Each section is levelled to help you make progress. Only work on a section if you need to practise it (practice makes perfect). Use a calculator to check.

## 1. Adding Single-Digit Numbers

Using a number line can help. Adding always makes us jump to the right (a).



Start at 7. Now jump 5 places to the right  $(\rightarrow)$ . We end up at 12!

Now try these.

5. 
$$5 + 3 =$$

$$10.8 + 7 =$$

## 2. Adding Double-Digit Numbers

Here we have to learn to add up in columns. A number line can help.

$$2_15$$
 7 + 5 = 12. We think of this 12 as 10 + 2. So 2 goes into U

Now 3 + 2 + 1 = 6 (in the T column).

Now try these.

#### 3. Adding Treble-Digit Numbers

We continue to add the numbers from the right carrying over any '1's onto the doorstep.

e.g. H T U

4 + 9 = 13. Put the <u>3</u> down in U column and carry the '1' into

3 5 4

T column.

 $1_1 \ 6_1 \ 9 +$ 5 2 3

Now 5 + 6 + 1 = 12. Put the 2 down in T column and carry

the '1' into the H column.

Finally 3 + 1 + 1 = 5 (in the H column).

Now try these.

1. HTU 2 6 4

3 2 8 +

2.

HTU

3 4 8

<u>2 4 5</u> +

3. HTU

1 4 3

2 3 9 +

 $\mathsf{H}\,\mathsf{T}\,\mathsf{U}$ 

3 5 8

2 3 3 +

5. HTU

5 4 6

2 3 7 +

6. 6 3 7 2 9 5+

7. 2 9 5 4 3 9 + 8.

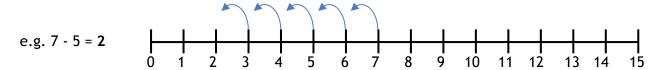
2 6 7 3 7 4+ 9.

5 6 3 4 5 9 + 10. 7 8 2

2 9 9 +

#### 4. Subtracting Single-Digit Numbers

A number line can help. Subtracting always makes us jump to the left  $(\rightarrow)$ .



Start at 7. Now jump 5 places to the left  $(\leftarrow)$ . We end up at 2!

Now try these

9 - 6 =

2. 9 - 4 = **3.** 8 - 5 =

7 - 3 =

9 - 7 =

**6.** 8 - 7 =

7. 6 - 4 =

9 - 8 = 8.

9. 10 - 6 = **10.** 12 - 5 =

We can do subtraction by counting back (adding).

7 - 5 = 2 Start at 5. Now jump 2 places to the right  $(\rightarrow)$  until we end at 7.

ΤU

4 9

27 -

5.

## 5a. Subtracting Double-Digit Numbers (No borrow)

We continue to add the numbers from the right carrying over any '1's onto the doorstep.

eg **T U** We always start from the right (dotted line).

5 8 8 - 6 = 2. We put the 2 into  $\mathbf{U}$  column.

 $\frac{2 \text{ 6-}}{3 \text{ 2}}$  Now 5 - 2 = 3 (in the T column).

Now try these.

 1. TU
 2. TU
 3. TU
 4. TU

 5 6
 3 8
 4 7
 5 8

 3 5 2 4 1 2 2 3 

#### 5b. Subtracting Double-Digit Numbers ('Borrow 1')

eg TU Starting with U. 3 - 6 we can't do. We borrow 'a ten' ('1') from the 6(T) by changing the 60 into  $\frac{2}{3}$  50 + 10. Now we have 13 - 6 = 7 (in the U column). Finally 5 - 2 = 3 (in the T column).

Now try these.

1. ΤU 2. ΤU ΤU ΤU 5. ΤU 3. 6 2 4 2 7 3 7 4 4 3 27 -3 5 -27 -3 5 -29 -

6. 6 1 7. 7 2 8. 9 3 9. 8 1 10. 8 3 2 5 - 4 6 - 5 7 - 4 5 - 3 8 -

Subtraction can be done by counting backwards using a number line.

Always count up to nearest '10'.

Finally add up... 4 + 30 + 3 = **37**26 30

60

63

## 5c. Subtracting numbers with zeros ('Borrow 1')

We continue to add the numbers from the right carrying over any '1's onto the doorstep.

Starting with U. 3 - 5 we can't do. We can't borrow from the O(T) so we borrow a ten' ('1') from the O(T) by changing 400 into 300 + 90 + 10. Now we have 13 - 5 = 8 (O(T) column). Next we have 9 - 6 = 3 (O(T) column) and finally 3 - 2 = 1 (O(T))

"All zeros (0) change to nines (9) and the final ten ('1') is added to the (U)"

Now try these.

