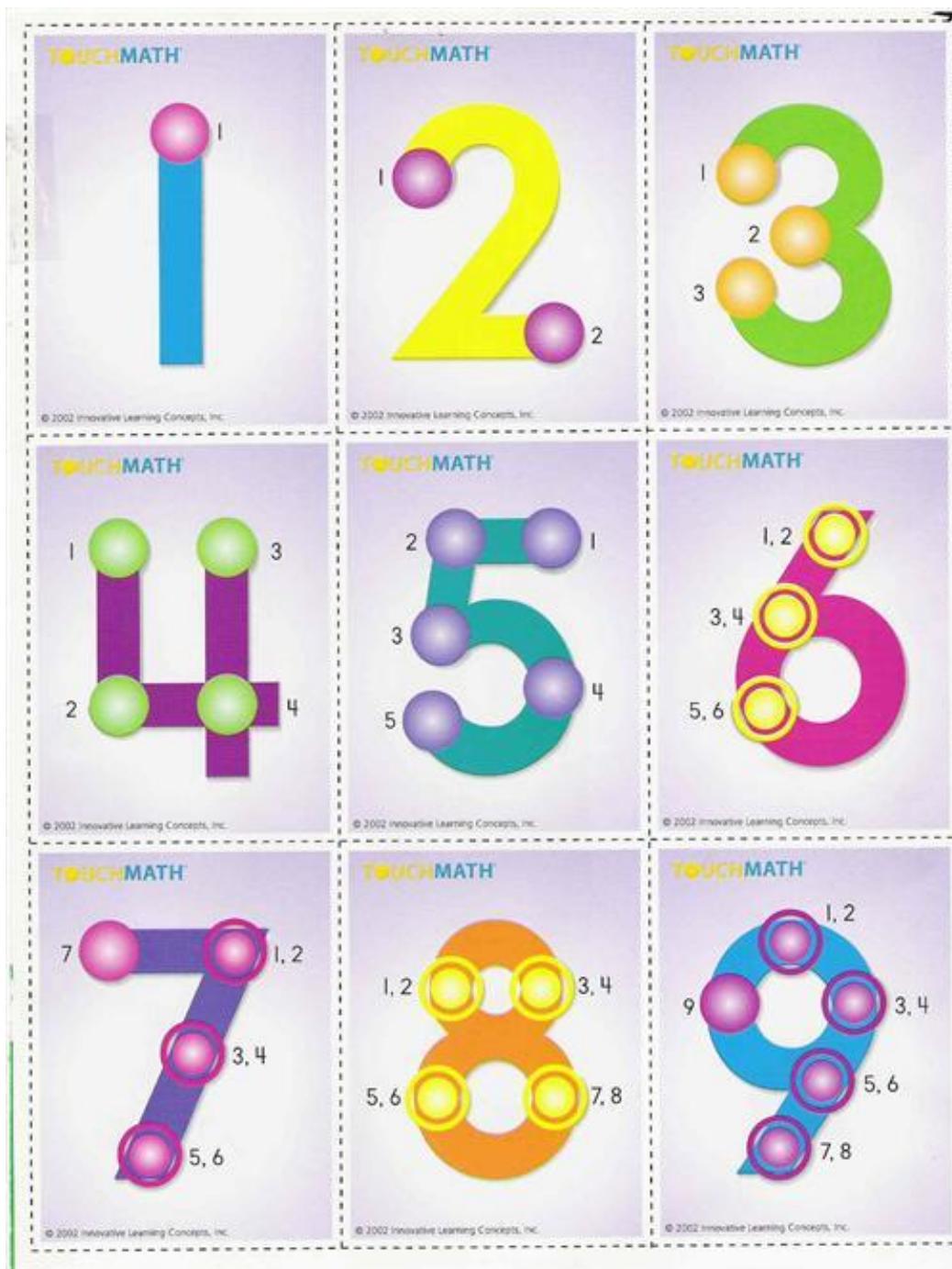


Touch Math Explained

- Touch math uses a multisensory approach to help children associate numerals with real values. For example, the number 3 is not just a squiggle on a page. It represents a quantity, such as 3 apples, 3 buttons, or 3 TOUCHPOINTS.
- Students use TouchPoints to help build a more concrete understanding of basic number sense and fact knowledge.
 - Numerals 1 through 5 have single TouchPoints. 
 - Numerals 6 through 9 have double TouchPoints. 



Touch Math Addition

- When adding, you start by having the student dot all numbers and count the dots:

$$2 + 3 = 5$$

$$1,2 + 1 = 7$$

- Eventually, you teach the student to dot only the smaller number, and count on from the bigger number:

Say "7"

$$7 + 3 = 10$$

Touch Math Subtraction:

- When subtracting, you dot the smaller number. Have the student say the bigger number, and count **backwards** using the dots on the smaller number.

$$9 - 5 = 4$$

Say "9" & count backwards

With time and continued practice, eventually students will not need to draw the dots, but will simply visualize them as they tap them with their pencil on the number!

Touch Math Multiplications:

$$3 \times 2 = ?$$

Step 1:

You are multiplying 3 two times.

Draw the number 3 with 2 lines next to it:

3 — —

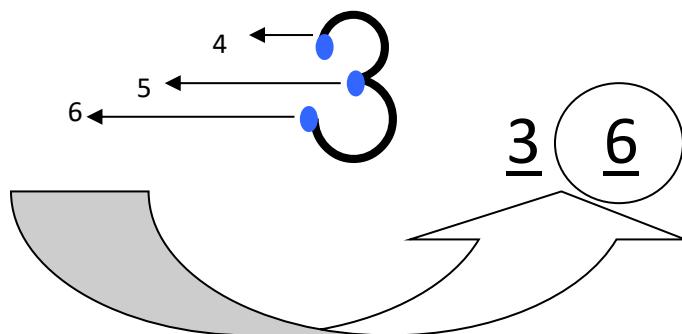
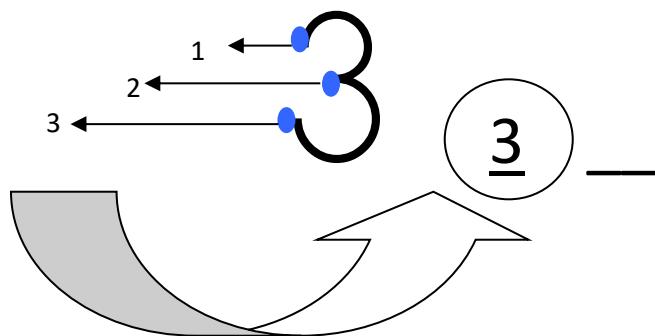
Step 2:

Add the touch points to the number 3:

3 — —

Step 3:

Use the touch points to help you count 3 two times. You count “1...2...3” as you touch each point, then write the 3 on the first line. Then continue counting up, touching each point a second time: “4...5...6,” and write 6 on the second line. When all lines are filled, your final answer will be on the last line!



The answer is
6!