

*I Can*  
**THINK and DO**  
*using*

# Heavenly Father's Favorite Numbers



**VOLUME 1**

Fun with Addition and Subtraction

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Published by  
Textbook Publishers

I Can Think and Do -- Using  
HEAVENLY FATHER'S FAVORITE NUMBERS™  
VOLUME I  
Fun with Addition and Subtraction  
by  
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Dear Paren

Welcome to arithmetic for students age 5 - 8, "I Can Think and Do -- Using Heavenly Father's Favorite Numbers." This manual covers the basic principles of addition and subtraction and uses a spiritual approach to math, confirming that everything is numbered unto God. This approach may be a new and different experience for parents, teachers and children alike. You will want to keep scriptures handy so that as you read them together, the children can see the correlation of math principles and the Word of God.

Each student should have on hand their scriptures, a copy of this manual and a notebook or binder for doing their Learning Exercises and projects.

As you go through each principle together, it is important to read aloud the introductory information with the student. Many introductions cite scriptures and important concepts that will add to an understanding of Heavenly Father's creations, and how the math principle relates to Him. The scripture references are from the King James Version of the Bible and the LDS Standard Works.

Above all, as you go through this manual with your children, have fun learning together. There are learning exercises for readers, as well as optional learning exercises for non-readers. Permission is given to copy the work pages at the back of the book for your personal use. This series is designed to make math such a fun experience of discovery that the children will look forward to learning math every day. When they have mastered addition and subtraction, they can move on to the next volume.

Volume 2 -- multiplication and division  
Volume 3 -- fractions  
Volume 4 -- weights & measures  
Volume 5 - geometry (shapes and sizes)

Thank you for teaching this new math system with your family.

Sincerely,

*The author*

# A Review For You

As you begin this math book, there are FIVE review principles to look over before getting into the REAL principles of adding and subtracting numbers.

On the next pages are some simple learning exercises to review about "counting." So get your notebook and pencil ready, with scriptures, and get ready to count your math blessings! Let's go!





*NOTE: The following pages are principles of review, which most children may have already mastered. They are presented here for those who would like to do the fun learning exercises and activities just as reminders.*

### REVIEW PRINCIPLE "A"

# NAMING ITEMS BY NUMBER IS CALLED "COUNTING."

Do you like to count? How high can you count? You might remember when you were very small and could hold up two or three fingers to show how old you were. You probably learned to count clear to ten by using your fingers. Now you can count higher! Counting gives your brain good exercise, and teaches you what numbers mean. Counting can be endless. But for now you only need to count a few things. Let's practice!

### EXAMPLES OF THINGS YOU CAN COUNT

Count the chairs: 

Count the ice cream cones: 

Count the laptops: 

Count the cats: 

Count the keys: 

Ready for some more fun? Do these!

### Learning Exercise #1

1. After you have counted all the objects in the examples on the previous page, write down the number of each in your math notebook. Draw a little picture of each by the number.
2. Create your own chart of objects for someone else to count.
3. Tonight, try counting the stars. The next day, write in your notebook the number of stars you counted before giving up!

### Learning Exercises #2

1. Get a mirror and count all your teeth.
2. Take a notepad with you and make a mark for each of the light switches in your house. Count the marks you made in your notebook and write down how many you counted — That's how many light switches there are in your house!
3. Find a calendar and count the days of this month. (Circle today's date.)
4. Do you have a round clock? Count the minute marks.
5. If you have a piano, count all the white keys. Then count the black keys. If you don't have a piano, look on the internet for a picture of a piano, and then count the keys.

### Learning Exercise #3

Copy these numbers in your math notebook.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Need help on how to write them correctly? See Principle #1, page 19.

Then create a dot-to-dot picture, with 20 (or more) dots. (Put your paper over a simple drawing in a coloring book as a guide.)

Number the dots and then let a friend connect the dots.

**PRACTICE PAGE**





## REVIEW PRINCIPLE B

# COUNTING A NUMBER'S "PLACE OF ACTION" CHANGES ITS NAME

Did you ever win first or second place in a contest? Everybody knows that winning "first" is the "number one" place to strive for! *First* means number one. Look at the examples below and see how the numbers change their names when they are put into their *places of action*:

### EXAMPLES

1. Number One Winner is the same as FIRST place.
2. Number Two Winner is the same as SECOND place.
3. Number Three Winner is the same as THIRD place.
4. Number Four Winner is the same as FOURTH place.
5. Number Five Winner is the same as FIFTH place.
6. Number Six Winner is the same as SIXTH place.
7. Number Seven Winner is the same as SEVENTH place.
8. Number Eight Winner is the same as EIGHTH place.
9. Number Nine Winner is the same as NINTH place.
10. Number Ten Winner is the same as TENTH place.
20. Number Twenty Winner is the same as TWENTIETH place.

