+ method
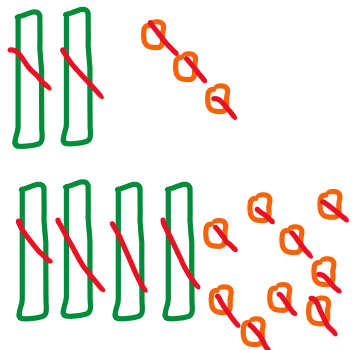
23 + 49 =
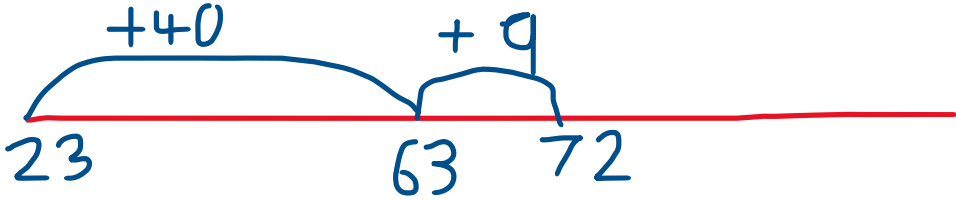

Count up all the tens first, then the ones as you cross off.

"10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72"

23 + 49 =

+40   + 9

23   63   72
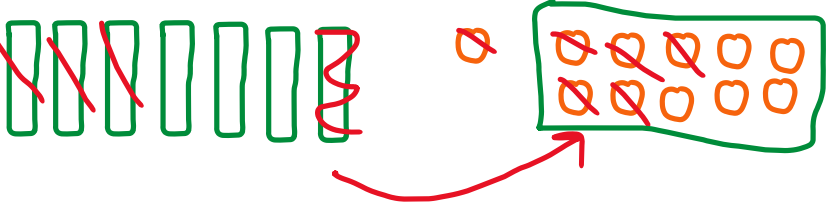
Children will be taught and will answer questions in class using both methods. When presented with a number sentence, they can pick which one they feel most confident to use.
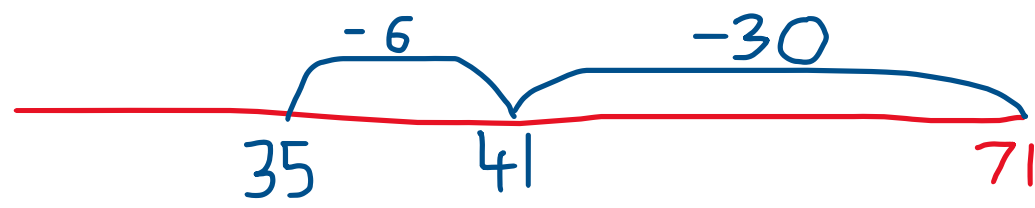
- method

71 – 36 =

If the ones digit is bigger in the second number than the first number, children will have to **exchange** one ten for ten ones (crossing out one ten, drawing ten ones). This means children have enough ones to subtract 6 from in this example.

71 – 36 =

- 6   –30

35   41   71

Answer these subtraction questions. Make sure you **draw the tens and ones**.

47 - 21 = 26
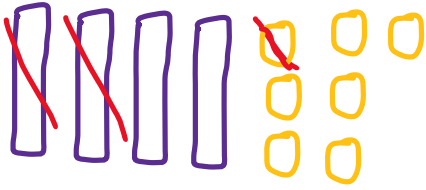
67 - 23 =

65 – 44 =

99 - 36 =

76 - 51 =

62 - 32 =

A florist has 72 roses. She sells 40 in one day.

How many are left?

_____

Marcel has 48 sweets. He shares 20 between his friends.
How many does he have left?

_____

A farmer has 84 cows. He takes 50 to a new field.
How many are left behind?

_____

Count back in 10s

91 81 _____   _____ _____   ____   _____   ____

93   83 ____   _____   _____ _____   ____   _____   ____

97   87 ____   _____   _____ _____   ____   _____   ____

98   88 ____   _____   _____ _____   ____   _____   ____

96 ____   _____   _____ _____   ____   _____   ____
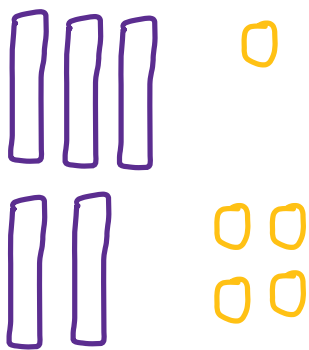
Answer these addition questions. Make sure you **draw the tens and ones.**

31 + 24 = 55

42 + 23 =

64 + 25 =

25 + 54 =

37 + 55 =

26 + 58 =