

## Lesson 1 Numbers to 100.

Write the numbers from 1 to 100.

A large grid of squares, likely a 10x10 or 11x11 arrangement, drawn with black lines on a white background. The grid is oriented vertically and horizontally, creating a pattern of small squares. There are some minor irregularities at the top and bottom edges, suggesting it might be a scan of a physical sheet of graph paper.

Write the missing numbers:

1) Count back by 1s

62	61				58		56	
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2) Count back by 10s

92		72	62					22
----	--	----	----	--	--	--	--	----

3) Count back by 1s

	37		35	34				31
--	----	--	----	----	--	--	--	----

4) Count back by 10s

	77		57		37	27	
--	----	--	----	--	----	----	--

5) Count back by 10s

95		75	65				35	
----	--	----	----	--	--	--	----	--

6) Count back by 1s

		60		58			56	
--	--	----	--	----	--	--	----	--

7) Count back by 10s

	73	63				33		
--	----	----	--	--	--	----	--	--

8) Count back by 1s

		58				55	54	
--	--	----	--	--	--	----	----	--

## Lesson 6: Rounding numbers

Round to the nearest 10:

Example: 89 rounded to the nearest 10 is 90

a.  $82 =$

b.  $84 =$

c.  $92 =$

d.  $51 =$

e.  $13 =$

f.  $70 =$

g.  $66 =$

h.  $97 =$

i.  $87 =$

j.  $29 =$

k.  $71 =$

l.  $78 =$

m.  $28 =$

n.  $36 =$

o.  $57 =$

### How to round a number to the nearest 10

Look at the **ones** digit.

**If It Is less than 5 then round the number down** by changing the ones digit to zero;

**If It Is 5 or more then round the number up** by adding one on to the tens digit and changing the ones digit to zero.

### Examples

37 rounds up to 40 because the ones digit is 7.

63 rounds down to 60 because the ones digit is 3.

Colour the correct answer:

1. **23** odd even  
○ ○

9. **45** odd even  
○ ○

2. **8** odd even  
○ ○

10. **70** odd even  
○ ○

3. **76** odd even  
○ ○

11. **12** odd even  
○ ○

4. **64** odd even  
○ ○

12. **3** odd even  
○ ○

5. **12** odd even  
○ ○

13. **58** odd even  
○ ○

6. **57** odd even  
○ ○

14. **83** odd even  
○ ○

7. **5** odd even  
○ ○

15. **2** odd even  
○ ○

8. **91** odd even  
○ ○

16. **11** odd even  
○ ○

## Lesson 5: Ordering numbers

Order the numbers from least to greatest.

1. 15, 12, 42, 18 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 67, 17, 25, 100 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 88, 78, 62, 51 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 42, 26, 71, 5 \_\_\_\_\_

Order the numbers from greatest to least.

5. 62, 17, 68, 25 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 42, 26, 71, 5 \_\_\_\_\_
7. 9, 40, 13, 52 \_\_\_\_\_
8. 73, 92, 24, 17 \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 3: Place Value (3)

Complete the sentences to partition a 2-digit numbers.

Example:

$13 =$	<u>Tens</u> 1	<u>Units</u> 3
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Your turn:

$16 =$	<u>Tens</u>	<u>Units</u>
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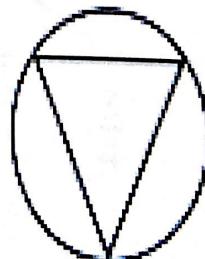
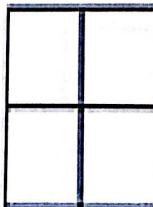
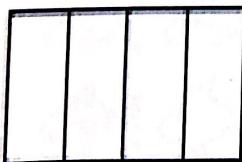
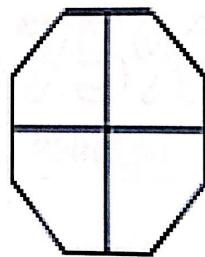
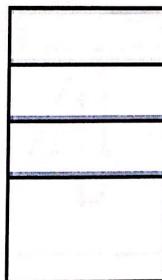
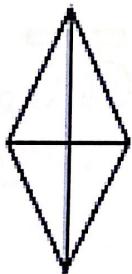
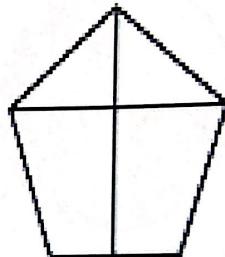
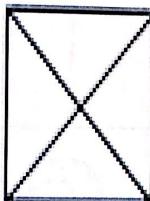
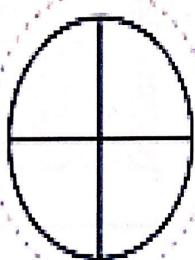
$20 =$	<u>Tens</u>	<u>Units</u>
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$9 =$	<u>Tens</u>	<u>Units</u>
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$18 =$	<u>Tens</u>	<u>Units</u>
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## Lesson 2: Quarters

