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Math doubles facts

Young children often use their fingers when learning how to add and subtract.As they get older and you look to make them more proficient at doing sums automatically, doubles facts are an incredibly useful tool. Double facts in math are strategies that can help students learn to count like pros in no time.The goal of doubles is that children will gain a real understanding of doubles maths and be able to use the facts flexibly to solve a range of problems.These facts are great for grade one and grade two students to get their heads around adding and subtracting.If you're looking for more great educational facts like this list of doubles facts for kids and parents, why not have a look at our water conservation facts and these African elephant facts.A double is a number arrangement where the same number is added twice. Learn all about them with these doubles facts.1. For example, a doubles fact is that the double of 2 is 4 because $2 + 2 = 4$. 2. Doubles are a mathematical tool to help young children work towards being able to add numbers automatically.3. Doubles games and using doubles facts are great for grade one and grade two students to help them understand addition and subtraction more easily.4. To use doubling in math, you add the same number to itself. For example, the double of 5 is 10 because $5 + 5 = 10$.5. The double of 4 is 8 because $4 + 4 = 8$. 6. Children who are able to remember doubles facts in math will be able to manipulate single-digit numbers more effectively and improve their ability to add and subtract.7. You can practice doubles with flash cards, finger counting or simply by using doubles facts verbally.Once your child understands and has memorized doubles facts, near doubles are a very useful way to take their addition and subtraction skills to the next level.8. A near double is a maths sentence that is close to a doubles fact.9. For example, $3 + 4$ is a near double as it is just a single digit away from the doubles fact $3 + 3$.10. Near doubles draw on a core understanding of doubles facts, you then add or subtract one to get a final number.11. For example, if a child has memorised doubling in maths, then, when asked the sum of numbers that are one more or less than doubles, such as $5 + 6$ or $3 + 2$, they can use doubles facts plus one (or minus one) to get their answer.12. While children memorise double facts to make addition and subtraction easier, it is important that they understand and explore rather than memorise near doubles facts.13. The goal of near doubles is to understand the doubles plus one or doubles minus one strategy conceptually so they can apply them to a range of examples rather than only the ones they have memorised.14. If you hear your child saying things like "I used the doubles plus one strategy to solve this" but they can't remember what that was, then they probably need some more explaining to get their head around the concept of addition with doubles numbers.Using doubles to add is one of the quickest ways to help your child understand addition facts better and become more automatic when adding single digit numbers.15. There are basic doubles addition facts that will help your child use doubles to add.16. Near doubles are also very helpful to use when teaching grade one and grade two students doubles addition.17. If a child knows $9 + 9 = 18$ then using this knowledge, they will understand that $9 + 8$ will be one less. $18 - 1 = 17$.You can also use doubles math to help your child understand subtraction. Learn how with these facts!18. By remembering the doubles facts, a child can apply them to subtraction math equations.19. For example, if the equation is $6 - 3$, the child knows that the double of 3 is 6, so therefore, $6 - 3 = 3$.20. For more complicated subtraction, say $18 - 8$, the child knows that the double of 8 is 16, and the difference between 16 and 18 is 2. Therefore, they know the answer will be the sum of 8 and 2, which is 10.Creating visual math concepts that show the number doubles concept is a great way to help children understand these double factors in math. Doubles facts are easily represented using pictures.Using pictures or visual aids when teaching your child doubles facts can be incredibly helpful and will allow them to understand and apply the more easily. Get them familiar with these examples to begin with.21. $1 + 1 = 2$.22. $2 + 2 = 4$.23. $6 + 6 = 12$.24. $5 + 6 = 11$.25. $9 + 8 = 17$.26. $10 + 11 = 21$ For more advanced kids, these doubles examples might be useful.29. 