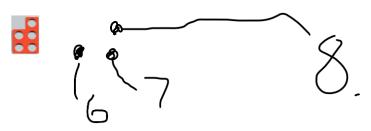
Adding by counting on

This is left until later because this type of calculation relies on counting skills which can present difficulties to children and adults with Down syndrome.

Start with counting on using very basic addition that is already secure, eg 5 + 3.

METHOD

• Place a Numicon 5 shape on the table, we want 3 more. Set out 3 Numicon pegs or draw 3 dots. Say 5, then count 6, 7, 8.



- Then take a Numicon 3 shape and add it to the 5 shape and show answer is 8.
- Use a number line to demonstrate the sum. Circle the 5 then count on '3 jumps'



- Repeat with lots of examples.
- Move onto just placing out the Numicon pegs to use to count on and putting the first number in your pocket.
- Move on to pretending you have 5 in your pocket
- Move on again to using dots in the Numicon format and fingers for counting on.
- Play games such as snakes and ladders.
- See resources for worksheets which target using fingers to count on from a given number.

Add 3	
	ers or the Numicon 3 shape to count
on and find	the answer
33 + 3 =	
42 + 3 =	
54 + 3 =	
61 + 3 =	
90 + 3 =	
76 + 3 =	
25 + 3 =	
15 + 3 =	
86 + 3 =	
27 + 3 =	

. Adding and bridging ten eg 38+3

The counting on method is then used to bridge across a multiple of ten. For example 38 + 3.

• Start with single numbers 8 or 9 and add on 2 or 3 using the counting on technique above.

Adding 4 and bridging 10	
Use the fingers o on and find the a	or the Numicon 4 shape to count answer
6 + 4 =	16 + 4 =
7 + 4 =	77 + 4 =
8 + 4 =	58 + 4 =
9 + 4 =	69 + 4 =
	96 + 4 =
	76 + 4 =
	28 + 4 =
	79 + 4 =
	88 + 4 =
	36 + 4 =

- Use a number line to illustrate your answer
- Check harder sums by using columns technique. Also check using a calculator.
- If skills are developing well try going backwards, starting with 11-1, 11-2 etc