

# MATH FACT FLUENCY

## WORKSTATIONS

# BRIDGE 10 WITH A FOCUS ON 8

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DEDICATED TO MOM AND POPS, ALWAYS

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## PREFACE

### **Why I wrote this book**

I wrote this Fluency Practice series because I believe that workstations provide a powerful possibility for improving student achievement. Scaffolding curriculum experiences for students to practice in their zone of proximal development is one of the ways that we move student achievement. I wrote this book series specifically to show what it looks like to scaffold fluency workstations at the concrete, pictorial and abstract levels along the learning trajectory for addition and subtraction.

### **How to use this book**

Each book is divided into 3 parts: The General Overview, The Activities, The Assessment. This book has all the resources to build the Bridge 10 Facts, focusing on 7. Teachers should print out and laminate a variety of concrete, pictorial and abstract activities. There are many activities to choose from, however it is not necessary to put all of the workstations out at once. There should be a variety of activities though at all times. This book is to be used as part of a fluency journey. Each book in the series focuses on practice activities for a targeted strategy.

## OVERVIEW

### **What Are Differentiated Fluency Workstations?**

A workstation is a space for students to practice what they are learning and what they are supposed to know. They practice in different ways. Sometimes they practice by themselves, sometimes they practice with a partner and other times they practice in a small group. They can play various types of games as well as do different activities and projects. All of the activities should be meaningful, standards-based and rigorous.

A differentiated fluency workstation is a space for students to work on their basic fact fluency. The stations are organized around the learning trajectories for addition and subtraction. Students take an assessment to see where they should begin the work and then they start at that strategy. They spend time doing various activities around a specific strategy and then they take an assessment and if they show proficiency, they move to the next strategy.

Workstations are not busy work. Workstations are not worksheets. Workstations are not supposed to be boring or frustrating. They are spaces to learn, to grow, to be challenged and to stretch. They are familiar. Students should never be at a workstation that they don't understand. Great workstations allow students to solidify their content knowledge and skills through purposeful practice in the student's zone of proximal development (Vygotsky, 1978).

### **What does the research say about independent practice?**

Teachers must understand the key ideas that their students' need to know and the skills that they must be able to do and how these concepts connect with what came before and what comes next (Ma, 1999). Teachers need to not only know what the concepts are but how to best teach them to the students. What are the learning trajectories required to fully understand the concepts and be able to do the math. Ontario Ministry of Education states that the big ideas also act as a 'lens' for: Making instructional decisions; identifying prior learning; looking at students' thinking and understanding in relation to the mathematical concepts addressed in the curriculum; collecting observations and making anecdotal records; providing feedback to students; determining next steps; communicating concepts and providing feedback on student's achievement to parents (p.4).

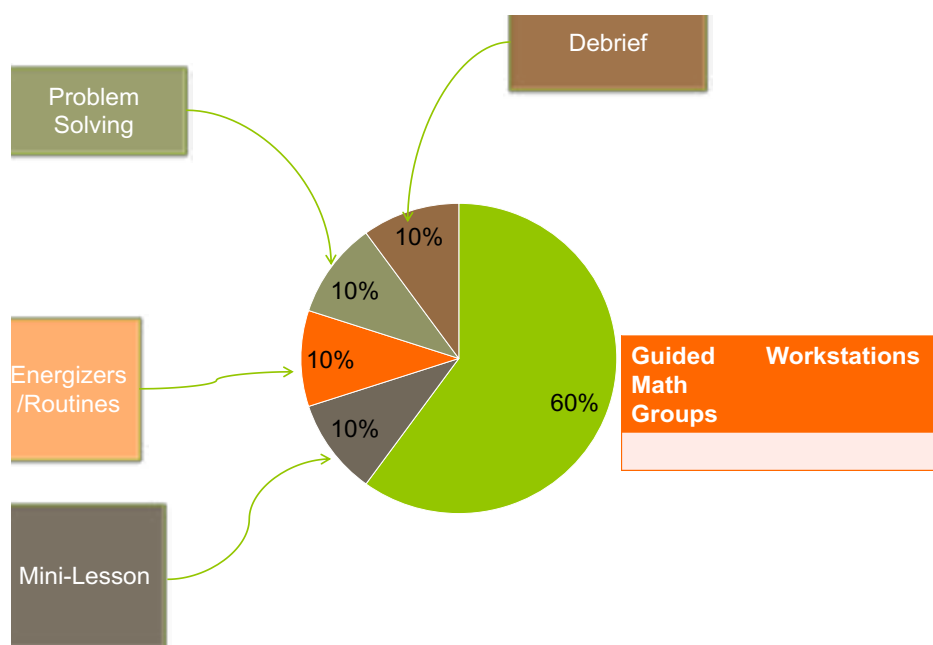
## **Why should students work in their zone of proximal development?**

There is a developmental trajectory for learning math facts (Baroody, 2006; Batista, 2016 ). Instruction should follow it. Too often we jump from one topic to the next without students really ever having time to practice and own mathematical understandings. Differentiating fluency workstations allows students to practice in their appropriate zone so that they understand one concept before they are rushed to the next. Math topics build on each other. We know that you need to know how to do doubles before you do doubles plus 1. However, most textbooks teach these strategies back to back, not really giving the students time to understand, practice or learn much of anything.

By differentiating the workstations we allow students to practice in their zone (Vygotsky, 1976) and learn the math. The workstations are scaffolded with various concrete, pictorial and then abstract activities so that students have many opportunities to practice different strategies. Van De Walle (2007) told us that we need to give students plenty of different opportunities to practice. Differentiated workstations provide what Anghilieri (2006) calls responsive guidance. The teacher knows where the student is and then responds to that place in the learning trajectory by providing support at that level. “This guidance requires a range of support for pupils’ thought constructions, in a way that develops individual thinking as well as leading to the generation of mathematically valid understandings.” In terms of differentiated math workstations, responsive guidance is about teachers responding to students’ stages of understanding through intentional learning opportunities and practice. Teachers scaffold the learning landscapes.

## A QUICK OVERVIEW OF WHEN STUDENTS DO WORKSTATIONS

Workstations can be done as part of a math workshop or they can be done as part of a regular math program that isn't in a workshop format. Either way, the purpose of math workstations is for the students to have an opportunity to do purposeful, meaningful, independent practice. I highly encourage people to do a Math Workshop format. I have written a book on Math Workshop (which details all aspects). In a Math Workshop there are 3 parts:



### Opening:

- Energizers and Routines
  - Problem Solving
  - Mini-Lesson

### Student Activity

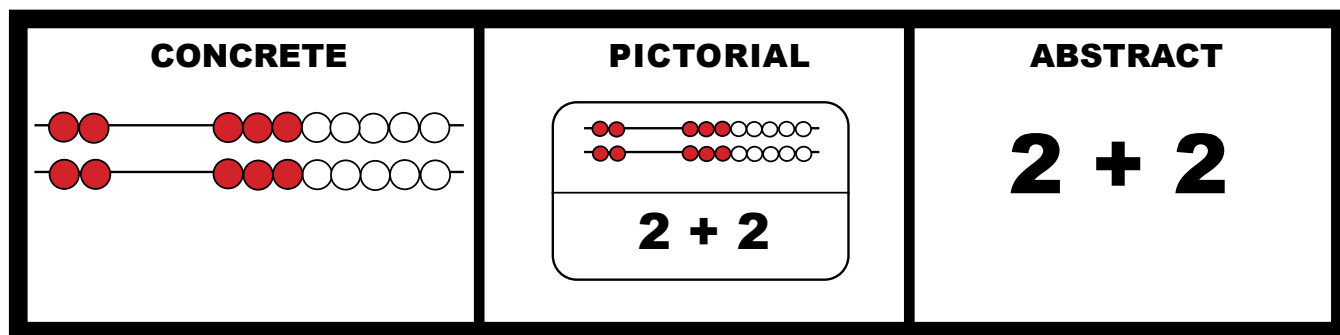
- Math Workstations
- Guided Math Groups

### Debrief

- Discussion
- Exit Slip

## What do they look like?

Scaffolded workstations are organized according to the learning trajectories. They have 3 components, concrete, pictorial and abstract activities.



## How do you manage them?

The fluency workstation is one of the 4 must have workstations (fluency, place value, word problems and the current unit of study). Students visit these workstations in a workstation rotation or as a choice on a menu. It depends how many minutes the math block is on how many rotations are done in a day or a week. There are many ways that teachers build schedules. There can be schedules that are written on chart paper or digitally. Digital schedules allow for the teacher to have an ongoing record of what is happening as well quickly make adjustments. Also, the digital timer can be right there on the screen. Look here for ideas: <https://www.pinterest.com/drnicki7/math-workshop-schedule-boards/>

## How do you know who goes where?

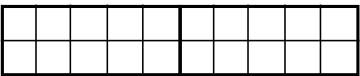
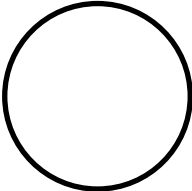
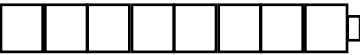
The only way to decide who goes where is to actually give a fluency assessment so that you know where the students practice level is going to be. This could be a Math Running Record. A Math Running Record is like a Fluency GPS. It is given at the beginning, middle and end of the year to find the fluency levels of the students. Find out more about Math Running Records here: <https://mathrunningrecords.com>

## **What is the role of assessment?**

Assessment is the linchpin to scaffolding fluency instruction. We have to know where students are currently working at in order to correctly scaffold where they go next. In the beginning of the year teachers should give a fluency assessment in order to start students off with the right strategy work. After every strategy unit, students are given a quiz and a quick oral assessment. Throughout the unit, the teacher confers with students and takes anecdotal notes.

## How do you make sure that students are accountable to the learning?

It is really important to have accountability measures so that you know what the students are doing. Oftentimes this is a recording sheet. Other times, students just write down in their journals the work they are doing. Here are some examples of the recording sheets.

TEN FRAME	NUMBER BRACELET	CUBE MATH
 _____ + _____ = _____	 _____ + _____ = _____	 _____ + _____ = _____

## How do you keep track?

You should have a sheet to know which stations students are currently working on and also which ones they have completed. Teachers want to have individual data about the workstations, class data about the workstation and it is also good to look at grade data about the workstations. Some workstations should be used throughout the grade level so that there is consistency across the grade in terms of the content that students are exposed to. Grade Level teachers should decide what is going to be done across the grade for the workstation by everyone and then what is free choice. Everybody has the basics and then they can add on to that as they choose. For example, it is important to be able to discuss fluency across different data sets and how different activities are impacting student achievement levels. So having agreed upon practice experiences benefits everyone in the grade.

### Class Snapshot

	Adding Zero/One	Counting On	Adding within 5/ Make 5	Adding within 10/ Make 10	Adding 10	Make 10	Doubles	Doubles +1	Doubles +2	Bridging 10	Adding Higher Facts	Review
<b>Luke</b>												
<b>Tom</b>												
<b>Maritza</b>												

## WHAT IS THE ROLE OF PARENTS/GUARDIANS?

### **Helping Parents/Guardians Help Their Students**

Parents play a key role in fluency. Parents need to know what the landscape of learning looks like and where their child is on that landscape. Parents need to know what is the next step and how they can best help their child to achieve that.

*Dear Parent,*

*Your child is working on using bridge 10 as way to think about addition. With this strategy your child will be focusing on what it means to add a number to 8. We have sent home some tools, some flashcards and a game board that focus on bridge 10. Please work with your child by acting out the problems on the rekenrek, by working with first the visual flashcards and then the regular flashcards and by playing the board game. As we are working towards grade level fluency, we go through the cycle of concrete, pictorial and abstract learning so that students can learn their facts.*

*Math Note:*

*The math research tells us that fluency has 4 components: accuracy, flexibility, efficiency and appropriate strategy selection. With intentional, purposeful practice, automaticity will come.*

### **Bridge 10 with a focus on 8**

**Big Ideas:** Bridge 10 with a focus on 8 is a way to think about relationships between numbers.

**Enduring Understanding:** There are a variety of strategies for addition.

**Essential Questions:** How can I use bridge 10 with a focus on 8 as a way to think about adding numbers?

## BRIDGING 10 WITH THE FOCUS ON 8 ACTIVITIES

<b>Concrete Activities</b> <b>Pick 3</b>	<b>Pictorial Activities</b> <b>Pick 3</b>	<b>Abstract Activities</b> <b>Pick 3</b>
<b>Flashcard Ten Frame</b> Build It!	<b>Flashcard Ten Frame</b> Draw it!	<b>Flashcard Ten Frame</b> Write the Equation!
<b>Number Bracelet</b> Build It!	<b>Number Bracelet</b> Draw it!	<b>Number Bracelet</b> Write the Equation!
<b>Rekenrek</b> Build It!	<b>Rekenrek</b> Draw it!	<b>Rekenrek</b> Write the Equation!
<b>Cube Tower</b> Build It!	<b>Cube Tower</b> Draw it!	<b>Cube Tower</b> Write the Equation!
<b>Bead Stick Addition</b> Build It!	<b>Bead Stick Addition</b> Draw it Facts!	<b>Bead Stick Addition</b> Write the Equation!
<b>Part-Part Whole Mats</b> Build It!	<b>Part-Part Whole Mats</b> Build it and Draw it!	<b>Part-Part Whole Mats</b> Write the Equation!
<b>Story Mats</b> Act it out!	<b>Story Mats</b> Draw a picture!	<b>Story Mats</b> Write the Equation!
<b>Number Bond Adding Machine</b> Build It!	<b>Number Bond Adding Machine</b> Draw it!	<b>Number Bond Adding Machine</b> Write the Equation!
<b>Domino, Count and Sort</b> Build it Domino Facts!	<b>Domino</b> Draw a fact!	<b>Domino</b> Write the Equation!

### More Activities

#### Assessment

Give a quick performance test and interview (ask the students to model, show and tell you some of the bridging 10 with the focus on 8 facts).

# Ten Frame Activity

## Goal

Students focus on the idea of Bridge 10 with a focus on 8.

## Way to Play

Students pick a flashcard and model it on a ten frame.

## Materials

Scaffolded Flashcards  
Un scaffolded flashcards

## Scaffolding the Game

There are 2 sets of flashcards.  
Set A: Ten frame flashcards  
Set B: Regular bridge 10 with a focus on 8 flashcards

# Directions

## Activity 1

Pull a flashcard.  
Model it on the ten frame.  
Record it on the recording sheet.  
Explain using math words.  
(see below)

## Activity 2

Pull a ten frame flashcard. Use math words to explain the problem and how you solve it.  
Option 2: Match the turn around facts. (Example:  $8 + 2$  and  $2 + 8$ )  
What are the sums? Which one is most efficient?

## Use your math words:

My problem was \_\_\_\_\_. I started with 8. I added \_\_\_\_\_ to get to 10. Then I added \_\_\_\_\_ and ended with \_\_\_\_\_. My sum is \_\_\_\_\_

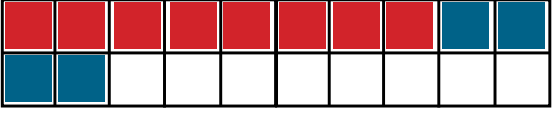
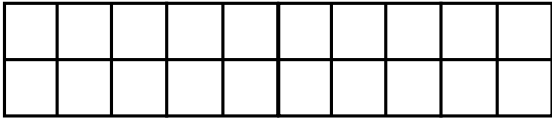
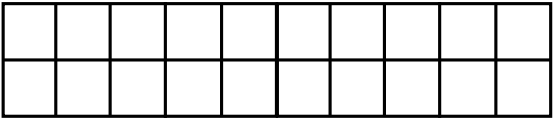
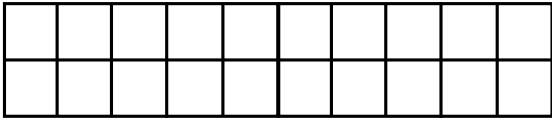
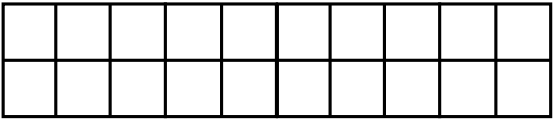
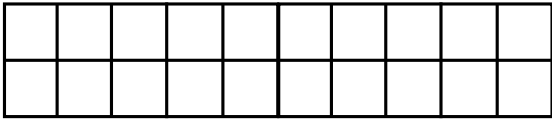
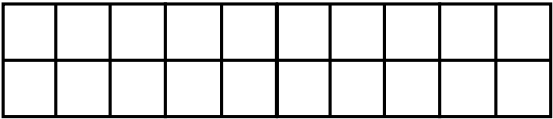
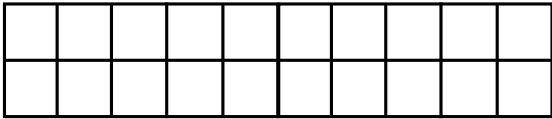







# Recording Sheet

Hint: Make sure your first addend is 8 to see the bridge 10 with a focus on 8.

 $\begin{array}{rcl} 8 & + & 4 = ? \\ 8 & + & 2 = 10 \\ 10 & + & 2 = 12 \\ 8 & + & 4 = 12 \end{array}$	 $\begin{array}{rcl} \underline{\quad} & + & \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \\ \underline{\quad} & + & \underline{\quad} = 10 \\ 10 & + & \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \\ \underline{\quad} & + & \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{rcl} \underline{\quad} & + & \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \\ \underline{\quad} & + & \underline{\quad} = 10 \\ 10 & + & \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \\ \underline{\quad} & + & \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \end{array}$	 $\begin{array}{rcl} \underline{\quad} & + & \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \\ \underline{\quad} & + & \underline{\quad} = 10 \\ 10 & + & \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \\ \underline{\quad} & + & \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{rcl} \underline{\quad} & + & \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \\ \underline{\quad} & + & \underline{\quad} = 10 \\ 10 & + & \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \\ \underline{\quad} & + & \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \end{array}$	 $\begin{array}{rcl} \underline{\quad} & + & \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \\ \underline{\quad} & + & \underline{\quad} = 10 \\ 10 & + & \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \\ \underline{\quad} & + & \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \end{array}$
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[illegible]

_____	+	_____	=	_____
_____	+	_____	=	<b>10</b>
<b>10</b>	+	_____	=	_____
_____	+	_____	=	_____

[illegible]

<u>      </u>	+	<u>      </u>	=	<u>      </u>
<u>      </u>	+	<u>      </u>	=	<b>10</b>
<b>10</b>	+	<u>      </u>	=	<u>      </u>
<u>      </u>	+	<u>      </u>	=	<u>      </u>
<u>      </u>	+	<u>      </u>	=	<u>      </u>

[illegible]

	+		=	
	+		=	<b>10</b>
<b>10</b>	+		=	
	+		=	

[illegible]

	+		=	
	+		=	<b>10</b>
<b>10</b>	+		=	
	+		=	

[illegible]

_____	+	_____	=	_____
_____	+	_____	=	<b>10</b>
<b>10</b>	+	_____	=	_____
_____	+	_____	=	_____

[illegible]

	+		=	
	+		=	<b>10</b>
<b>10</b>	+		=	
	+		=	

[illegible]

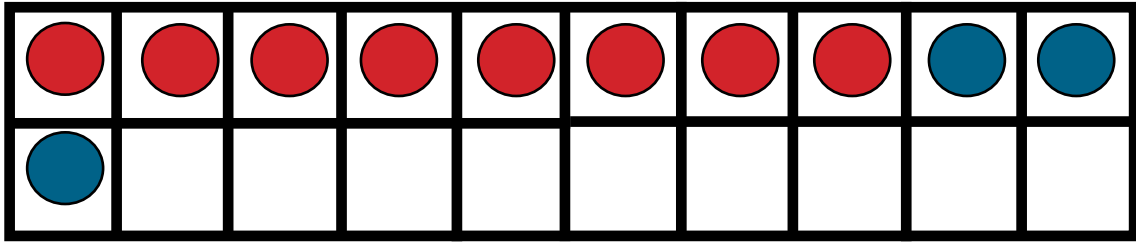
	+		=	
	+		=	<b>10</b>
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	+		=	

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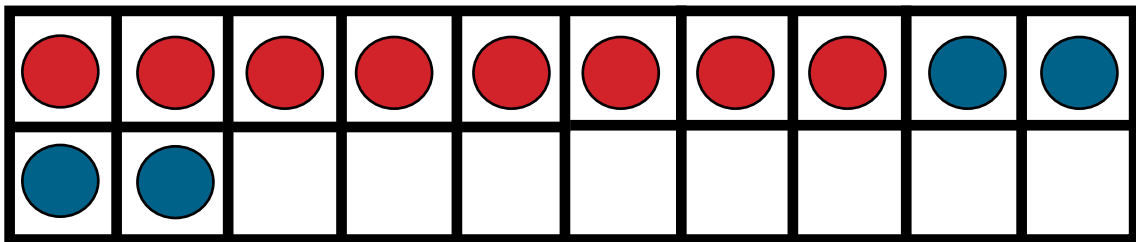
	+		=	
	+		=	<b>10</b>
<b>10</b>	+		=	
	+		=	

## BRIDGE 10 WITH A FOCUS ON 8 FLASHCARDS

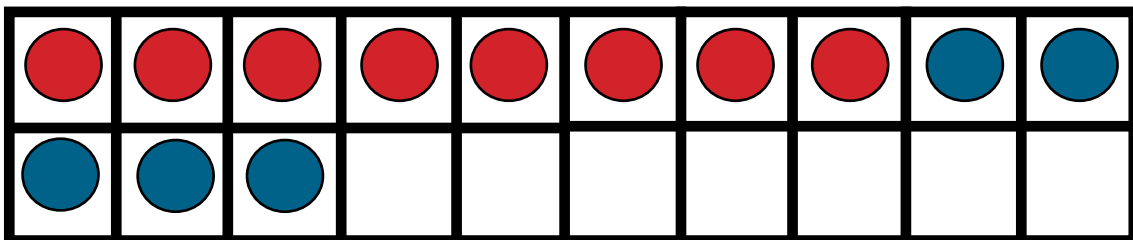
<b>8 + 3</b>	<b>3 + 8</b>
<b>8 + 4</b>	<b>4 + 8</b>
<b>8 + 5</b>	<b>5 + 8</b>
<b>8 + 6</b>	<b>6 + 8</b>
<b>8 + 7</b>	<b>7 + 8</b>
<b>8 + 8</b>	<b>8 + 8</b>
<b>8 + 9</b>	<b>9 + 8</b>



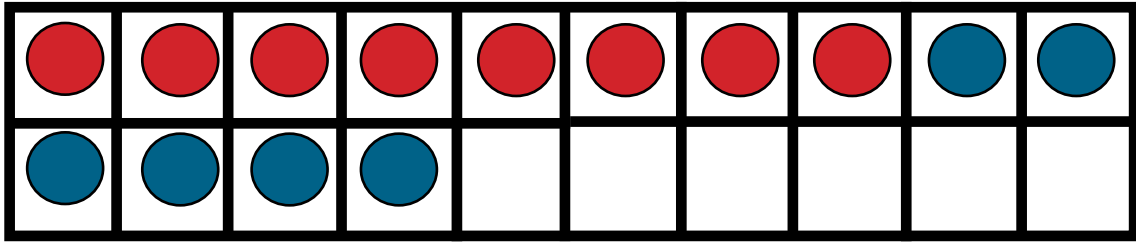
**8 + 3**  
How do you see it?



