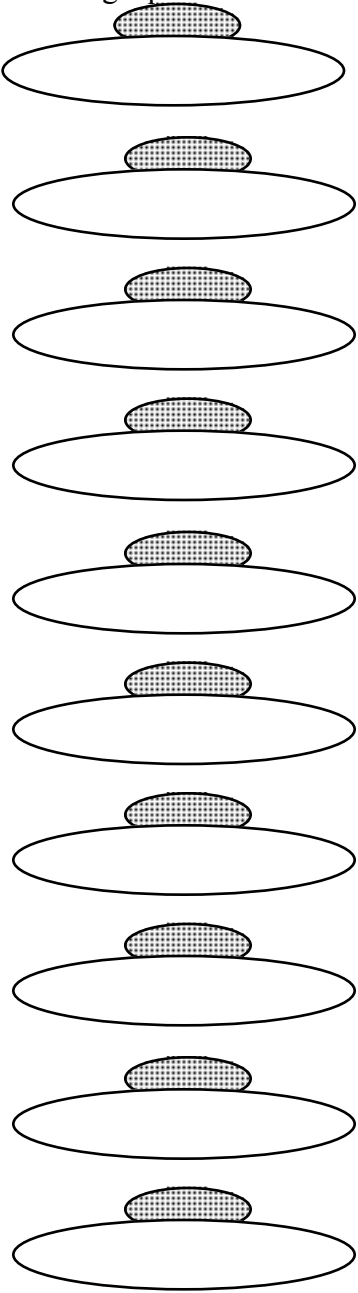
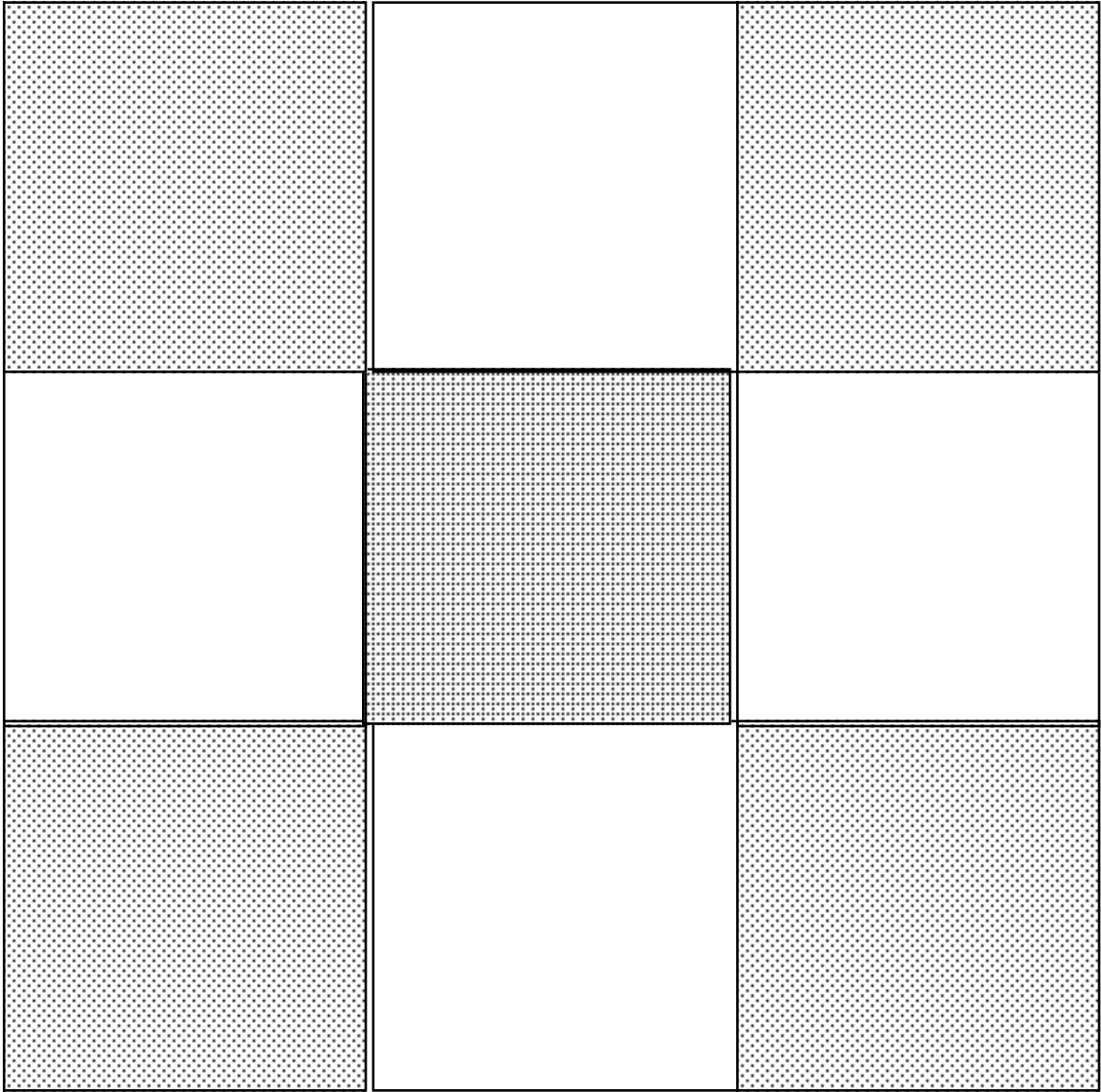


