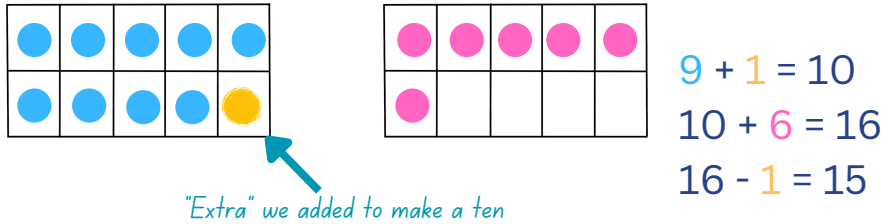


Compensation

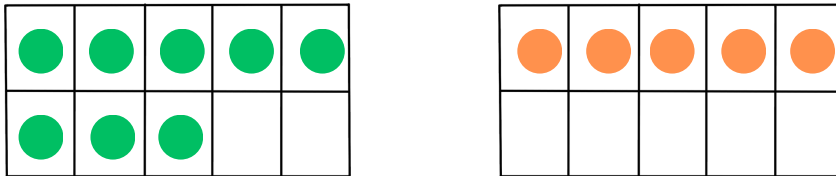
This strategy works best when one of the numbers close to ten (i.e. for addition problems where at least one of the numbers is 7, 8, or 9). Prompt your child to see if they can give some “extra” to one of the numbers to make it a ten*. Once your child gives the “extra” to that number, have them combine the ten with the second number in the problem. Then, ask if they think that is their final answer. If they do not remove the “extra” from that total themselves, ask “What about that “extra” you added before? What should we do about that?”

**This extra is not coming from the other number as it does when you make a ten. It is just “extra.”*

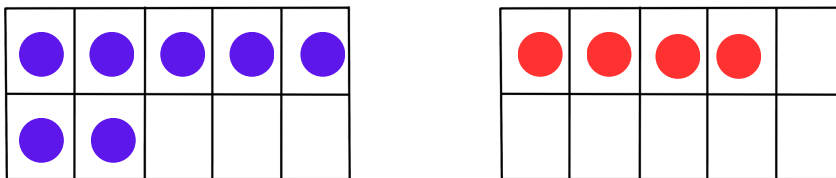
Example: $9 + 6 = 15$



(1) $8 + 5$



(2) $7 + 4$



(3) $9 + 8$

