## Addition Strategies: Counting On

Counting on is a useful strategy when you are adding small numbers like 1,2 or 3 . One easy way to learn to count on is to try it first with your hands. For example, if you are adding $5+3$, here is how counting on would work for $5+3=8$ :

| Start with the <br> higher number. | Then raise 1 finger <br> and say " $6 . "$ | Raise two fingers <br> and say " $7 . "$ | Raise three fingers <br> and say " $8 . "$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Hold up your <br> closed fist and say <br> the starting <br> number: "5." |  |  |  |

A number line is another good way to learn how to count on. Be sure to remember you are counting the spaces, not the tick marks.


Counting on could be a good way to work on learning the shaded facts.

| $\mathbf{+}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{0}$ | $0+0=0$ | $1+0=1$ | $2+0=2$ | $3+0=3$ | $4+0=4$ | $5+0=5$ | $6+0=6$ | $7+0=7$ | $8+0=8$ | $9+0=9$ | $10+0=10$ |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | $0+1=1$ | $1+1=2$ | $2+1=3$ | $3+1=4$ | $4+1=5$ | $5+1=6$ | $6+1=7$ | $7+1=8$ | $8+1=9$ | $9+1=10$ | $10+1=11$ |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | $0+2=2$ | $1+2=3$ | $2+2=4$ | $3+2=5$ | $4+2=6$ | $5+2=7$ | $6+2=8$ | $7+2=9$ | $8+2=10$ | $9+2=11$ | $10+2=12$ |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | $0+3=3$ | $1+3=4$ | $2+3=5$ | $3+3=6$ | $4+3=7$ | $5+3=8$ | $6+3=9$ | $7+3=10$ | $8+3=11$ | $9+3=12$ | $10+3=13$ |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | $0+4=4$ | $1+4=5$ | $2+4=6$ | $3+4=7$ | $4+4=8$ | $5+4=9$ | $6+4=10$ | $7+4=11$ | $8+4=12$ | $9+4=13$ | $10+4=14$ |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | $0+5=5$ | $1+5=6$ | $2+5=7$ | $3+5=8$ | $4+5=9$ | $5+5=10$ | $6+5=11$ | $7+5=12$ | $8+5=13$ | $9+5=14$ | $10+5=15$ |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | $0+6=6$ | $1+6=7$ | $2+6=8$ | $3+6=9$ | $4+6=10$ | $5+6=11$ | $6+6=12$ | $7+6=13$ | $8+6=14$ | $9+6=15$ | $10+6=16$ |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | $0+7=7$ | $1+7=8$ | $2+7=9$ | $3+7=10$ | $4+7=11$ | $5+7=12$ | $6+7=13$ | $7+7=14$ | $8+7=15$ | $9+7=16$ | $10+7=17$ |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | $0+8=8$ | $1+8=9$ | $2+8=10$ | $3+8=11$ | $4+8=12$ | $5+8=13$ | $6+8=14$ | $7+8=15$ | $8+8=16$ | $9+8=17$ | $10+8=18$ |
| $\mathbf{9}$ | $0+9=9$ | $1+9=10$ | $2+9=11$ | $3+9=12$ | $4+9=13$ | $5+9=14$ | $6+9=15$ | $7+9=16$ | $8+9=17$ | $9+9=18$ | $10+9=19$ |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $0+10=10$ | $1+10=11$ | $2+10=12$ | $3+10=13$ | $4+10=14$ | $5+10=15$ | $6+10=16$ | $7+10=17$ | $8+10=18$ | $9+10=19$ | $10+10=20$ |

* Don't forget the commutative (turn around) property. For example: $2+5=7$ and $5+2=7$.


## Flashcard Maze

## Materials needed:

- Flashcards (Well shuffled!)
- 6 -sided die
- Game pieces


## Prep:

Lay out the flashcards in a maze, face down.

## To Play:

Take turns rolling the dice and moving that number of spaces on the maze. When you land on a card, turn it over and answer the problem. If you get it correct, leave the card face up. You get to stay in that place. If you get it wrong, you have to go back to where you were before you rolled.

If you land on a card that has already been turned over, you must say a problem that would have the same answer as the card where you landed. For example, if you land on " $2+3$," but it has already answered. You can say " $2+3$ $=5$, and $4+1$ also equals 5 ."

If you land on a " +0 card," move 2 spaces back (but do not turn over that card).
If you land on a " +10 " card move 2 more spaces forward (but do not turn over that card).

## To win:

First player to complete the maze wins.

Lay out the flashcards (as many as you want) in a maze pattern.

## Start



## I Spy

## Materials needed:

- Flash cards (Well Shuffled!)


## Prep:

Lay out 9 flashcards in an array, face up. Put the rest of the cards in a stack face down where everyone can reach them.

## To Play:

$1^{\text {st }}$ player draws a card and answers the problem. If he gets it right, he keeps the card and he looks at the array. He can pick up any other cards on the array that have the same answer as the card he drew. (Replace any picked up cards with cards from the draw stack.)

If he misses the problem, put the card back on the bottom of the draw pile.
If he accidentally picks up a card that does not have the same answer as the card he drew, he must put any cards he picked up from the array back in the array.

Player 2 does the same and so on.

## To win:

First player to get 20 cards wins. Or you can play to a certain time limit or until you run out of cards - then the person with the most cards wins.

Lay out 9 flashcards in an array, face up.


| $0+1=$ | $0+2=$ | $0+3=$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $0+4=$ | $0+5=$ | $0+6=$ |
| $0+7=$ | $0+8=$ | $0+9=$ |


| $0+10=$ | $1+1=$ | $1+2=$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1+3=$ | $1+4=$ | $1+5=$ |
| $1+6=$ | $1+7=$ | $1+8=$ |


| $1+9=$ | $1+10=$ | $2+1=$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2+2=$ | $2+3=$ | $2+4=$ |
| $2+5=$ | $2+6=$ | $2+7=$ |


| $2+8=$ | $2+9=$ | $2+10=$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2+0=$ | $3+0=$ | $3+1=$ |
| $3+2=$ | $3+3=$ | $3+4=$ |


| $3+5=$ | $3+6=$ | $3+7=$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $3+8=$ | $3+9=$ | $3+10=$ |
| $4+0=$ | $4+1=$ | $4+2=$ |


| $4+3=$ | $5+0=$ | $5+1=$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $5+2=$ | $5+3=$ | $6+0=$ |
| $6+1=$ | $6+2=$ | $6+3=$ |


| $7+0=$ | $7+1=$ | $7+2=$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $7+3=$ | $8+0=$ | $8+1=$ |
| $8+2=$ | $8+3=$ | $9+0=$ |


| $9+1=$ | $9+2=$ | $9+3=$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $10+0=$ | $10+1=$ | $10+2=$ |
| $10+3=$ | $0+0=$ | $1+0=$ |

