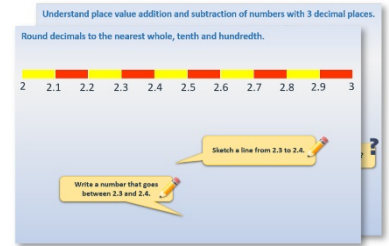


# Week 7, Day 3

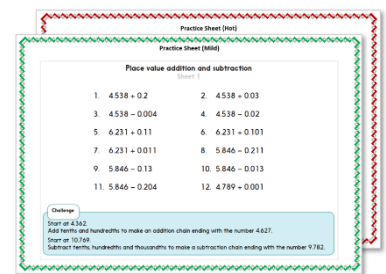
## Choose how to add 2-digit numbers

Each day covers one maths topic. It should take you about 1 hour or just a little more.

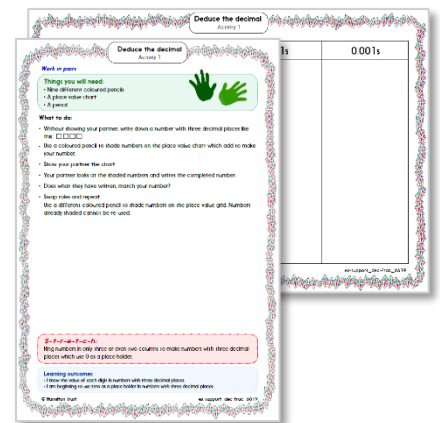
1. Start by reading through the **Learning Reminders**. They come from our *PowerPoint* slides.



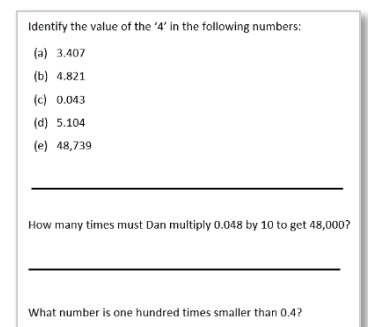
2. Tackle the questions on the **Practice Sheet**. There might be a choice of either **Mild** (easier) or **Hot** (harder)! Check the answers.



3. Finding it tricky? That's OK... have a go with a grown-up at **A Bit Stuck?**



4. Have I mastered the topic? A few questions to **Check your understanding**. Fold the page to hide the answers!



## Learning Reminders

Add pairs of 2-digit numbers by partitioning or counting on.

Make **65** and **24** using **place value cards** then use partitioning to add them together.

**Partition** each number.

6 5

2 4

**Re-order** the numbers.

6 0

2 0

5

4

**Add the 10s then the 1s.**

8 0

9

**Re-combine** the numbers.

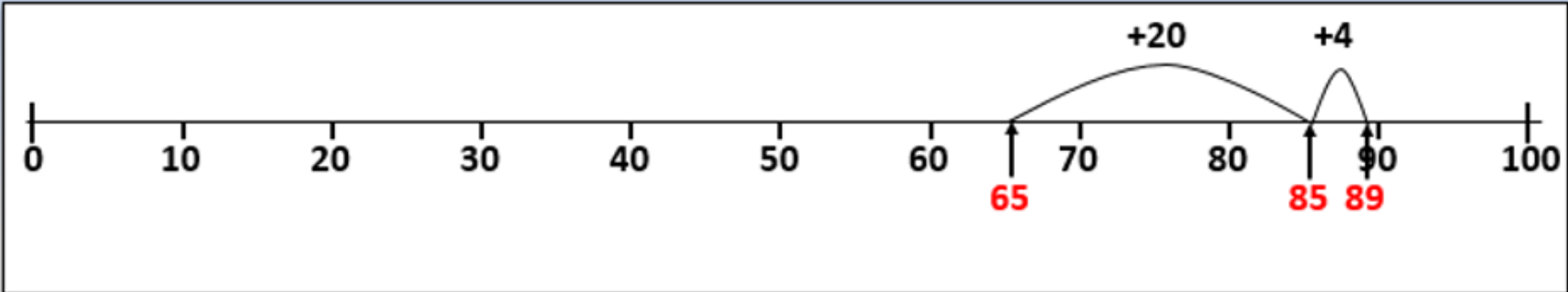
$$65 + 24 = 89$$

Remember we record that as:

$$\begin{aligned} 65 + 24 &= 60 + 20 + 5 + 4 \\ &= 80 + 9 \\ &= 89 \end{aligned}$$

## Learning Reminders

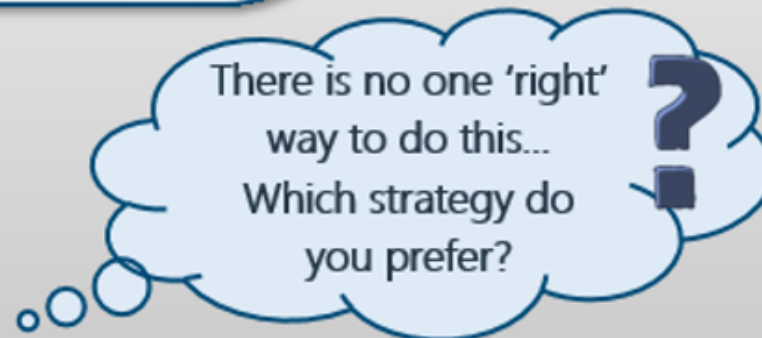
Add pairs of 2-digit numbers by partitioning or counting on.



