Language of Addition

Plus
Add
The sum of
The total of
More than
Increase
Altogether
And
+

Your child will already know some of their doubles and in Year 3 they will continue doubles on up.

10 + 10 = 20
11 + 11 = 22
12 + 12 = 24
13 + 13 = 26
14 + 14 = 28
15 + 15 = 30

They can use their knowledge of doubles to calculate <u>near doubles.</u>

Example: 4 + 5 =
You know that 4 + 4 = 8 so 4 + 5 will be 1 more = 9

Example: 4 + 3=
You know that 4 + 4 = 8 so 4 + 3 will be 1 less = 7

Numbers which add to make 10

0 + 10= 10

1+ 9 = 10

2 + 8 = 10

3 + 7= 10

4 + 6 = 10

5 +5 = 10

6 + 4= 10

7+3 = 10

8 + 2= 10

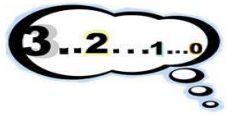
9 + 1= 10

10 + 0= 10

Numbers which Add to make 20

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

Remember it doesn't matter the order you add in - you get the same answer. This is called the commutative law!



When you add zero to a number nothing happens. The number stays the same!

Doubling Multiples of 10 !

It is good to know these facts as they come in very handy when adding and subtracting. You should practice counting with your child in multiples of 10, forwards and backwards.

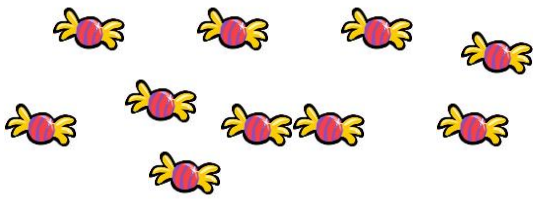
Doubles of multiples of 10
10 + 10 = 20
20 + 20 = 40
30 + 30 = 60
40 + 40 = 80
50 + 50 = 100
60 + 60 = 120
70 + 70 = 140
80 + 80 = 160
90 + 90 = 180
100 + 100 = 200

Halving within 20 then 30

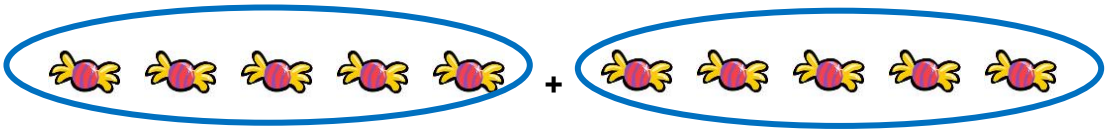
It is important to also be able to calculate and recall quickly what half of a number is. In year 3 we find halves of even numbers only within 20 and then 30. It is important that the children understand what halving means. The image of pizza or sweets helps. You are creating 2 equal pieces or groups.

Can you cut the pizza into 2 **equal** slices?

Can you split this bag of 10 sweets into 2 equal groups?

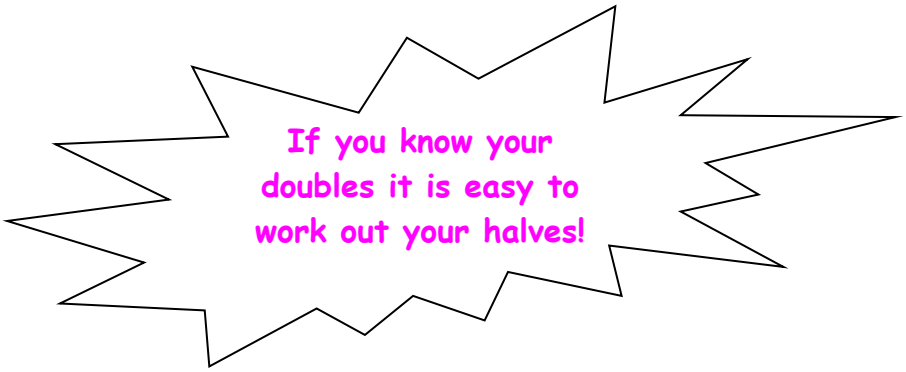


5 + 5 = 10 So, half of 10 is 5.



The table below shows some halves of number that would be good to know.

Half of 2 is 1	Half of 12 is 6	Half of 22 is 11
Half of 4 is 2	Half of 14 is 7	Half of 24 is 12
Half of 6 is 3	Half of 16 is 8	Half of 26 is 13
Half of 8 is 4	Half of 18 is 9	Half of 28 is 14
Half of 10 is 5	Half of 20 is 10	Half of 30 is 15



Adding 10 to a single digit number

When adding 10 to a number you are putting 1 more ten into the tens column. It can be useful to use your array when adding tens. You go down a row for each 10 you add!

	T U		T U
Example:	6 + 10 =		1 6

	T U		T U
Example:	4 + 10 =		1 4

Adding 10 to a 2 digit number

When adding 10 to a multiple of 10 you are putting 1 more ten into the tens column the units don't change.

	T U		T U
Example:	5 0 + 10 =		6 0

	T U		T U
Example:	3 6 + 1 0 =		4 6

Adding multiples of 10 to a 2 digit number on an array

	T U		T U
Example:	2 0 + 4 0(4 tens /4 rows down) =		6 0

Example: 2 2 + 20 (2 tens/2 rows down) = 4 2

Adding 9 to a number

When adding 9 to a number there is a quick way to do it. There are 2 steps.

1. Add 10 to the number
2. Then take 1 away as 9 is 1 less than 10.

Example: 12 + 9 =

12 + 10 = 22
22 – 1 = 21

Adding 11 to a number

When adding 11 to a number there is a quick way to do it. There are 2 steps.

1. Add 10 to the number
2. Then add 1 on as 11 is 1 more than 10.

Example: 15 + 11 =

15 + 10 = 25
25 + 1 = 26

Decuple is another word for a multiple of 10

You should be able to do the following. If you can your mental maths skills will improve greatly It will make your adding and subtracting as you go through school, so much easier.

Jump to a decuple	**17 + __ = 20** **56 + __ = 60**
Jump from a decuple	**10 +6 = 16** **20 +8 = 28**
Jump back to a decuple	**45 - __ = 40** **37 - __ = 30**
Jump back from a decuple	**80 - 2 =** **50 – 5=**
Jump across a decuple	**48 + 6 =** **39 + 3 =** **27 + __ = 31**
Landing on a decuple	**45 + ___ = 50** **21 + ___ = 30**