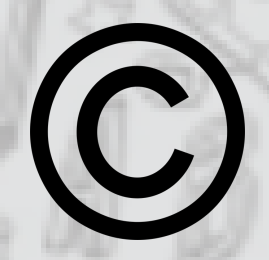




# EDUKALA



 **dheerya**  
foundation



**MATH**

**1st  
Grade**



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# SINGLE DIGIT ADDITION

- Single digit addition refers to the process of adding two numbers that are both single digits (from 0 to 9), and the sum of the numbers will also be a single digit
- Students learn to use objects, pictures, fingers, or mental math to understand the concept of addition and solve simple addition problems



# OBJECTIVES



- The students are able to recognize the basic symbols and vocabulary of addition, such as plus (+), equals (=), add, sum, and total.
- Students are able to count and add single-digit numbers (0 to 9) using objects, pictures, fingers, or mental math strategies.



# OBJECTIVES



- Students understand that changing the order of the addends does not change the sum. For example,  $2+3$  is the same as  $3+2$ .
- Students are able to solve simple word problems that involve addition





# PRE-ASSESSMENT



- **Counting Assessment:** The teacher can ask students to count from 1 to 10, both forwards and backwards, to assess their number recognition and counting skills.
- **Number Recognition:** The teacher can show students different numbers and ask them to identify the number, or the teacher can ask students to write the numbers 0-9.







# PRE-ASSESSMENT



- **Basic Addition Facts:** The teacher can ask students to solve simple addition problems, such as  $1+1$  or  $2+3$ , to determine their understanding of the concept of addition.
- **Manipulative Activity:** The teacher can use manipulatives, such as counting blocks, and ask students to add different numbers to determine their ability to use manipulatives to solve addition problems.



# PRE-REQUISITES

- Counting blocks or any manipulative object
- Dice (for each pair of student)
- Printout of Worksheets





# ACTIVITY-1

## COUNT AND ADD:

- Begin by introducing the concept of single digit addition to the students and explain that it involves combining two numbers to find a total
- Choose a number between 1 and 5 and ask the students to count out that many objects using their manipulatives. For example, if the number is 3, students would count out three blocks, or show 3 fingers, etc.
- Ask the students to count out a second set of objects, again choosing a number between 1 and 5
- Instruct the students to combine the two sets of objects and count the total number of objects they have.



# ACTIVITY-1

- Ask the students to write the addition problem using the numbers they counted, for example,  $2+3=5$
- Have the students check their answer by counting the total number of objects again to confirm their answer
- Repeat the activity with different numbers and encourage the students to use different manipulatives or objects to count\_



# ACTIVITY-2

## ROLL AND ADD:

- Have the students sit in pairs and give each pair a dice
- Instruct the students to take turns rolling the dice, and to add the two numbers together
- Have the students say their answer out loud and write the addition problem on a piece of paper
- Encourage the students to check their answer by counting the dots on the dice.
- Repeat the activity, giving students a time limit to answer



# ACTIVITY-2

- To make the game more competitive, the first student to correctly add the numbers can earn a point, and the student with the most points at the end of the game wins.
- This activity will help students to practice their mental math skills and improve their ability to add single digit numbers quickly and accurately
- As students become more comfortable with this activity, they can progress to more complex addition problems using larger numbers





# POST ASSESSMENT

Addition - Count the objects, write the numbers and find the sum (1-10)

  =  +  =

  =  +  =

  =  +  =

  =  +  =

  =  +  =

 **GAME**

$\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ + 14 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 56 \\ + 13 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ + 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 66 \\ + 32 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ + 42 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ + 60 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ + 43 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ + 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 71 \\ + 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ + 52 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 76 \\ + 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ + 15 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 86 \\ + 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ + 71 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 52 \\ + 41 \\ \hline \end{array}$





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