

ADDITION STRATEGIES

MAKE A TEN - - Make a ten because it is so easy to add on to

THE ZEROS - - When you are adding nothing (zero), the sum is the other addend.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 + 0 = 6 \\ 0 + 7 = 7 \end{array}$$

For example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ +4 \\ \hline 12, \text{ so } 8 + 4 = 12 \end{array}$$

THE ONES - - Just count on!

THE NINES - - The strategy for adding 9 is just like the "Make a Ten" except we use the term "one less than."

THE TWOS - - Skip count by two.

If the other addend is even, the sum will be even.

If the other addend is odd, the sum will be odd.

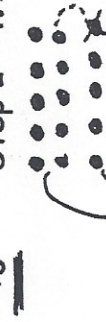
even

$$4 + 2 = 6$$

odd

$$5 + 2 = 7$$

For Example: 9 + 5



Step 1 - Use the addend that is NOT 9
Step 2 - What is one less than 5? That is 4.
Step 3 - 9 + 1 = 10. You just made a ten.
Put the digit one (1) in the tens column.

DOUBLES PLUS ONE - - Use your doubles, and add one.

Use the lowest addend!

For example: For 5

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Think } 5 \\ +6 \\ \hline 10 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 5 \\ +1 \\ \hline 6 \end{array} = 11$$

DOUBLES MINUS ONE - - Use your doubles, and subtract one.

Use the highest addend!

For example: For 5

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Think } 6 \\ +6 \\ \hline 12 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ -1 \\ \hline 5 \end{array} = 11$$

NOW YOUR COMBINATIONS OF TEN!

1	9	2	8	3	7	4	6	5
	+9	+1	+8	+2	+7	+3	+6	+5
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

THE "LEFTOVER" 3'S

(Strategy: Count On)

$$3 + 5 = 8 \quad 3 + 6 = 9 \quad 3 + 8 = 11$$

THE "LEFTOVER" 5'S

(Strategy: Make a Ten)

$$5 + 7 = 12 \quad 5 + 8 = 13$$

THE "LEFTOVER"

(Strategy: Make

$$4 + 7 = 11 \quad 4 + 1 = 5$$

THE "LEFTOVER"

(Strategy: Make

$$6 + 8 = 14$$