Unit 2: Math Strategies

| Addition Strategies |  |  |
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| Strategy | Example | Explanation |
| Counting On (One-/Two-More-Than) | $\begin{aligned} & 6+1 \\ & 2+6 \end{aligned}$ | - Count on from six. <br> - As students count on from the larger addend instead of counting all, they are ready to practice this strategy. <br> - Helping students see the connection between counting on and adding two will help students move from counting strategies to reasoning strategies. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 7+0 \\ & 0+4 \end{aligned}$ | - Seven plus zero is still seven. <br> - Some children may overgeneralize the idea that addition answers are always bigger than the addend. This strategy is a good time to address this misconception. <br> - Create a story problem for one of the equations and use counters and a part-part whole mat to model the situation. <br> - Post zero facts and ask, "How are the equations alike?" |
| Using 5 as an Anchor | $7+6$ | - Students look for fives in the numbers of the problems. <br> - For example, in $7+6$, a child may think of 7 as $5+2$ and 6 as $5+1$. The child would add $5+5$ and then the extra 2 from the 7 and the extra 1 from the 6 , adding up to 13 . |
|  | $7+7$ | - These ten facts $(0+0$ through $9+9)$ are fairly easy to learn and serve as anchors for many other facts. <br> - Use picture cards for doubles. <br> - Use story problems that focus on pairs of like addends. |
|  | $4+5$ | - Double the smaller number and add one or double the larger number and subtract one. <br> - Compensate addends to double the middle number. $(6+4=5+5)$ <br> - If no one uses near doubles strategy, then write the corresponding doubles for some of the facts and ask how these facts could help. |


| Combinations of Ten | $6+4$ | - Most important! <br> - Use story problems with two numbers that make 10 or that ask how many are needed to make 10. <br> - Make a ten on a ten-frame: Place 6 counters on a ten-frame and ask, "How many more to make 10?" |
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| Make Ten |  |  |
| +0 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 <br> 0         |  | - It's used for facts that have sums greater than 10. |
| 1  | (Think $8+2+$ | - Students use their known facts that equal 10 and then |
| 2 <br> 3 | 4) | add the rest of number onto 10 . |
| - $\quad$4 <br> 5 | $9+2$ | For example, students solving $8+6$ might start with |
|  | (Think $9+1+$ | the larger number and see that 8 is 2 away from 10; |
|  | 1) | therefore, they take 2 from the 6 to get 10 and then add on the remaining 4 to get 14 . |
|  |  |  |
| Subtraction Strategies |  |  |
| Subtraction as ThinkAddition | 14-7 | - Helpful to begin with facts that have totals of 10 or less. <br> - It's essential addition facts are mastered first. <br> - Think addition using doubles: See 14-7 and think $7+7$ is 14 so $14-7=7$. <br> - Use story problems that promote think-addition. Those that sound like addition but have a missing addend. |
| Decompose a Number Leading to 10 | 14-9 | - Students use combinations of ten to help subtract quickly. <br> - For example, in 14-9,9 can be decomposed into 4 and 5. You can take 4 away from 14 to get 10 and then take 5 away from 10 to get 5 . $\begin{aligned} & 14-4=10 \\ & 10-5=5 \end{aligned}$ |
| Take From 10 | 16-8 | - It works for all subtraction problems in which the starting value (minuend) is more than 10. <br> - For example, take the problem 16-8. Students take the minuend apart into $10+6$. Subtracting from the 10 (because they know this fact), so $10-8$ is 2 . Then they add 6 back on to get 8. $\begin{gathered} 16-8=(10+6)-8 \\ 10-8=2 \\ 2+6=8 \\ \text { So } 16-8=8 \end{gathered}$ |

