# Year 1 - Count On from the Larger Number

### When to choose this strategy

When you add a little number, start with the larger number. You have fewer jumps to count.

### Worked example

**2 + 7**




**1.** 7 is the larger number. We can start there and count on just 2. One more is 8. One more is 9.

**2.** We land on 9, so 2 + 7 = 9.

> **Remember:** Start on the larger number. Say the next number for the first jump.

### Check understanding

**5 + 2**

Which number will you start on? How many jumps will you make?

**Expected answer** 5 + 2 = 7

# Year 1 - Count Back a Little

### When to choose this strategy

When you take away one, two or three, count back that many from the starting number.

### Worked example

**9 − 2**



**1.** We only need to take away 2. We can start at 9 and count back. One less is 8. One less is 7.

**2.** We land on 7, so 9 − 2 = 7.

> **Remember:** Say the number before the starting number as you make the first jump.

### Check understanding

**6 − 2**

Where will you start? Say the number you reach on each jump.

**Expected answer** 6 − 2 = 4

# Year 1 - Use a Double

### When to choose this strategy

Look for equal numbers, numbers one apart, or a half you can find from a double you know.

### Worked example

**4 + 4**




**1.** Both numbers are 4. Add the two equal numbers to find the double. 4 plus 4 makes 8.

> **Remember:** A double is two equal amounts added together.

### Check understanding

**2 + 2**

Which number will you double? Say the double as an addition fact.

**Expected answer** 2 + 2 = 4