Notice the ending of each of the "place of action" numbers. Which number names are changed completely? Which ones simply have "th" added? Do you wonder why we don't say oneth, twoth, or threeth? 😊

## Learning Exercise #1

- a. Aloud, count to twenty, repeating the "places of action" as shown in the examples above. Can you do "place of action" when counting to fifty?
- b. George Washington has been described as a man who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Tell what you think this means. or write in your notebook
- c. Here is how "place of action" numbers are written: 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup>. Practice writing these in your notebook.

## Learning Exercise #2

On the next page are instructions for a relay race or other type of contest. Have a race! Winners can color the "place of action" prize ribbons according to the instructions.

## Learning Exercise #3

Jesus gave us the "*first* great commandment." He also told us that the "*second* is like unto it." Look in the book of Matthew in the scriptures and find where these two great commandments are written.

Then write the scripture down on a card, decorate it, and put it where you will see it every day.

# Have a Contest!

Have a contest or a race. After the contest, you can write on this ribbon which "place" you won. Color it according to the colors shown below, cut out the ribbon and wear it, or display it in your room.

Remember that winners are *ALL* those who finish the race (or contest). Wise men tell us that only quitters are losers.

## Ribbon colors:

1<sup>st</sup> -- First place--blue

2<sup>nd</sup> -- Second place--red

3<sup>rd</sup> -- Third place--yellow

4<sup>th</sup> -- Fourth place--white

5<sup>th</sup> -- Fifth place-gold

6<sup>th</sup> -- Sixth place--green

7<sup>th</sup> -- Seventh place--pink

8<sup>th</sup> -- Eighth place-lavender

9<sup>th</sup> -- Ninth place--turquoise

10<sup>th</sup> -- Tenth place-orange

Honorable Mention (or Special Effort) -- Deep Purple



**PRACTICE PAGE**



## REVIEW PRINCIPLE C

# COUNTING BY 10'S IS FUN AND EASY!

Can you count to 100 by ones? Maybe you already know how to count to 100 by 10's, too. It's easy! Read aloud these numbers.

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

### Learning Exercise #1

Memorize counting to 100 by 10's. Draw a cute caterpillar by tracing eleven small circles, connected to each other (you can use a dime for tracing). Choose one of the end circles to be its head. Write the ten's, with one of the ten's in each circle. On the end circle give your caterpillar two big eyes, a happy smile, a little nose and feelers. Does your caterpillar have feet? How many? Give your drawing to someone to color, and read the numbers to him or her.

### Learning Exercise #2

For this activity you will need ten dimes. How much money do you have? Make a design with the dimes, and then count each one by 10's until you reach 100. Line them up differently and count them again. Line up 5 & 5, then 3 & 7, then 4 & 6. Figure out how much tithing you would pay if you had earned these 10 dimes by doing your chores or other work.

### Learning Exercise #3

Find in the scriptures at least three stories or accounts that have to do with the number ten. (Look in your Bible Index for the word "ten.") In your math notebook, write the scripture references, and then draw a picture of one of the stories.

**PRACTICE PAGE**



## REVIEW PRINCIPLE D

# COUNTING BY 5'S IS FUN AND EASY!

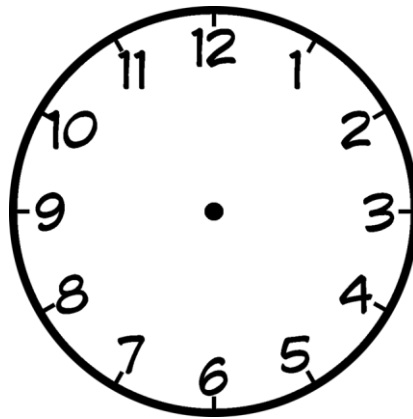
If you can count to 100 by ones and if you can count to 100 by tens, you can count to 100 by 5's! It's easy, too! When you learn how to count by 5's, you will be able to tell time on a watch or a clock. Read these numbers aloud.