10 boys were collecting leaves at a park. 10 girls were also collecting leaves at the park. How many children were collecting leaves in total? (20)30. Mary has 5 cookies and Emma has 5 lollies, how many food items do Mary and Emma have in total? (10)31. Half of X is the double of 5. What is X? (20)32. Lily has 20 t-shirts in her cupboard. She decides to give 10 to charity. How many t-shirts does Lily have left in her cupboard? (10)33. Write out double and near double facts that equal 10. ($5 + 5$ and $4 + 6$ are the main ones)34. Write out double and near doubles facts that equal 20. ($10 + 10$ and $11 + 9$ are the main ones)35. Emma and Bill found 5 shells each at the beach. How many shells in total do Emma and Bill have combined? Use images and words to explain your doubles fact. (10)36. What is the sum of $5 + 6$? If a child knows the double facts for 5, then they know the answer will be doubles plus one. $5 + 5 = 10$ and then $10 + 1 = 11$, so the answer is 11.Here at Kiddal, we have carefully created lots of interesting family-friendly facts for everyone to enjoy! If you liked our doubles facts for kids and parents, then why not learn more with these spinosaurus facts and these hot air balloon facts. Double means two lots of something.For example, double one is two. $1 + 1 = 2$ Here is a set of five toy cars.If you double this, it makes this many:Double five is ten. $5 + 5 = 10$ Back to topYou can double a number by adding it to itself.For example, double four is the same as saying $4 + 4$. $4 + 4 = 8$ Back to topPractise doubling numbers and representing them.Eva has three cakes.Can you draw how many cakes Eva has after she has doubled them?Doubles are always even numbers and end with 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8.Back to topLanguage:EnglishCymraegGaeilgeGàidhligShareTweetGooglePinterestMail This is a fun math game to use as a math warm up and to get adrenaline pumping at the beginning of math class! It is also useful to reinforce counting from 1-100. Because of the fast-paced, exciting nature of this game, it is great for a variety of ages. My teacher community has come up with lots of ideas for how this game can be modified. Here are a few of those modification ideas: Rather than counting from 1-100, have students count backwards from 100-1 or skip-count (for example, skip-count by 5's from 0-500). Use a 100 or 120 chart to help students keep their counting organized. Instead of counting to 100, have students fill in a blank multiplication chart each time they roll doubles. Here's the complete video explanation of this game. The downloadable instructions are available below. Enjoy! FREE PRINTABLE INSTRUCTIONS If you'd like to download a printable version of the game instructions, please click HERE and the download will begin immediately. Teaching any new math topic to primary students can be a little tricky! I know firsthand that sometimes students struggle to grasp a new skill, especially in math. This used to come up a lot for me when teaching doubles and doubles plus one addition facts. My students just had a hard time wrapping their brains around this one! That is until I found the perfect blend of activities to teach doubles facts with ease! Curious how we tackle this topic in my classroom? Come along as I share my favorite activities for teaching doubles facts! When starting off any new lesson, it's important to make sure that you "set the stage" so to speak, and grab your students' interest. In the primary classroom, I have found that there is one no-fail way to instantly do that. . . Songs! I love using songs in the classroom and especially when teaching a new topic. Using songs will help students remember the ins and outs of whatever new skill you are teaching. There is something special about the way the rhythm, music, and words all work together in the learning process. When introducing doubles facts to my students, I love using a fun song to start out the lesson. The song we use is sung to the tune of "The Addams Family" and my kiddos just love it! They gladly sing along and snap as we learn all about doubles facts. I like to project the lyrics for everyone to see. We run through the song together a few times until everyone is singing along. Typically, I will pop the lyrics up on the screen once a day while we are focusing on this skill and we sing together. The students love this! I also have some printable worksheets my kiddos use to further reinforce the song and help them remember doubles facts. I like to have students stick a copy of these worksheets in their math journals as well as their homework folders for reference! Once my students have a pretty good understanding of doubles facts, it's time to jump into some practice! I love to use a variety of printable worksheets, centers, and games for practice to help them practice this new skill in multiple ways. I have found that using a blend of activities helps keep this topic engaging so that we can practice a lot without it getting boring! When we first start out with doubles, I especially love to use worksheets during small groups so that I can make sure my students are getting the hang of it. The worksheets we use include basic facts practice pages, color by code activities, fill in the missing number, and matching activities. As we work on this new topic, we will often revisit worksheets more than once. We may try them together first in small groups and then