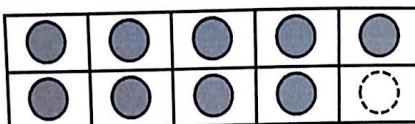
Circle the shapes that show quarters.



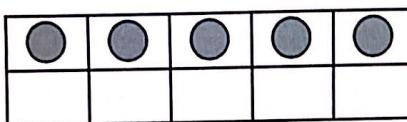
## Lesson 1: Number pair of 10 and 20

Write the missing number to make 10.

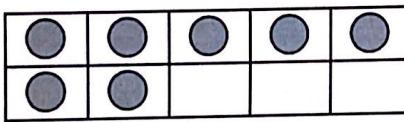
Complete the tens frame and fill in the missing numbers that equal 10.



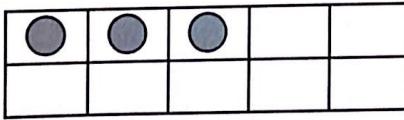
$$9 + 1 = 10$$



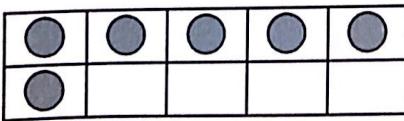
$$5 + \underline{\quad} = 10$$



$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = 10$$



$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = 10$$



$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = 10$$

## Lesson 3: Multiples of 10 with a total of 100

Complete the 10 times table

$$10 \times 10 =$$

$$10 \times 9 =$$

$$10 \times 6 =$$

$$10 \times 3 =$$

$$10 \times 4 =$$

$$10 \times 2 =$$

$$10 \times 8 =$$

$$10 \times 1 =$$

Lesson 2: Adding tens to a 2-digit number

# Adding Tens

Add the sums, color the balloons according to the key.

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ + 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ + 70 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ + 50 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ + 30 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ + 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ + 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ + 60 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

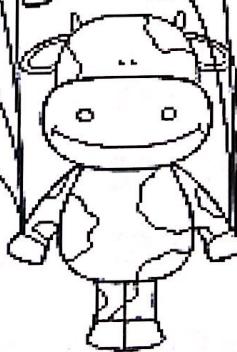
$$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ + 40 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ + 80 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ + 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

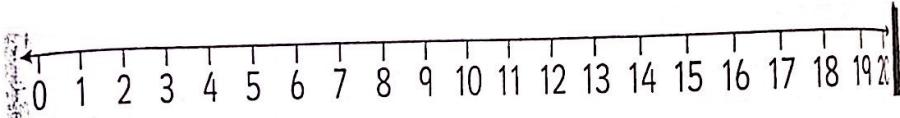
**Key**

- 40 = Blue
- 80 = Purple
- 00 = Orange



## Lesson 5: Take away and difference

Find the different between these numbers by counting on from the smaller number to the larger number:



- a.  $15 - 4 = \dots$
- b.  $9 - 6 = \dots$
- c.  $10 - 2 = \dots$
- d.  $18 - 4 = \dots$
- e.  $14 - 6 = \dots$
- f.  $11 - 0 = \dots$
- g.  $17 - 7 = \dots$
- h.  $12 - 11 = \dots$
- i.  $16 - 10 = \dots$
- j.  $18 - 3 = \dots$
- k.  $20 - 6 = \dots$
- l.  $19 - 15 = \dots$

## Lesson 8: Finding the difference (1)

Find the difference. Start on the smaller number and count on until you reach the larger number:

31	32	33	34	35
----	----	----	----	----

a.  $35 - 32 = \dots$

b.  $34 - 33 = \dots$

c.  $33 - 31 = \dots$

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

a.  $29 - 22 = \dots$

b.  $24 - 21 = \dots$

c.  $28 - 23 = \dots$

90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

a.  $99 - 91 = \dots$

b.  $97 - 90 = \dots$

c.  $93 - 92 = \dots$

## Lesson 1: Addition and subtraction

1.