We can also add 65 and 24 by counting on in 10s and 1s on a number line.

We mark **65** then jump **20** to **85**.

Then a hop of **4** to **89**.



## Practice Sheet Mild

### Adding pairs of 2-digit numbers

Choose to use partitioning or counting on to find the totals.

1.  $51 + 37$

2.  $72 + 11$

3.  $45 + 23$

4.  $44 + 44$

5.  $56 + 32$

6.  $62 + 25$

7.  $34 + 21$

8.  $53 + 31$

#### Challenge

'Super 7s' Make up some additions of your own, with just one rule: there must be at least one 7 in the answer!

## Practice Sheet Hot

### Adding pairs of 2-digit numbers

Choose to use partitioning or counting on to find the totals.

1.  $25 + 22$

2.  $45 + 34$

3.  $35 + 25$

4.  $33 + 26$

5.  $29 + 34$

6.  $36 + 25$

7.  $35 + 58$

8.  $47 + 26$

9.  $35 + 56$

10.  $21 + 69$

#### Challenge

'Super 7s' Make up some additions of your own, with just one rule: there must be at least one 7 in the answer!

## Practice Sheets Answers

### Adding pairs of 2-digit numbers (mild)

1.  $51 + 37 = 88$
2.  $72 + 11 = 83$
3.  $45 + 23 = 68$
4.  $44 + 44 = 88$
5.  $56 + 32 = 88$
6.  $62 + 25 = 87$
7.  $34 + 21 = 55$
8.  $53 + 31 = 84$

### Adding pairs of 2-digit numbers (hot)

1.  $25 + 22 = 47$
2.  $45 + 34 = 79$
3.  $35 + 25 = 60$
4.  $33 + 26 = 59$
5.  $29 + 34 = 63$
6.  $36 + 25 = 61$
7.  $35 + 58 = 93$
8.  $47 + 26 = 73$
9.  $35 + 56 = 91$
10.  $21 + 69 = 90$

## A Bit Stuck? Coin collections

### You will need:

- Ten 10p coins and ten 1p coins
- A 1-6 dice

### What to do:

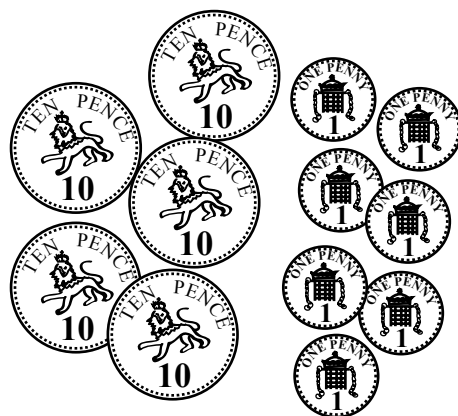
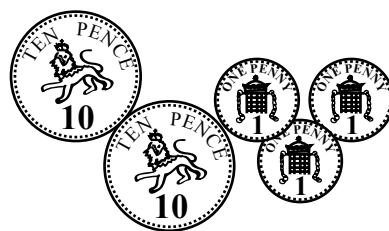
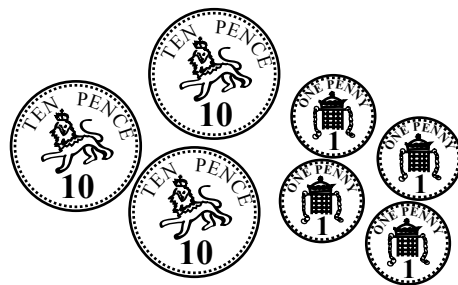
Roll the dice. Take that number of 10p coins.  
Roll the dice. Take that number of 1p coins.  
How much money do you have?

**Don't** put the coins back.  
Repeat as above.  
How much money do you have this time?

Now collect all the 10p coins together.  
How much is this?  
Collect all the 1p coins together.  
How much is this?  
How much money do you have altogether?  
Write the additions to describe what you did.

Repeat rolling the dice to make two amounts  
of money, then collecting the 10ps and the  
1ps to find the total.

What is the biggest total you made?  
And the smallest?



e.g.

$$34p + 23p$$

$$= 30p + 20p + 4p + 3p$$

$$= 50p + 7p$$

$$= 57p$$

## Check your understanding

### Questions

Fill in the missing numbers:

**65 + 24**

add the 10s:  $60 + \square = \square$

add the 1s:  $\square + 4 = \square$

so,  $65 + 24 = \square$

**46 + 35**

$\square + 30 = \square$

$6 + \square = \square$

so,  $46 + 35 = \square$

---

Explain why it is probably easier to do these two additions in different ways.

a)  $65 + 21$

b)  $56 + 35$  Now find both totals.

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## Check your understanding

### Answers

Fill in the missing numbers:

**65 + 24**

add the 10s:  $60 + 20 = 80$

add the 1s:  $5 + 4 = 9$

so,  $65 + 24 = 89$

**46 + 35**

$40 + 30 = 70$

$6 + 5 = 11$

so,  $46 + 35 = 81$

---

Explain why it is probably easier to do these two additions in different ways.

- a)  $65 + 21 = 86$  might be best solved by adding 20 then 1, as there is only one 1 to add.
- b)  $56 + 35 = 91$  might be best solved by partitioning and recombining, since the 1s total is more than 10.