

KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

During the next few days, our math class will be learning strategies to help us fluently solve addition problems up to 10. We will learn how to use the **addition chart** to explore patterns and make connections between addition facts.

You can expect to see homework that asks your child to:

- Recognize facts about **doubles** ($3 + 3 = 6$) and **doubles plus 1** ($3 + 4 = 7$).
- Use the addition chart to see how adding the same number to several numbers in order affects the total. For example, when we use 2 as the addend ($3 + 2 = 5$, $4 + 2 = 6$, $5 + 2 = 7$, and so on), the totals increase by 1. Each total is one more than the previous total.
- Use the addition chart to find problems with the same total, such as $6 + 2 = 8$, $5 + 3 = 8$, and $4 + 4 = 8$. Notice the patterns on the chart!

SAMPLE PROBLEM (From Lesson 21)

Solve the number sentence. Write the doubles fact that helped you solve the doubles plus 1.

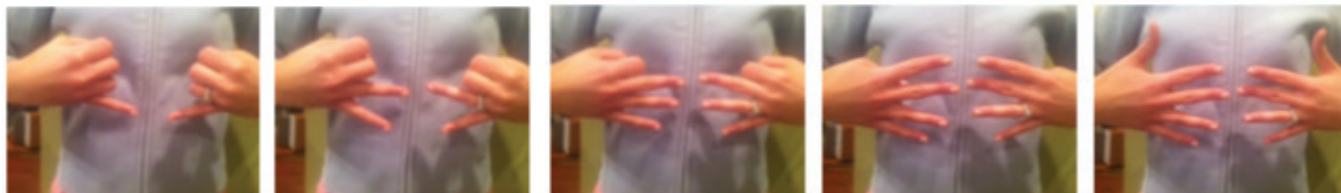
$4 + 5 = 9$

$4 + 4 = 8$

Additional sample problems with detailed answer steps are found in the *Eureka Math Homework Helpers* books. Learn more at GreatMinds.org.

HOW YOU CAN HELP AT HOME

- Encourage your child to use fingers to help visualize doubles facts. For example, to solve $3 + 3$, have your child wiggle both pinky fingers and say, “two,” then wiggle both pinkies and both ring fingers and say, “four,” and finally wiggle the pinky, ring, and middle finger on each hand and say, “six.”



- Make simple 5-group cards at home. Flash two cards at the same time. Ask your child to tell, without counting each dot separately, how many dots there are. Ask, “How do you know?”
- Play “Missing Part”: Use 5-group cards or homemade numeral cards from 0–10. Partner A places a card against her forehead without looking at the number on the card. Partner B tells how many more to make 10. Then, Partner A guesses the number on the card. Take turns playing each role. If needed, remind your child to use fingers to count on.

TERMS

Addition chart: A chart that helps students to identify patterns when adding and subtracting numbers 1–10.

Doubles: A number added to itself; for example, $3 + 3$ or $4 + 4$.

Doubles plus 1: A number added to itself plus one; for example, $3 + 4$ or $4 + 5$.