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Box 06, Folder 06 - "The Addition of Groups" (E.M.S - ED-437 folder)

Edwin Mortimer Standing

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THE ADDITION OF GROUPS

After ~~xxxx~~ 1 - 10 straight into the Decimal System

A sort of Scaffolding .

A Big Jump

Filling in the Interstices --- Counting

Roll (show it)

Also counting in tens .

(in practice some time)

But also PARALLEL EXERCISES

At the same time . The exploration goes on

e.g. addition with the Number rods

Go on exploring with the units - adding and subtracting .

"When I speak of parallel exercises I mean those exercises which are separate from one another in themselves ; but which refer to one whole .

They are separate exercises , and the child can begin with one or the other , as they do in the Casa dei Bambini with the sensorial exercises "

So the Decimal System gives the Fundamental ...

But there are many other exercises which are different from one another - which taken together serve to illustrate the details - and make a profound impression "

Now we come to the special point - the adding together of groups of units .

As usual - our principles

- a) Separate the difficulties
- b) Give each in a separate exercises -- and --
- c) as a fascinating whole .

THE SHORT BEAD STAIR

antages

- b) colours save time c) quick d) attractive

a triangle

a parallelogram .

Another case of suddenly going from number to geometry .
(e.g. the Units of each hierarchy in the Decimal system)

THE USES OF THE SHORT BEAD STAIR

MANY AND VARIED .

- a) Making up Tens game
- b) Adding groups 3 4 7 8
- c) Subtraction . (show the wooden movable beads)
- d) also for Multiplication later .

both short ----- and long .

Show at his stage the Small Aeroplane Game .

THE HYMN BOARDS

Thought it out in Church - like Galileo (the pendulum) ?

- a) 10 --- 19

1- Do it with beads and numbers

2) do it with writing in a book

c) The Undoing of it

also with writing afterwards .

THE IMPORTANCE OF KNOWING PERFECTLY AND QUICKLY THESE GROUP COMBINATIONS .

E.G	7	8	15	
	6	9	15	
	8	4	12	-----because if so -----

--- so 37 8 45
 66 9 75
 48 4 52

A BOSSO DE DIECI OVER THE BACK OF TEN

Suppos there are chairs in three rooms 7 4 5
 The adding can only be done in one way - BY THE DECIMAL SYSTEM
 And what does that mean ?

It means that every time we arrive (past nine) to 10
 we arrive at a different group. So we have to reduce the
 different groups to groups of ten .

SO-----TKKxxxxkxxxxx

7 4 5 II 5 IO I 8 I6

SO TWO DIFFICULTIES

- a) to know the result which comes from the union of units
- b) to realise the group is always reduced to 10 somethin

Difficulty a) the result of the union of groups is to be a
 fact of memory .- to be visualised .

Addition Board -- show it

THE SIMPLIFICATION OF THE GROUPING TO THE ESSENTIALS

SO --- to find out which are the essential minimum of groups
 to be learned by heart .

For this we must

- I) eliminate what is really counting .
- II) eliminate what is really just the structure of the decimal system .

So - as always with Montessori - we try to bring order and distinction , and economy , where there has been confusion

Thus in find the groups which make 7

we eliminate I 6 and 6 I

in finding the groups which make 7 (contd) we also
eliminate 2 5 2 , which is the same as 2 5
Again in finding the groups which make up a number over 10
such as 17 we eliminate 10 7 - as just part of the decimal
system (units tens etc being put together .

And 4 (4) we eliminate all the numbers such as
12 5 which is really the same difficulty as the groups
that compose 7. For it is always 10 7 .

So if we take the numbers 1 -- 19 we find things work out as
in this diagram .

1 of course does not come into it , nor 2(why)nor
even 3(why) It begins therefore at 4 --- and goes on to
18 . Not 19 which is just the decimal system - tens and units
again .

So we get this table : and looking at it we find
it remarkably symmetrical about a centra no. In fact it comes
out rather like an aeroplane . Hence the name aeroplane .

BUT IT IS NOT YET A HELPFUL ACTIVITY

HOW CAN WE MONTERROI)ISE IT ?

Turn it into a material for activity and concetntratio
and bpetition .

Demonstrate the smaller model

And get them to do it .

Control of error

- a) doing it with the beads
- b) using the addition table
- c) when every card is used - the space is filled in .

Suggestions

- a) at leaisure taking as long as one likes .
- b) timing oneself -- and
- c) trying to breakones own record .

I

THE ADDITION OF GROUPS

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A sort of Scaffolding .

A Big Jump

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Roll (show it)

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At the same time . The exploration goes on

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b) Give each in a separate exercises -- and --

c) as a fascinating whole .

II

DEMONSTRATE THE SHORT BEAD STAIR

Its advantages

- a) small b) colours save time c) quick d) attractive



a triangle



a parallelogram .



Another case of suddenly going from number to geometry .

(e.g. the Units of each hierarchy in the Decimal system)

THE USES OF THE SHORT BEAD STAIR

MANY AND VARIED

- a) Making up Tens game
 b) Adding groups $3 + 4$. $7 + 8$
 c) Subtraction . (show the wooden movable beads)
 d) also for Multiplication (later .)

both ~~short~~ ----- and long *multiplication*

Show at his stage the Small Aeroplane Game .

THE HYMN BOARDS

Thought it out in Church - like Galileo (the pendulum) ?

- a) 10--19

1- Do it with beads and numbers

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10-99
and
Anecdote

THE IMPORTANCE OF KNOWING PERFECTLY AND QUICKLY THESE GROUP COMBINATIONS .

E.G $7 + 8 = 15$

$6 + 9 = 15$

$8 + 4 = 12$

-----because if so -----

III

then
 --- so $37 + 8 = 45$
 $66 + 9 = 75$
 $48 + 4 = 52$

ADOSSO DE DIECI OVER THE BACK OF TEN

Suppose there are chairs in three rooms 7, 4, 5.
The adding can only be done in one way - BY THE DECIMAL SYSTEM

And what does that mean ?

It means that every time we arrive (past nine) to 10
we arrive at a different group. So we have to reduce the
 different groups to groups of ten .

SO-----~~XXXX~~xxxx&xxxx@x

$7 + 4 + 5$, $11 + 5$, $10 + 1 + 5 = 16$

SO TWO DIFFICULTIES

- a) to know the result which comes from the union of units
- b) to realise the group is always reduced to 10 something

Difficulty a) the result of the union of groups is to be a
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So - as always with Montessori - we try to bring order and distinction
 , and economy , where there has been confusion

Thus in find the groups which make 7

III we eliminate $1 + 6$ and $6 + 1$

in finding the groups which make 9 (contd) we also eliminate ~~5~~ 5 + 2, which is the same as 2 + 5 [little ones don't realize this.]
Again in finding the groups which make up a number over 10 such as 17 we eliminate 10 + 7 - as just part of the decimal system (units tens etc being put together).

And @ (4) we eliminate all the numbers such as 12 + 5 which is really the same difficulty as the groups that compose 77. For it is always 10 + 2 + 5

So if we take the numbers 1 -- 19 we find things work out as in this diagram.

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- a) at leisure taking as long as one likes.
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- c) trying to break one's own record.