Addition Chart: 0 to 10

Find a number on the side and one on the top. Where the row and column meet is the sum.

+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Addition Chart: 0 to 12

Find a number on the side and one on the top. Where the row and column meet is the sum.

+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
12	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

Addition Chart: The Patterns

Trace the doubles down the middle, then find every pair that makes 10.

+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Heavy outline: a double, such as 6 + 6. Dashed outline: a pair that makes 10, such as 7 + 3.

Subtraction Chart: 0 to 10

Find the start number on the top and the number taken away on the side. Where they meet is what is left.

–	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4					0	1	2	3	4	5	6
5						0	1	2	3	4	5
6							0	1	2	3	4
7								0	1	2	3
8									0	1	2
9										0	1
10											0

For a fact past 10, read the addition chart backwards: for 13 – 5, find 5 on the side, go across to 13, and the number at the top of that column, 8, is the answer.

For Grown-Ups: How to Use These Charts

A reference for kindergarten to second grade, to keep on the table or the fridge.

Why use it

An addition chart shows every fact at once, so your child can see the patterns that make facts easier: the doubles run down the middle, adding 1 moves one square along, and the pairs that make 10 sit on a line. Seeing the patterns is how children move from counting to knowing their facts (Common Core 1.OA.C.6).

What it is good for

- Looking up a fact your child is unsure of, instead of guessing.
- Finding patterns: the doubles, adding 1 and the pairs that make 10.
- Subtraction, read from the subtraction chart or the addition chart backwards.

How to use it

1. Show how to find a fact: a number on the side, one on the top, and the square where they meet.
2. On the patterns page, trace the doubles and find each pair that makes 10.
3. Ask what happens along a row: each square is one more.
4. For subtraction, start at the top number and go down to the number taken away.

> **Try saying:** “Find 6 on the side and 7 on the top. Where do they meet? Is that near a double?”

Tip: Use the chart to check, not to copy. Ask for the answer first, then look it up together.