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| Lesson Title | Near Doubles |
| Prerequisites | Doubles Larger than Ten |
| Purpose | To show children how to use doubles to calculate near doubles |
| Materials | Whiteboard |
| Presentation | Write 10 + 11 =  Children will suggest a number of different strategies. Emphasize 10 + 10 = 20,  20 + 1 = 21 by saying…  **I can see you doubled the 10 to make 20, and then added on the extra unit. You used what you know about doubling to calculate this problem more easily.**  Write 15 + 16 =  Notate children’s strategies, then emphasize 15 + 15 = 30, 30 + 1 = 31  **So you knew that double 15 is 30, and then you added an extra unit.**  Write 15 + 14 =  Notate children’s strategies, then emphasize 15 + 15 = 30, 30 – 1 = 29  **Ok, so you know that double 15 is 30, then you took 1 away because we only needed to add 14, not 15.**  Do as many examples as the children need  20 + 21 =  20 + 19 =  25 + 26 =  25 + 24 = |
| Follow Up Work |  |
| Extensions |  |