Addition Strategies

Turn Around Facts

If you know 5 + 4 = 9,
then you know 4 + 5 = 9.
When adding, the order doesn't matter.

☆☆☆☆☆ +☆☆☆☆ = ☆☆☆☆ +☆☆☆☆☆

$$5 \quad + \quad 4 \quad = \quad 4 \quad + \quad 5$$

Commutative Property

Facts with Zero

When adding zero to any number, the sum is the other addend.
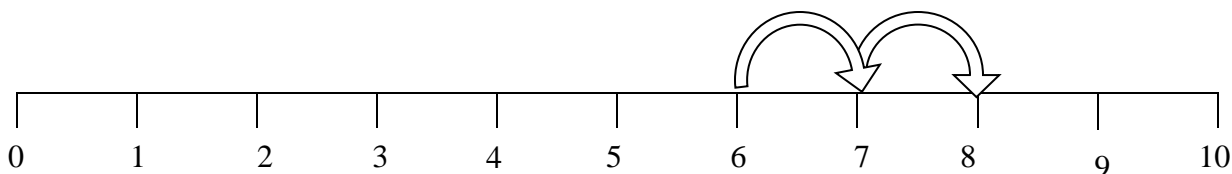
Examples: 7 + 0 = 7

0 + 5 = 5

Identity Property of Addition

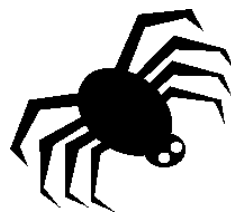# Count Up
(One-/Two- More Than)

When an addition problem contains a 1 or 2, we can use this strategy. Start by whispering the greater addend and count on the other addend.

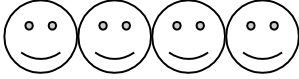**Example: 2 + 6 = 8 Start at 6 and count up 7, 8.**

Doubles

When an addition problem contains two numbers that are the same we recognize this as a doubles problem. These are memorized facts. You can use visual clues to help you.

Example: 4 + 4 = 8

Near Doubles

When an addition problem contains consecutive numbers on a number line, double the smaller addend and add 1.

4 + 5 =

4 + 4 +1 =

8 + 1 = 9

Decompose
(Decomposing is what allows make-ten and near doubles to work.)
Break down the addends and add the pieces back together.
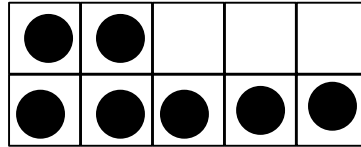
Example:

11 + 4 =

(10 + 1) + 4 =
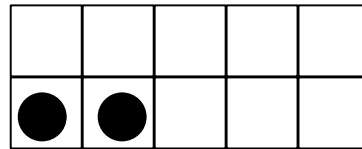
10 + (1 + 4) =

10 + 5 = 15

Associative Property

Sums of 10

This group includes all facts with a sum of 10. Picture the Ten Frame when solving.
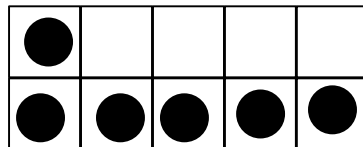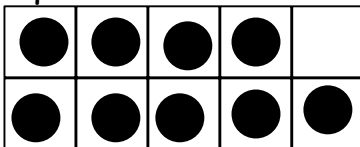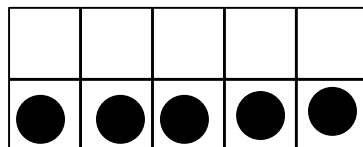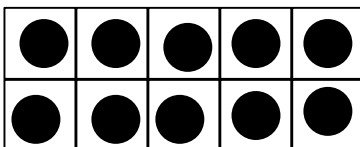
Examples: 7 + 3 = 10

2 + 8 = 10

Make-Ten (Use the Ten Frame)

This strategy works well with at least one addend of 8 or 9. When adding 9, picture a Ten Frame. Take one away from the other addend and move it over in your mind. For 9 + 6 think: 9 in the ten frame means that I need one more to make ten. If I move one from the 6 over, I have 5 left. So I can add 10 + 5 and that equals 15.

9 + 6 has the same sum as

10 + 5

Do the same for 8, except you have 2 open in the Tens Frame.