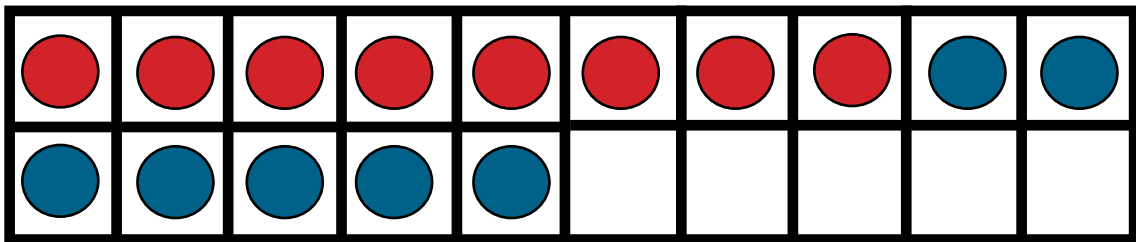
**8 + 4**  
How do you see it?



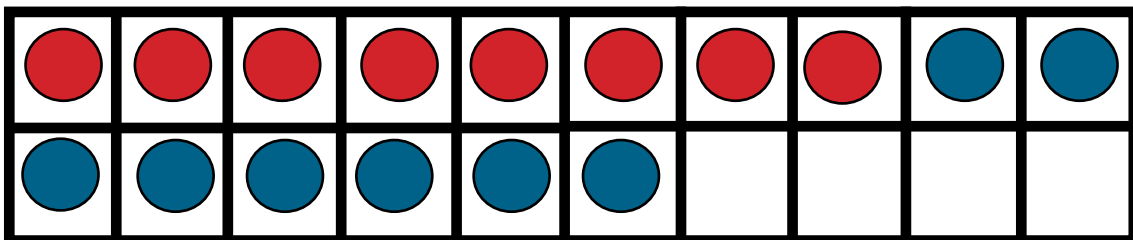
**8 + 5**  
How do you see it?



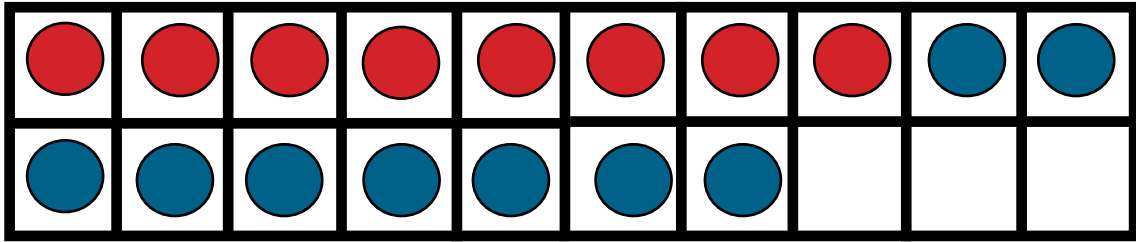
**8 + 6**  
How do you see it?



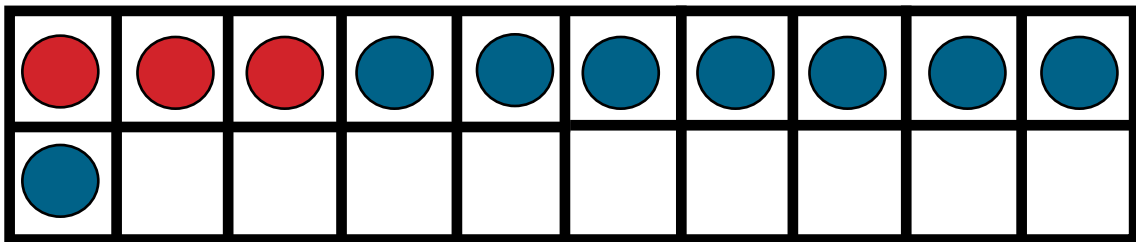
**8 + 7**  
How do you see it?



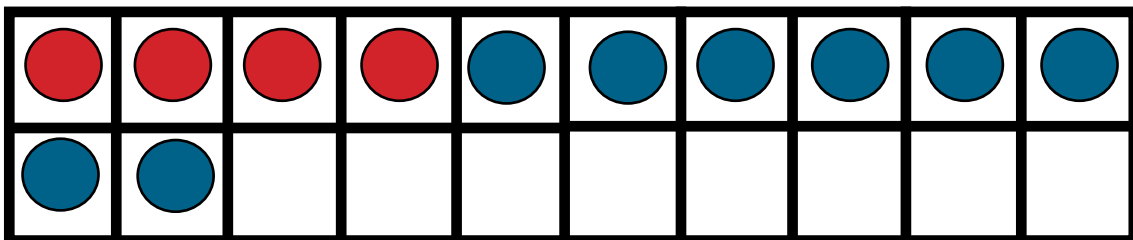
**8 + 8**  
How do you see it?



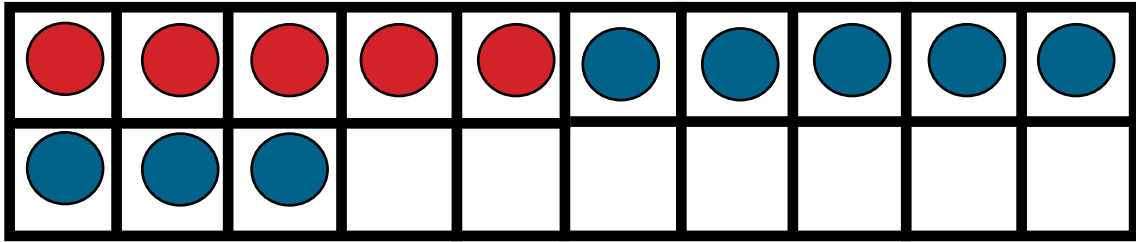
**8 + 9**  
How do you see it?



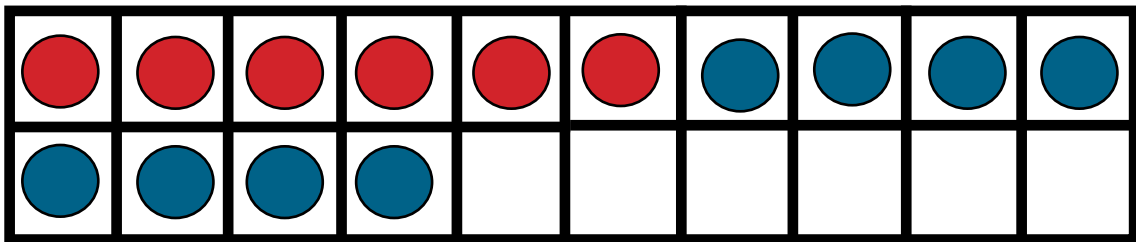
**3 + 8**  
How do you see it?



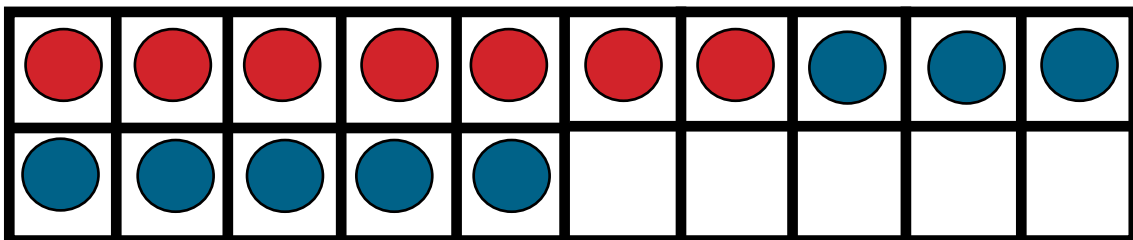
**4 + 8**  
How do you see it?



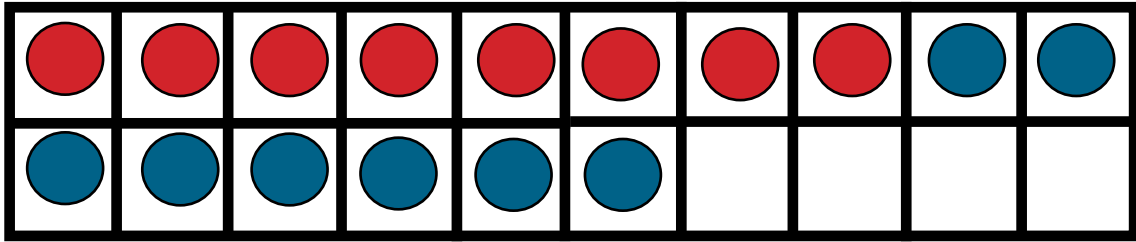
**5 + 8**  
How do you see it?



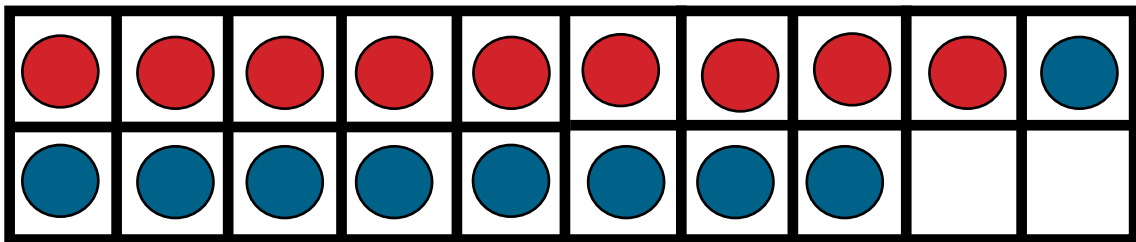
**6 + 8**  
How do you see it?



**7 + 8**  
How do you see it?



**8 + 8**  
How do you see it?



**9 + 8**  
How do you see it?

# Number Bracelets

## Goal

Students focus on the idea of Bridge 10 with a focus on 8.

## Way to Play

Students need to make number bracelets out of pony beads and pipe cleaners. Model the problem on the number bracelet.

## Materials

Number Bracelet  
Number Bracelet Templates  
Flashcards

## Scaffolding the Game

There are 2 sets of flashcards.  
Set A: Number Bracelet flashcards that the students make.  
Set B: Regular flashcards.

# Directions

## Activity 1

Pull a flashcard.

Take out the number bracelet and build a Bridge 10 with focus on 8 fact. Explain your work using math words. (see below)

## Activity 2

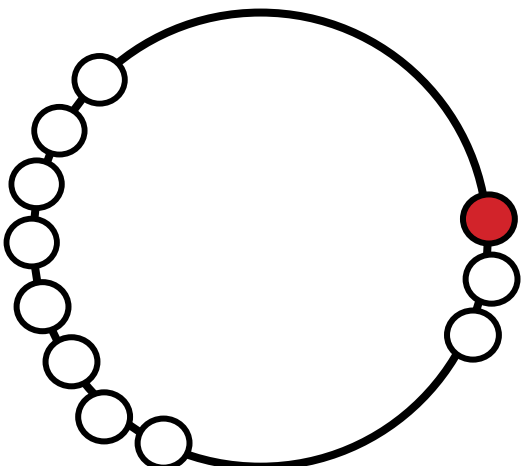
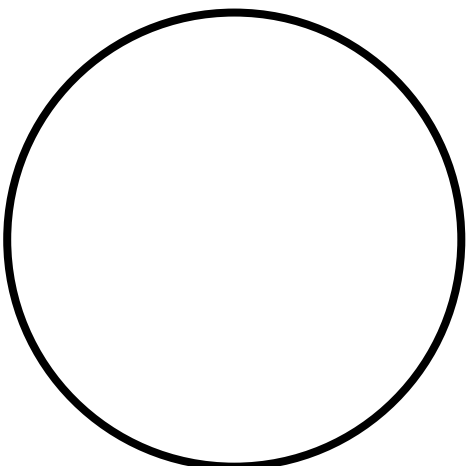
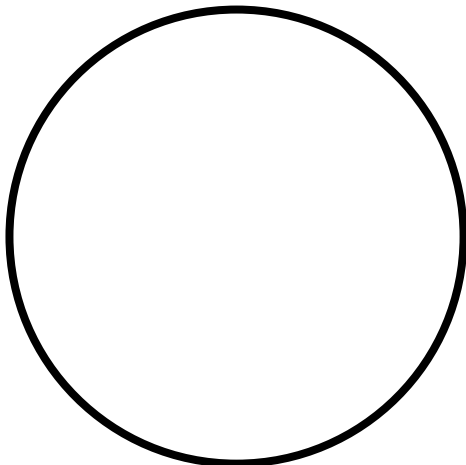
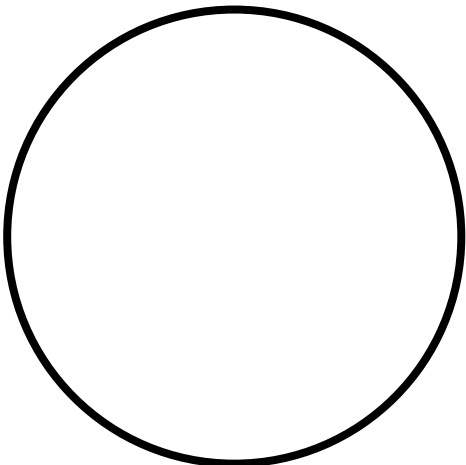
Students draw their number bracelet model on the recording sheet. (This will be the number bracelet flashcards.)

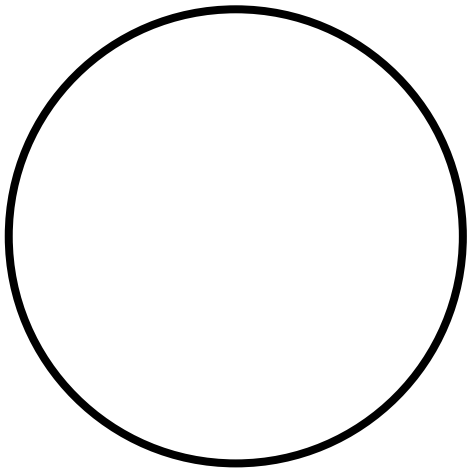
**Use your math words:**

**My problem was \_\_\_\_\_. I started with 8. I added \_\_\_\_\_ to get 10. Then I added \_\_\_\_\_ and ended with \_\_\_\_\_. My sum is \_\_\_\_\_**

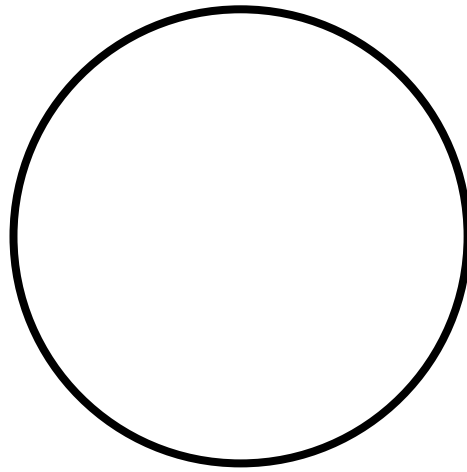
# Recording Sheet

## Number Bracelets to Show Bridge 10 with the focus on 8 Facts

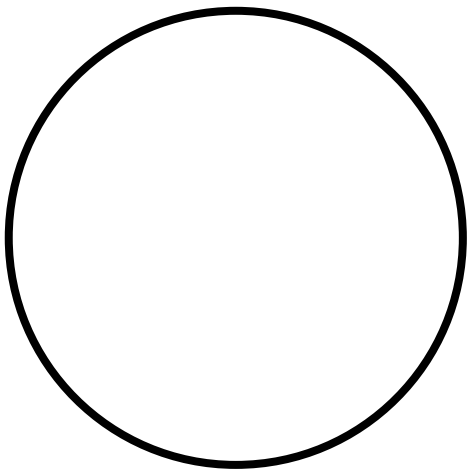
 $\underline{8} + \underline{3} = \underline{11}$	 $\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
 $\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$	 $\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$



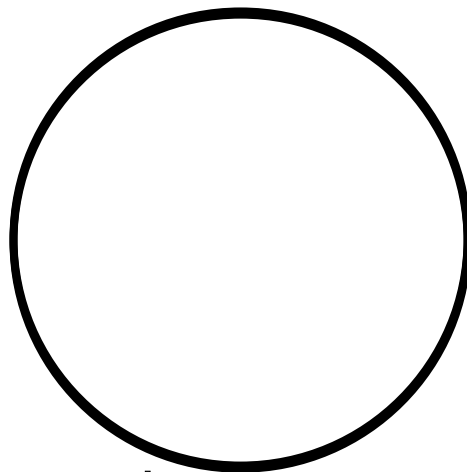
\_\_\_ + \_\_\_ = \_\_\_



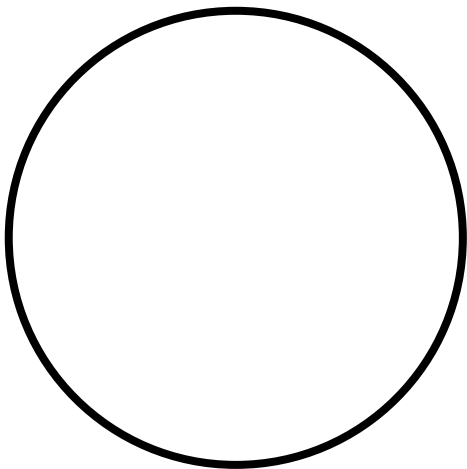
\_\_\_ + \_\_\_ = \_\_\_



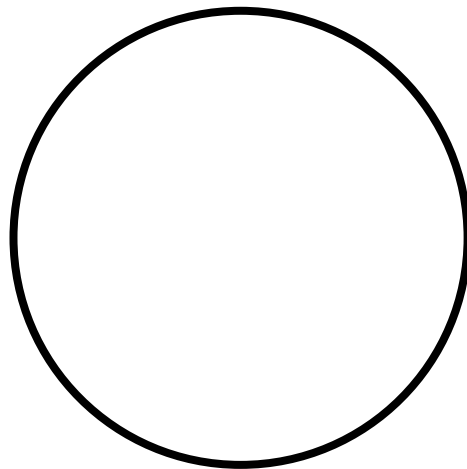
\_\_\_ + \_\_\_ = \_\_\_



\_\_\_ + \_\_\_ = \_\_\_



\_\_\_ + \_\_\_ = \_\_\_



\_\_\_ + \_\_\_ = \_\_\_

# Rekenrek

## Goal

Students focus on the idea of Bridge 10 with a focus on 8.

## Way to Play

Model the problem on the rekenrek.  
How do you see it?

## Materials

Rekenrek  
Rekenrek Paper  
Flashcards

## Scaffolding the Game

There are 2 sets of flashcards.  
Set A: Rekenrek flashcards.  
Set B: Regular Bridge 10 flashcards  
(see page 22.)

# Directions

## Activity 1

Pull a flashcard. (You may choose between Rekenrek Picture flashcards or regular Bridge 10 with a focus on 8 flashcards on p. 22). Take out the rekenrek and build the fact.  
Say the problem out loud.  
Use math words at the bottom of the page.

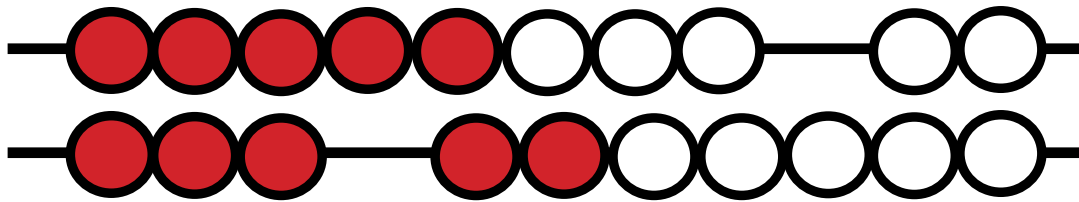
## Activity 2

Draw the fact on the rekenrek recording sheet.

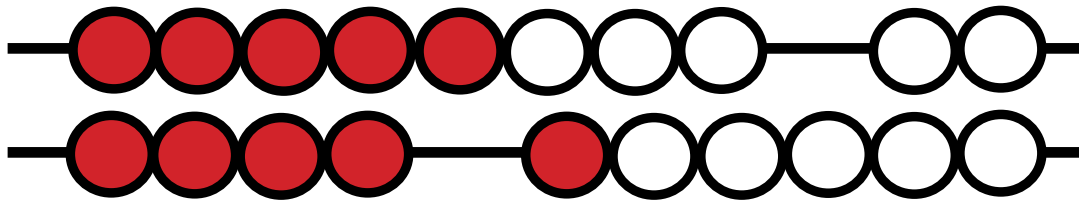
## Use your math words:

My problem was \_\_\_\_\_. I started with 8. I added \_\_\_\_\_ to get 10. Then I added \_\_\_\_\_ and ended with \_\_\_\_\_. My sum is \_\_\_\_\_

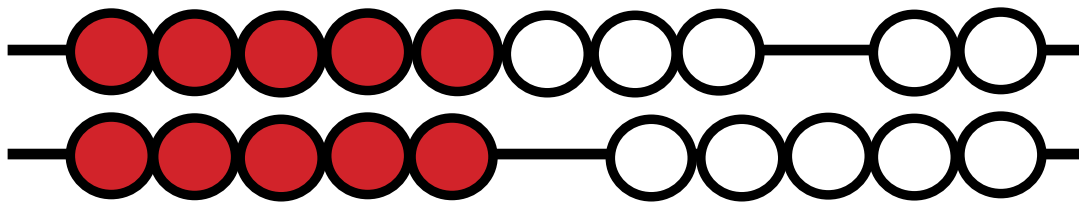
# Rekenrek Picture Flashcards (How do you see it)



