Home Link 8-6 Addition Strategies

Family Note: *Everyday Mathematics* encourages children to use a variety of strategies to solve computation problems. By doing so, children are developing a sense for numbers and operations rather than simply memorizing a series of steps.

We suggest that you give your child an opportunity to explore and choose addition strategies that he or she feels comfortable using. At some point, you may want to share the method that you know from your own school experience; please allow your child some time to use his or her own methods before doing so.

Below are three examples of methods that your child might use to solve 2-digit addition problems.

Counting On

$47 + 33 = ?$	"My problem"
47 57 67 77	"Start at 47. Count up 30 more."
$+ 3$	"Add on 3 more."
80	"The answer is 80."

Combining Groups (1s, 10s, …) Separately

$29 + 37 = ?$	"My problem"
$20 + 30 = 50$	"Add the tens."
$9 + 7 = \underline{16}$	"Add the ones."
66	"Put these together. The answer is 66."

Adjusting and Compensating

$59 + 29 = ?$	"My problem"
30	"30 is close to 29, just 1 more."
$52 + 30 = 82$	"52 plus 30 is 82."
$- 1$	"Take away 1, because I added 30 instead of 29."
81	"The answer is 81."

Encourage your child to use a ballpark estimate as a way to check whether an answer to a computation problem makes sense. For example, in $34 + 59$, 34 is close to 30 and 59 is close to 60. $30 + 60 = 90$ is your ballpark estimate "90 is close to my answer 93, so 93 is a reasonable answer."

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PRACTICE

Add.

1. $40 + 36 =$ _____

2. $20 + 80 =$ _____

3. _____ $= 53 + 30$

4. $60 + 60 =$ _____

5. _____ $= 50 + 48$

6. _____ $= 70 + 20$

Add. Show your work in the workspaces. Check your work.

7. 34 $+ 59$	8. $17 + 68 =$
9. $46 + 25 =$	10. $56 + 27 =$
11. $123 + 46 =$	12. $318 + 226 =$