# 6a. Multiplying two-digit numbers by single digit numbers

Here we can use the 'GRID' or Farmers Field Method.

e.g. 
$$37 \times 6 = 222$$

| Х | 30          | 7  |
|---|-------------|----|
| 6 | 18 <b>0</b> | 42 |

We split 37 into 30 and 7. These two go into column headings and the 6 goes into the row heading.  $30 \times 6 = 180$  and  $7 \times 6 = 42$ .

$$180 + 42 = 222$$

Finally we add these to get the answer.

Now try these.

6. 
$$27 \times 8 =$$

#### 6b. Multiplying three-digit numbers by two-digit numbers

We just extend the grid method further.

e.g.  $374 \times 63 = 23562$ 

| X         | 300   | 70   | 4   |  |
|-----------|-------|------|-----|--|
| <b>60</b> | 18000 | 4200 | 240 |  |
| 3         | 900   | 210  | 12  |  |
|           |       |      |     |  |

| 18000 |
|-------|
| 4200  |
| 240   |
| 900   |
| 210   |
| 12    |
| +     |
| 23562 |
| 11    |

We split 374 into 300, 70 and 4. 63 becomes 60 and 3.  $300 \times 60 = 18000$ ,  $70 \times 60 = 4200$ ,  $4 \times 60 = 240$ . Also  $300 \times 3 = 900$ ,  $70 \times 3 = 210$  and  $4 \times 3 = 12$ . Finally add up all these answers.

Now try these.

$$53 \times 16 = 4$$
,  $72 \times 24 =$ 

6. 
$$27 \times 38 =$$

7. 
$$54 \times 36 =$$
 8.  $259 \times 34 =$  9.  $283 \times 42 =$  10.  $458 \times 37 =$ 

## 7a. Dividing two and three-digit numbers by one-digit numbers

We can use our multiplication tables to help as they are inverse operations.

e.g. 
$$4 \times 7 = 28$$
 ... so ...  $28 \div 7 = 4$  ... and ...  $280 \div 7 = 40$ 

e.g. 
$$42 \div 6 = \frac{7}{2}$$
 ... because ...  $\frac{7}{2} \times 6 = 42$  [6 × table ... 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42,...]

Now try these.

3. 
$$24 \div 6 =$$

6. 
$$42 \div 7 =$$

9. 
$$70 \div 10 =$$
 10.  $72 \div 8 =$ 

And these...

12. 
$$200 \div 5 =$$

**12.** 
$$200 \div 5 =$$
 **13.**  $240 \div 6 =$  **14.**  $120 \div 4 =$ 

15. 
$$300 \div 5 =$$

16. 
$$280 \div 7 =$$

20. 
$$720 \div 8 =$$

#### 7b. Use of 'chunking

e.g. 
$$266 \div 7 = 38$$

Write our 7 ÷ table: 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56, 63, 70 Working from left. '7 into 2' doesn't go. Carry the '2' into next column.

'7 into 26' goes 3 times with '5' left over [as  $7 \times 3 = 21$ ]. Carry the '5' into the next column. Finally '7 into 56' goes 8 times.

Now try these.

**6.** 
$$175 \div 7 =$$
 **7.**  $234 \div 9 =$  **8.**  $144 \div 8 =$  **9.**  $170 \div 10 =$  **10.**  $576 \div 8 =$ 

Another way is to use 'chunking' by repeated subtraction or 'building up'.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
 & 0 & 3 & 8 & \\
7 & 2 & 6 & 6 & \\
 & 2 & 1 & 0 & = 7 \times 8 & \\
 & 5 & 6 & = 7 \times 8 & \\
\end{array}$$

Write our 7 ÷ table: 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56, 63, 70. Try to build up with powers of 10: 70, 140, 210, 280, ... '210' is the closest multiple up to 266 ...  $7 \times 30$ . Build this up to '266' by either adding  $\dots$  266 - 210 = 56.  $7 \times 8 = 56$ . Finally we add up our multiples. 30 + 8 = 38.

Answer = 30 + 8 = 38

Now try these.

11. 
$$192 \div 6 =$$
 12.  $345 \div 5 =$  13.  $264 \div 6 =$  14.  $232 \div 4 =$  15.  $534 \div 6 =$ 

**16.** 
$$441 \div 7 =$$
 **17.**  $567 \div 9 =$  **18.**  $344 \div 8 =$  **19.**  $1248 \div 4 =$  **20.**  $1472 \div 8 =$ 

And these ...

**21.** 
$$1422 \div 3 =$$
 **22.**  $2910 \div 5 =$  **23.**  $3144 \div 6 =$  **24.**  $5204 \div 4 =$  **25.**  $3025 \div 5 =$ 

| Numera    | acv p | ractice |
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