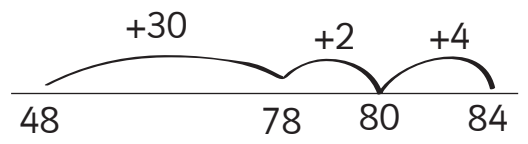




Number Line

$48 + 36 = 84$



Partitioning

$$47 = 40 + 7$$

$$+76 \quad 70 + 6$$

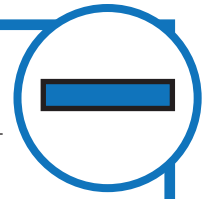
$$110 + 13 = 123$$

Column Method

HTU	258	
	+ 87	
Adding the tens first.	<u>345</u>	
Adding the ones first.	11	

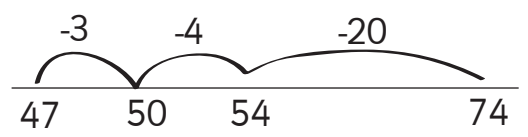
100 Square

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



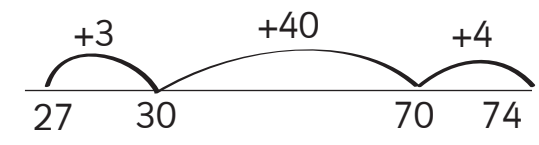
Number Line

$$74 - 27 = 47$$



Counting up

$$74 - 27 = 47$$



$$74 - 27 = 74 - 20 - 7 = 54 - 7 = 47$$

Partitioning

$$74 - 27 = 70 + 4 - 20 - 7 = 60 + 14 - 20 - 7 = 40 + 7$$

Expanded Method

$500 + 60 + 3$	563
$- 200 + 40 + 1$	$- 241$
$300 + 20 + 2$	322

$563 - 241$

The Grid

$$38 \times 7 = (30 \times 7) + (8 \times 7) = 210 + 56 = 266$$

x	7
30	210
8	56
266	

Short Multiplication

38	38
x 7	x 7
<u>266</u>	<u>210</u>
5	56
266	

3 x 2

56	
x 27	
<u>1120</u>	56×20
392	56×7
<u>1512</u>	

x	20	9
200	4000	1800
80	1600	720
6	120	54

Methods for 2-digit by 2-digit products

Partitioning

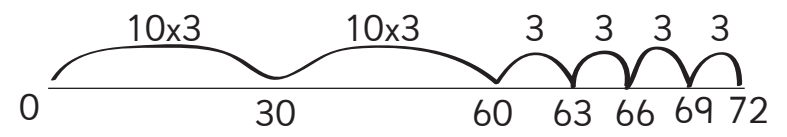
$$43 \times 6 = (40 + 3) \times 6$$

$$= (40 \times 6) + (3 \times 6) = 240 + 18 = 258$$

Chunking

$$72 \div 3$$

24 lots of 3



Short Division

$20 + 7$	27
$3 \overline{) 60 + 21}$	$3 \overline{) 8^{21}}$

Long Division

23	
$24 \overline{) 560}$	
<u>- 480</u>	
80	$23 \text{ R } 8$
<u>- 72</u>	
8	

Partitioning

$$87 \div 3 = (60 + 27) \div 3$$

$$= (60 \div 3) + (27 \div 3)$$

$$= 20 + 9 = 29$$