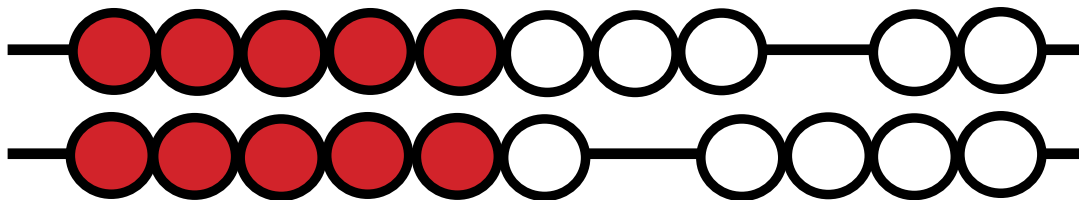
$$8 + 3$$



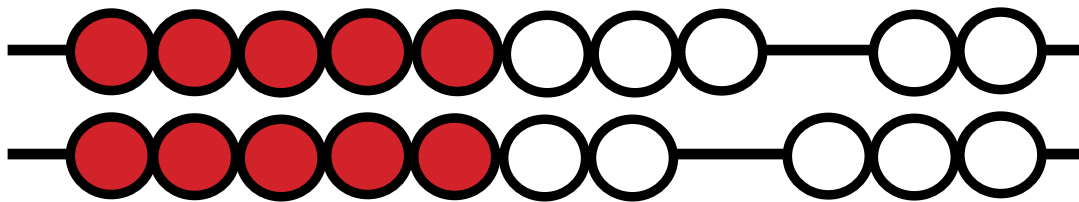
$$8 + 4$$



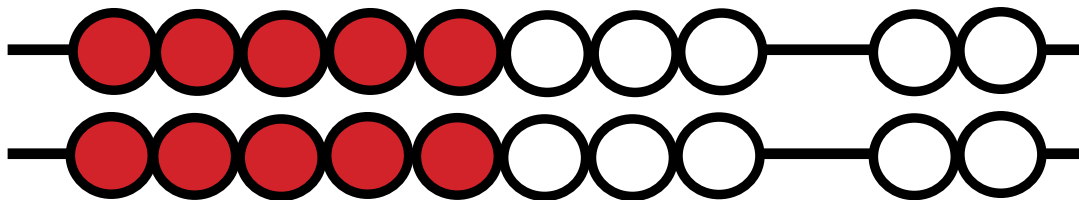
$$8 + 5$$



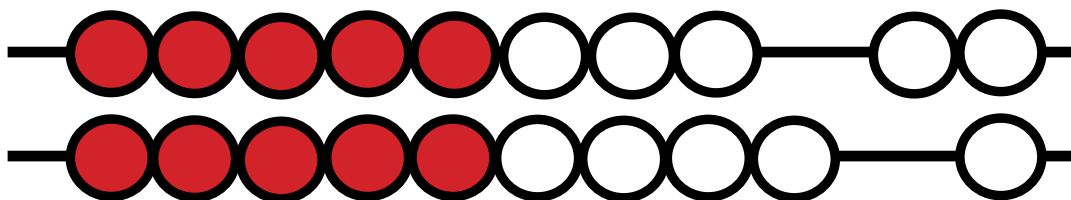
$$8 + 6$$



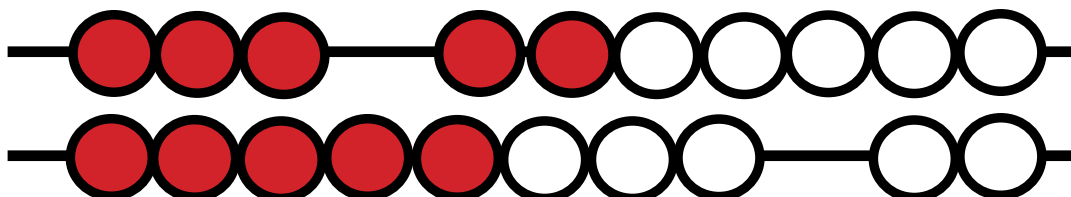
$$8 + 7$$



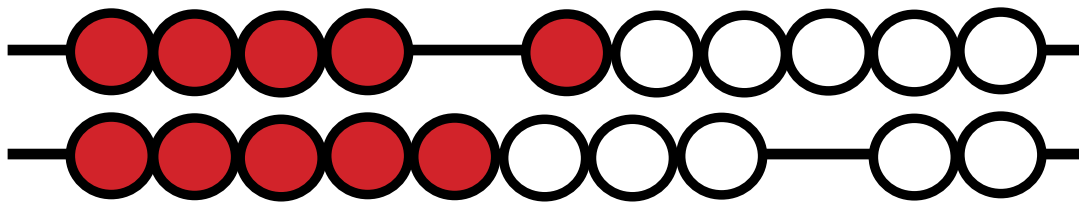
$$8 + 8$$



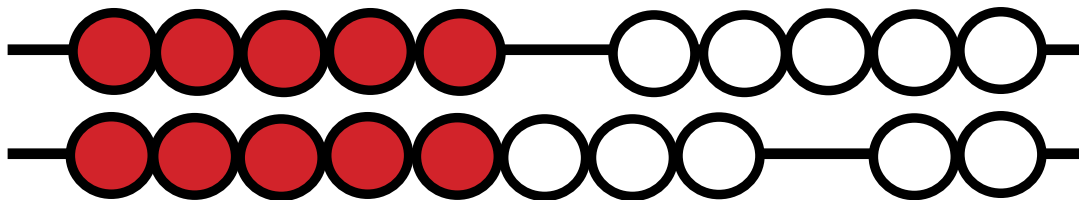
$$8 + 9$$



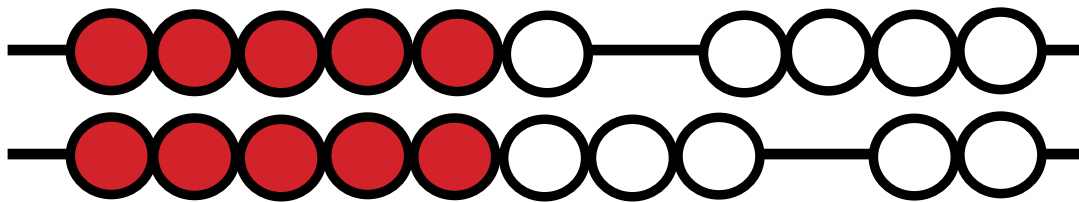
$$3 + 8$$



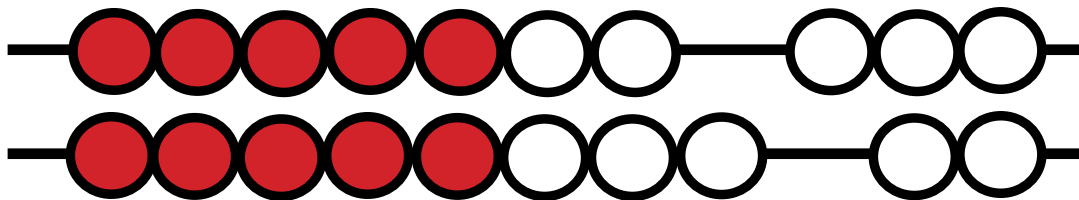
$$4 + 8$$



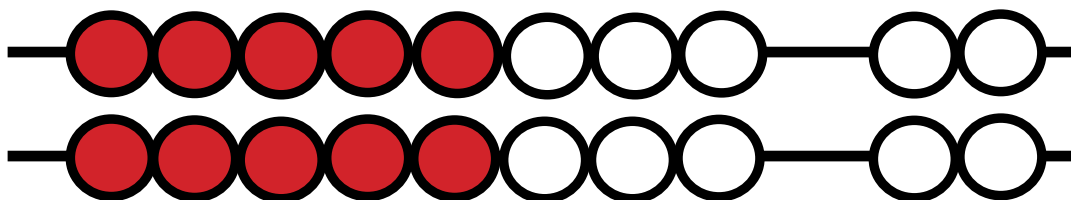
$$5 + 8$$



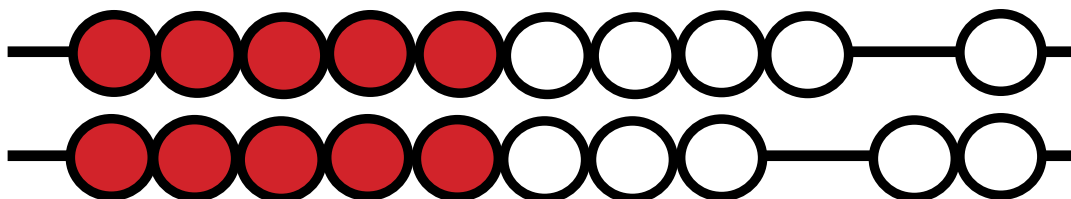
$$6 + 8$$



$$7 + 8$$



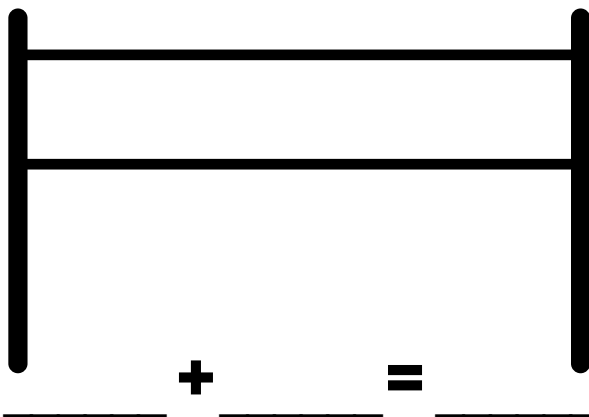
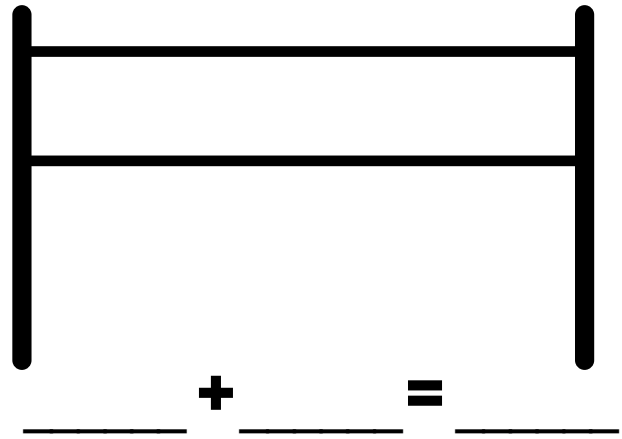
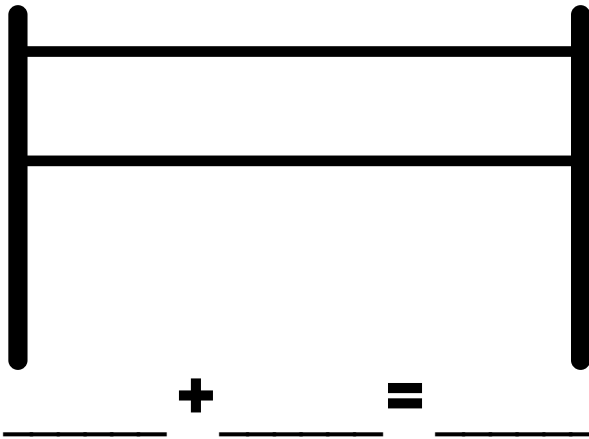
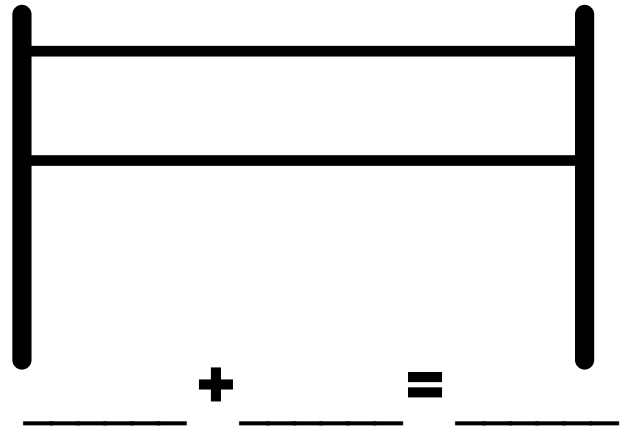
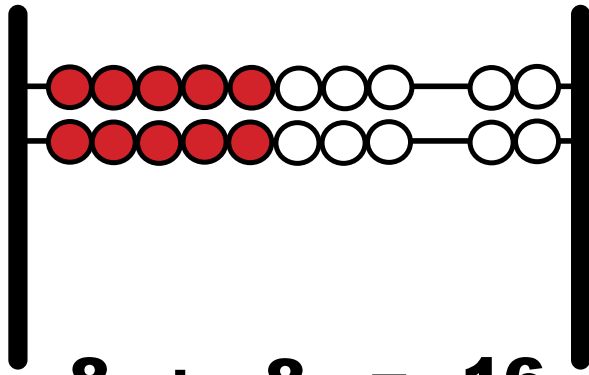
$$8 + 8$$

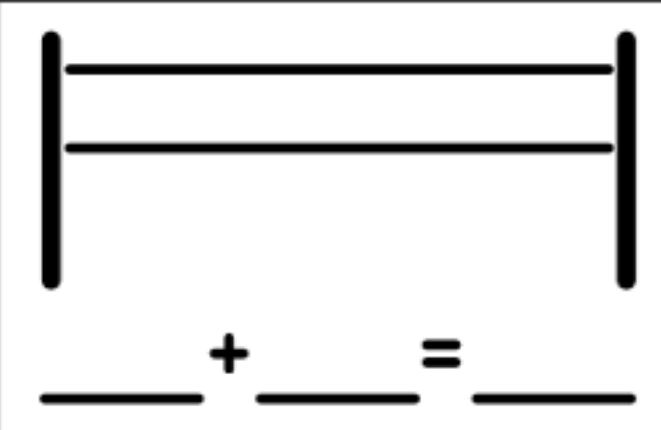
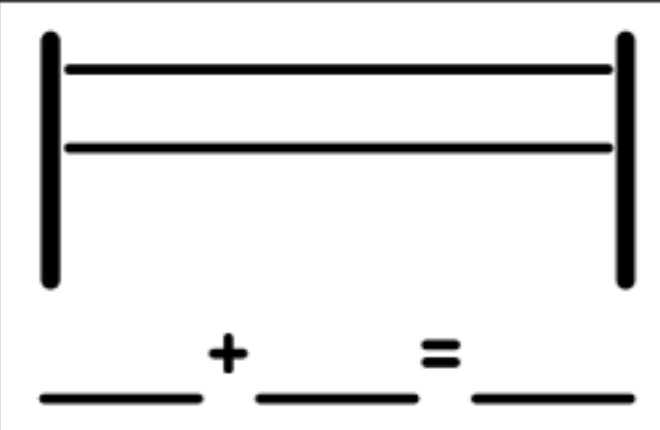
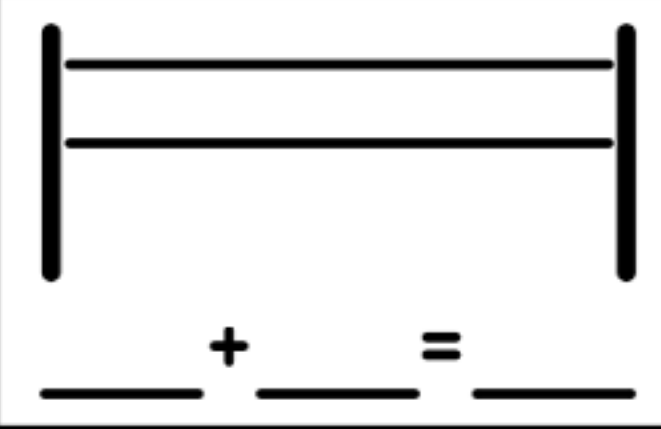
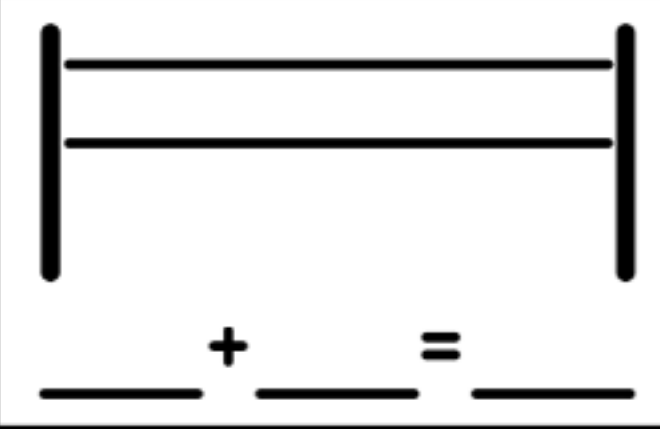
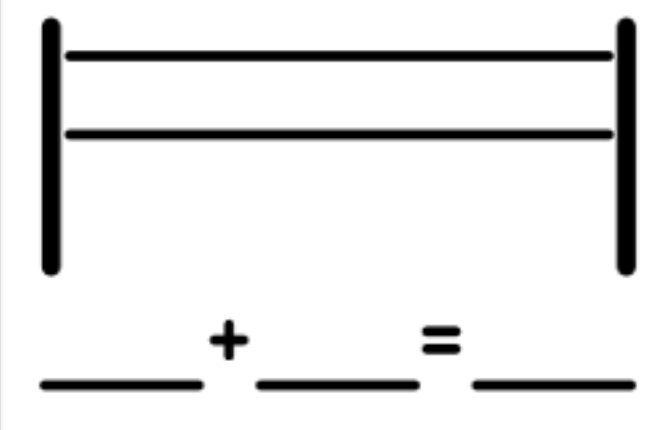
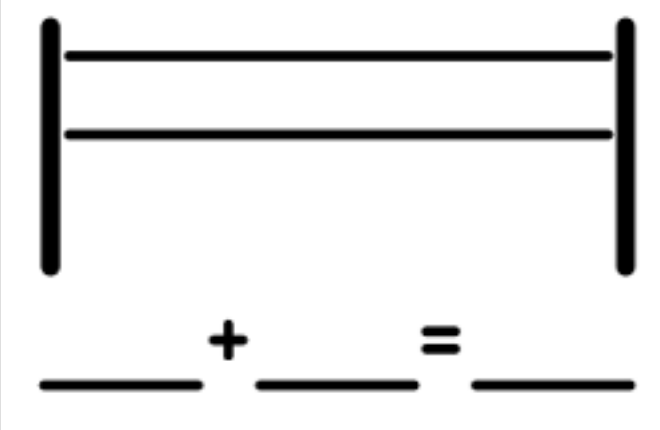
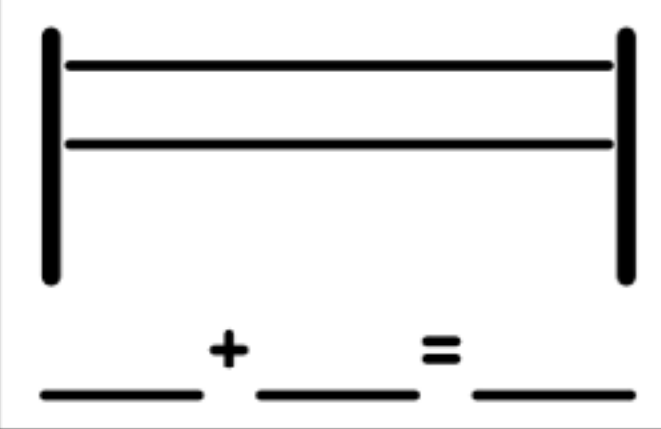
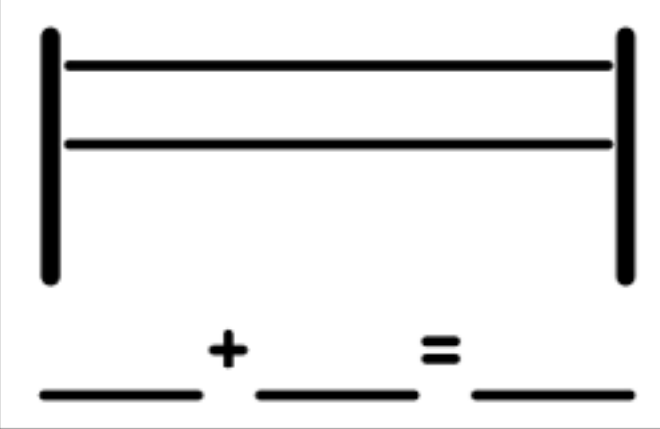


$$9 + 8$$

# Recording Sheet

## Draw What You Did on the Rekenrek!



# Cube Towers and Number Lines

## Goal

Students focus on the idea of Bridge 10 with a focus on 8.

## Way to Play

Model the problem with a cube tower. Record thinking on the cube tower template.

## Materials

Cubes  
Cube Tower Template/  
Recording Sheet  
Concentration Cards

## Scaffolding the Game

There are 2 sets of flashcards.  
Set A: Scaffolded flashcards with cube pictures.  
Set B: Match games with models and expressions.

# Directions

## Activity 1

Pull a flashcard.  
Model it with cubes.  
Color the cube recording sheet.  
Solve. Explain using your math words.

## Activity 2

Lay out the cube cards and expressions from the Concentration Cards. (Fold so you do not see the expression on the cube card.)  
Take turns looking for the match of the expression and the model. Whoever finds the most matches wins. Check your answers by unfolding the cube cards.

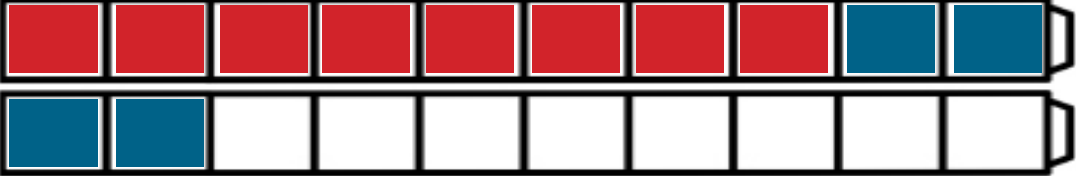


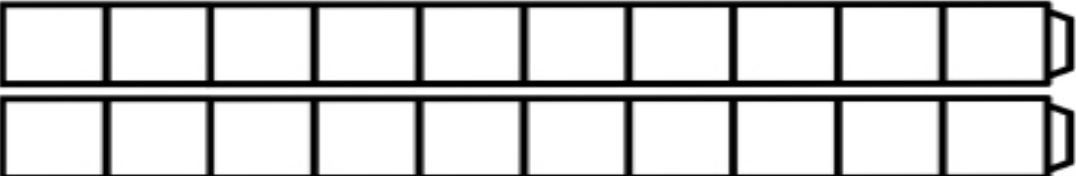
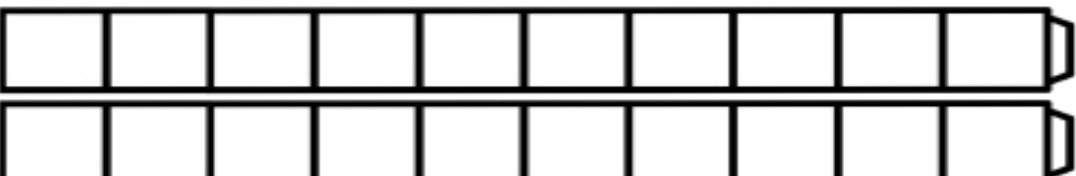
## Use your math words:

My problem was \_\_\_\_\_. I started with \_\_\_\_\_. I added \_\_\_\_\_ to get to 10. Then I added \_\_\_\_\_ and ended with \_\_\_\_\_.  
My sum is \_\_\_\_\_

# Recording Sheet

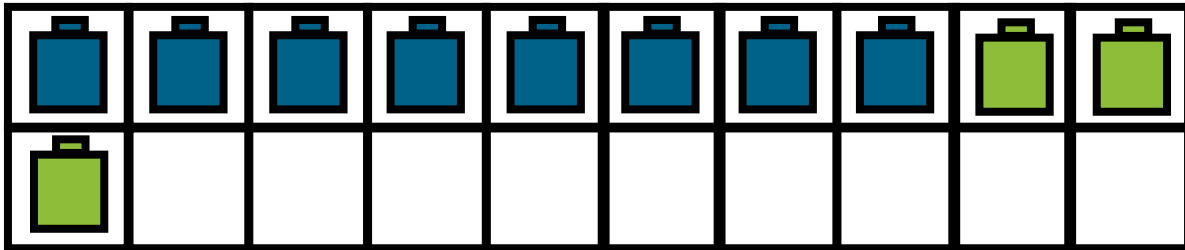
## Build Bridging 10 with the focus on 8 Fact with the Cubes!

Roll the dice or pull a card, build a cube tower of the fact. Color the cube template and write the equation. Hint: Make sure your first addend is 8 to see the bridge 10 with a focus on 8.

