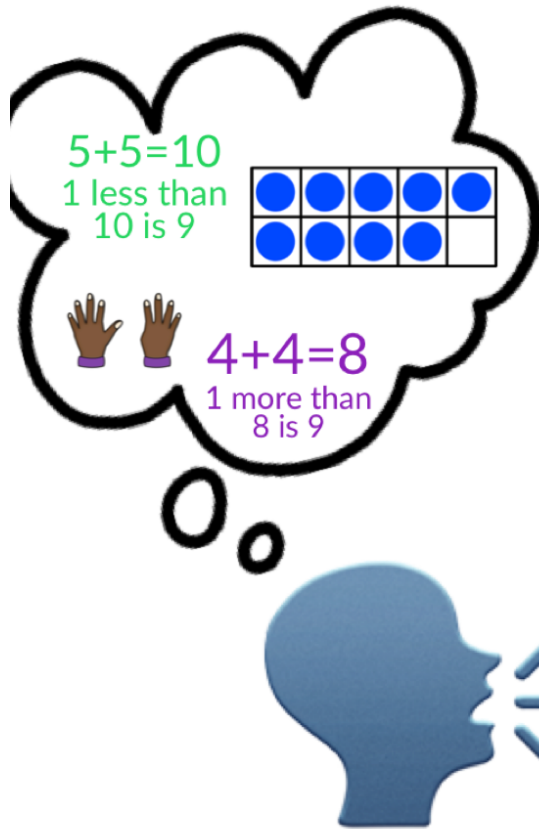


# A Grownups' Guide to Reasoning Through Single-Digit Addition Facts



@countingwithkids

## First, here's how to read this chart:

The sum (total) of two numbers is found where their rows meet.

+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0				↓						
1				↓						
2		→		5						
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										

Example:  
 $2 + 3 = 5$

# Adding Zero, One More/Less, & Two More/Less

+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Look at how many facts children can reason through by understanding that adding zero means adding nothing so the original quantity doesn't change (pink) and having number sense with one more/less and two more/less (teal).

# Combinations That Make 10 & One Less Than 10

+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

A kindergarten standard is to learn the combinations that make ten (0&10, 1&9, 2&8...) and then in 1st grade children apply that understanding to build fluency with these facts. Combine that knowledge with the concept of one less & children now can reason through facts that equal 9 too.

# Doubles & Doubles Plus 1/Minus 1

Doubles facts (yellow) are ones children commit to memory based on real life experiences because so many things come in 2 equal groups, such as 2 rows of 2 on a dice, 2 rows of 3 on a dice, 2 hands of 5, 2 rows of 6 eggs in a carton.

+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

They use doubles facts plus knowledge of one more and one less to reason through problems like  $4+3$  which is like  $4+4$  but one less (purple facts).

## Make Doubles

Children rearrange quantities to make a doubles fact that they know.

+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

So a child reasoning through  $4+2$  with the make doubles strategy might say, " $4+2$  is the same as  $3+3$  which is 6."

# Make 10

Children rearrange quantities to make a 10+ fact.  
10 is often called a “friendly number” in school  
because adding  $10+5$  is easier than adding  $8+7$ .

+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

So a child reasoning through  $8+7$  with the make 10 strategy might say, “8 needs 2 more to be 10. So I take 2 from the 7 and give it to 8 and now it’s  $10+5$  which is 15.”

**Double ten frames are so helpful for this!**

For more on fact fluency and other early math topics, visit Counting With Kids on Instagram [@countingwithkids](https://www.instagram.com/countingwithkids) and at [www.countingwithkids.com](http://www.countingwithkids.com)

