



MATHEMATICS



N.S. Yr. 1 P.32

**Use knowledge that addition can be done
in any order.**

Identify near doubles.

Equipment

Paper, pencil, number line useful.

MathSphere

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Concepts

One way that mental addition can be made much easier in later years is to have a sound understanding that addition can be done in any order. Often it is much easier to start with the largest number and then add on the smaller number - which may well not be the order that the question has been put. This is especially true when children are still at the 'counting on' stage.

The concept that addition can be done in any order (unlike subtraction) should be introduced in year 1, using small numbers, for example:

$3 + 6$ can be rearranged to make $6 + 3$,

then starting with 6 count on 3.

A simple enough strategy - but one that many older children do not employ.

Once children have begun to learn by heart the doubles of small numbers they should use this knowledge to help them with addition.

For example

$$5 + 6 =$$

they should know that this is double 5 and add 1.

Some children may prefer to double 6 and subtract 1 - just as good!

Addition - putting the larger number first

Try adding these:

1. $3 + 6 =$

$6 + 3 =$

2. $2 + 7 =$

$7 + 2 =$

3. $4 + 6 =$

$6 + 4 =$

4. $3 + 5 =$

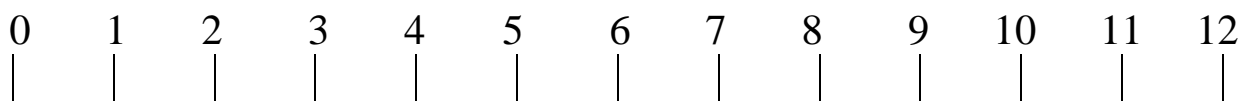
$5 + 3 =$

5. $2 + 4 =$

$4 + 2 =$

Addition - putting the larger number first

When adding it's easier to start with the bigger number and add on the smaller number.
Try these:



1. $4 + 6 =$ $6 + 4 =$

2. $5 + 7 =$ $7 + 5 =$

3. $3 + 8 =$ $8 + 3 =$

4. $2 + 9 =$ $9 + 2 =$

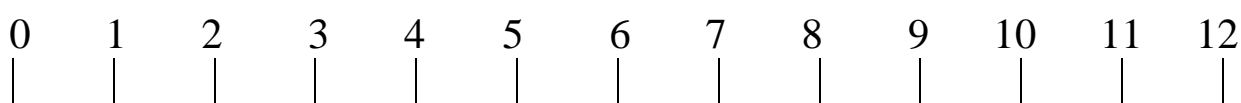
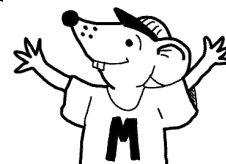
5. $4 + 7 =$ $7 + 4 =$

Doubles



Hi! Do you like
my double?

Hi! Do you like
my double?



Try adding these:

1. $1 + 1 =$

2. $2 + 2 =$

3. $3 + 3 =$

4. $4 + 4 =$

5. $5 + 5 =$

6. $6 + 6 =$

Now try adding these:

1. $1 + 2 =$

2. $2 + 3 =$

3. $3 + 4 =$

4. $4 + 5 =$

5. $5 + 6 =$

6. $0 + 1 =$

Adding

Quick ten

Always start with the larger number and count on.

1. $1 + 3 =$

2. $2 + 7 =$

3. $3 + 6 =$

4. $4 + 6 =$

5. $5 + 7 =$

6. $6 + 8 =$

7. $7 + 7 =$

8. $8 + 9 =$

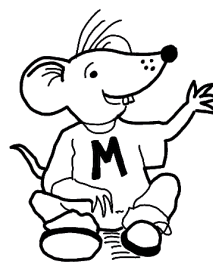
9. $9 + 9 =$

10. $7 + 9 =$

Always start
with the larger
number.

Then add on
the smaller
number.

Easy!



Adding

Quick ten

Always start with the larger number and count on.

1. $1 + 4 =$

2. $2 + 8 =$

3. $3 + 5 =$

4. $4 + 7 =$

5. $5 + 6 =$

6. $6 + 9 =$

7. $7 + 8 =$

8. $8 + 5 =$

9. $9 + 3 =$

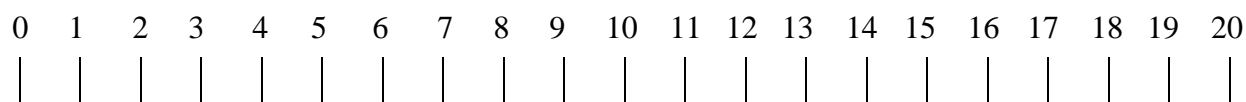
10. $7 + 8 =$

Always start
with the larger
number.

Then add on
the smaller
number.

Easy!



Adding

Add:

1. $2 + 3 =$

2. $5 + 4 =$

3. $3 + 4 =$

4. $6 + 5 =$

5. $4 + 5 =$

6. $3 + 2 =$

7. $5 + 6 =$

8. $7 + 6 =$

9. $6 + 7 =$

10. $8 + 7 =$



Think double,
and then add
one, helps with
these.