 $\begin{array}{r} 8 + 4 = ? \\ 8 + 2 = 10 \\ 10 + 2 = 12 \end{array} \qquad 8 + 4 = 12$
 $\begin{array}{r} \_ + \_ = ? \\ \_ + \_ = 10 \\ 10 + \_ = \_ \end{array} \qquad \_ + \_ = \_$
 $\begin{array}{r} \_ + \_ = ? \\ \_ + \_ = 10 \\ 10 + \_ = \_ \end{array} \qquad \_ + \_ = \_$
 $\begin{array}{r} \_ + \_ = ? \\ \_ + \_ = 10 \\ 10 + \_ = \_ \end{array} \qquad \_ + \_ = \_$
 $\begin{array}{r} \_ + \_ = ? \\ \_ + \_ = 10 \\ 10 + \_ = \_ \end{array} \qquad \_ + \_ = \_$

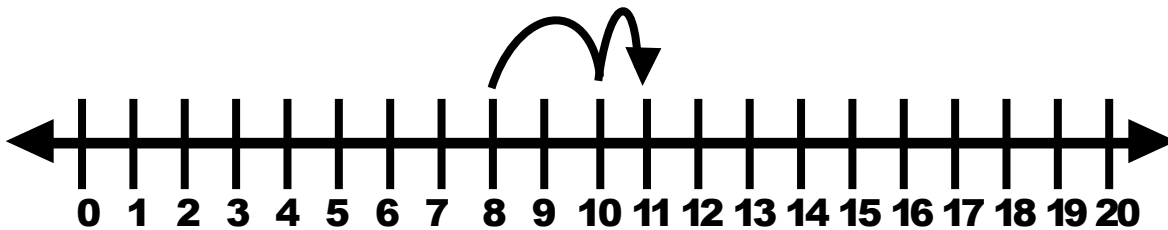
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <math display="block">\begin{array}{r} \_ + \_ = ? \\ \_ + \_ = 10 \\ 10 + \_ = \_ \end{array}</math> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <math display="block">\_ + \_ = \_</math> </div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <math display="block">\begin{array}{r} \_ + \_ = ? \\ \_ + \_ = 10 \\ 10 + \_ = \_ \end{array}</math> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <math display="block">\_ + \_ = \_</math> </div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <math display="block">\begin{array}{r} \_ + \_ = ? \\ \_ + \_ = 10 \\ 10 + \_ = \_ \end{array}</math> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <math display="block">\_ + \_ = \_</math> </div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <math display="block">\begin{array}{r} \_ + \_ = ? \\ \_ + \_ = 10 \\ 10 + \_ = \_ \end{array}</math> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <math display="block">\_ + \_ = \_</math> </div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <math display="block">\begin{array}{r} \_ + \_ = ? \\ \_ + \_ = 10 \\ 10 + \_ = \_ \end{array}</math> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <math display="block">\_ + \_ = \_</math> </div> </div>

## Concentration Cards



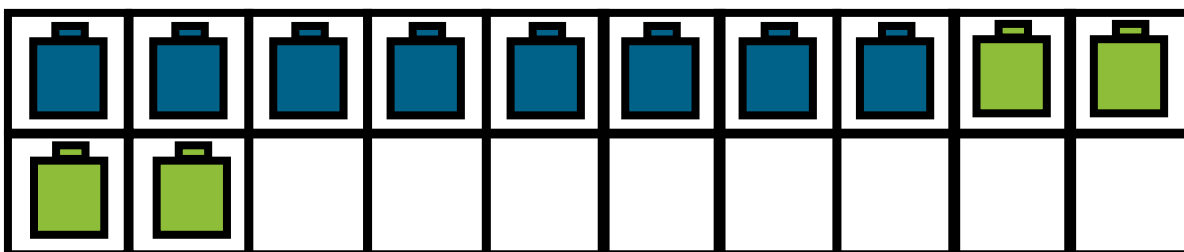
$$8 + 3$$

**How do you see it?**



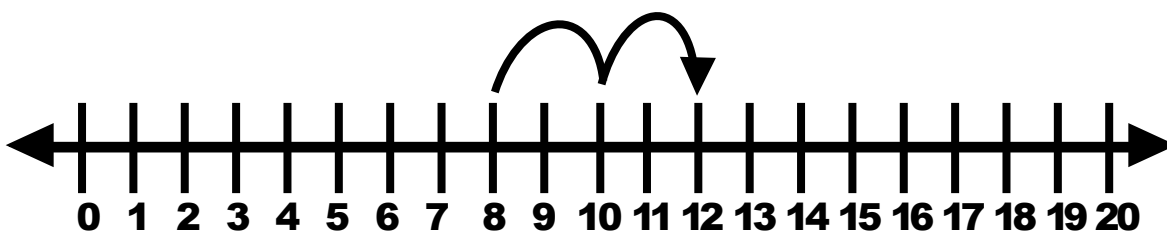
**How do you see it?**

$$8 + 3$$



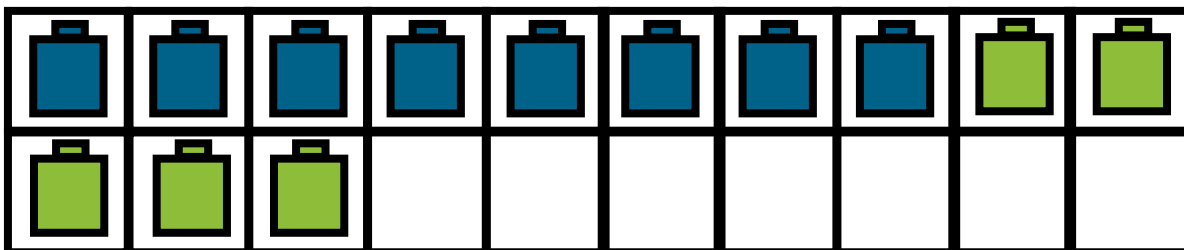
$$8 + 4$$

**How do you see it?**



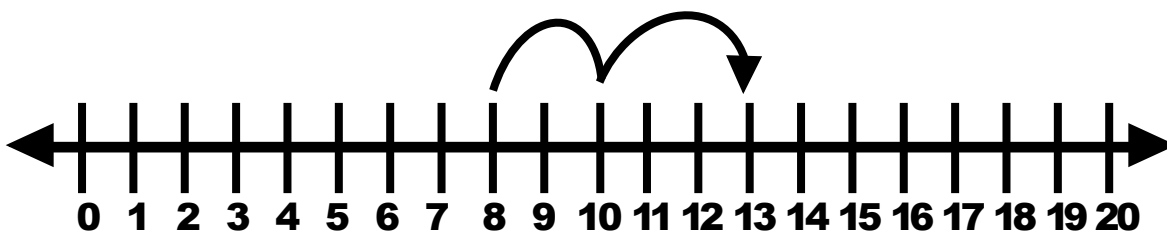
**How do you see it?**

$$8 + 4$$



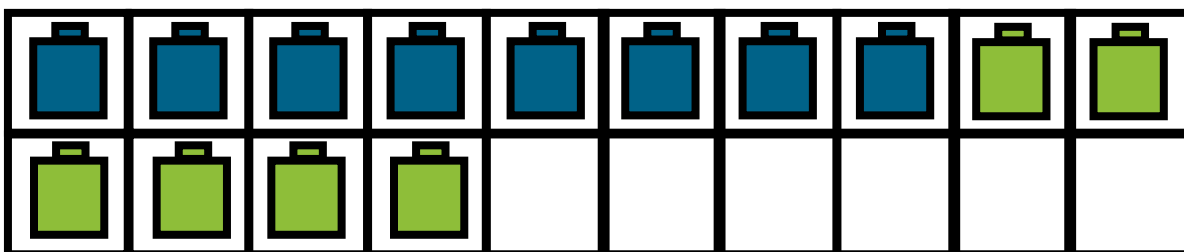
$$8 + 5$$

**How do you see it?**



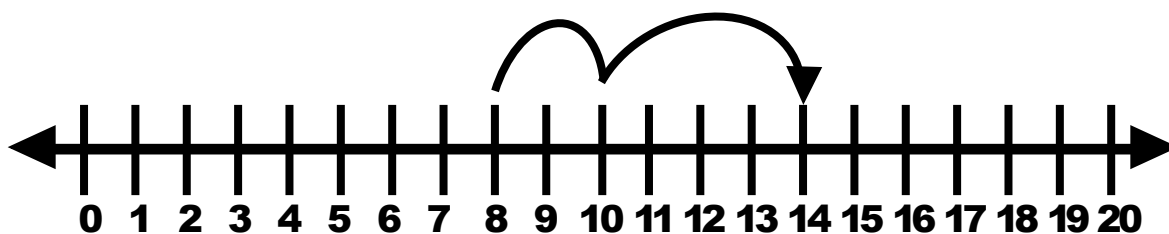
**How do you see it?**

$$8 + 5$$



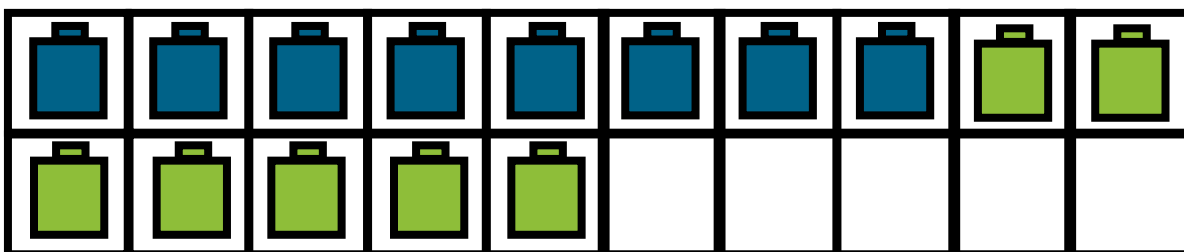
$$8 + 6$$

**How do you see it?**



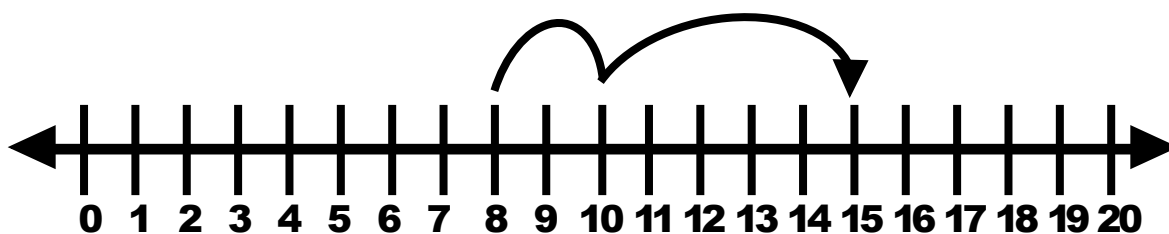
**How do you see it?**

$$8 + 6$$



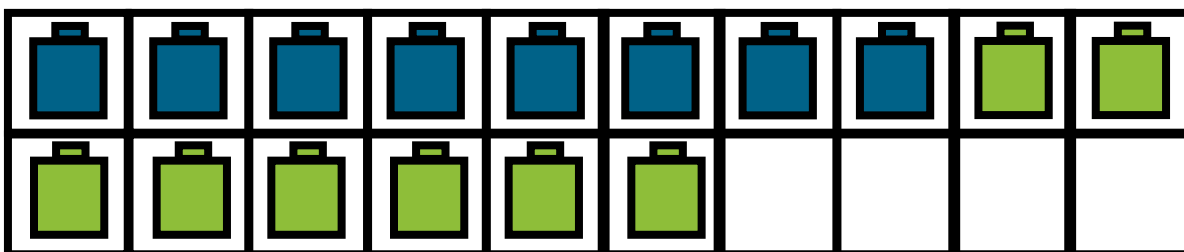
$$8 + 7$$

**How do you see it?**



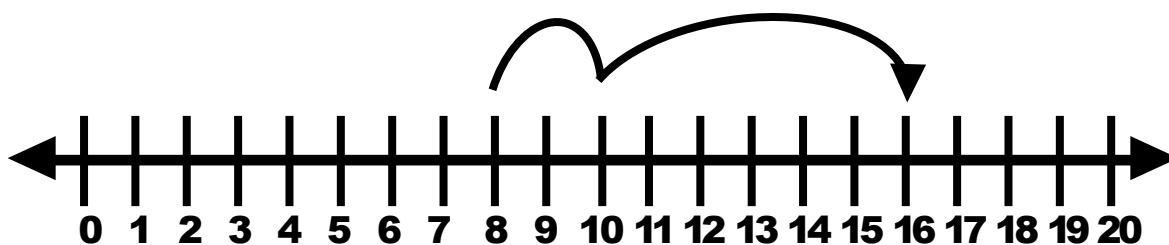
**How do you see it?**

$$8 + 7$$



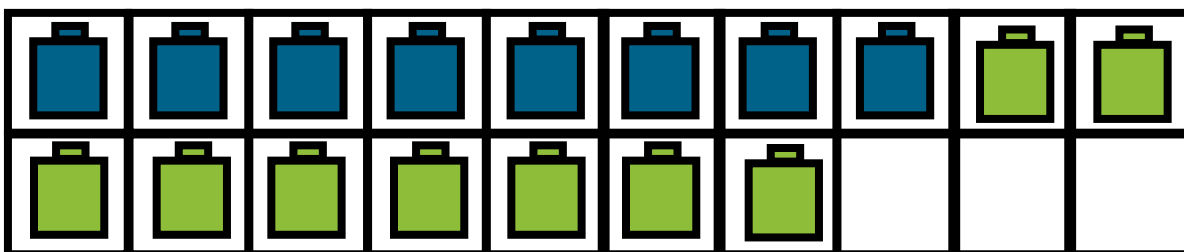
$$8 + 8$$

**How do you see it?**



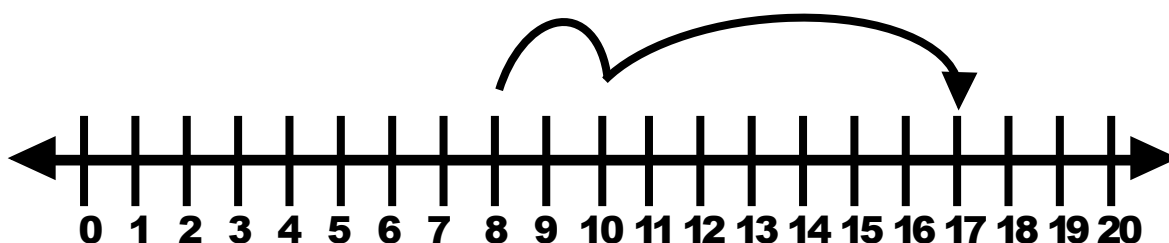
**How do you see it?**

$$8 + 8$$



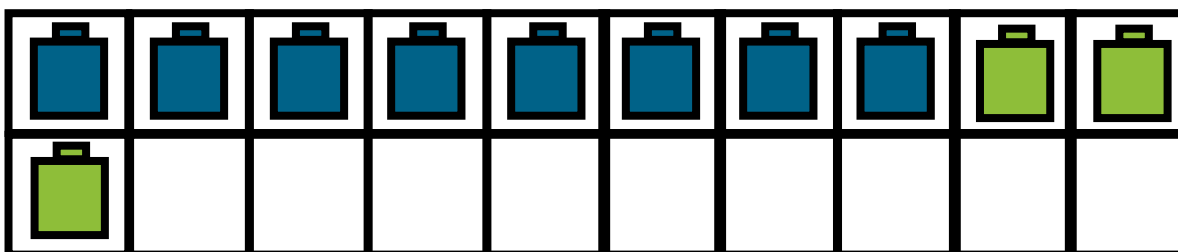
$$8 + 9$$

**How do you see it?**



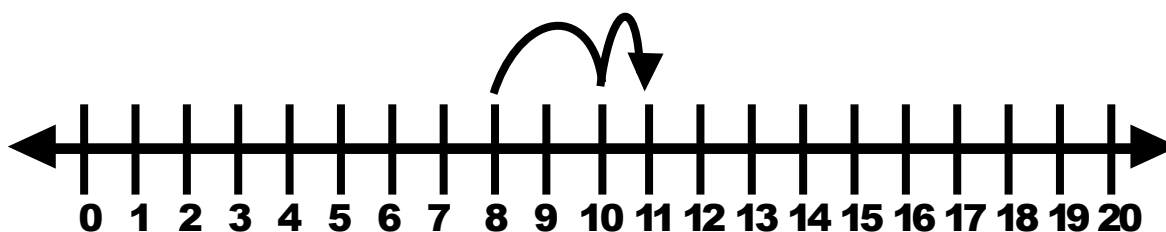
**How do you see it?**

$$8 + 9$$



$$3 + 8$$

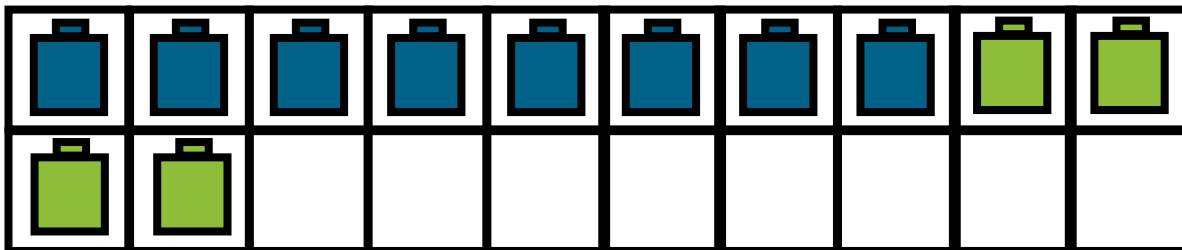
*\*Always start at the big number\**



*\*Always start at the big number\**

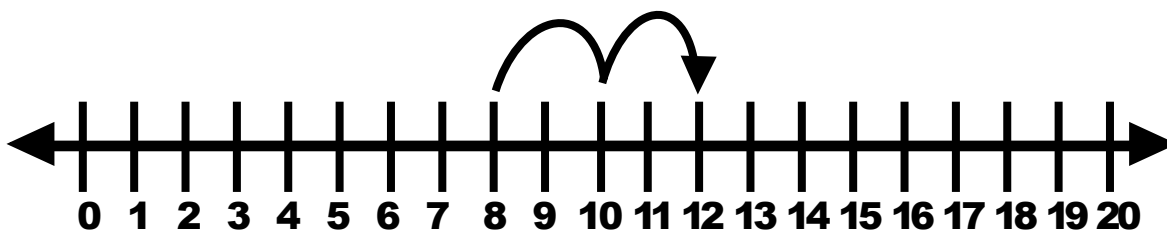
$$3 + 8$$

*\*Always start at the big number\**



$$4 + 8$$

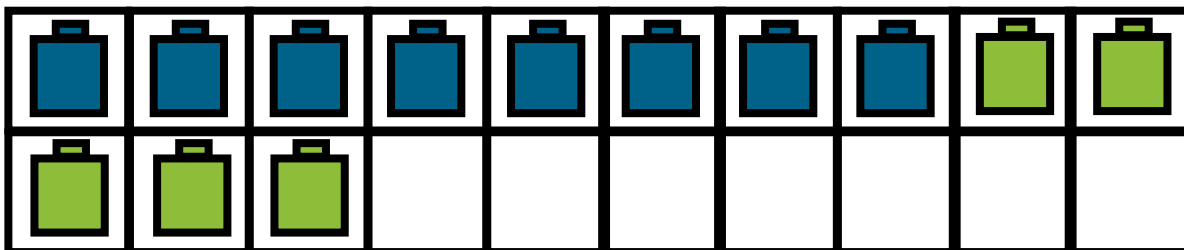
*\*Always start at the big number\**



*\*Always start at the big number\**

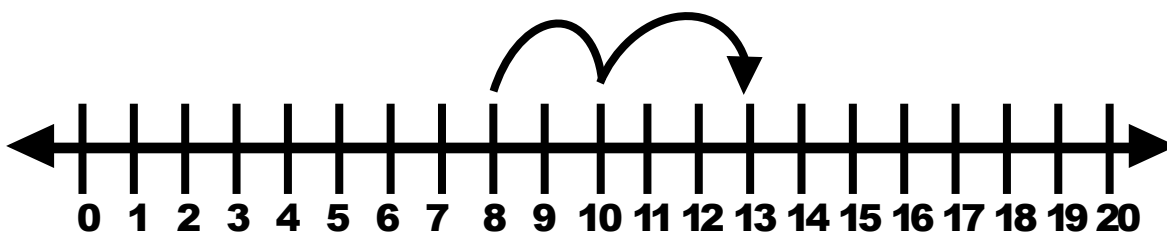
$$4 + 8$$

*\*Always start at the big number\**



$$5 + 8$$

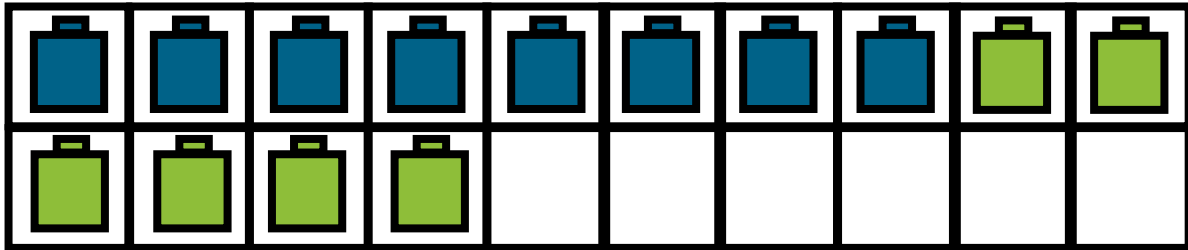
*\*Always start at the big number\**



*\*Always start at the big number\**

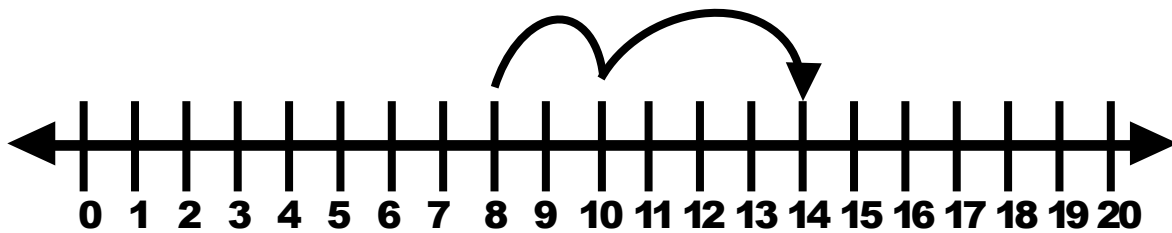
$$5 + 8$$

*\*Always start at the big number\**



$$6 + 8$$

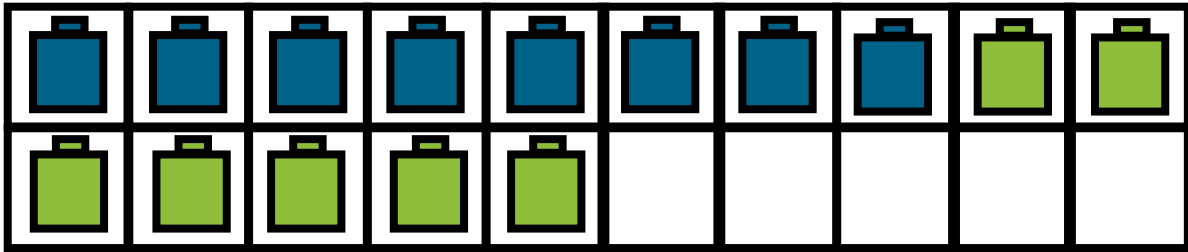
How do you see it?



