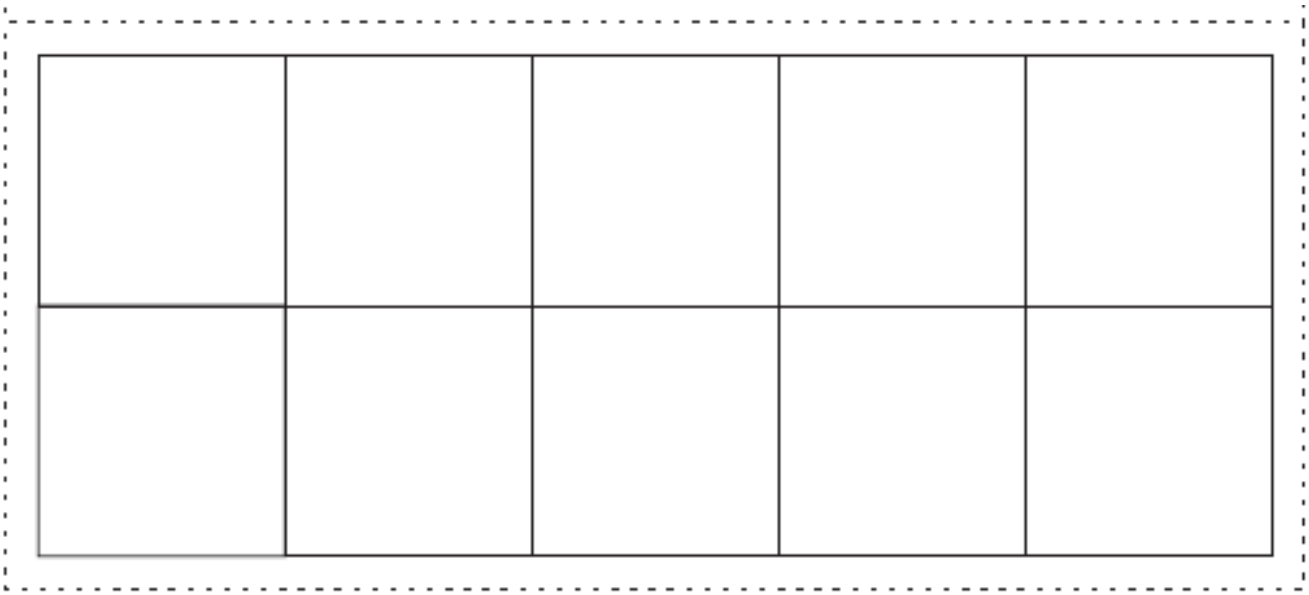




Ten-Frame

Ten Frames help young students with the very important numbers of 5 and 10. Students can use ten frames to learn about quantity, more and less, addition, subtraction, solving problems and play games.





Hundred Chart

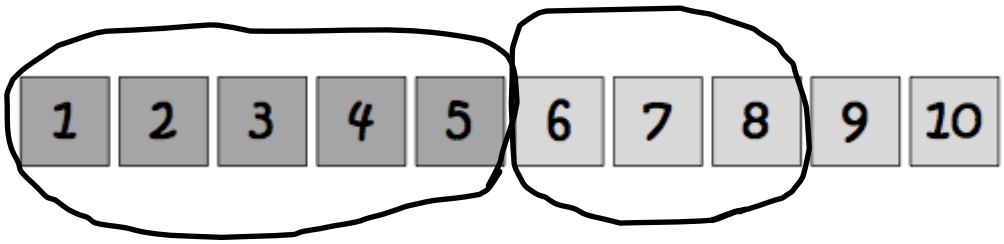
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Number Path

A number path is a counting model. Each number is represented within a rectangle and the rectangles can be clearly counted. A number path provides a more supportive model of numbers because there is an actual object to count for each number.

Number paths can be used to help young students conceptualize the meaning of addition.

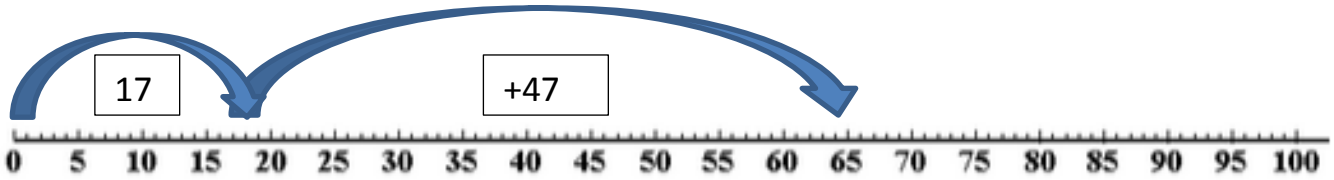
5 + 3



5 + 3 = 8

Number Line

Number lines are a tool for modeling addition and subtraction strategies, comparing numbers, and examining the relationship between numbers.



17 + 47 = 64

Open number lines

17 + 35