do them again during centers or independent practice later in the week. In addition to using the worksheets during centers, I like to make sure to include a game or two as well. My students love "Spinner Games" and they work great for doubles! Students will use a paperclip and pencil to make a spinner on their paper to spin for a number. From there, they write the doubles fact for the number they spun and then solve the equation. This is a fantastic center game to get plenty of repetitive practice in and promotes independence in students. This game also makes a great activity to send home for homework! Students LOVE digital activities and I love how easy they are to use in the classroom. Boom Cards are a great way to get lots of doubles practice in without having to prep center activities. The Boom Cards we use for doubles are so much fun. We play as a whole group and then I add them to our math centers too. Typically, I will utilize the same deck of Boom Cards multiple times throughout the week to give students the opportunity for extra practice in different formats. For example, we might play as a whole group at the beginning of the week, then use the same deck for centers mid-week and finally use them as an "early finisher" game towards the end of the week. Students always find digital activities super engaging and they work especially well for helping to master a new skill! I always love to include a "write the room" activity in our lessons when we first start practicing doubles facts. Write the room is a great way to get restless kiddos up and moving and learning. This is a great activity to use towards the end of the week or in the afternoon when your students need a change of pace. I like to run this activity as a class, so that I can circulate and observe students solving equations. I hang the cards around the room, provide each kiddo with a clipboard & recording sheet and send them on their way to find and solve. Kiddos love walking around and searching for each card on their list. It's also a good idea to do a partner swap afterward to check for accuracy. This will give your kiddos even more practice with doubles facts! As teachers, we all know that students need lots of practice for new skills to really stick. For this reason, I love sending home tools and activities to keep the practice going. I will often send home some of the worksheets we used as extra practice, but I also love to give my students flashcards to encourage fact fluency. To help my students really absorb this information, I like to make flashcards in small groups with the students. Typically, I will make copies of doubles facts flashcards and ask students to try their own set apart. Then we will go through each fact together, and solve and write the answer on the back of the card. This way, students can independently practice doubles facts at home and then check their answers! I hope you enjoyed seeing how we work on doubles in first grade. Teaching a brand new math skill doesn't have to be hard or overwhelming when you use a variety of fun strategies! For my classroom, I have found that using a blend of small group activities, worksheets, centers, and a fun song always seems to do the trick! There are lots of fun ways to teach doubles, but if you're interested in any of the activities I mentioned, they can all be found in my Doubles Facts Activities Resource and my Digital Doubles Facts Bundle! Happy Adding! Don't forget to save these ideas to your favorite classroom Pinterest board for when you're ready to dive into doubles facts with your students! Graphical Concept Worksheets: Addition Doubles FactsNumber Blocks - Doubles Facts FREE Use the number block models to help find the answers to the basic addition facts. Pre-K through 1st GradeTen Frames - Doubles FactsThis worksheet has a pair of tens frames with an equal number of counters in each. Add up the number of counters in each to find the answer.Pre-K through 1st GradeDoubles Drill Worksheet. SoccerQuickly and accurately solve the addition basic facts. All facts are doubles, from 0+0 up through 10+10. Features illustrations of children playing soccer.Kindergarten and 1st GradeWrite the answers to the addition facts (doubles, up to 10+10). Then color according to the key. The finished picture is a whale.Kindergarten and 1st GradeWrite the answer to each basic addition fact (doubles). Then use the color key at the bottom to complete the picture.Kindergarten and 1st GradeYou Can Teach Doubles!How do you teach doubles facts? Flashcards? Worksheets? Let's look at ways of teaching doubles that will keep students loving (or at least liking) math. We will delve past memorization and take a look at the heart of teaching math. The foundation of doubles facts is number sense. If your students have strong number sense skills, teaching doubles should be easy. Consider re-visiting number sense 0-20, before proceeding, if their number sense is not proficient. Depending on the grade of your students, number sense should