How do you see it?

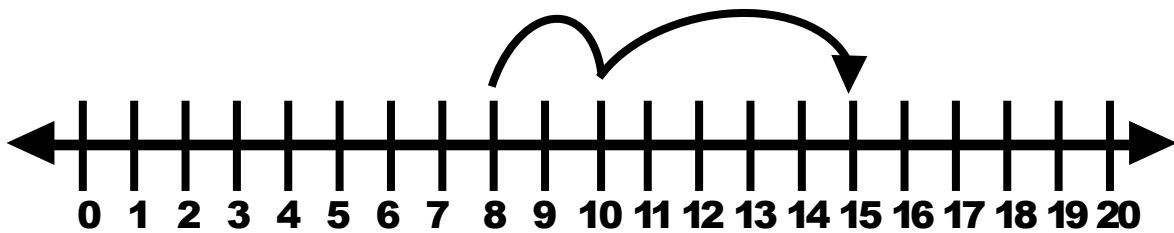
$$6 + 8$$

How do you see it?



$$7 + 8$$

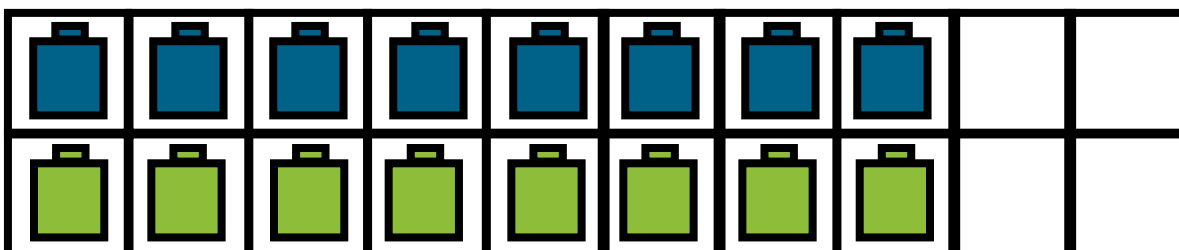
How do you see it?



How do you see it?

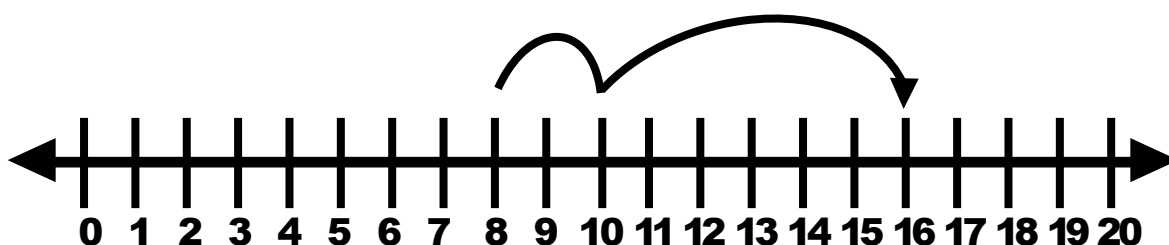
$$7 + 8$$

How do you see it?



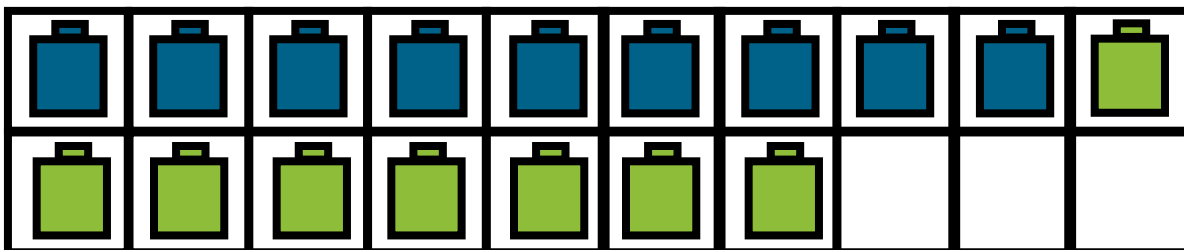
$$8 + 8$$

Here's a doubles fact.



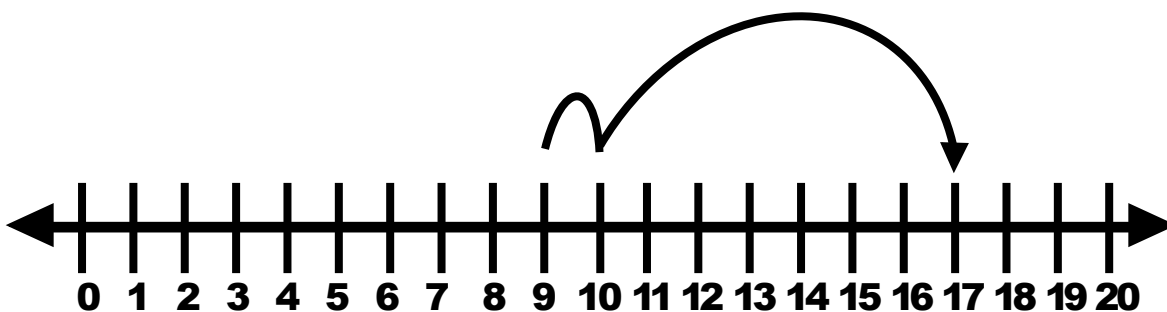
**How do you see it?**

$$8 + 8$$



$$9 + 8$$

**How do you see it?**



**How do you see it?**

$$9 + 8$$

# Bead Stick

## Goal

Students focus on the idea of Bridge 10 with a focus on 8.

## Way to Play

Students need to make bead sticks out of pony beads and pipe cleaners. Model the problem with a bead stick. Record thinking on the bead stick template.

## Materials

Bead Stick  
Bead Stick Activity Sheet

## Scaffolding the Game

There are 2 sets of flashcards.  
Set A: Flashcards that model bridge 10 with a focus on 8 (These are bead Stick Activity sheet that students will complete.)  
Set B: Flashcards (see p.22)

# Directions

## Activity 1

Pull a flashcard.  
Model it with the bead stick.  
Color the bead Activity Sheet.  
Solve.  
Use your math words (see below) to explain your work.

## Activity 2

Pull a whole card from p.101.  
Model the addends that make the whole on the bead stick. (1 addend should be 8.)  
Color the bead stick template.  
Solve.

## Use your math words:

My problem was \_\_\_\_\_. I started with \_\_\_\_\_ on my bead stick. Then, I added \_\_\_\_\_. My strategy was \_\_\_\_\_. My sum is \_\_\_\_\_.

# Bead Stick Activity



$$\underline{8} + \underline{3} = \underline{11}$$



$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$



$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$









$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$



$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$



$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

<div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 20px;">  </div> <div>       _____ + _____ = _____     </div>	<div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 20px;">  </div> <div>       _____ + _____ = _____     </div>
<div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 20px;">  </div> <div>       _____ + _____ = _____     </div>	<div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 20px;">  </div> <div>       _____ + _____ = _____     </div>
<div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 20px;">  </div> <div>       _____ + _____ = _____     </div>	<div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 20px;">  </div> <div>       _____ + _____ = _____     </div>

# Part Part Whole Mat

## Goal

Students focus on the idea of Bridge 10 with a focus on 8.

## Way to Play

Model the problem with a Part-Part Whole Mat. Record thinking on the template.

## Materials

Part-Part Whole Template/  
Recording Sheet  
Concentration Cards

## Scaffolding the Game

There are 2 sets of flashcards.  
Set A: Part Part Whole flashcards.  
Set B: Regular flashcards.

# Directions

## Activity 1

Use the Part Part Whole Flashcards. Draw 2 part cards. (1 should always be an "8"). Choose the whole card that matches. Model it using manipulatives on the big part part whole mat. Then write it on the recording sheet (using numbers.) Another option: Use the Part Part Whole Flashcards. Draw 1 whole card. Choose the part card that goes with the 8 to make the whole. Model it using manipulatives on the big part part whole mat. Then write it on the recording sheet (using numbers.)

## Activity 2

Roll a ten sided dice and add 8 to the number. Show it on the part part whole recording sheet.

**Use your math words:**

**My problem was \_\_\_\_\_. I added \_\_\_\_\_ then \_\_\_\_\_.**

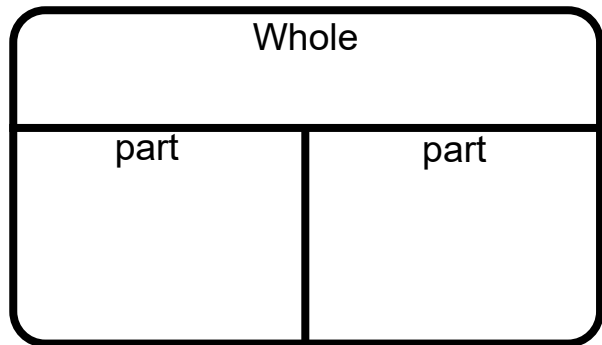
**My sum is \_\_\_\_\_.**

# Part Part Whole Mat Recording Sheet

$\underline{8} + \underline{5} = \underline{13}$ $\underline{13} = \underline{8} + \underline{5}$	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Whole <b>13</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">part <b>8</b></td> <td style="width: 50%;">part <b>5</b></td> </tr> </table>	Whole <b>13</b>		part <b>8</b>	part <b>5</b>
Whole <b>13</b>					
part <b>8</b>	part <b>5</b>				
$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$ $\underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Whole</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">part</td> <td style="width: 50%;">part</td> </tr> </table>	Whole		part	part
Whole					
part	part				
$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$ $\underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Whole</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">part</td> <td style="width: 50%;">part</td> </tr> </table>	Whole		part	part
Whole					
part	part				

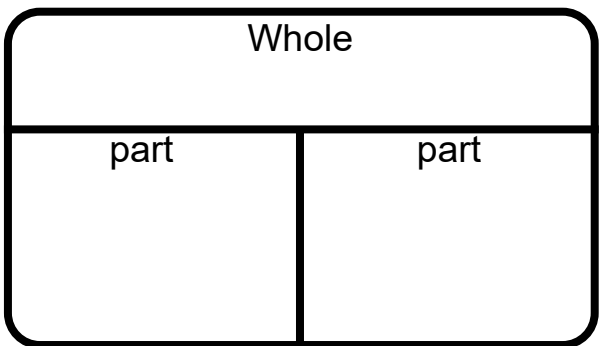
$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$



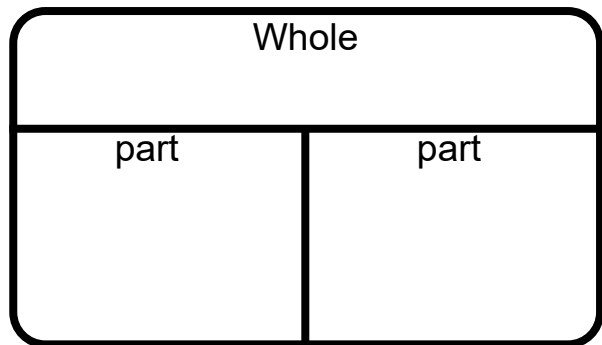
$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$



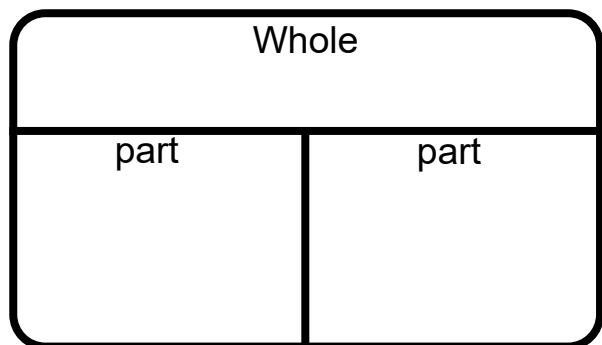
$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

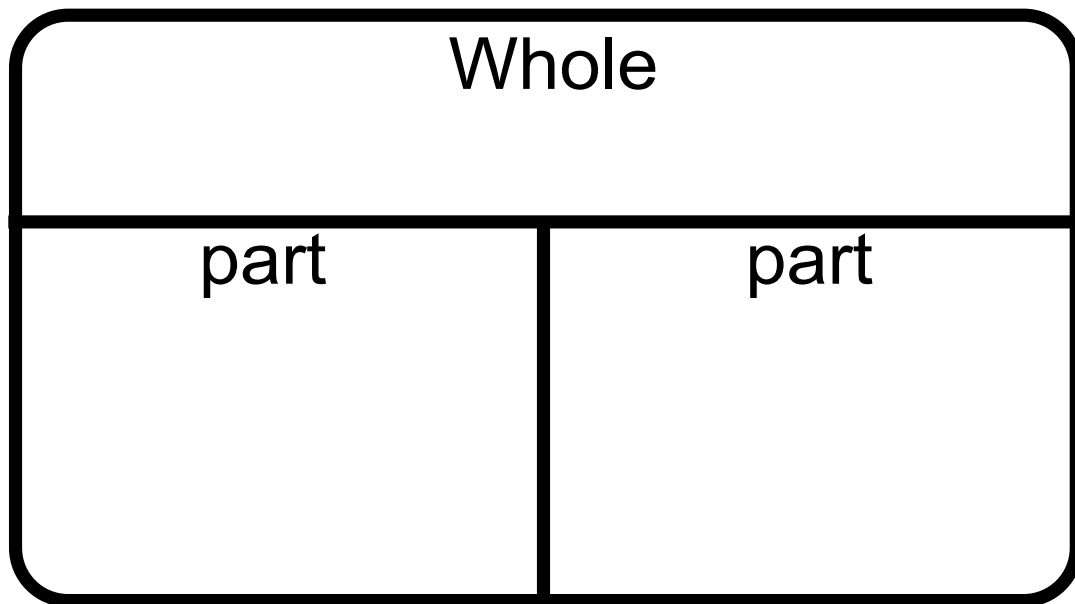


$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$



# Part Part Whole Mat



$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

# FLASHCARDS

<b>PART</b> <b>2</b>	<b>PART</b> <b>8</b>	<b>WHOLE</b> <b>10</b>
<b>PART</b> <b>3</b>	<b>PART</b> <b>8</b>	<b>WHOLE</b> <b>11</b>
<b>PART</b> <b>4</b>	<b>PART</b> <b>8</b>	<b>WHOLE</b> <b>12</b>
<b>PART</b> <b>5</b>	<b>PART</b> <b>8</b>	<b>WHOLE</b> <b>13</b>
<b>PART</b> <b>6</b>	<b>PART</b> <b>8</b>	<b>WHOLE</b> <b>14</b>
<b>PART</b> <b>7</b>	<b>PART</b> <b>8</b>	<b>WHOLE</b> <b>15</b>
<b>PART</b> <b>8</b>	<b>PART</b> <b>8</b>	<b>WHOLE</b> <b>16</b>
<b>PART</b> <b>9</b>	<b>PART</b> <b>8</b>	<b>WHOLE</b> <b>17</b>

# Story Mats

## Goal

Students focus on the idea of Bridge 10 with a focus on 8.

## Way to Play

Act out facts on the number mat. Students can pull a fact card and act out the problem. They can pull a story telling mat and act out the problem. They can just make up their own problems.

## Materials

Story Mats  
Story Telling pieces  
Flashcards  
Story problems

## Scaffolding the Game

Use the regular flashcards or the word problem mats.

# Directions

## Activity 1

Pull an equation from p. 96 or 97 and act out a story using counters, pictures, or objects.

## Activity 2

Pull a word problem story mat, flashcard, and story card with recording sheet. Act out the story and fill out the recording sheet.

**Use your math words:**

**My problem was \_\_\_\_\_. I started with \_\_\_\_\_ counters. Then, I bridge 10 to them. My sum is \_\_\_\_\_.**

# Word Problem Story Card and Recording Sheet

(Use p. 96 cards)

## DOGS

Elza had \_\_\_\_ dogs. She got \_\_\_\_ more. How many does she have now?

**SET-UP EQUATION:**

\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ = ?

**Drawing**

**Twenty Frame**


**Answer Equation**

\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_

**Answer:**

\_\_\_\_\_ **Dogs**

# Word Problem Story Card and Recording Sheet

(Use p. 97 cards)

## FISH

There were \_ fish. Some more swam up. Then there were \_\_. How many swam up?

**SET-UP EQUATION:**

\_\_\_ + ? = \_\_\_

**Drawing**

**Twenty Frame**


**Answer Equation**

\_\_\_ + \_\_\_ = \_\_\_

**Answer:**

\_\_\_\_\_ **Fish**

# Word Problem Story Card and Recording Sheet

(Use p. 97 cards)

## BALLS

The kids had \_ balls altogether. They started with \_\_\_\_\_. They got some more. How many balls did they get?

**SET-UP EQUATION:**

\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ + ?

**Drawing**

**Twenty Frame**


**Answer Equation**

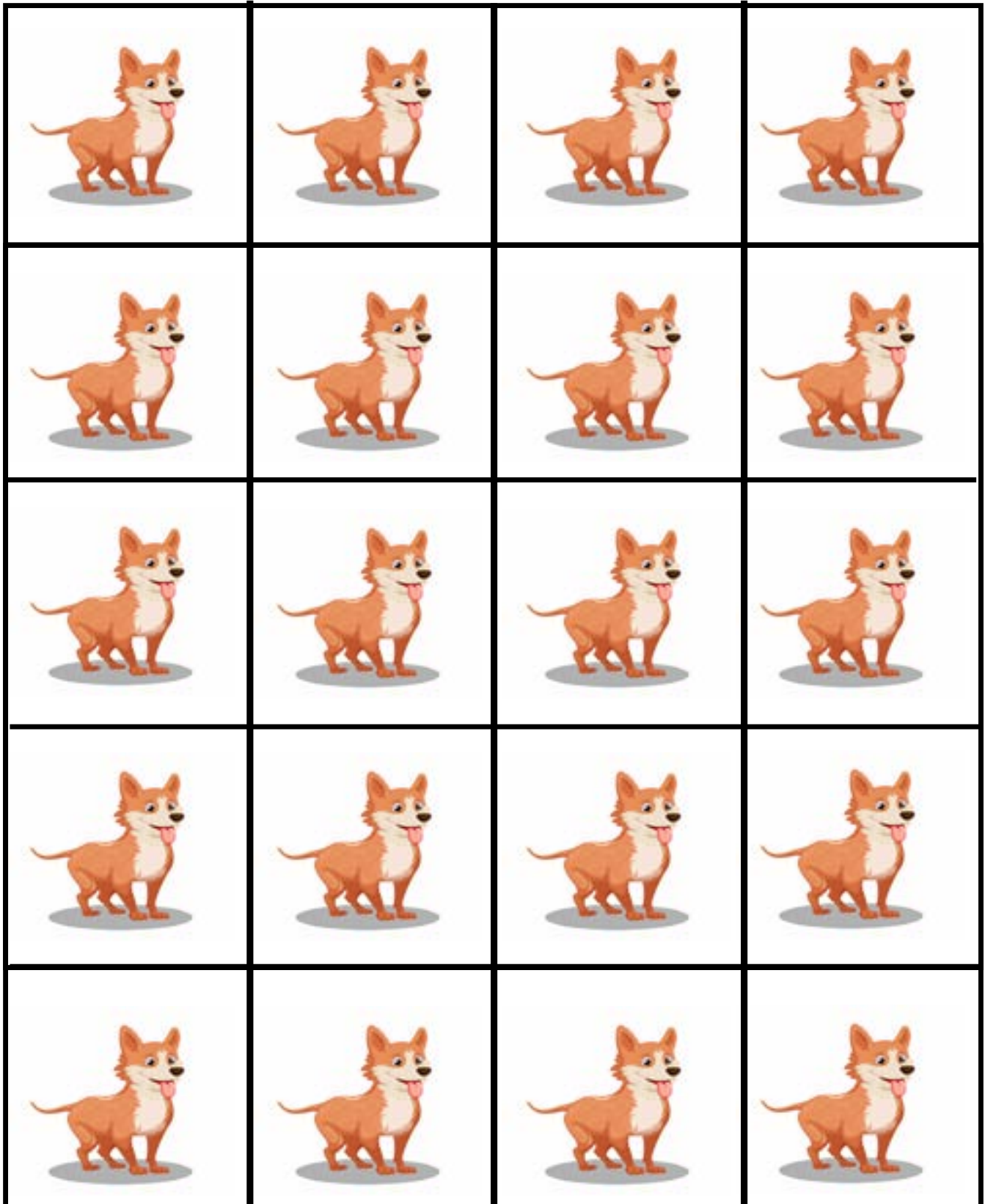
\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