Directions for Teachers: Place target sums or differences in squares. Write equations on spaceships. Students draw a path from the correct spaceship to its landing pad. Alternative: Have students write their own equations to match teacher made responses written in landing squares.



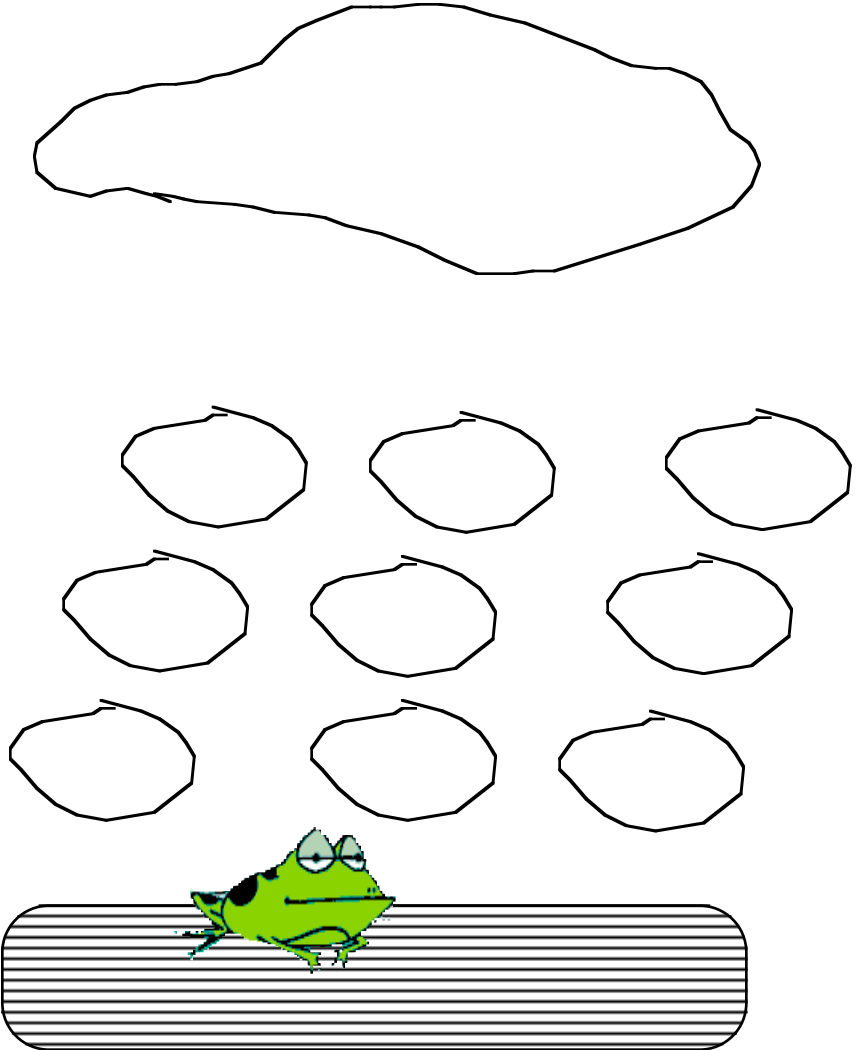
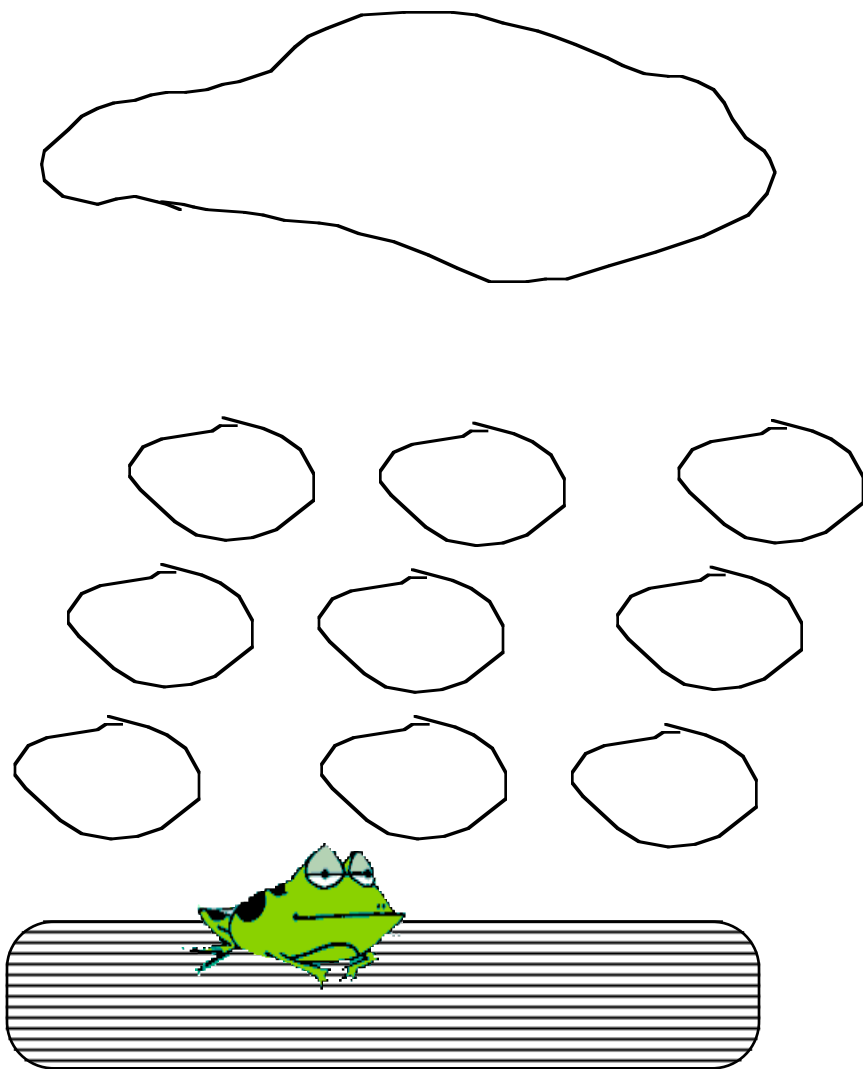
Fill in the missing numbers

1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15		17		19	20
21	22	23	24	25		27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35			38	39	40
41	42		44	45		47	48	49	50
									
61	62	63	64	65		67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75		77		79	80
81	82	83	84	85		87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95		97	98	99	100

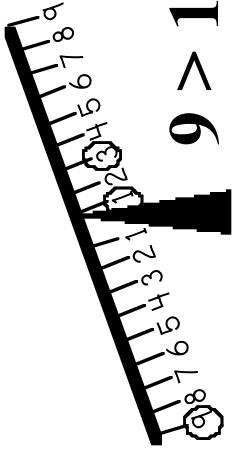
5		7	8	9	10			13	14
15			18	19	20		22	23	24
									
35		37	38	39	40		42	43	44
45		47	48	49	50		52	53	
									
65		67	68	69	70		72	73	74
									
85		86	87	88	89		91	92	93
94		96	97	98	99		101	102	103

Teacher directions: Place numbers on small rocks and a total on the large rock. Initially try simple addition. Later include subtraction with your addition. For more advanced students, you may use signed numbers, decimals, money or fractions. Students are to find a path for Froggy to follow from his log to the large rock. They may only go in a sideways or in the direction of the large boulder, no backtracking.

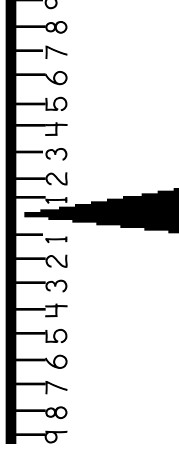
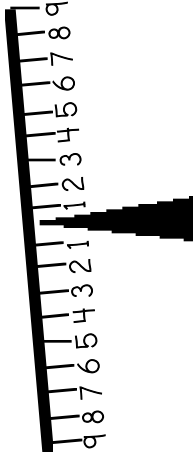
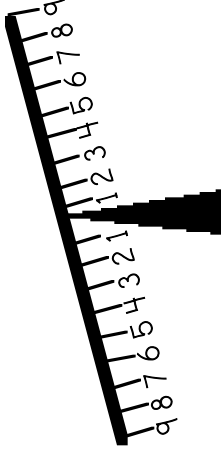
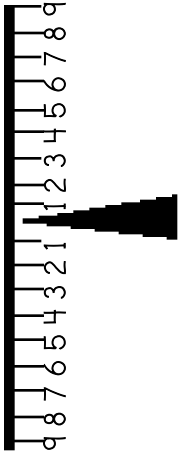
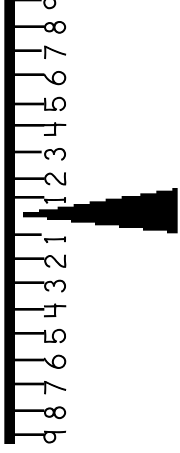
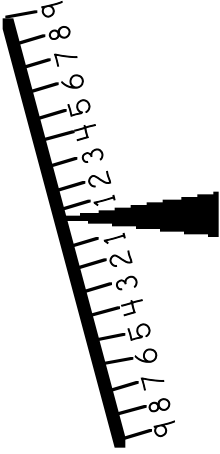
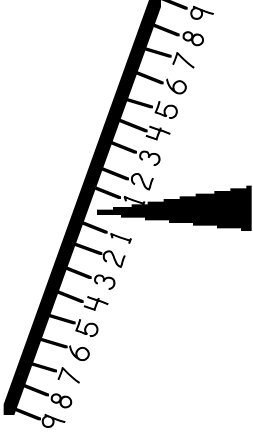
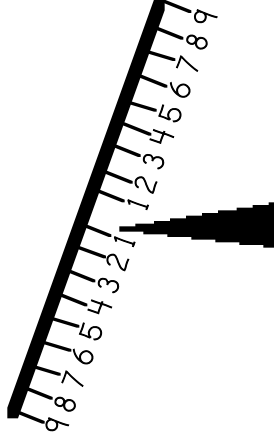
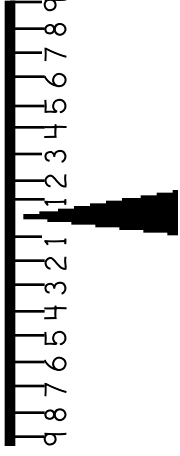
Students may also fill in the rocks themselves. This is trickier than it first seems since that must ensure that there is at least one feasible path.



Directions: Place weights on numbers on each side of the scale. Then write the equation that matches your scale. Example:



$$9 > 1 + 3$$



Directions: The Pyramid Solution challenges players to add numbers. The example below shows the addition trail. Teachers fill in the 3 base rectangles.