Join up the number bonds that add up to make 14.

1	7
4	10
7	2
12	13

3	8
6	11
9	14
0	5

2.

6	10	9	8	4	5
---	----	---	---	---	---

Choose different pairs of numbers from the list above to complete these equations.

$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = 14 \quad 14 - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \quad 14 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

3.

Join up the pairs of numbers that add up to 18

10	5	13	15	8	11	2	16
8	12	6	3	10	7		

4.

5	14	8	13	4	10
---	----	---	----	---	----

Choose different pairs of numbers from the list above to complete these equations.

$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = 18 \quad 18 - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \quad 18 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

Lesson 5: Adding pairs of 2-digit numbers (3)

Partition the numbers into tens and ones.

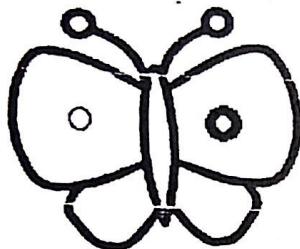
a. 37

$$\begin{array}{c} \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \boxed{\phantom{0}} \quad \boxed{+} \quad \boxed{\phantom{0}} \quad \boxed{=} \quad \boxed{\phantom{0}} \end{array}$$

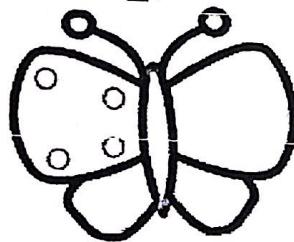
b. 88

$$\begin{array}{c} \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \boxed{\phantom{0}} \quad \boxed{+} \quad \boxed{\phantom{0}} \quad \boxed{=} \quad \boxed{\phantom{0}} \end{array}$$

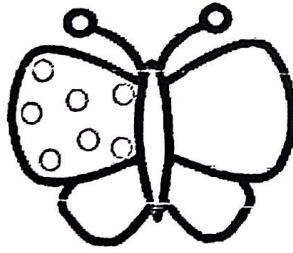
## Lesson 1: Doubles



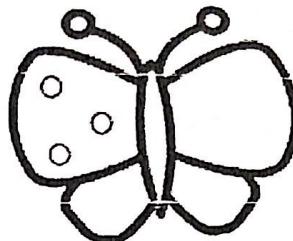
$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{Double } 1 = \end{array} \quad + \quad \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{Double } 1 = \end{array}$$



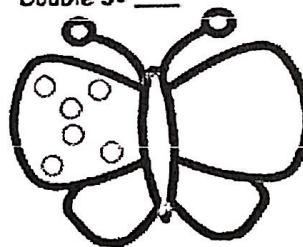
$$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \text{Double } 4 = \end{array} \quad + \quad \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \text{Double } 4 = \end{array}$$



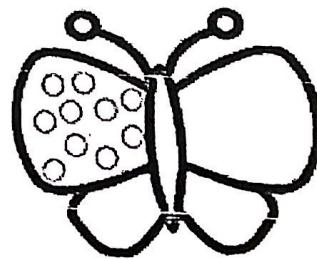
$$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \text{Double } 6 = \end{array} \quad + \quad \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \text{Double } 6 = \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \text{Double } 8 = \end{array} \quad + \quad \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \text{Double } 8 = \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ \text{Double } 10 = \end{array} \quad + \quad \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ \text{Double } 10 = \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ \text{Double } 12 = \end{array} \quad + \quad \begin{array}{c} 6 \\ \text{Double } 12 = \end{array}$$

## Lesson 7: multiplication and division facts for 2,5 and 10(1)

Complete each family of facts.

1.

