

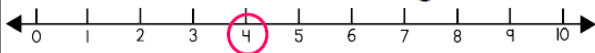
# PLUS 0

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ +0 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$

When you add 0 to a number, the bigger number stays the same.

$$0+6=6$$

+0= no change



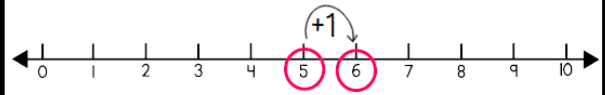
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# PLUS 1

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ +1 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$

When you add 1 to a number, start with the bigger number and count up one time.

$$1+8=9$$



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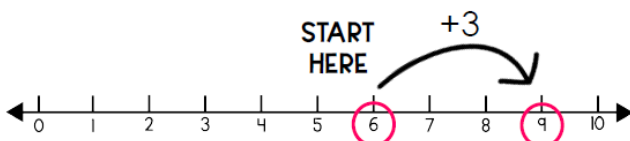
# COUNT UP

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ +3 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$$

Start with the bigger number and count up.

$$6 \quad 7 \quad 8 \quad 9$$

Put 6 in your head and count up 3.



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# PARTNERS OF 10

1	2	3	4	5
9	8	7	6	5

Memorize your 10s partners, and these equations become **BRAIN BREAKS!**

$$1+9=10 \quad 2+8=10 \quad 3+7=10$$

$$4+6=10 \quad 5+5=10 \quad 9+1=10$$

$$8+2=10 \quad 7+3=10 \quad 6+4=10$$

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# DOUBLES

$1+1=2 \quad 6+6=12$

$2+2=4 \quad 7+7=14$

$3+3=6 \quad 8+8=16$

$4+4=8 \quad 9+9=18$

$5+5=10$

You can skip count by 2s to help with your doubles facts!

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18

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# DOUBLES + 1

Near Doubles are equations where the numbers are just one number away from being a doubles fact. You can think of these as DOUBLES + 1 .

If  $3+3=6$ , then  $3+4$  will be just one more!  $3+4=7$

## EXAMPLES

$5+5=10 \text{ so } 5+6=11$

$6+6=12 \text{ so } 6+7=13$

$7+7=14 \text{ so } 7+8=15$

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# TURN AROUND FACTS

If  $5+4=9$ , then  $4+5=9$ .

## EXAMPLES

$3+6=9 \rightarrow 6+3=9$

$4+7=11 \rightarrow 7+4=11$

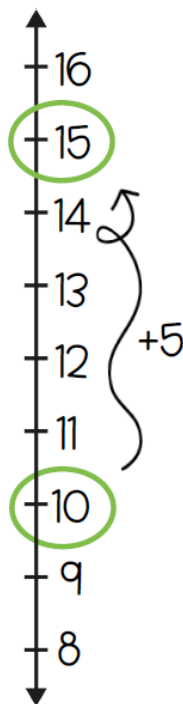
$2+8=10 \rightarrow 8+2=10$

$4+3=7 \rightarrow 3+4=7$

$5+3=8 \rightarrow 3+5=8$

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# 10 TO TEEN



$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ +5 \\ \hline 15 \end{array}$$

Add a one-digit number to 10, and the ones place changes to that number.

## EXAMPLES

$10 + 3 = 13$

$10 + 6 = 16$

$10 + 8 = 18$

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