## Addition Puzzle

## Purpose:

You can help your child to recall the addition basic facts.

## What you need:

Puzzle board. You can print this or make your own.

## What to do:

Cut out the puzzle and give the pieces to your child.
Ask your child to arrange the pieces back into the 3 by 3 grid so that sides of the touching pieces match. For example, $9+3$ needs to match 12.
Two hints you may wish to give your child:

1. When the puzzle is complete none of the pieces will be orientated so the numbers are upside down.
2. The piece with 2 blank sides can go in the top left corner of the puzzle.

## What to expect your child to do:

To use their addition basic facts to solve the puzzle.

## Variation:

Make your own puzzle. Puzzles where every fact has a different answer are easier to solve.

## He Kupu Māori:

| porotēteke | upside down |
| :--- | :--- |
| pangahono | jigsaw puzzle |
| hono (a) | join |
| tāpiri (hia) | add |
| tāpiritanga | addition |
| otinga | result/answer |

## He Whakawhitinga Kōrero:

- He rite tēnei ki te pangahono. (This is like a jigsaw puzzle.)
- E iwa ngā kāri hei honohono māu. (There are nine cards for you to put together.)
- Honoa ngā kāri kia hāngai tonu ia tāpiritanga ki te otinga e tika ana. (Put the cards together so that each addition aligns with its answer.)
- Hei tauira, me hāngai tonu te tāpiritanga o te iwa me te toru ki te tekau mā rua. (For example, the addition $9+3$ should align with a 12.)
- Tāpirihia te rua me te whitu, ka hia? (Add 2 and 7. How many is that?)
- Ko te kāri e wātea ana ētahi taha e rua, koia te kāri tīmatanga - me whakatakoto ki te kokonga runga mauī. (The card with two blank sides is the starting card - it should go in the upper left hand corner.)
- Kāore he tuhinga porotēteke i ngā kāri. (None of the writing appears upside down.)


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