5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100

### Learning Exercise #1

Study the face of the clock below. Beginning at 1, count around the clock by 5's, pointing to each number, until you reach 12. What number did you end up with on 12? That's how many minutes there are in one hour. And that's how many seconds are in one minute. Memorize counting to 100 by 5's.



## Learning Exercise # 2

For this activity you will need twenty nickels. How much money do you have? Write in your math notebook how much money you have with 20 nickels. Make a design with the nickels, and then count each one by 5's until you reach 100.

Do these, and write the answers to the questions in your notebook:

- Make a design of columns with 10 nickels in each column. (Use all the nickels.) How many columns are there?
- Using all your nickels, make a design of four rows of nickels. How many nickels are in each row?
- Then make a design of 10 nickels in a row across. (Use all the nickels.) How many rows are there?
- How many nickels would you use to pay your tithing on the 20 nickels?

## Learning Exercise #3

Find in the scriptures at least three stories or accounts that have to do with the number five. (Look in your scripture index for the word "five.")

In your math notebook, write the scripture references, and then draw a picture of one of the stories.



## REVIEW PRINCIPLE E

# COUNTING BY 2'S IS FUN AND EASY!

You have learned to count to 100 by ones, tens and fives. Now you can learn to count by twos! This is easy, too! Have you heard this poem? **Two, four, six, eight - who do we appreciate?** That's counting by 2's! You can learn to count by 2's all the way to 100. Try it! Read these numbers. First count to 20. Start over and count all the way to 30, then 40 and so on until you get to 100. Then close your eyes and count by two's. How far can you count without looking?

2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40
42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60
62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78	80
82	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	98	100

### Learning Exercise #1

Can you see some patterns in the numbers above?

Look closely and see if you can find rows and columns with similar number patterns. Look for:

- Four Diagonal Doubles
- Eleven Zeroes
- Columns of 2, 4, 6, 8 (these are called even numbers)
- Columns of 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 (these are called odd numbers)

(See next page)

Re-write the 2's chart in your math book. You will learn more about patterns later on in this book. Knowing these number patterns will help you with all your math.

### Learning Exercise #2

Play this "Slapping-Clapping-Snapping" game as a group. Sit in a circle. After your parent or teacher says "GO!" slap your hands against your knees twice. Clap twice, then snap your fingers twice. On the first snap of the fingers, a chosen person says "TWO!" After slapping and clapping again, on the first snap the person to the right then must say "FOUR!" The next person says "SIX" and so on. See how high you can count without making a mistake! Everybody gets a treat if you make it to 100!

### Learning Exercise #3

Find in the scriptures at least three stories or accounts that have to do with the number two. (Look in your scripture index for the word "two.")

In your math notebook, write the scripture references, and then draw a picture of one of the stories.

# Principles of Numeration

Now that you have reviewed counting and writing numbers, you are ready to learn the principles of NUMERATION. What does "numeration" mean? Numeration was once called "cipher-ing" - another big word! A cipher is a zero. These two words, numeration and ciphering, simply mean "working with numbers." You have already begun doing that!

The rest of the principles in this book will help you see more patterns in numbers, and how Heavenly Father uses them in His creations. By learning "numeration," you are becoming more like Him!

Are you ready?

## HEAVENLY FATHER COUNTS EVERYTHING HE CREATES



READ THIS TOGETHER!

The first principle is "Heavenly Father Counts everything He makes." As you probably already know, Heavenly Father is aware of all His creations, all the time (read Moses 1:6). They are His and they belong to Him. He loves them all. Let's look up these scriptures and read them together.

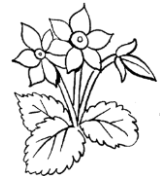
He beholds the mountains (read Isaiah 2:2).



He sees little birds (read Matthew 10:29-31).



He knows His plants and flowers so well that He can even tell how much faith they have! (Read Matthew 17:20)



To keep track of all these creations, Heavenly Father "numbers" them - or "counts" them. He even numbers the millions and billions of stars that we see in the sky!



Do you remember when you tried to count the stars? It is not possible to count them all. Heavenly Father said, "Worlds without number have I created" (Moses 1:33). This means that all the stars and planets could never actually be counted by man. There are too many, and we probably can't even see them all! But He has numbered each sun, star and planet, and He knows them. When you read the scriptures on the next page, think about the wonderful things that God has created and numbered: