

*Ayagindaasong*  
‘Counting By’  
First Grade Math  
Created by Gimiwan

[1] Boozhoo akina. Niin Gimiwan indizhinikaaz, makwa nindoodem, Gaa-miskwaawaakokaag inoonjibaa. Ninga-aabajitoon yo’ow mezinaateseg dazhindaman aanind gegoo ganabaj ge-izhichigeyeg gikinoo’amaageyeg ge-izhi-ayagindaasong. Memidaaswi ninga-izhi-agindaas dibishkoo waa-gikinoo’amawindwaa gikinoo’amaaganag netamising epichi-gikinoo’amaagozijig.

Ishkwegeg yo’ow mezinaateseg giga-waabandaanan aanind ikidowinan wejibwewibii’igaadegin miinawaa zhayaaganaashiiwibii’igaadegin wii-aabajitooyaan wiindamaageyaan.

Bebangii odani-gikendaanaawaan ge-izhi-ayagindaasong gikinoo’amaaganag. Aanind gegoo zhayegwa odaagii-aabajitoonaawaan ge-izhi-nagadendamowaad memidaaswi agindaasowaad.

[1] Hello everybody. My name is Gimiwan, I’m bear clan, and I’m from Cass lake Minnesota. I’m going to use this video to talk about some things I’ve done while teaching counting by. I’m going to count by tens like first graders would be taught.

At the end of this video you’ll see some words written in Ojibwe and English that I’m going to use.

Students learn to count by a little at a time. They’ve already done some things that will help them think about counting by tens.

[2] Giizisoo-mazina’igan yo’ow. Da-aabadad gidabiwining endaso-giizhik. Aaniish naa anooj igo gegoo gidaa-dazhiikaanan aabajitooyan giizisoo-mazina’igan. Niwii-tazhindaan bangii ge-inaabajichigaadeg da-gikinoo’amawindwaa gikinoo’amaaganag da-ayagindaasowaad. Niizh onaagaansan atewan jiigayi’ii giizisoo-mazina’igan. “1” ozhibii’igaade bezhig onaagaansing miinawaa “10” ozhibii’igaade iwidi bezhig. Mitigoonsan igaye da-aabadadoon. Bezhig mitigoons da-achigaade onaagaansing wezhibii’igaadeg “1” endaso-giizhik dezhiikigaadeg i’iw mazina’igan. Baanimaa eteg 10 mitigoonsan onaagaansing “1” gidaa-okwapidoonaawaan atooyeg imaa onaagaansing “10” wezhibii’igaadeg.

[2] This is a calendar. It should be used in your classroom every day. You see you can work on a lot of things using a calendar. I will talk a little about how it is used to teach

students how to count by. There are two cups close to the calendar. The number 1 is written on one cup and the number 10 is written on the other. Sticks will be used too. One stick is put in the cup that says 1 every day you work on the calendar. Later, when there are ten sticks in the '1' cup you tie them together to make a group of ten and put it in the '10' cup.

[3] Aabiding ingii-wiindamaag akiwenzii gaa-izhi-zhizhoobii'amowaad mitigoonsan da-wiidookaagowaad agindaasowaad gii-kwiiwizensiwiid. Aanind bezhig gii-inagindewan gaa-zhizhoobii'anzigwaa ganabaj. Aanind dash inaande bezhig ogii-izhi-zhizhoobii'aanaawaan midaaswi da-inagindeg. Mii naasaab gaa-izhichigewaad gaa-izhi-zhizhoobii'amowaad mitigoonsan bebakaan da-inaandeg miinawaa da-inagindeg.

[3] I once was told by an elder that they would paint the sticks to help them count when he was a boy. Maybe the sticks that were worth one weren't painted. Some were different colors and they painted them to be worth ten. This is what they did, painting sticks different colors to have different values.

[4] Baanimaa niigaan aanind mitigoonsan eshkibagwaandegin, 5 ganabaj da-atewan miinawaa aanind mitigoonsan gaa-okwapidoosiweg. Mii endaso-gigizheb ge-inaabajitooyeg da-agindameg minik dasogon gaa-ayaayeg gikinoo'amaadiwigamigong. Mii wayaabandaman onaagaansing. Bebezhibig inagindewan iniw mitigoonsan ekiiwaandegin. Midaachinon dash inagindewan iniw eshkibagwaandegin.

[4] Later there are 5 green sticks and some left over that you haven't grouped up. You use these every day to count how many days you've been at school. This is what you see in the cups. The sticks worth one are brown. The sticks worth ten are green.

[5] Inashke, aaniin minik dasogon gaa-ayaawaad ningikinoo'amaaganag omaa Waadookodaading yo'ow gikinoonowining? Naaniwan iniw mitigoonsan eshkibagwaandeg miinawaa nisinoon iniw ekiiwaandeg. Geget 53 inagindewan akina asiginaman.

Baanimaa dash eko-ningodwaak dasogonagak gigikinoo'amaadiwigamigong inaande bakaan gidaa-zhizhoobii'aan mitigoons da-inagindeg bezhig, atooyan oshki-onaagaansing "100" wezhibii'igaadeg. Giishpin dash wii-okwapidooyan iniw mitigoonsan memidaaching miinawaa gidaa-okwapidoonan onow okwapijiganan da-ayaameg 100 mitigoonsan maamo-okwapijigaadegin.

Niin dash wiin azhigwa ningikinoo'amawaag ongow eko-niiwing miinwaa eko-naaning epiichi-gikinoo'amaagozijig. Geyaabi nindaabajitoon giizisoo-mazina'igan da-gikinoo'amawagwaa ge-izhi-ayagindaasong.

[5] Look, how many days have my students been at Waadookodaading this year? There are five green sticks, and three brown ones. These sticks are worth 53 when we add them up.

Later, when we are on the hundredth day of school we paint a stick a different color to be worth 100 and put it in a new cup labeled '100'. If you grouped the ones sticks into tens you should group the ten ten sticks into 100.

I teach fourth and fifth grades. I still use the calendar to teach my students how to count.

[6] Gikinawaajibii'igan da-ate gidabiwining ozhibii'igaadeg iniw asigibii'iganan 1 biinish 100 aanikebii'igaadeg. Aapiji oga-wiidookaagowaan abinoojiinyag da-agindaasowaad memidaaching. Miinawaa oga-wiidookaagowaan da-dagwagindaasowaad miinawaa da-mamigagindaasowaad.

Yo'ow aabajitooyan giwaabandaanan iniw asigibii'iganan eshkwebii'igaadeg. Bakaan inaandewan, ashkibagwaandewan. Ishkwe-ayi'ii naasaab ozhibii'igaade, miinaande dash. Onow maanaandeg ashkibawaandebii'igaadewan ishkwe-ayi'ii igaye. Maano bebakaan gidaa-gwekiiginaanan da-wiidookawadwaa gigikinoo'amaaganag da-ayagindaasowaad aabajitoowaad asigibii'igan bakaan, neniizh gemaa go nenaanan.

Gaawiin akina abinoojiinyag mashi ogashkitoosiinaawaan da-naanaagadawendamowaad eta asigibii'igewin. Aanind owii-minodoodaagowaan da-daanginamowaad yo'ow gikinawaajibii'igan, miinawaa da-izhinoo'igewaad. Yo'ow izhichigewaad owii-minjimendaanaawaan gaa-izhi-daanginamowaad onow asigibii'iganan baanimaa naanaagadawendamowaad odanokiiwiniwaan.

Mii yo'ow gaa-abajitooyaan ko netamising gii-izhi-gikinoo'amaageyaan.

[6] There should be a chart put in your room that has 1 to 100 written out on it. This will really help the kids to count by tens. It will also help them to add and to subtract.

When you use this you see the numbers written in green. They are green on the other side. The purple ones at the end are also written in green on the other side. You can use this in different ways turning them around to help your students count by twos, fives, etc.

Not all students will be ready to just think about math. Touching the chart and pointing will help some. When they do this they remember touching the numbers and later can better think about their work.

This is what I used when I taught first grade.

[7] Mii onow ozhigaansan. Ningii-noondaanan dash mizaatigominesan, gekakiminigakin miinawaa makakoonsan izhiwiinjigaadeg ishkweyaang gikinoo'amaageyaan. Bebezhigwan iniw egaasaag, memidaachinoon onow genwaag, neningodwaachinoon onow gekakaag miinawaa neningosagoons dasinoon iniw mechaag miinawaa gekakiminigak.

Ani-gikendamowaad ge-izhi-madwe-agindaasowaad memidaaching, abinoojiinyag odaa-aabajitoonaawaan onow da-waabanda'iwewaad epiichi-nitaa-agindamowaad ayi'iin. Wenda-bakaanad awiyya madwe-agindaasod apiich dash agindang gegoo.

Gaawiin apane "0" gidaa-maadagindaasosiim ayagindaasoyeg. Asigibii'iganing bakaan gidaa-maadagindaasom ozhiitwaawaad gigikinoo'amaaganag. Ganabaj imaa naanan gidaa-maadagindaasom. Naanan ozhigaansan gidaa-ayaan okosidooyan. Nawaj midaaswi gidaa-dagwagindaan naadiyan bezhig genwaakwak, midaaswi ezhi-ozhichigaadeg. Mii ge-izhi-waabandamowaad gigikinoo'amaaganag naanan iniw bezhig enagindegin miinawaa bezhig i'iw genwaakwak eteg.

Midaaswi miinawaa naanan mii naasaab ashi-naanan. Nawaj midaaswi dagwagindaman, i'iw genwaag, owaabandaanaawaan geyaabi naanan iniw egaasaag miinawaa niizh iniw memidaaching. Mii go naasaab niizhtana miinawaa naanan, niizhtana shi-naanan. Endaso-dagwagindaman midaaswi owii-waabandaanawaan aanjisemagasinok iniw bebezhiwang, geyaabi waa-ishkwetaagwak "naanan" izhi-nakwetamowaad. Mii go naasaab ge-izhi-gikinoo'amawadwaa da-mamigagindamowaad midaaswi.

[7] These are blocks. I've also heard them called cubes, wooden blocks and boxes in the past as I've taught. The small ones are ones, the long ones are tens, and the square ones are hundreds and the really big cubical ones are thousands.

When the students start to know how to count out loud by tens they can use the blocks to also show how well then can count objects. Counting and counting objects are very different things.

You shouldn't always start at 0 when you count. You can start counting at a different number when your students are ready. Maybe you start counting at five. You should have five blocks grouped together. You should add ten more by getting one of the long cubes, which is worth ten. Then your students will see five ones and one ten.

Ten and five is the same as fifteen. If you add ten more, one of the long ones, they see five ones, and two tens. This is the same as twenty and five, twenty-five. Every time you add a ten they will see that the ones don't change, their answer should still end with five. This is the same way you teach them to subtract ten.

[8] Asigibii'igani—mazina'igaansan gidaa-ozhitoonan gemaa go gidaa-adaawen. Anooj inaabadad. Memindage odaa-aabajitoonaawaan da-nisidawinamowaad iniw asigibii'iganan ezhibii'igaadeg.

Mazina'igaans bezhig gidaa-waabanda'aag gigikinoo'amaaganag ge-izhi-agindamowaad. Mii dash gidaa-agindaan bezhig mazina'igaans ge-izhinoo'amowaad gigikinoo'amaaganag. Mii imaa ge-izhi-gikenimadwaa gigikinoo'amaaganag nisidawinamowaad ezhibii'igaadeg onow asigibii'iganan miinawaa de-agindamowaad.

Ayaapii miziwe ingoji nindabiwining ingii-agoodoonan. Naawayi'ii nindabiwining gii-okogaabawiwag ningikinoo'amaaganag. Asibii'igan gaa-ikidoyaan gii-apatoowag iwidi egoojigaadeg. Giishpin 40 jiiigishkwaand egoodeg gii-apatoowag iwidi "40" noondamowaad. Aapiji ogii-minwendaanaawaan. Iwidi eyaawaad gidaa-gagwejjimaag ezhi-nisidawinamowaad i'iw "40".

"Niiwin ozhibii'igaade imaa memidaaching. Mii i'iw midaaswi niwing, Mii naasaab niimidana" ganabaj giga-izhi-nakwetaag.

[8] You should make or buy flashcards. They have many uses. They should especially be used for students to recognize written numerals.

You should show your students a flashcard and have them read it. You can read one of many flashcards and have your students point to the correct one.

This is how you know if your students recognize the written numeral and the number when it is read.

Sometimes I'd hang these all over my classroom. my students would be grouped in the middle of the room. When I said a number the students would run to where it was hanging. If 40 was hanging by the door they have to run there when they heard '40'. They really liked this. When they get there you can ask them how they knew it was 40.

"Four is written in the tens spot. That's ten four times. That's the same as forty.' They might answer you.

[9] Asigibii'iganan da-ozhibii'igaadewan miinawaa ezhibii'igaadeg iniw asigibii'iganan ishkweyaang. Mii niizhing nawaj ge-izhi-aabajitooyeg onow mazina'igaansan. Odaa-agindaanaawaan, odaa-aanikesidoonaawaan miinawaa da-aabadadoon odaminoyeg, dagwagindaasoyeg, mamigagindaasoyeg igaye.

[9] You can write the number (word) on the back of the card. Look, the card with the numeral '50' on it was flipped. You see the word fifty written out. That's twice as many ways you can use these flashcards. They can read it, put them in order, they can use them to play, add and subtract.

[10] Eshkam nawaj da-nitaa-agindaasowag inagindaasoyeg aabajitooyeg gegoo enaadiwaad. Giga-waabanda'in aanind gegoo ganabaj ge-dazhindameg ayagindaasoyeg. Omaa ininaatigoog giwaabamaag. Iskigamizigem. Mii yo'ow gagwedwewin ozhibii'igaadeg, "Midaaswi minikwaajiganan onjijiwan endaso-ininaatigong. Midaaswi ingiw mitigoog ayaawaadwaa naa go bebezhiig mitig midaaso-minikwaajigan ondinaman. Aaniish minik izhi-maamawi ge-ayaaman?"

Giwaabandaanan dash iniw asigibii'iganan gaa-ozhibii'amaan. Midaasodiba'oobaan ziinzibaakwadaaboo ate endaso-akikong. Memidaaswi gidaa-agindaasomin.

[10] They will be better at counting if you count using something from their lives. I'll show you some things you might talk about while counting. Here you see maple trees. It is sugar bush season. This is the questions that is written, "ten gallons of sap flow from each tree. There are ten trees here and you get ten gallons from each tree. How many gallons will you have all together?"

You see the numbers that I've written. Ten gallons of sap are at every pale. You should count by tens.

[11] Bezhiig ningikinoow'amaagan noongom wenda-nitaa-bazhiba'owe. Odaa-minwendaan yo'ow. Giga-agindamoon, "Bazhiba'owewag Anishinaabeg. Midaachiwag agiw ogaawag eyaawaad endaso-jiimaaning. Ningodwaachinoon onow jiimaan. Aaniin minik ogaawag akina gaa-pazhiba'ondwaa?" Wiidookaw dagikendang ge-izhi-agindaasowaad memidaaching, ningodwaaching. 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60. Mii i'iw midaaswi ningodwaaching.

Bebakaan gidaa-waabanda'aag ge-izhi-ozhibii'amowaad yo'ow. Maano da-aanikebii'igaadewan iniw asigibii'iganan. Mii yo'ow dash dayagwagindaasowin. Ozhibii'an  $10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10$ . Gidagimaag ongow ogaag.

Dadagwagindaasowin mii dachingagindaasowin aawang. Midaaswi ningodwaaching mii naasaab 60, mii i'iw gaye ge-ozhibii'ameg.

[11] One of my current students is a great spear-fisherman. He would like this. I'll read it to you, 'Ojibweg are spearing. Ten walleye are in every canoe. There are six canoes. How many walleye were speared all together?' help your students to know that they count by tens, six times. 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60. That's ten six times.

You can show your students different ways to write this. it's okay for these numbers to be written out next to each other. This is repeated addition. Write  $10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10$ . You are counting the walleye.

Repeated addition is multiplication. Ten six times is the same as 60, this is what you write.

[12] Nawaj bezhig dibaajimon omaa ingii-ozhibii'aan. "Wii-paa-mawinzo a'aw Gizhebaasemakwa, shke dash mii imaa waa-tazhi-mawinzowaad ayaawag niizhwaaswi odatagaagominagaawanzhiig bebezhiig. Midaaswi odatagaagominan omamoonan odatagaagominagaawanzhing bebezhiig. Aaniin minik odatagaagominan waa-mamaad a'aw Gizhebaasemakwa?"

Miinawaa nindoozhii'anan da-waandaman dayagwagindaasowin miinawaa dachingagindaasowin. Geget dagwagindaaso awiia babiitawagindaasod. Gwayak gikendang geget dachingagindaaso!

[12] I wrote one more story here. "Gizhebaasemakwa is going to pick berries, and where he is picking berries there are seven blackberry bushes. He gathers ten blackberries from each bush. How many blackberries will Gizhebaasemakwa gather all together?"

I write this out again so the students can see repeated addition and multiplication. A person who is layering numbers is adding. If they understand this they are multiplying!

[13] Memidaachinoon ayi'iin miziwe inaabiyeg. Mii imaa midaachinoon onagazhiinsan endasing waaweginigaadeg. Midaachinoon atisibii'iganaak endaso-makakoonsing. Aabajitoog wayaabandameg da-agindameg ayi'iin memidaaching!

[13] There are sets of ten of things everywhere you look. There are ten hotdogs to a pack. There are ten markers in a box. Use what you see to count things by tens!

[14] Niswi odaminowinan giga-gikinoo' amoon. Mii onow aanind atadwinan aabajitooyaan nindabiwining gikinoo' amaageyaan. Apane da-minwendaagwad gikendaasowin, mii ge-ozhiitaa' ind abinoojiinh da-nanda-gikendaasod ge-ako-bimaadizid. Ashi-bezhig, ishpi-ningodwaak miinawaa baashki-mandaamin nindizhiwiindaamin. Endaso-giizhik gidaa-odaminomin gikinoo' amaadiwigamigong!

[14] I'm going to teach you three games. These are some games that I've used in my classroom. Learning should always be fun, that's what gets kids ready to learn for the rest of their lives. They are called eleven, high one-hundred and popcorn. You should play every day at school!

[15] Ashi-bezhig izhinikaade yo'ow odaminowin. Aanikegaabawiwag gemaa go gaye giwitaagaabawiwag ongow waa-odaminojig. Agindaasowag izhi-aanike-gaabawiwaad dibishkoo omaa wayaabandaman. 10 ikido a'aw naagaanigaabawid, 20 a'aw ayaanikegaabawid biinish awiia 100 ekidod. Mii a'aw ge-zaagidaakonind. Miinawaa da-maadagindaasom.

Gegoo bakaan izhichigewag ongow giwitaagaabawiwaad. Ashi-bezhig geget odaminowag, gaawiin dash naasaab inagindaasosiiwag. Aabiding, niizhing gemaa nising da-agindaaso endaso-odaminod. A'aw mayaadagindaasod niswi asigibii'iganan ogii-aabajitoonan. Eko-niizhing dash niizh asigibii'iganan. Naazhogaabawid gaye wiin biinish a'aw mekade'od bezhig asigibii'igan eta oadaa-aabajitoonaawaa. Miinawaa yo'ow inakamigad biinish wiinitam da-agindaasod a'aw eshkibagwaande'od 100 ikidod. Hay! Gaawiin geyaabi da-odaminosiin.

Apane ningii-aabajitoon yo'ow odaminowin nindabiwining. Owidookaagowaan da-gikendamowaad ge-izhi-dagwagindaasowaad, mamigagindaasowaad, dachingagindaasowaad miinawaa ge-izhi-daashkigagindaasowaad.

[15] This game is called 'eleven'. Students line up or stand in a circle. They count in order of how they are standing like you see here. The first in line says ten, the second says twenty and so on until someone says 100. That is the one who is kicked out of the game. Then they start counting again.

The students standing in a circle do something different. They are going to play eleven, and they are not counting the same. Every player can say one, two or three numbers when it is their turn to count. The one who starts counting says three numbers. The second counter says two numbers. The next counter up until the one in the black each say only one number. This happens again until someone says 100. Hay! He can't play anymore.



I always used this game in my classroom. it helps students to know how to county by, how to subtract by, how to multiply and how to divide.

[16] Wenda-wenipanad yo'ow ezhichiged. Nindaabajitoomin ayaangodinong animikoodaadiyaang gigizhebaawagak. Nayenzh ombinikenywaad nayenzh baakininjiiniwaad da-bapasininjiitaadiwaad. Midaachinon oninjiinsiwaan, ganabaj. Midaaswi nawaj agindaasowag endaso-bapasininjiitaadiwaad biinish 100 ikidowaad.

Geyaabi da-aabadad yo'ow bakaan ayagindaasoyeg. Niizhwaachinon eta oninjiinsiwaan oadaa-aabajitoonaawaan neniizhwaaswi inagindaasowaad.

[16] This is really easy to do. I use this from time to time when we greet each other in the morning. Everybody raises both their arms and opens both their hands. They have ten fingers, maybe. They count by ten more every time the give each other high ten until they say one hundred.

You can still use this when you count by different numbers. You can use seven fingers to count by sevens.

[17] Mii yo'ow baashki-mandaamin. Wewiib da-ombibagizowag miinawaa da-biibaagiwag aanike-agindaasowaad memidaaching. Giwaabamaa a'aw gaa-pazigwiid, gwaashkwanid gaye da-izhi-biibaagid 10! Giizhiitaad wiin nitam a'aw ayaanikebiitaagojin da-gwaashkwanid 20 ekidod. Mii ge-izhi-aanike-agindaasowaad biinish 100 noondaagwak.

[17] This is popcorn. Students jump up and yell their number as they take turns counting by ten. You see the one who stood up, he jumped and yelled 10! When he is done the next one jumps up and says 20. This is how they go around and count until we hear 100.

[18] Miigwech aapiji bizindawiyen. Apegish wii-wiidookaagoyan yo'ow mezinateseg. Mii onow aanind ikidowinan ingoji wii-mikanziwan gii-aabajitooyaan gii-ozhitooyaan yo'ow mezinateseg. Gego daga wanendangen da-ganawaabandaman onow bakaan mezinatesegin gaa-ozhitooyaan. Mii 'iw. Miigwech.

[18] Thank you for listening to me. I hope this video helps you. These are some words that you won't find that I've used in making this video. Don't forget to watch the other movies we've made. That's it. Thank you.