Dear Parents,

We were using the following strategies to help students add and subtract quickly in their heads. These strategies may help you at home.

1. **COUNTING ON**
   This is used when adding. Start with the bigger number and add on the smaller number. For example (8+3 =) your child should start with 8 and then add on 3 say 9, 10, 11 or (6+2=) start with 6 and add on 2, say 7, 8.

2. **DOUBLES – Doubles plus or minus 1 or 2**
   This method is useful when one of the numbers being added is one or two more than a double:

   Study

$0+0 = 0$	$6 + 6 = 12$	
$1+1 = 2$	$7 + 7 = 14$	
$2+2 = 4$	$8 + 8 = 16$	
$3+3 = 6$	$9 + 9 = 18$	
$4+4 = 8$	$10 + 10 = 20$	
$5+5 = 10$		

   Examples
   2+3 say 2+2 is 4 so 2+3 is one more – 5

   4+3 say 3+3 is 6 so 4+3 is one more – 7

   4+5 say 5+5 is 10 so 4+5 is one less – 9

   6+7 say 7+7 is 14 so 6+7 is one less – 13

3. **Working With TEN – What numbers add together to make 10**

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

4. **Adding or Subtracting 0 – When we add or subtract 0, the number doesn't change.**
   $6 – 0 = 6$ $0 + 6 = 6$

5. **One more, one less - Adding or Subtracting 1 – When we add 1, we just go up 1. When we take away 1, we just go back 1.** $7 + 1 = 8$ $10 – 1 = 9$

6. **Two more, two less - Adding or Subtracting 2 – When we add 2 – We just go up two from the number. When we take away 2, we just go back 2 from the number.**
   $5 + 2 = 7$ $8 – 2 = 6$

7. **Adding 10 – When we add 10, the ones place stays the same.** $10 + 1 = 11$ $4 + 10 = 14$

8. **As well, there is a sheet with math facts. We had been working on these facts to help with adding and subtracting. You could pick one set and work on 2 times each week. When you know one set quickly, move on to the next set.**

Thank you for your co-operation at home.
Ms. Sullivan