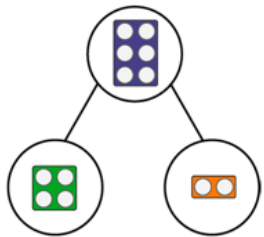


Addition overview

Counting

Count on to add two single-digit numbers; count sets of objects reliably up to 20 using number songs, rhymes and stories; counting on in ones using fingers, concrete and/or pictorial methods.

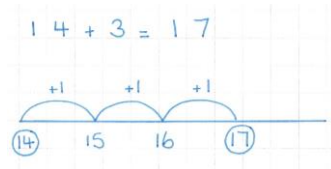
Example:



Number line

Use a number line to count on from the first number as many steps as required in the addition.

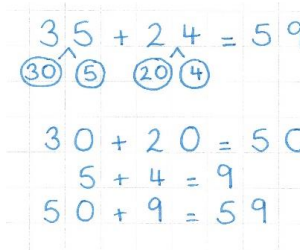
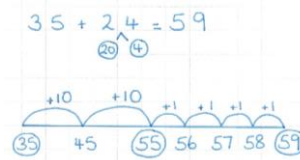
Example:



Partitioning (with number line)

When adding larger numbers, it becomes less efficient to count on so partitioning is used. Partition into (hundreds) tens and ones, add the partitions in chunks on the number line.

Example:



Partitioning (without number line)

Partition into (hundreds) tens and ones, partition all the numbers to mirror the standard column method. Ones are placed under ones and tens under tens etc.

Example:

$$\begin{aligned} 47 + 76 &= 40 + 7 \\ &\quad \underline{70 + 6} \\ &= 110 + 13 = 123 \end{aligned}$$

Column method

The traditional method putting the largest number at the top and lining the numbers up in H,T,U columns. When the column total is a two-digit number, the tens (or hundreds) are carried over into the next column. Use the words 'carry ten' or 'carry one hundred', **not** 'carry one'.

Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 243 \\ +368 \\ \hline 611 \\ \hline 11 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3784 \\ + 2836 \\ \hline 6620 \\ \hline 1403.7 \\ + 329.5 \\ \hline 1733.2 \end{array}$$