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| 1. |  |  |  | 56 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | + | 4 |  |




| 4. | $\ddots$ | $\ddots$ | $\ddots$ | $\ddots$ | 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | + | 3 |  | 5 |  |

Useful tip: These types of questions should be read or spoken and the answer written down. At this age a child's ability to add may well be better than his/her reading ability. To begin with there is no harm with having a number line available so that the child can find the number and then count on to get the answer.

Try these types of questions, beginning with numbers up to 5:

1. 4 add 3
2. Add 2 to 5
3. What is the sum of 3 and 1 ?
4. What is the total of 4 and 2 ?
5. How many are 4 and 5 altogether?
6. Which two numbers make 4 ?
7. Which three numbers make 5 ?
8. What is 3 more than 3 ?

Repetition of these types of question will rapidly improve children's recall of 0 to 9 number bonds. It is the basis of much that will follow and it is surprising how many older children - 11/12 year olds still have to use their fingers to answer single digit addition sums.

If your child finds writing the numbers down difficult, use 0 to 9 cards and ask them to pick up the card which gives the correct answer.