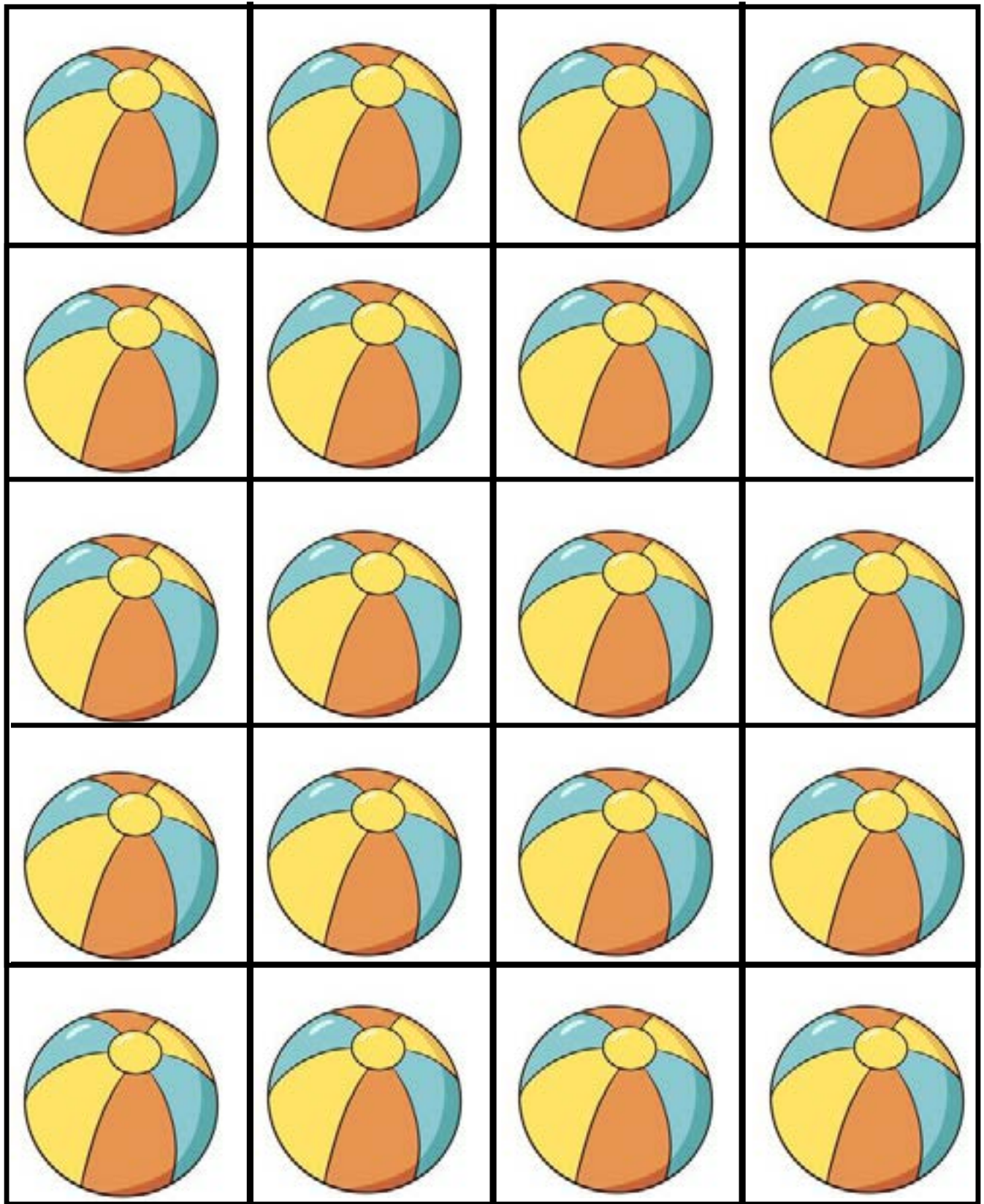
**Answer:**

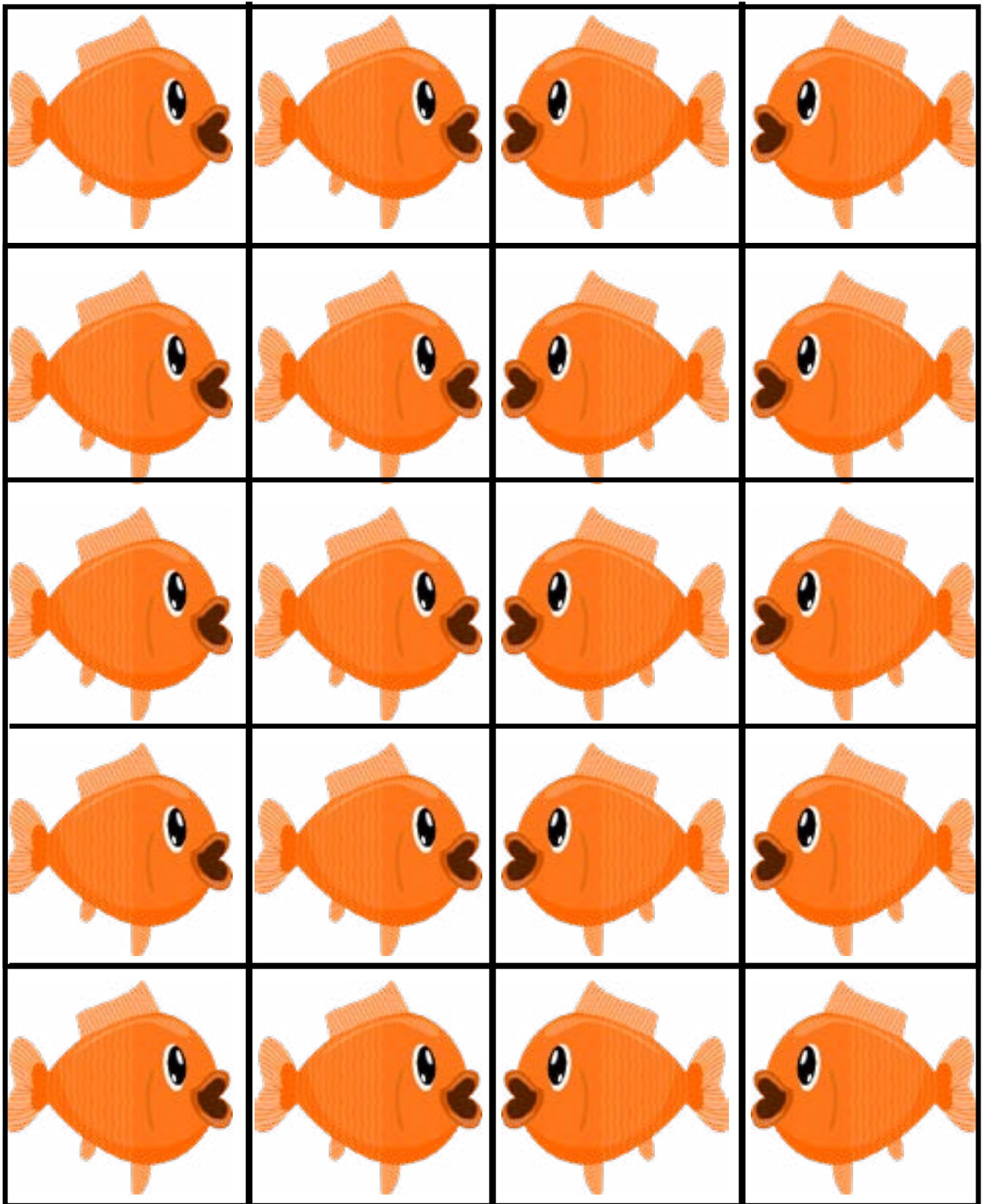
\_\_\_\_\_ **Balls**

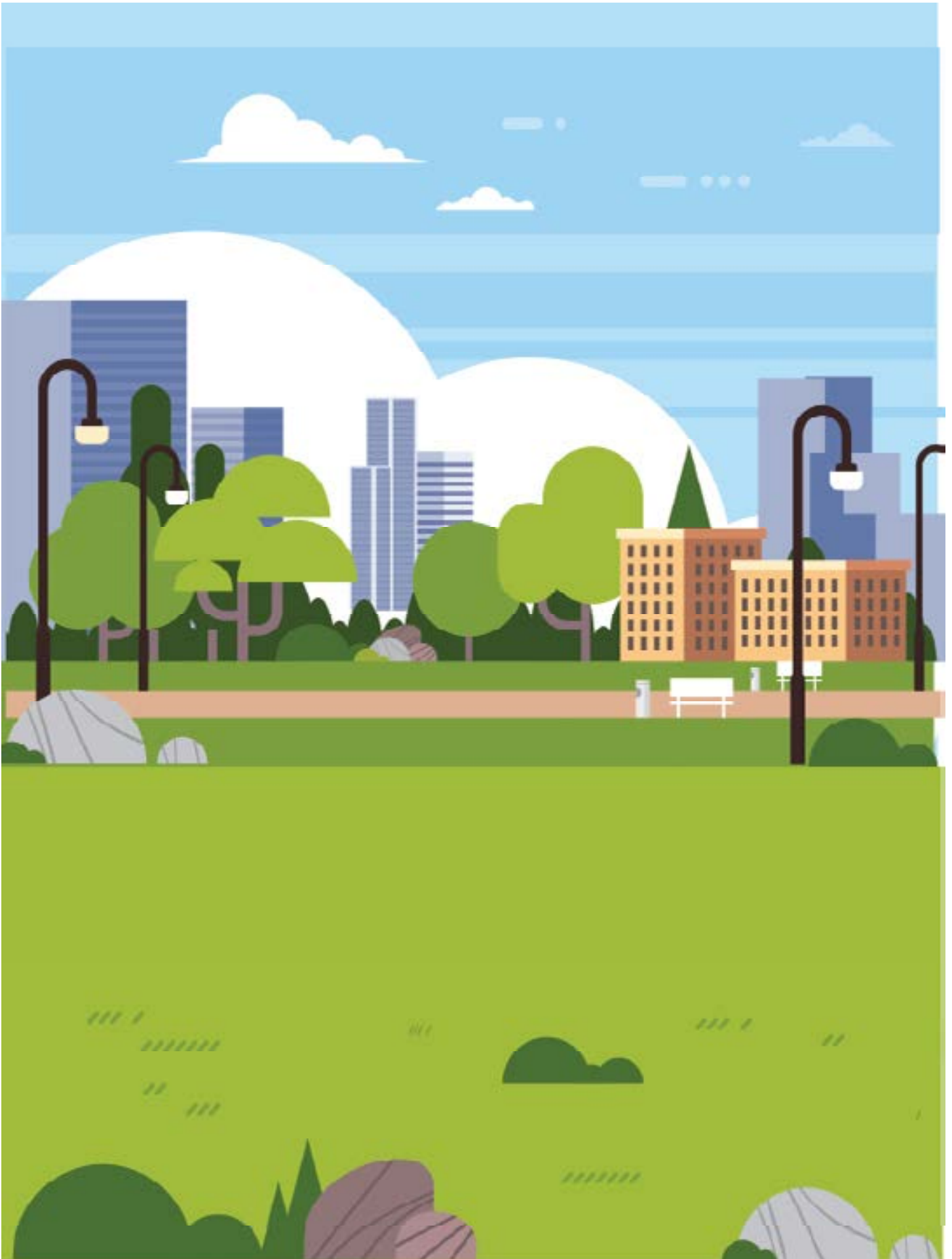
# STORYTELLING MATS

Pull a flashcard and act it out on the story mat.  
Draw a picture of your story. Write the equation.











# Bridge 10 with a focus on 8 Flashcards

Pull and tell a story using the expression!

<b>3 + 8</b>	<b>8 + 6</b>
<b>9 + 8</b>	<b>8 + 4</b>
<b>8 + 5</b>	<b>8 + 8</b>
<b>6 + 8</b>	<b>8 + 3</b>
<b>8 + 7</b>	<b>7 + 8</b>
<b>8 + 8</b>	<b>5 + 8</b>
<b>4 + 8</b>	<b>8 + 9</b>

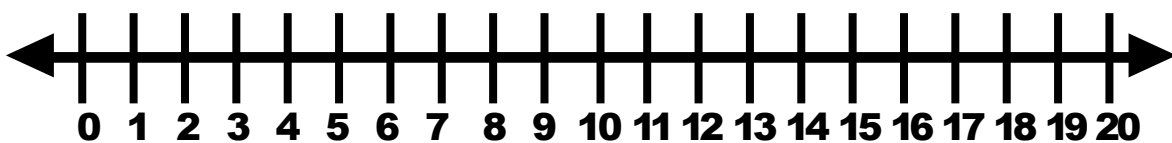
**Draw a picture of your story.**

**Write your equation.**

\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

**Show it on the twenty frame.**


**Model it on the number line.**



# Number Bonds

## Goal

Students focus on the idea of Bridge 10 with a focus on 8.

## Way to Play

Pull a flashcard and model on number bond template using manipulatives and/or numbers.

## Materials

Big Number Bond Template.  
Number Bond Recording Sheet.  
Manipulatives (base ten blocks)

## Scaffolding the Game

There are 2 sets of flashcards.  
Set A: Number Bond flashcards.  
Set B: Regular flashcards.

# Directions

## Activity 1

Pull a flashcard (from 96 or 97),  
Rebuild it on a number bond template  
using manipulatives.

## Activity 2

Pull a flashcard  
Rebuild it on a number bond template.  
Draw it on a number bond recording  
sheet. Write the numbers to match  
inside of each circle.  
Solve.

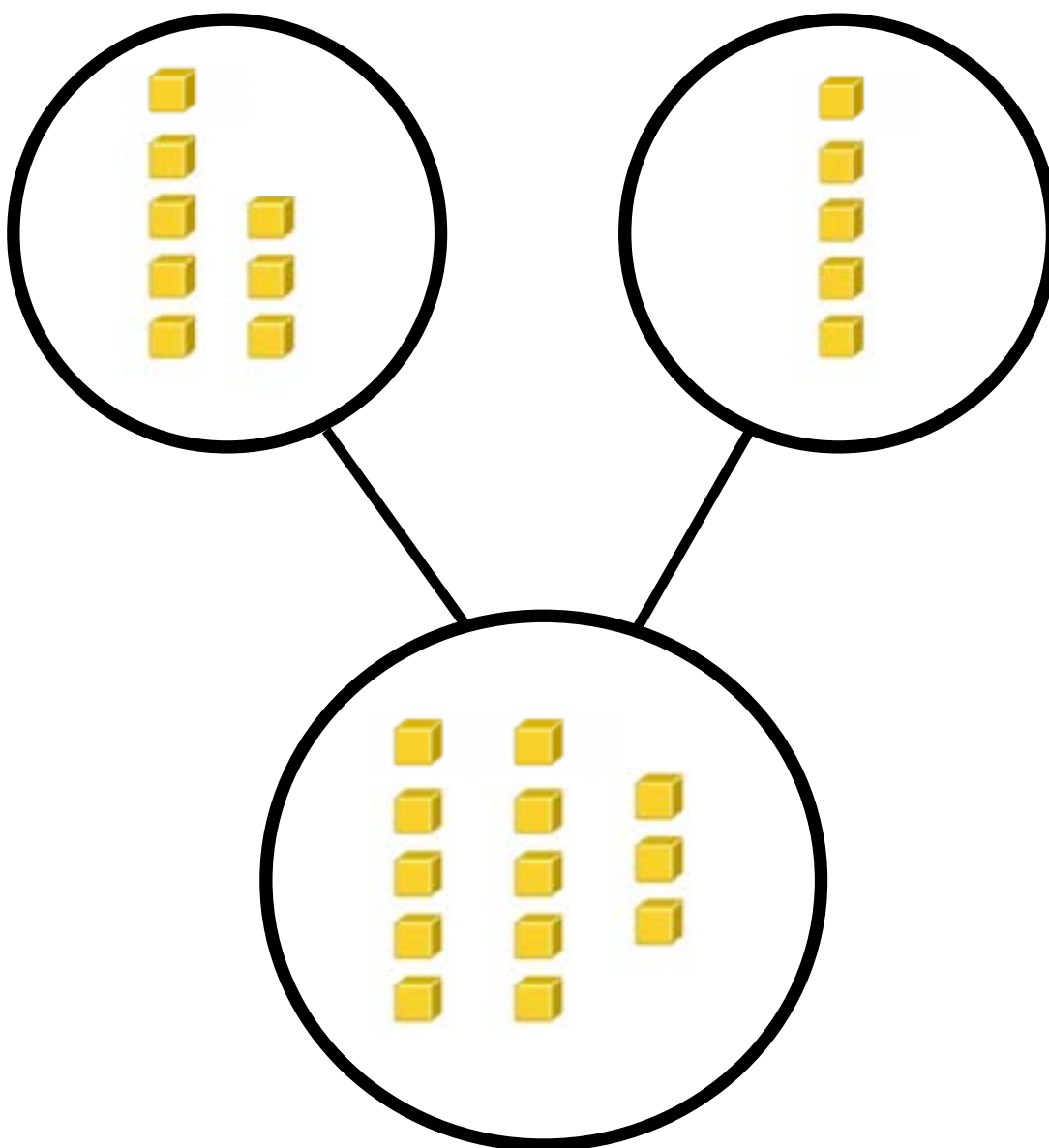
**Use your math words:**

**My problem was \_\_\_\_\_.** **My strategy was \_\_\_\_\_** **My sum is \_\_\_\_\_.**

# Number Bond Machine

$$8 + 5 = 13$$

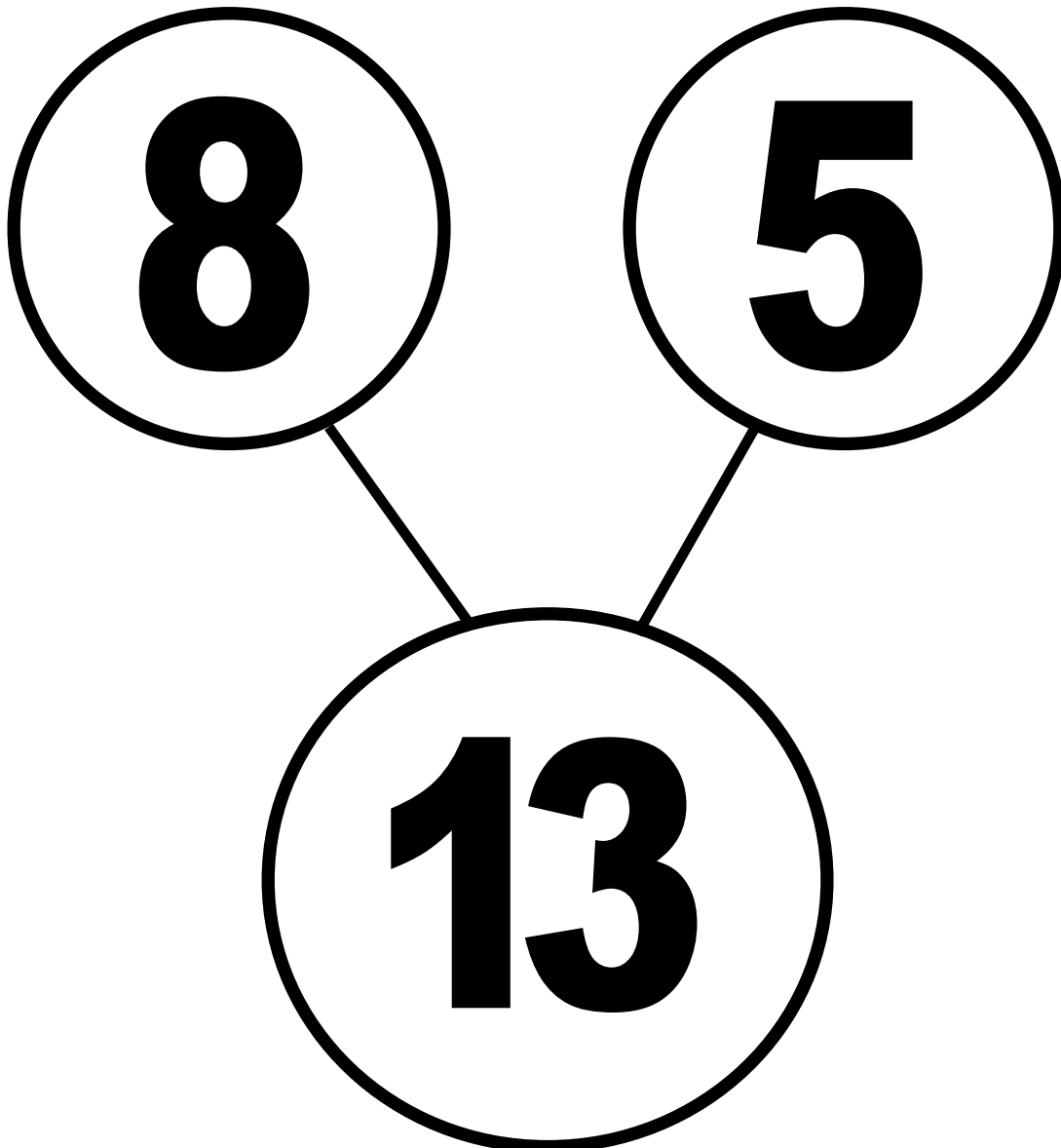
$$13 = 8 + 5$$



# Number Bond Machine

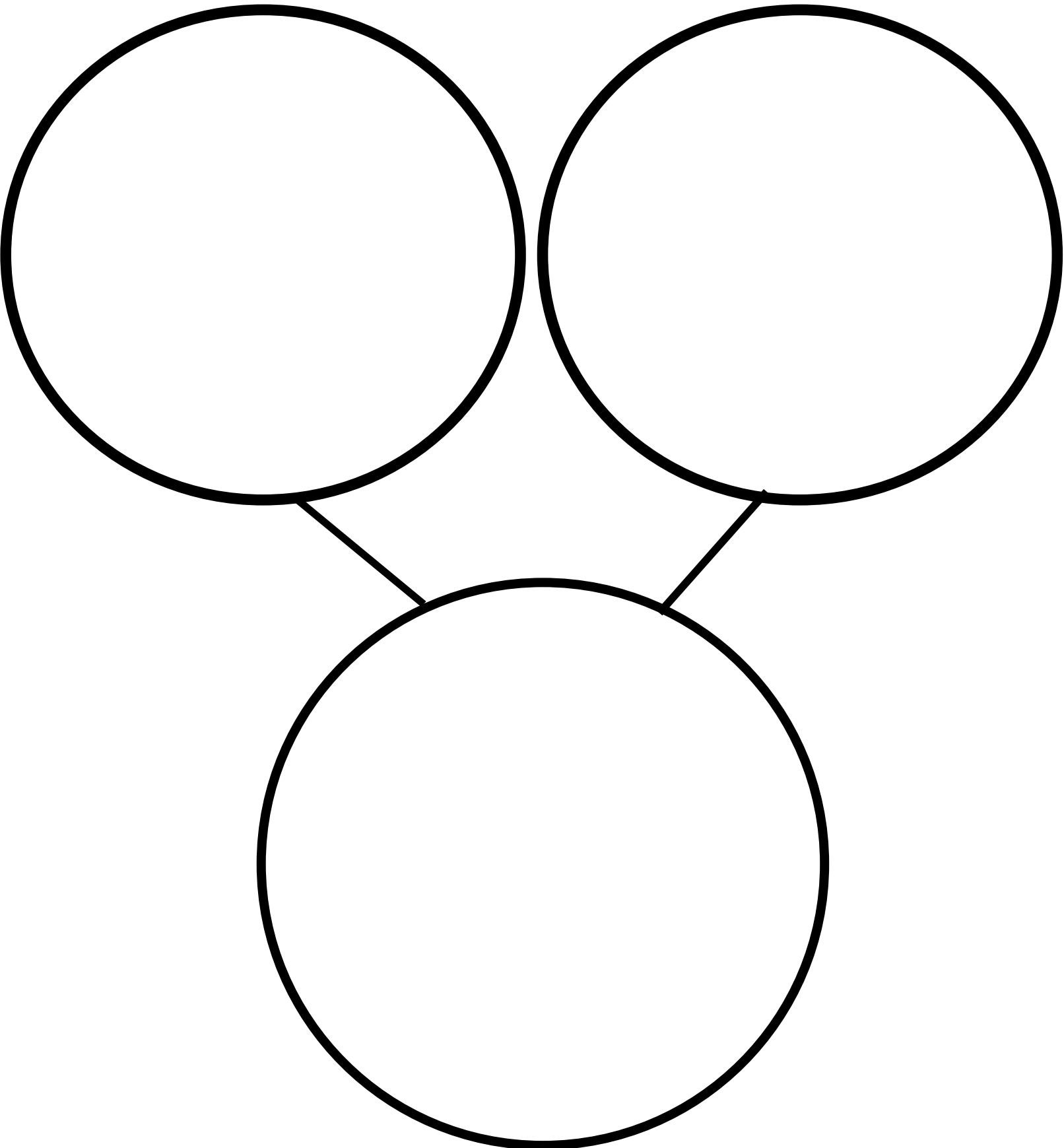
$$8 + 5 = 13$$

$$13 = 8 + 5$$

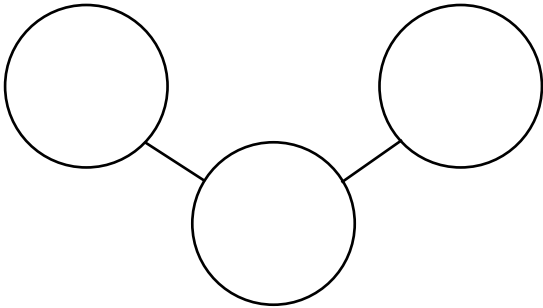
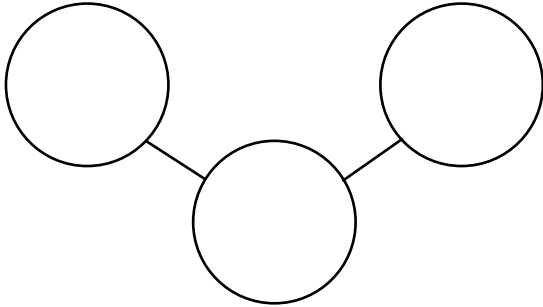
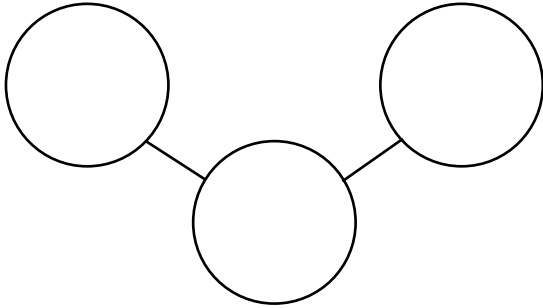
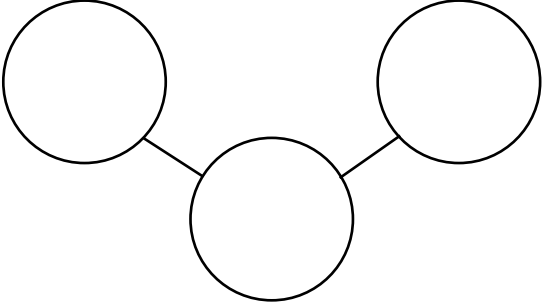


# Number Bond Template

Use this template to add with manipulatives.



