Addition

The best method to use is column addition. If you are unsure on this, you can always draw dienes to help you.

145 + 38=

Step 1: Make sure the biggest number is at the top and your hundreds, tens and ones columns are lined up

Step 2: Start from the ones column and add each row up (5+8 = 13) If the answer is bigger than 9 you will have to carry what is in the tens column across underneath (look at the one below the tens column, this is because there is one ten in 13)

Step 3: Continue to add each column and don’t forget, if you have carried across a ten, you will need to add it into that column (4+3=7 add the one carried across = 8)

 145
+ 38
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 183
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 1

Subtraction

You can use a number line to count back or column subtraction.

Step 1: Draw a number line and put the biggest number at the beginning.

Step 2: Partition the number you are subtracting into manageable chunks. I have used tens and ones to partition but you can partition further for example, 50 is 5 tens so I would subtract 5 tens individually (146-10=136 -10= 126 -10= 116- 10= 106- 10= 96)

Step 3: Double check you have subtracted the right amount and the number at the end is your answer. (88)

146- 58=

 -50 -8

146 96 88

Step 1: Put the biggest number at the beginning.

Step 2: in the same way you add, begin with the ones column and work your way along.

Step 3: If the number above is smaller than the number below (e.g 6 is smaller than 8) you cannot subtract (if you only have 6 sweets, you can’t take 8 away?) . You will need to borrow from the next column. (take one away from 4 to make 3 and the 6 becomes 16 so you can now subtract the 8)

Step 4: Repeat this process until you reach the final column.

**1**13**4**1**6**

 **- 5 8**

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 **8 8**

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