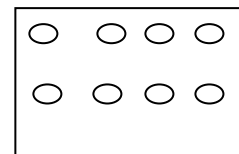
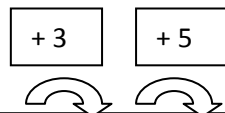


## Addition Strategies Spring B

Adding a single digit to a 2 digit number bridging a 10. We can use an empty numberline to add in ones however we also teach this strategy.

Eg  $17 + 8 =$



17    20    25

\*Draw an empty number line and write the starting number at the beginning of the line.

\*Look at the number to be added and draw circles in the box.

\*Jump to the nearest 10 which in this case is 20.

\*Use your bonds to 10 to say how many you have added. (3 because 3 and 7 make 10)

\*Cross that number out of the box. See how many you have left to add. (5)

\*Use place value knowledge to know that  $20 + 5 = 25$

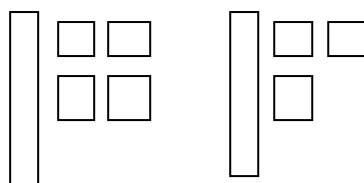
We have learned how to add two teen numbers using partitioning.

$14 + 13 =$

$10 + 10 = 20$

$4 + 3 = 7$

$20 + 7 = 27$



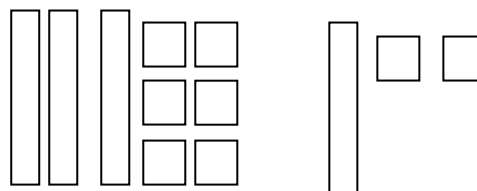
We can relate this to higher numbers

$36 + 12 =$

$30 + 10 = 40$

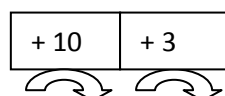
$6 + 2 = 8$

$40 + 8 =$



We can also add two teen numbers using an empty numberline

$14 + 13 =$



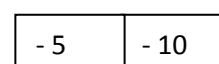
14    24    27

Notice when you add 10 the ones do not change

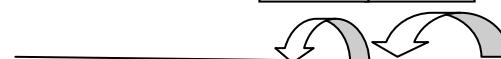
To find the answer in a missing number question, we find out what we added on the top.

$13 + \quad = 27$

..... + 15 = 28



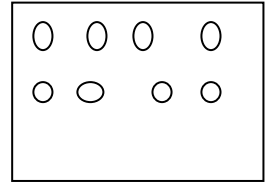
13    20    27



13    18    28

We can relate this to higher numbers although most children in Hazel will not tackle this just yet

$$36 + 18$$



+ 10	+ 4	+ 4
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36    46    50    54

- \*Draw the 8 ones in the box
- \*Add the ten, note the unit does not change
- \*Jump to the next ten which is 50.
- \*Use bonds to 10 to know that you have added 4 because  $6 + 4 = 10$ . Cross 4 out
- \*Add the remaining 4
- \*Use place value to know that  $50 + 4 = 54$