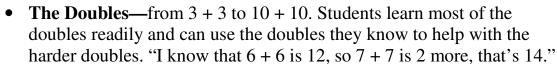
Strategies for Learning Addition Combinations to 10 + 10:

Students will have Addition Fact Cards for practicing these combinations.





- The Near Doubles—3 + 4, 4 + 5, 5 + 6, 6 + 7, 7 + 8, 8 + 9, and 9 + 10. These are one more than the doubles. Students can use the doubles they know to learn these. "I know 5 + 5 is 10, so 5 + 6 is 1 more which is 11."
- Sums that Make 10-1+9, 2+8, 3+7, 4+6, 5+5, 6+4, 7+3, 8+2, and 9+1. Students need many experiences building all the ways there are to make 10 with manipulatives until they recognize these combinations.
- The 10+ Combinations from 10 + 3 to 10+10. Because these combinations follow a structural pattern, students learn them readily once they have built them repeatedly with cubes or counted them out on the 100 chart.
- The 9+ Combinations from 9 + 3 to 9 + 10. Students can think of these combinations this way: To solve 9 + 6, take one from the 6 and add it to the 9 to make 10. The 5 that is left is added to the 10, 10 + 5 = 15. Or, if we used 10 + 6 the answer would be 16, but because we added 1 extra when we take it away we get the answer 15.

Addition Fact Cards: Students work on addition combinations they are trying to learn better. They write a clue or strategy for each one. If the student does not have the combinations for 10 at recall there are games that can be requested that will help this practice.

Examples:

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4 + 3 =	5 + 3 =
3 + 4 =	3 + 5 =
Clue : I know $3 + 3 = 6$, so $4 + 3$ is one more	Clue: I know $5 + 5 = 10$. Three is 2 less than
which is 7.	5 so 10 - 2 = 8
6 + 3 =	8 + 3 =
3 + 6 =	3 + 8 =
Clue: I know $6 + 4 = 10$. Three is one less	Clue : I know that 8 needs 2 more to make 10
than $4 \text{ so}, 6 + 3 = 9$	so I make the 3 into a 1, $10 + 1 = 11$
7 + 3 =	9 + 3 =
3 + 7 =	3 + 9 =
Clue: I know my 10 combinations	Clue : I take one from the 3 and make 9 into a
·	$10.\ 10 + 2 = 12$

Third Grade Computation Expectations: Fluent with number combinations to 10 + 10; strategies for combinations to 100.