have its own unit of study (K-3). I tend to begin every school year with number sense and visit it periodically through the year. If you have older students, incorporate number sense games into your program. Card games such as war, concentration, and snap are all favorites in our classroom.Fridays is math games!I might be going out on a limb here, as many teachers think students need to memorize these facts. For a short while, I believed that. I grew up loving math and remember having to memorize addition (and multiplication) tables and facts. It seemed pretty easy to me. Some of my classmates experienced the opposite. It was around grade four when I noticed other students expressing their dislike for math. Was memorizing facts a catalyst for their dislike? The challenge we teachers face every day is the lack of time to properly teach learning targets and objectives. We try to complete the learning objective so we can move on to the next one. With regards to math, we can miss teaching the context of numbers! This is another reason why building strong number sense in your students is so important. Math is about patterns, order, and relationship. I often tell students in grade one, "figure out the pattern, and you have figured out math." That may or may not be true for all of it, particularly at the higher grades, but in the primary grades it is true for most of it. Doubles Doubles I Can Add Doubles! song for kids about adding doubles 1 5This is adding doubles to 10 - YouTubeThere is a bunch of research to support using music to teach math concepts. Math is connected to many other subjects: music, art, science, technology. But when we sing, we are creating memories in our brain which reinforce that we are teaching students. Music is a powerful tool!As teaching doubles or any other math concept is about relationships, we will need a variety of ways to show those relationships. We need this variety for two reasons. One, sometimes one strategy isn't clear enough in its explanation. Have you ever listened to a speaker and thought, "why did it take them 20 minutes to explain something that could have been done in 5 minutes." We all do it. But the opposite can be true too. Sometimes I have a habit of keeping formal lessons brief that I miss a component that, in my eyes, is assumed. Then when students ask me about something, I'm inwardly shaking my head at my own lack of teaching! Find your balance with teaching.The second reason is that your students have different learning styles. Math should be as diverse as your students. Did you know that the majority of your students will be either visual or kinaesthetic? Yet, teachers often teach orally, which is usually your lowest percentage of students. Our lessons need to provide students with opportunities to display their learning. Okay, I have a third reason, and that would be to bridge the gap in abilities found in your students. This will take some extra work. If you have a teacher assistant or parent helper, I would suggest utilizing them for photocopying, laminating and cutting tasks. Many math stations can be created with differentiation. I tend to offer differentiation in guided math groups, independent work, math games and sometimes apps (if they are available). Different ways to teach doubles include:music (see song above as an example)number talks (see below)math centresmath gamesdirect instructionssmall group instructionindividual workworksheetsapps and websitesBoom Cards (see below) or Google Slidespicture booksnatureConsider incorporating doubles into your number talks. If you've never tried number talks and/or are not familiar with them, check out this blog post, or you can watch my video below:MATH TALKS for TEACHERS: IMPROVE STUDENT ENGAGEMENT!you can find more math videos on the Primary Math page! I have doubles "stations" in our classroom for 2-3 weeks. With grades one and two, I usually have 5-6 stations. One of the students' favourite stations is using the tablets. I upload 1-2 apps and Boom Learning so that they have choices. With Boom Learning, I set up an account for each child. The doubles deck featured below is a recent add to our class. One of my students asked if I would make a deck with pirates. Here you go!Doubles Boom Cards are available hereAddition and subtraction of just two of the major learning objectives in primary math. Teaching doubles builds student awareness of manipulating numbers and establishes a foundation for basic operations. Doubles help with multiplication and exponents.If you have never taught doubles, it's a lot of fun. I love seeing students feel a sense of "I know this" when we sing or use flash cards. Are you a seasoned teacher? Then reflect on whether there is a new strategy to try. If you have any questions please comment below. If you are looking for more math strategies, be sure to check out my "Teach Math Like A Boss" pdf that is available. I will be adding more blog posts and videos on levelling up your math program.In the meantime,Happy Teaching!