

Grade 1 · Addition Within 20 · Lesson

Common Core 1.OA.A.1, 1.OA.B.3, 1.OA.C.6, 1.OA.C.5 · mathovore.fr

Addition puts two or more groups together to find how many in all. The answer is called the sum. In Grade 1, children add within 20 by counting on, making a ten, and using doubles. Adding in a different order gives the same sum, so $4+9$ and $9+4$ both equal 13.

Grade 1 Common Core: 1.OA.A.1 · 1.OA.B.3 · 1.OA.C.6 · 1.OA.C.5

Key facts:

- Addition puts groups together. The answer is the sum, like $5+3=8$.
- Counting on: start at the bigger number, then count up the smaller one.
- Making a ten: move counters to fill a ten frame, then add the rest.
- Doubles such as $6+6=12$ help with near doubles such as $6+7=13$.
- Order does not matter: $8+5$ and $5+8$ both equal 13.

What does it mean to add?

To add means to put groups together and find how many in all. The plus sign $+$ means "and." The equal sign $=$ means "is the same as." Maya has 5 blue blocks and 3 orange blocks. She puts them together. $5+3=8$. The answer to an addition problem is called the **sum**.



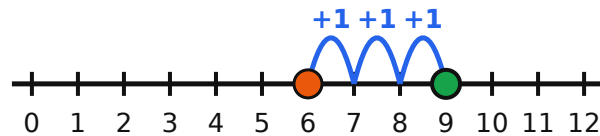
Put 5 and 3 together. Count them all: 8.

Addition words

An **addition sentence** uses $+$ and $=$, like $6+3=9$. The numbers you add are the parts. The answer is the sum.

How does counting on work?

Counting on is a quick way to add a small number. Start at the first number. Then count up. To find $6+3$, say 6, then count 7, 8, 9. Hop on a number line one step for each count. You land on 9, so $6+3=9$.

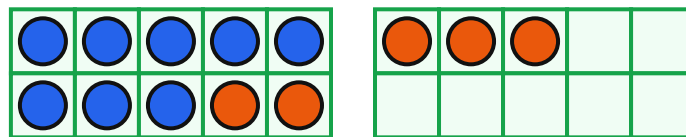


Start at 6 and hop 3 times. You land on 9.

Tip: start with the bigger number. For $2+8$, start at 8 and count on 2: 9, 10. The sum is 10.

How do you make a ten?

Ten is an easy number to work with. A ten frame holds 10 counters. To find $8+5$, put 8 counters in a frame. The frame needs 2 more to be full. Take 2 from the 5. Now the frame is full, and 3 are left.



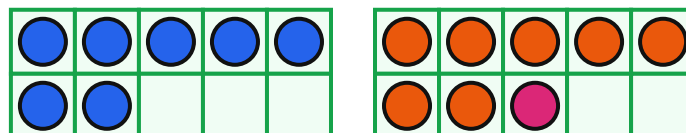
Move 2 orange counters to fill the first frame. That is 10, and 3 more make 13.

Make a ten, step by step

1. Look at the bigger number: 9 in $9+4$.
2. Ask how many more make 10. Nine needs 1.
3. Split 4 into 1 and 3.
4. Add $9+1=10$.
5. Add the rest: $10+3=13$. So $9+4=13$.

What are doubles?

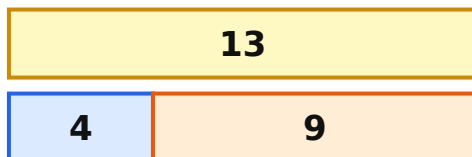
A double adds the same number twice. $4+4=8$, $6+6=12$, and $7+7=14$ are doubles. Doubles are easy to remember. Use them to find nearby sums. $7+8$ is one more than $7+7$, so it is 15.



Seven plus seven is 14. One more counter makes $7+8=15$.

Does the order of the numbers matter?

No. You can add numbers in any order and get the same sum. $4+9=13$ and $9+4=13$. When you add three numbers, look for two that make 10 first. For $3+7+5$, add $3+7=10$, then $10+5=15$.



The parts 4 and 9 together make 13. So $4 + 9$ and $9 + 4$ are both 13.

Add in any order

Switching the numbers does not change the sum. Pick the order that makes the problem easiest.

Addition Within 20: frequently asked questions

What is the sum in an addition problem?

The sum is the answer when you add. In $7+5=12$, the sum is 12. It tells how many there are in all.

What is the easiest way to add $9 + 6$?

Make a ten. Nine needs 1 more to make 10, so take 1 from the 6. Then $10+5=15$. The sum of $9+6$ is 15.

Is $3 + 8$ the same as $8 + 3$?

Yes. Adding in a different order gives the same sum. Both $3+8$ and $8+3$ equal 11. Starting with 8 and counting on 3 is the quicker way.

How do you add three numbers?

Look for two numbers that make 10 and add them first. In $4+6+5$, add $4+6=10$, then $10+5=15$.

What is a doubles fact?

A doubles fact adds a number to itself, like $8+8=16$. Near doubles are one more or one less.

$8+9$ is $8 + 8$ and 1 more, which is 17.