# Recording Sheet for Number Bond Activity

 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

## Draw a picture

### Goal

Students focus on the idea of Bridge 10 with a focus on 8.

### Activity

Students will pick a card and draw a picture.

### Materials

Picture template and  
Recording sheet

### Scaffolding the Game

There are 2 sets of flashcards.  
Set A: Flashcards with pictures.  
Set B: Regular flashcards.

## Directions

### Activity 1

Pull a flashcard.  
Draw a picture using circles or a  
number line and write the equation on  
the recording sheet.

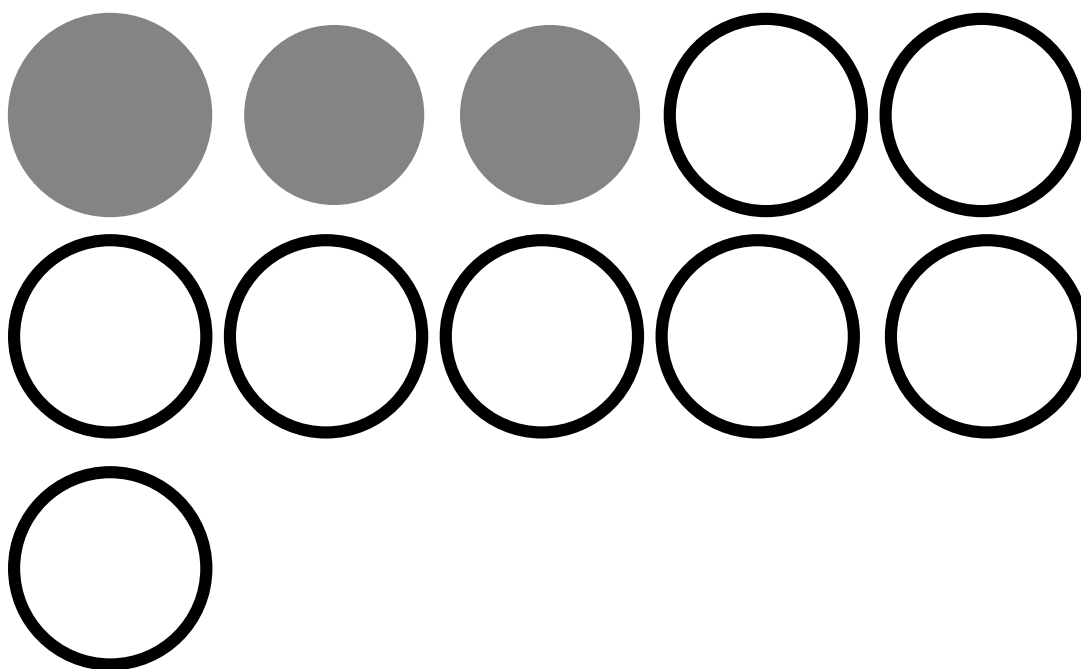
### Activity 2

Pull a picture flashcard and say the  
number sentence to your partner. Use  
your math words to explain your  
strategy to your partner.

**Use your math words:**

**My problem was \_\_\_\_\_.** **My strategy was \_\_\_\_\_.** **My sum is \_\_\_\_\_.**

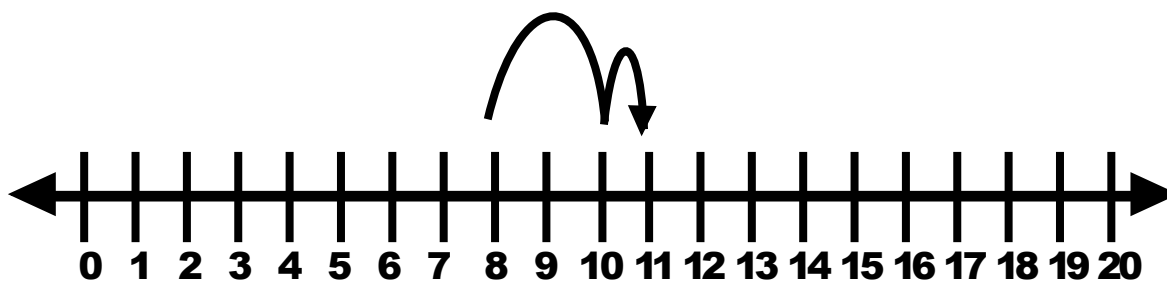
# Draw a picture



$$3 + 8 = ?$$

**You can jump on the number line**

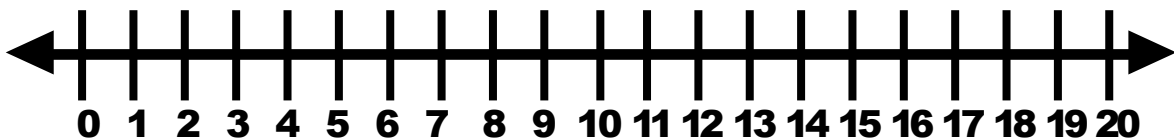
Remember to start at the big number.



# Recording Sheet for Pictures

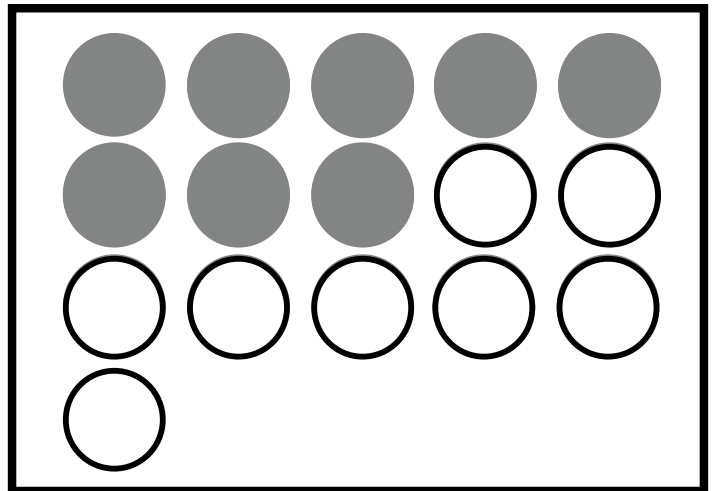
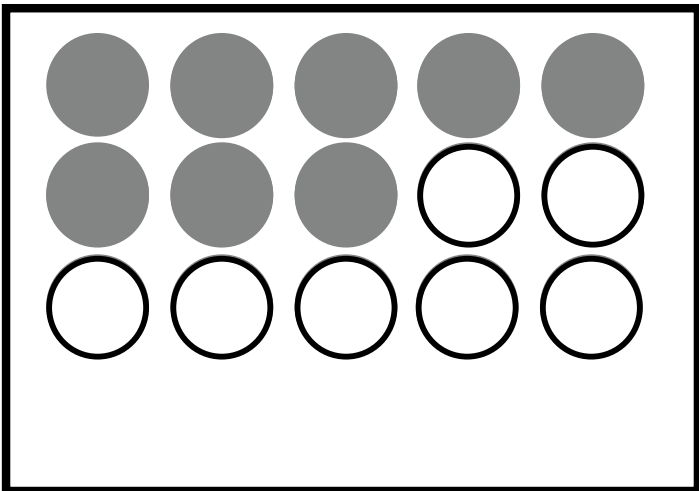
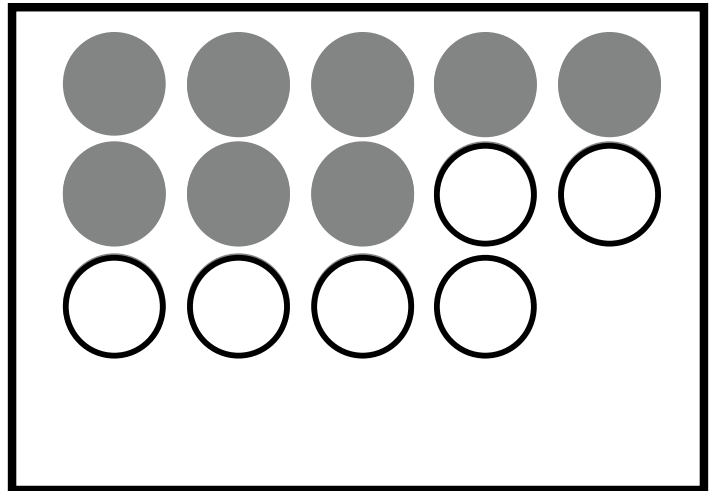
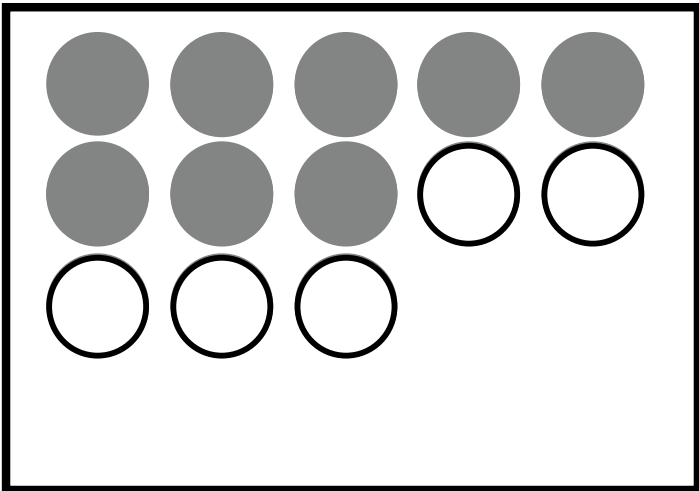
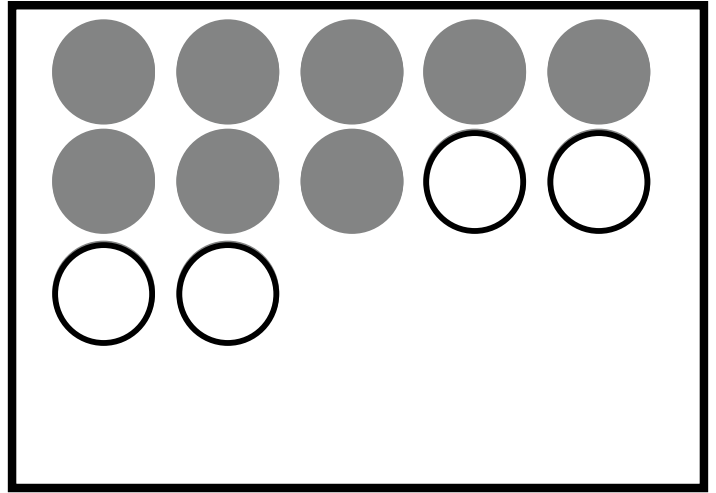
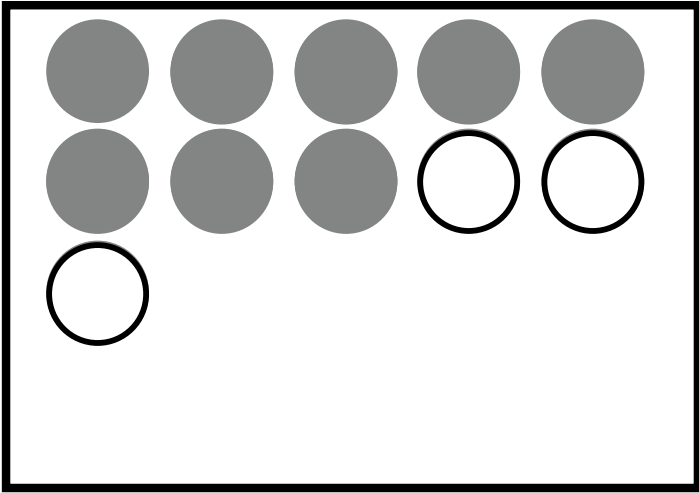
Pull a card. Illustrate the problem. Write the equation.

          $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$	          $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
          $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$	          $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
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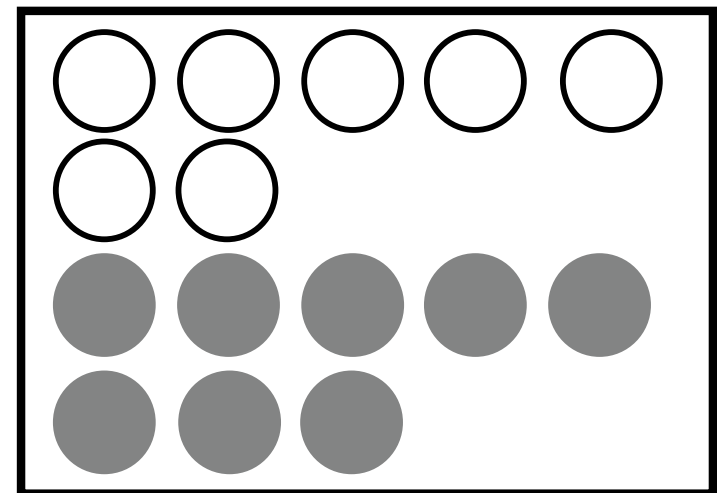
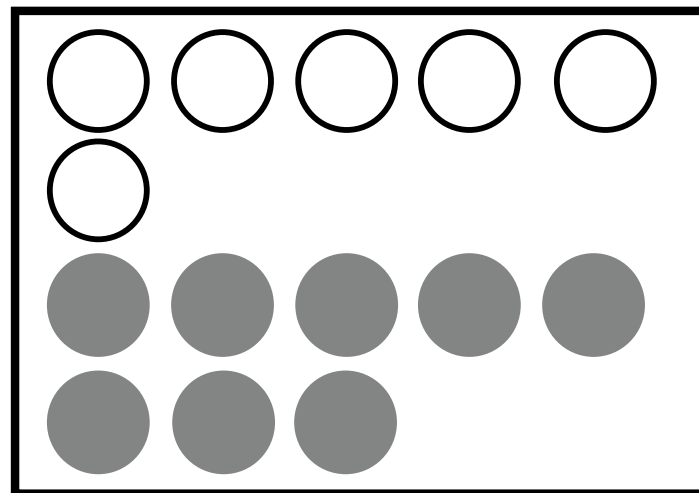
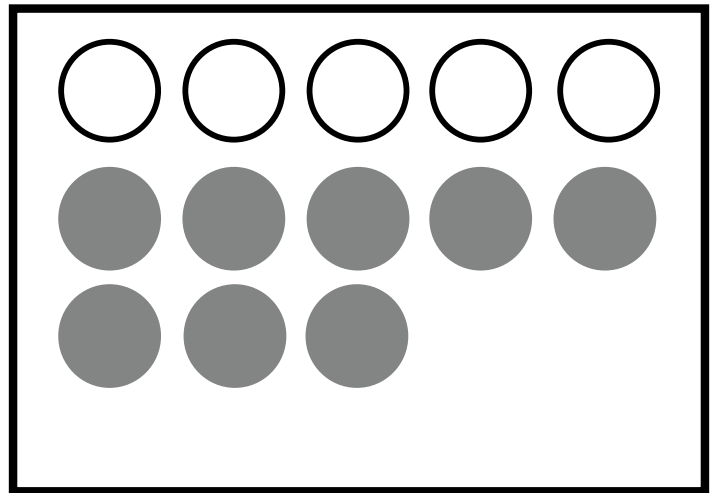
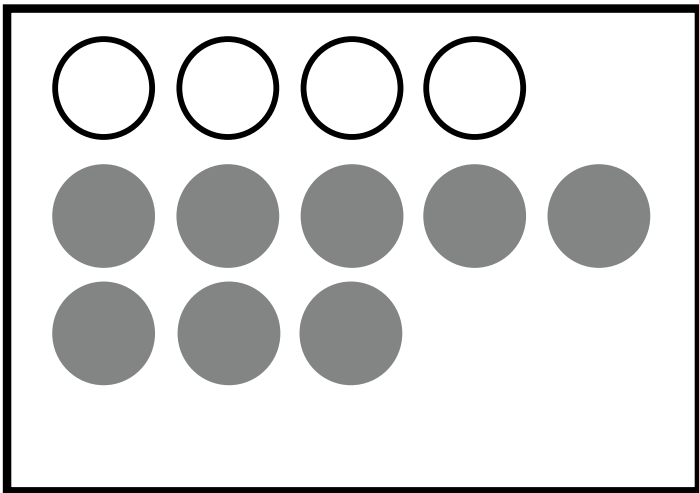
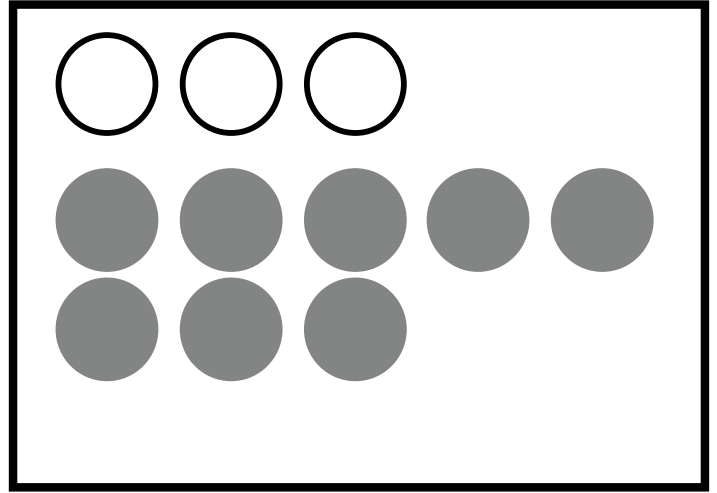
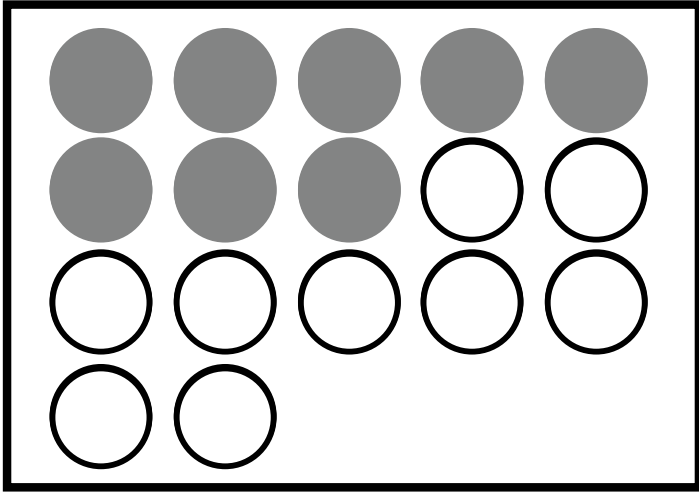
# Picture Flashcards

Pull a flashcard and tell your partner the number sentence.



# Picture Flashcards

Pull a flashcard and tell your partner the number sentence.



# Dominoes activities

## Goal

Students focus on the idea of Bridge 10 with a focus on 8.

## Way to Play

Use the domino template to build facts. Play war with the dominoes.

## Materials

Dominoes, counters  
Big Domino Template  
Domino Recording Sheet  
Domino Concentration

## Scaffolding the Game

There are 2 sets of flashcards.  
Set A: Flashcards that model 8's with domino pictures.  
Set B: Regular flashcards.

# Directions

## Activity 1

Pull a domino.

Rebuild it on a big domino template using counters. Draw it on domino paper recording sheet. Use math words to explain your strategy.  
(see below).

## Activity 2

Lay out the dominoes

Take turns looking for the match of the problem and the domino model.  
Whoever finds the most matches wins.