A triangle fact family for the number 16. The top vertex contains the number 16. The bottom-left vertex contains 8, and the bottom-right vertex contains 2. To the left of the triangle are four empty boxes for multiplication facts. To the right are four empty boxes for division facts.

$\square \times \square = \square$	$\square \div \square = \square$
$\square \times \square = \square$	$\square \div \square = \square$
$\square \times \square = \square$	$\square \div \square = \square$
$\square \times \square = \square$	$\square \div \square = \square$

2.

A triangle fact family for the number 40. The top vertex contains 40. The bottom-left vertex contains 8, and the bottom-right vertex contains 5. To the left of the triangle are four empty boxes for multiplication facts. To the right are four empty boxes for division facts.

$\square \times \square = \square$	$\square \div \square = \square$
$\square \times \square = \square$	$\square \div \square = \square$
$\square \times \square = \square$	$\square \div \square = \square$
$\square \times \square = \square$	$\square \div \square = \square$

3.

A triangle fact family for the number 50. The top vertex contains 50. The bottom-left vertex contains 10, and the bottom-right vertex contains 5. To the left of the triangle are four empty boxes for multiplication facts. To the right are four empty boxes for division facts.

$\square \times \square = \square$	$\square \div \square = \square$
$\square \times \square = \square$	$\square \div \square = \square$
$\square \times \square = \square$	$\square \div \square = \square$
$\square \times \square = \square$	$\square \div \square = \square$

4.

A triangle fact family for the number 45. The top vertex contains 45. The bottom-left vertex contains 9, and the bottom-right vertex contains 5. To the left of the triangle are four empty boxes for multiplication facts. To the right are four empty boxes for division facts.

$\square \times \square = \square$	$\square \div \square = \square$
$\square \times \square = \square$	$\square \div \square = \square$
$\square \times \square = \square$	$\square \div \square = \square$
$\square \times \square = \square$	$\square \div \square = \square$

## Lesson 1,2: Doubling and halving, Doubles (2)

Find doubles and halves.

1. Double of 6 .....

Now halve the answer .....

2. Double of 9 .....

Now halve the answer .....

3. Double of 7 .....

Now halve the answer .....

4. Double of 10 .....

Now halve the answer .....

5. Double of 3 .....

Now halve the answer .....

6. Double of 8 .....

Now halve the answer .....

## Lesson 6: Remainders (2)

Solve addition and write how many are left over.

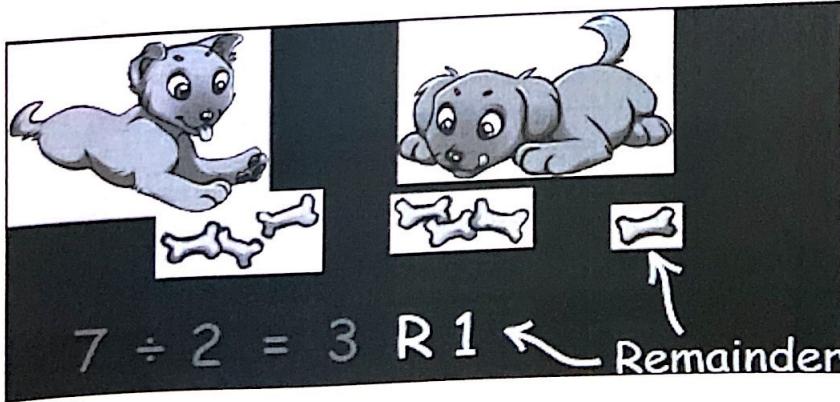
a.  $7 \div 2 = \dots$

b.  $10 \div 3 = \dots$

c.  $12 \div 5 = \dots$

d.  $15 \div 4 = \dots$

e.  $21 \div 2 = \dots$



## Lesson 7,8: Multiplication and Division problems (1,2)

A teacher places 55 books onto shelves. Each shelf holds 9 books. How many shelves does the teacher fill?



I

A farmer packs 46 apples into trays for market. Each tray holds 6 apples. How many apples are in the partially filled tray?



J

62 fourth grade students are going on a field trip to the museum and will travel by car. If each car holds 4 students, how many cars will be needed?



K

Tom used 21 meters of fabric to make 6 large flags. How much fabric did he use for each flag?



L