Put the biggest number in my head and count on.

How many cupcakes altogether?

Start at 5 and count on...

5 6 7 8
5 + 3 = 8

How many lollipops altogether?

Start at 25 and count on...

25 26 27 28 29
25 + 4 = 29
Put the biggest number in my head and count back.

How many cupcakes left?

8 inside

Start at 8 and count back…

8 7 6 5

8 - 3 = 5

How many lollipops left?

27 inside

Start at 27 and count back…

27 26 25 24 23 22

27 - 5 = 22
Use your friends of tens to help you find the missing number.

\[ 4 + \_\_\_ = 10 \]
\[ 10 - \_\_\_ = 3 \]
\[ 8 + \_\_\_ = 10 \]
What is the missing number?

10 - __ = 9  
10 - __ = 7

10 - __ = 2  
10 - __ = 4

10 - __ = 8  
10 - __ = 3
### Doubles

**How many dots?**

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="dots" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="dots" /></td>
<td>= 2</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="dots" /></td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="dots" /></td>
<td>= 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image5" alt="dots" /></td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="dots" /></td>
<td>= 6</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="dots" /></td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="dots" /></td>
<td>= 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image9" alt="dots" /></td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="dots" /></td>
<td>= 10</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="dots" /></td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="dots" /></td>
<td>= 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| ![dots](image13) | ![dots](image14) | + | ![dots](image15) | ![dots](image16) | = 14   |
| ![dots](image17) | ![dots](image18) | + | ![dots](image19) | ![dots](image20) | = 16   |
| ![dots](image21) | ![dots](image22) | + | ![dots](image23) | ![dots](image24) | = 18   |
| ![dots](image25) | ![dots](image26) | + | ![dots](image27) | ![dots](image28) | = 20   |
Knowing your doubles can help when adding near doubles.

How many hearts are on these cards?

5 + 6 is close to \textbf{double 5}

- double 5 is 10 and one more is 11
- or
- double 6 is 12 and one less is 11

25 + 27

25 + 27 is near to \textbf{double 25}

so double 25 is 50 and 2 more is
5 + 7

\[
5 \quad + \quad 7 = 12
\]

28 + 8

\[
28 \quad + \quad 8 = 36
\]

24.7 + 10.5 = 35.2
### Split Strategy

**Split numbers into tens and ones before adding.**

\[
13 + 24 = \underline{\text{___}}
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tens</th>
<th>Ones</th>
<th>Tens</th>
<th>Ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Split the numbers into tens and ones:

\[
10 + 3 + 20 + 4
\]

Add the tens:

\[
10 + 20 = 30
\]

Add the ones:

\[
3 + 4 = 7
\]

Add the tens & ones:

\[
30 + 7 = 37
\]

---

**Split numbers into hundreds, tens and ones**

\[
349 + 283 = \underline{\text{____}}
\]

Split into hundreds/tens/ones:

\[
300 + 40 + 9 + 200 + 80 + 3
\]

Add the hundreds:

\[
300 + 200 = 500
\]

Add the tens:

\[
40 + 80 = 120
\]

Add the ones:

\[
9 + 3 = 12
\]

Add all the totals:

\[
500 + 120 + 12 = 632
\]
Keep the big number whole and split the small number

\[
\begin{align*}
37 & - 13 &= \phantom{0}0 \\
37 & - 10 &= \phantom{0}3 \\
27 & - 3 &= \phantom{0}24
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
743 & - 212 &= \phantom{0}0 \\
743 & - 200 - 10 - 2 &= \phantom{0}0 \\
543 & - 10 - 2 &= \phantom{0}0 \\
533 & - 2 &= \phantom{0}531
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
2842 & - 1265 &= \phantom{0}0 \\
2842 & - 1000 - 200 - 60 - 5 &= \phantom{0}0 \\
1842 & - 200 - 60 - 5 &= \phantom{0}0 \\
1642 & - 60 - 5 &= \phantom{0}1577
\end{align*}
\]
15 + 26 =
Start at 26. Jump forwards 10 and then 5

\[ \begin{align*}
&+10 \quad \Rightarrow \\
26 &\quad 36 \quad 31
\end{align*} \]

58 + 21 =
Start at 58. Jump forwards 10 and then 10 again. Jump 1.

\[ \begin{align*}
&+10 \quad \Rightarrow \\
58 &\quad 68 \quad 78 \quad 79
\end{align*} \]

576 + 322 =
Start at 576. Make 3 jumps of 100, 2 jumps of 10 and a jump of 2.

\[ \begin{align*}
&+100 \quad +100 \quad +100 \quad +10 \quad +10 \quad +2 \\
576 &\quad 676 \quad 776 \quad 876 \quad 886 \quad 896 \quad 898
\end{align*} \]
24 - 13 =
Start at 24. Jump backwards 10 and then 3

93 - 44 =
Start at 93. Jump backwards 40 and then 4

392 - 151 =
Start at 392. Jump backwards 100, 50 and then 1
Compensation Strategy

18 + 6

20 + 6 = 26
26 – 2 = 24

First I added 2 to the 18 to make it 20. It is easier to add tens. Then I added 20 and 6. I got 26. Then I had to take 2 away because 20 is 2 more than 18. That’s how I got 24!

63 + 29

63 + 30 = 93
93 – 1 = 92

First I added 1 to 29 to make it 30. Then I added 30 and 63 to make 93. Then I had to take 1 away because 30 is 1 more than 29. That’s how I got 92!

$152 + $289

$152 + $300 = $452
$452 – 11 = $441

First I added 11 to $289 to make it $300 because it’s easier to work with tens. Then I added $300 and $152 to make $452. Then I had to take 11 away because $300 is 11 more than $289. That’s how I got $441
**Compensation Strategy**

### Example 1: 22 - 6

- **Step 1:** First I took 2 away from 22 to make it 20. It is easier to subtract tens.
- **Step 2:** Then I subtracted 20 and 6. I got 14.
- **Step 3:** Then I had to add 2 because 20 is 2 less than 22. That’s how I got 16!

### Example 2: 63 - 29

- **Step 1:** First I added 1 to 29 to make it 30. Then I subtract 30 from 63 to get 33.
- **Step 2:** Then I had to take 1 away because 30 is 1 more than 29. That’s how I got 32!

### Example 3: $289 - $152

- **Step 1:** First I took 2 away from $152 because it’s easier to work with tens.
- **Step 2:** Then $289 minus $150 equals $139.
- **Step 3:** But $150 is 2 less than $152 so I needed to add 2.