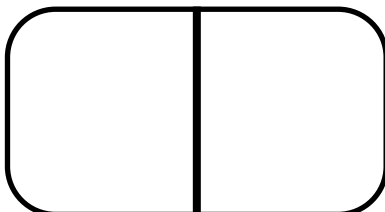
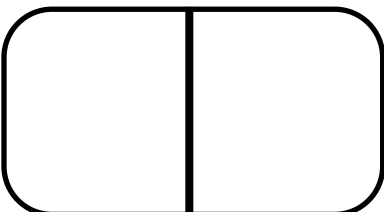
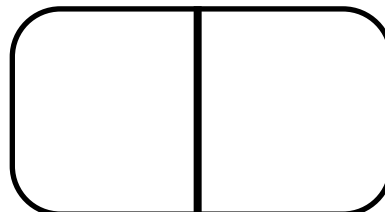
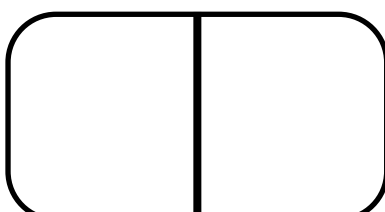
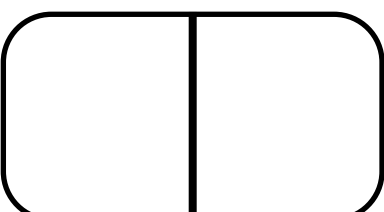
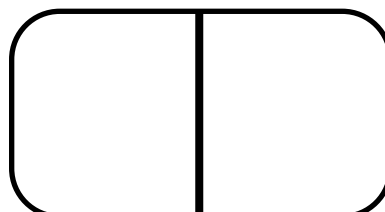
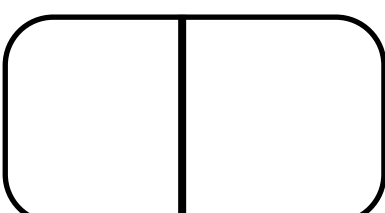
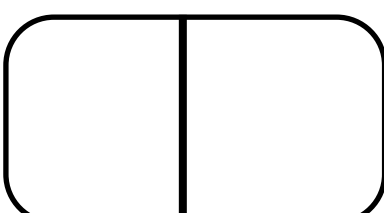
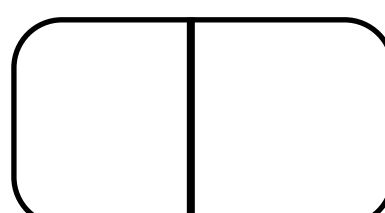
**Use your math words:**

**My problem was \_\_\_\_\_. My strategy was \_\_\_\_\_. My sum is \_\_\_\_\_.**

# Domino Recording Sheet

## Domino Facts

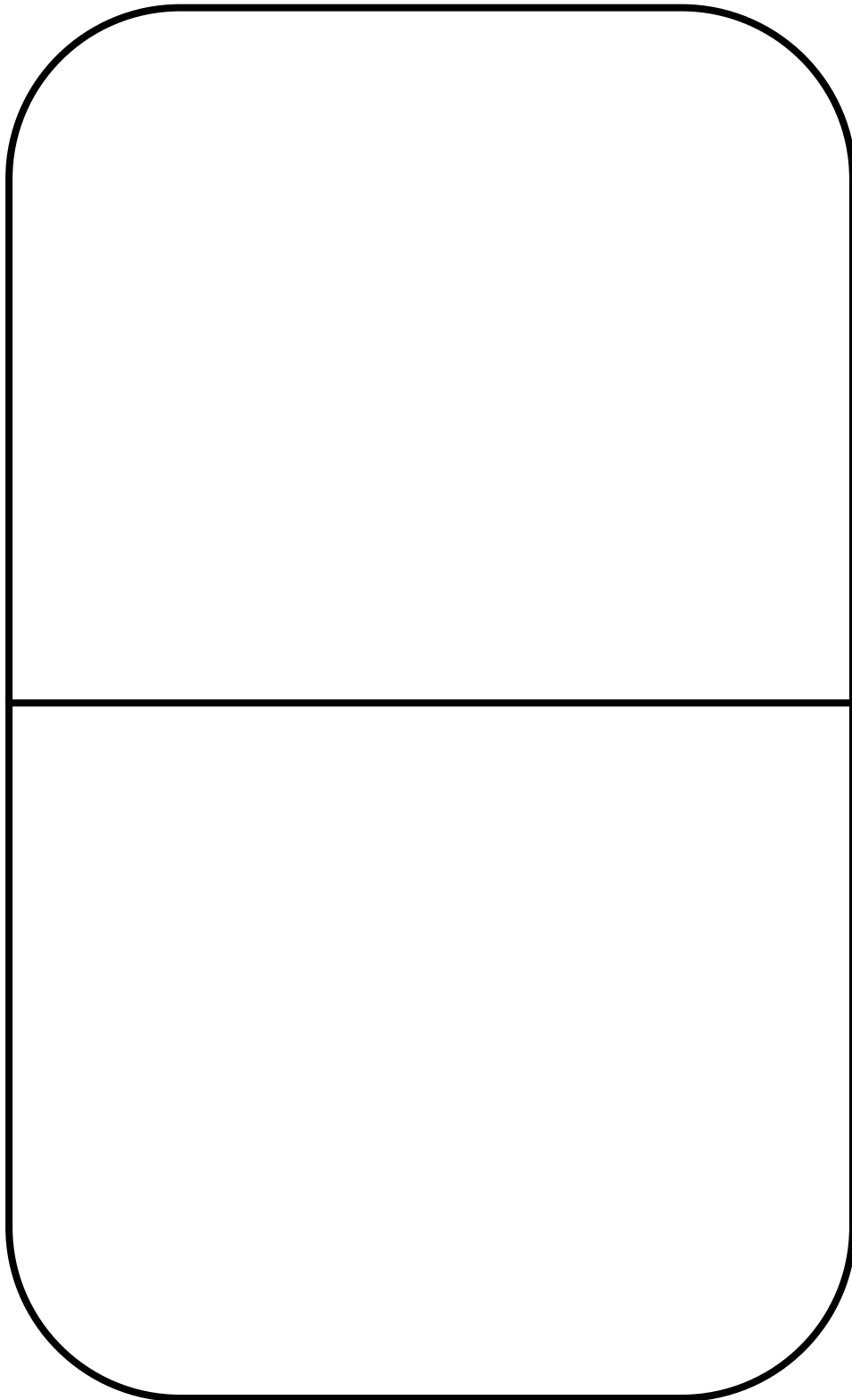
Pick a domino. Draw it and write the equation.

 ____ + ____ = ____	 ____ + ____ = ____	 ____ + ____ = ____
 ____ + ____ = ____	 ____ + ____ = ____	 ____ + ____ = ____
 ____ + ____ = ____	 ____ + ____ = ____	 ____ + ____ = ____

# Big Domino Template

**Build it. Pull a domino card.**

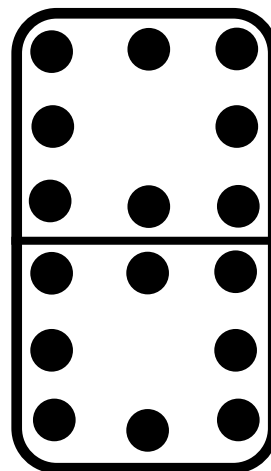
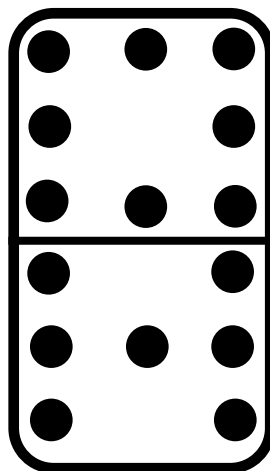
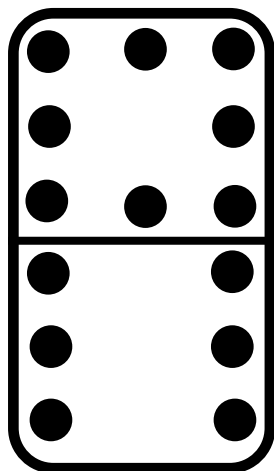
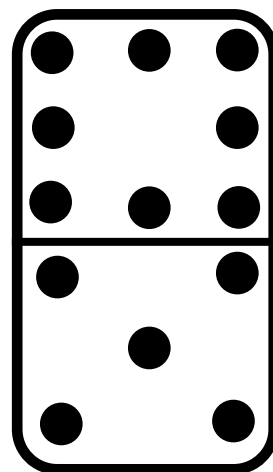
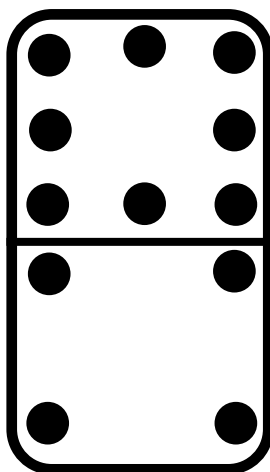
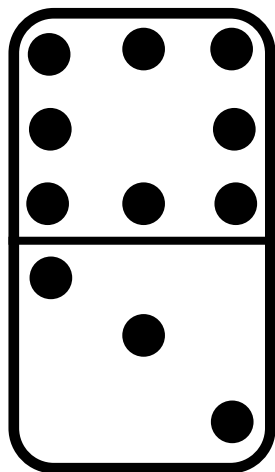
**Build it using counters and then act out the addition problem.**

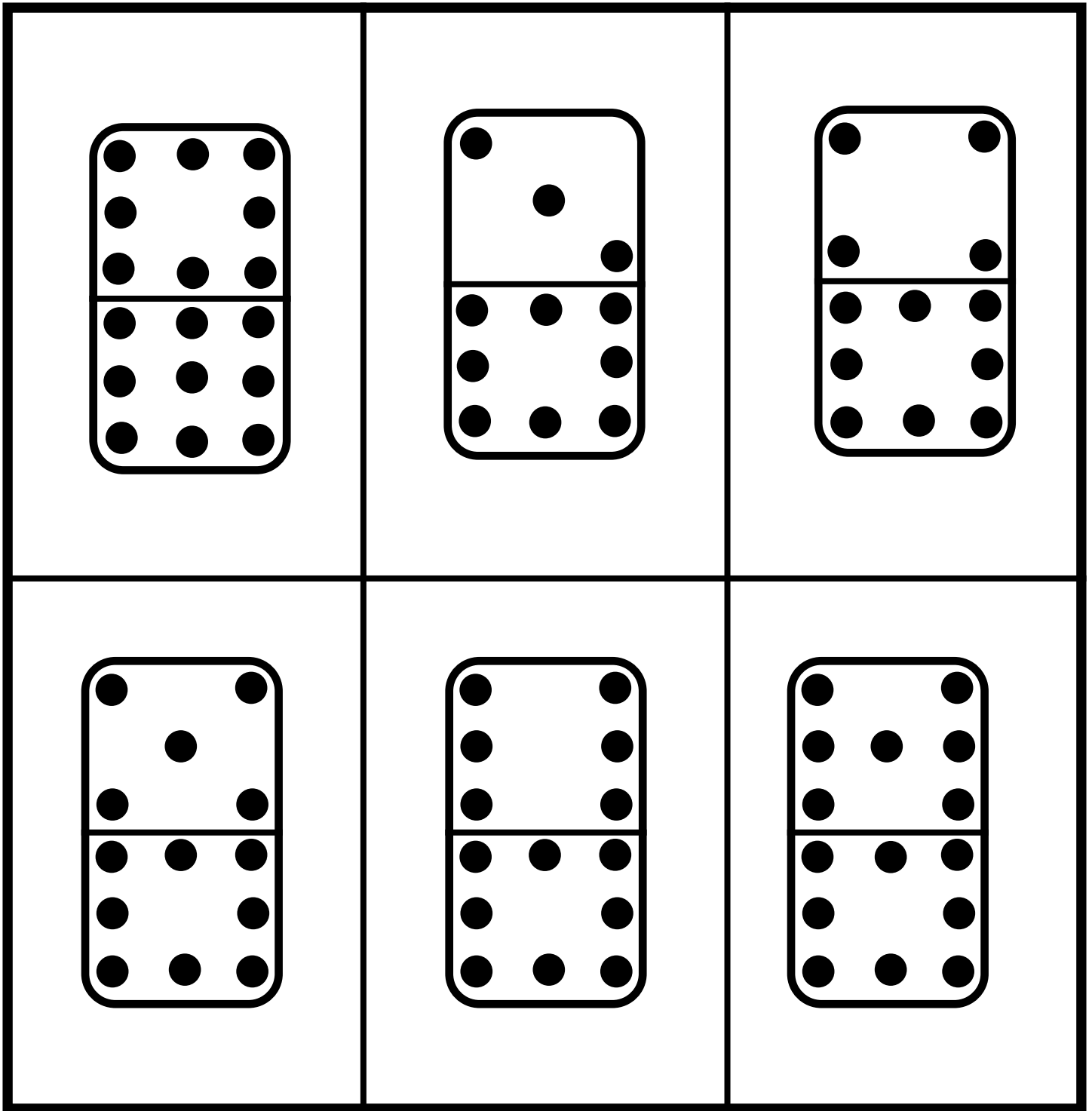


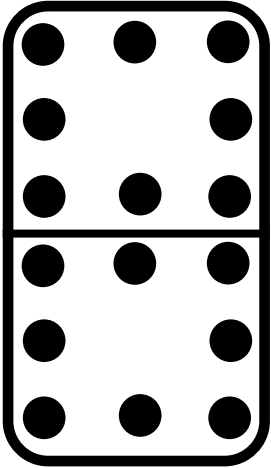
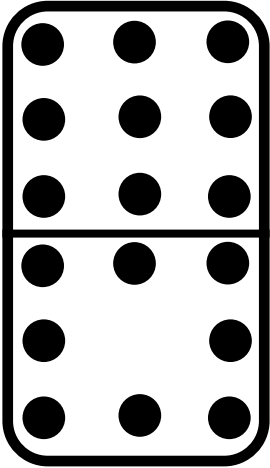
# Bridge 10 with a Focus on 8's Flashcards for Dominoes

<b>8 + 9</b>	<b>8 + 8</b>
<b>3 + 8</b>	<b>7 + 8</b>
<b>6 + 8</b>	<b>5 + 8</b>
<b>8 + 8</b>	<b>9 + 8</b>
<b>8 + 7</b>	<b>8 + 6</b>
<b>4 + 8</b>	<b>8 + 3</b>
<b>8 + 5</b>	<b>8 + 4</b>

Work with a friend to match the dominos and the expressions.  
Say the expression that matches the domino.





**Draw a Picture showing Bridging 10 with the focus on 8 facts!**

**Write Some Bridging 10 with the focus on 8 facts!**

# Flashcards

## Goal

Students focus on the idea of Bridge 10 with a focus on 8.

## Way to Play

Students place all cards face down. They take turns turning over the cards. Whoever has the largest sum wins those cards. When all the cards are gone, whoever has the most cards wins. They also can model the problems using number lines or double ten frames.

## Materials

Flashcards

## Scaffolding the Game

There are 2 sets of flashcards.  
Set A: Flashcards that model bridging 10 with the focus on 8.  
Set B: Missing addends flash cards.

# Directions

## Activity 1

Pull a flashcard.  
Model it on the number line.  
Say the problem out loud.

## Activity 2

Pull a flashcard. Model on a double ten frame. Solve. Use your math words to explain your strategy.

## Use your math words:

My problem was \_\_\_\_\_. I started with \_\_\_\_\_.  
Then, I bridge 10 to them. My sum is \_\_\_\_\_.

# SET A

**Bridge 10 with a  
focus on 8 Facts!**

$$7 + 8 =$$

$$8 + 3 =$$

$$8 + 9 =$$

$$5 + 8 =$$

$$8 + 6 =$$

$$4 + 8 =$$

$$8 + 8 =$$

**Bridge 10 with a  
focus on 8 Facts!**

$$9 + 8 =$$

$$8 + 5 =$$

$$8 + 4 =$$

$$8 + 8 =$$

$$3 + 8 =$$

$$8 + 7 =$$

$$6 + 8 =$$

# SET B

$8 + \underline{\quad} = 15$	$8 + \underline{\quad} = 14$
$\underline{\quad} + 4 = 12$	$8 + \underline{\quad} = 13$
$8 + \underline{\quad} = 16$	$\underline{\quad} + 8 = 17$
$17 = 8 + \underline{\quad}$	$11 = 8 + \underline{\quad}$
$11 = \underline{\quad} + 8$	$12 = \underline{\quad} + 8$
$13 = \underline{\quad} + 5$	$15 = \underline{\quad} + 8$
$14 = \underline{\quad} + 6$	<b>Bridge 10 with the focus on 8 Flashcards</b>

# Model the facts

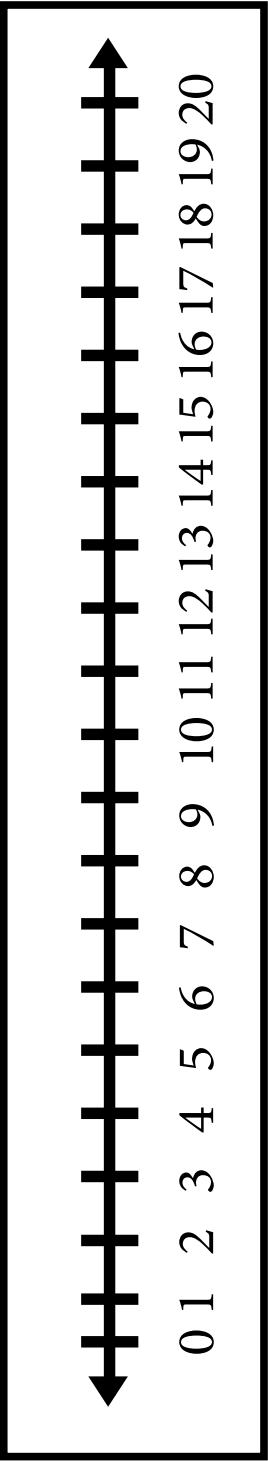
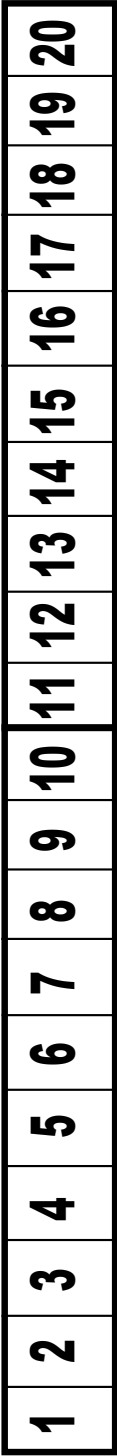
## Model it on the Double Ten Frame


## Model it on the Number Path

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Use the number line or number path if you need help!



# GAMEBOARD

## Superhero Addition

Directions: Pull a flashcard and the person with the highest number goes first. Pull a card and match the sum with an expression on the board. Whoever gets 4 in a row wins!



$8 + 8$	$8 + 3$	$9 + 8$	$8 + 7$
$5 + 8$	$8 + 6$	$8 + 8$	$8 + 8$
$3 + 8$	$8 + 9$	$7 + 8$	$8 + 5$
$6 + 8$	$4 + 8$	$8 + 8$	$8 + 3$
$9 + 8$	$8 + 7$	$9 + 8$	$8 + 6$



# NUMBER CARDS

**11**

**12**

**13**

**14**

**15**

**16**

**17**

**11**

**12**

**13**

**14**

**15**

**16**

**17**

# GAMEBOARD SPINNER GAME

Each partner spins and adds 8 to the number. Whoever gets the largest sum gets a counter. Keep track of the score in the ten frame. Whoever gets 10 counters first wins.



## PARTNER A


## PARTNER B


# GAMEBOARD

Use Set A and/or set B Flashcards. Players get the same number of cards. Play war. Each player writes his/her equation on his/her side. Write > or < to compare the equation.

Player 1	Compare your equations with a symbol: < = >	Player 2
$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$		$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$		$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$		$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$		$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$		$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

# GAMEBOARD



## BUMP GAME



**Addition Bridging 10 with  
the focus on 8 Facts**

$8 + 7$

$8 + 8$

$4 + 8$

$8 + 6$

$8 + 8$

$8 + 4$

$8 + 5$

$8 + 9$

$8 + 3$

$8 + 5$

$9 + 8$

$6 + 8$

$8 + 8$

$7 + 8$

$8 + 4$

$7 + 8$

$3 + 8$

$5 + 8$

$9 + 8$

$8 + 6$

Use the number cards. Pull a card. Whoever has the highest number goes first. Player 1 pulls a card and finds the expression for that sum and covers it up. If player 2 pulls an expression for the same sum, they can bump player 1 off. If a player has 2 cubes on a space they have captured the space. Whoever captures the most spaces wins.

# NUMBER CARDS

**11**

**12**

**13**

**14**

**15**

**16**

**17**

**11**

**12**

**13**

**14**

**15**

**16**

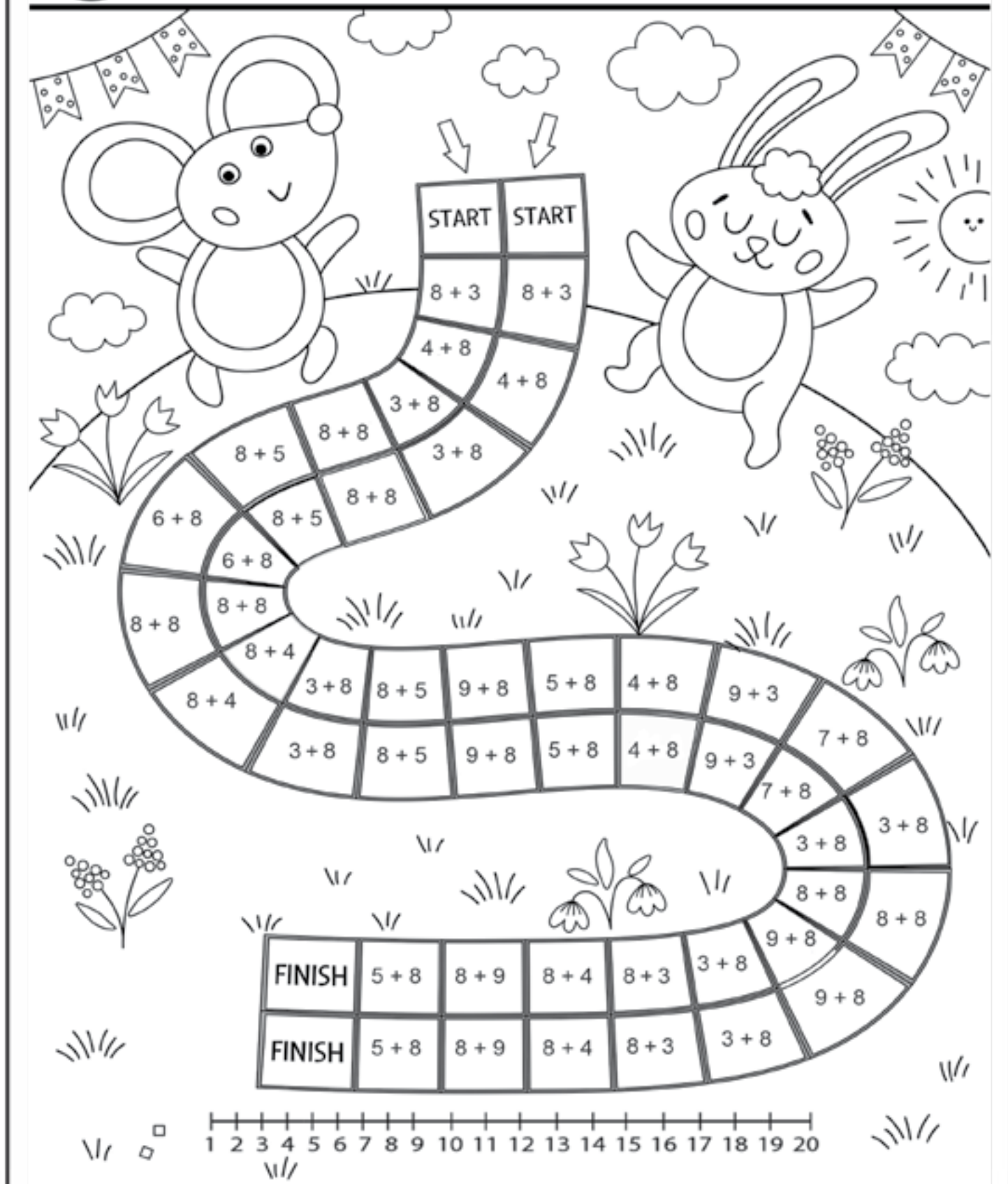
**17**

# GAMEBOARD



## BRIDGING 10 WITH THE FOCUS ON 8

Instructions: Roll the dice. Move and solve the problem. Whoever reaches the end first wins!



# Bridge 8 Quiz

**Match the expression  
and the sum!**

<b>8 + 5</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>8 + 8</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>7 + 8</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>8 + 9</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>4 + 8</b>	<b>13</b>

**Solve:**

**Tricia had 8 marbles. She got  
some more. Now she has 12.  
How many did she get?**

**Model a Bridge 10 with the focus  
on 8 fact**

\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_



**Show 8 + 9**



**Make the equations true.**

**15 = 8 + \_\_\_\_\_**

**11 = 8 + \_\_\_\_\_**

# Performance Quiz and Oral Interview

1. What are Bridging 10 with the focus on 8 facts?	2. Can you pick a flashcard and model one for me on a double ten frame?	3. Can you pick a flashcard and model one for me on the number path or number line?
4. Model this with your counters. Tom had 8 marbles. He got 4 more. How many does he have now?	5. Show the students a few flashcards to see how they solve the problems.	6. What is easy and what is tricky about learning to add with 8?

