

❖ **Counting on Strategy**

- ❖ Use this strategy if one of the numbers is 1, 2, or 3.
- ❖ Beginning with the larger number and count forward
- ❖ For example, in the equation “ $3+5=?$ ” begin with 5, and count forward three numbers 6, 7, 8 to reach sum.
- ❖ $3 + 5 = 8$

❖ **Doubles Strategy**

- ❖ Use this strategy if the numbers are the same
- ❖ For example, $1 + 1$, $3 + 3$, $9 + 9$
- ❖ $2 + 2 = 4$

❖ **Near Doubles Strategy**

- ❖ Use this strategy when the two numbers are next to each other on a number line
- ❖ Use your knowledge of doubles
- ❖ For example, $5 + 6$, think $(5 + 5 + 1)$, say “I know $5 + 5 = 10$ so the sum is one more, 11”
- ❖ $5 + 6 = 11$

❖ **Making 10 Strategy**

- ❖ Use this strategy when the two numbers on a number line 0 to 10 number line add up to ten.
- ❖ For example, $0 + 10$, $1 + 9$, $2 + 8$, $3 + 7$

❖ **Using 10 to add 7, 8, 9**

❖ Use this strategy when one of the numbers is 7, 8, or 9.

❖ After making the 10, add the extra numbers.

❖ For example, in the equation “ $8 + 4$ ”, think Making ten, so $8 + 2 = 10$ plus 2 more. $10 + 2 = 12$

❖ $8 + 4 = 12$

❖ $7 + 5$ ($7 + 3 = 10 + 2$), $9 + 5$ ($9 + 1 = 10 + 4$)