



MATHEMATICS



N.S. Yr. 2 P.33

**Use knowledge that addition can be done
in any order. Find a small difference.
Identify near doubles.**

Equipment

Paper, pencil, ruler
Number line useful

MathSphere

© MathSphere P.O. Box 1234 Worthing BN13 2UJ www.mathsphere.co.uk

Concepts

Year 2 work will follow on from Year 1, with one digit numbers being added to two digit numbers. Again the child needs to arrange the sum so that the smaller number is counted on to the larger number eg:

$5 + 23$ is rearranged as $23 + 5$.

Starting from 23 count on 5 to reach the answer 28.

Adding three single digit numbers is introduced. When doing this a good strategy to use is to look for any pair of numbers which make 10, again re-inforcing the idea that addition can be done in any order.

When adding two, two digit numbers it can be explained that the numbers can be partitioned into tens and units so that $23 + 34$ is $(20 + 30)$ plus $(3 + 4)$.

When adding such pairs of numbers it is easier to add the tens first - very different from the traditional paper and pencil method.

Finding the difference by counting up is introduced. It is much easier to calculate by starting with the smaller number and counting up, rather than starting with the larger number and counting down. Some children will recognise this easily, but others will need a lot of practice.

Small doubles should already have been learnt by heart and this knowledge can be used to help them with addition, including doubling whole tens such as $30 + 30$. This can then help speed of answer when adding near doubles such as 29 plus 30 or 31 plus 30.

Addition in any order.

Try adding these:

1. $4 + 24 =$

2. $3 + 17 =$

3. $6 + 22 =$

4. $5 + 21 =$

5. $3 + 22 =$

6. $8 + 31 =$

7. $4 + 32 =$

8. $5 + 33 =$

9. $6 + 24 =$

10. $7 + 22 =$

If I was you, I
would not do these
in this order.
Always start with
the larger number
and count on.

Addition in any order.

Try adding these:

1. $5 + 20 =$

2. $4 + 13 =$

3. $7 + 21 =$

4. $6 + 24 =$

5. $3 + 26 =$

6. $2 + 19 =$

7. $5 + 18 =$

8. $6 + 31 =$

9. $9 + 21 =$

10. $7 + 22 =$

If I was you, I
would not do these
in this order.
Always start with
the larger number
and count on.

Adding three numbers

Hi!

Add these sums up.

Each has three numbers.

Look out for pairs of
numbers that come to 10.

1. $5 + 3 + 5 =$

2. $6 + 2 + 4 =$

3. $1 + 4 + 9 =$

4. $8 + 3 + 2 =$

5. $3 + 5 + 7 =$

Adding three numbers

These are really easy if you look for two numbers that add up to 10.

Or....you could do them the hard way!!

1. $4 + 2 + 6 =$

2. $5 + 5 + 5 =$

3. $2 + 4 + 8 =$

4. $6 + 1 + 4 =$

5. $1 + 0 + 9 =$

Find the missing numbers

Find the missing numbers.
Look for pairs which add
up to 10 to make this easier.
Good luck!

1. $8 + 2 + \square = 13$

2. $6 + 4 + \square = 11$

3. $5 + 4 + \square = 14$

4. $7 + 3 + \square = 12$

5. $1 + 9 + \square = 18$

Find the missing numbers

More missing numbers.
I expect you are good at
these now.
Best of luck!

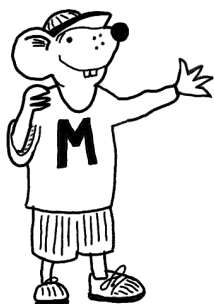
1. $3 + 7 + \square = 12$

2. $4 + 6 + \square = 13$

3. $2 + 1 + \square = 12$

4. $5 + 3 + \square = 13$

5. $4 + 1 + \square = 10$



What number goes at the beginning of these sums to make them correct?

1. + 1 + 9 = 12

2. + 4 + 6 = 17

3. + 7 + 6 = 16

4. + 5 + 5 = 11

5. + 7 + 4 = 14



Now try these.
I bet you get them all
correct!

1. + 2 + 8 = 15

2. + 3 + 7 = 17

3. + 4 + 4 = 14

4. + 6 + 6 = 16

5. + 8 + 5 = 18



Hey, can you find the
missing numbers?
Tricky eh?

1. $5 + 1 + \square = 15$

2. $2 + 8 + \square = 12$

3. $6 + 6 + \square = 16$

4. $8 + 5 + \square = 15$

5. $7 + 0 + \square = 10$



Now have a go at these!
Give yourself a pat on the
back if you get them all
right.

1. $3 + 7 + \square = 14$

2. $5 + 8 + \square = 15$

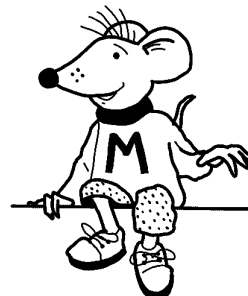
3. $7 + 7 + \square = 17$

4. $1 + 5 + \square = 16$

5. $8 + 4 + \square = 20$

Find the difference

It is easier if you count up from the lower number to the higher to find the difference.



1. $56 - 52 =$

2. $48 - 44 =$

3. $38 - 34 =$

4. $27 - 22 =$

5. $66 - 63 =$

6. $45 - 41 =$

7. $39 - 36 =$

8. $28 - 26 =$

9. $43 - 40 =$

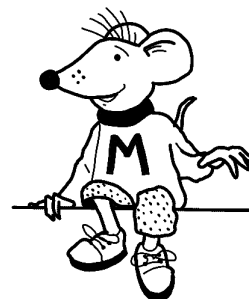
10. $55 - 51 =$

11. $67 - 62 =$

12. $37 - 34 =$

Find the difference

Now try these. I bet you find them quite easy by now. Remember to count up from the lower number.



1. $58 - 54 =$

2. $46 - 41 =$

3. $35 - 30 =$

4. $29 - 28 =$

5. $66 - 61 =$

6. $49 - 44 =$

7. $38 - 35 =$

8. $25 - 21 =$

9. $45 - 41 =$

10. $57 - 52 =$

11. $67 - 64 =$

12. $36 - 33 =$



Adding near doubles

If you know your doubles it can make adding easier.

$6 + 7$ is double 6 and add 1.

$19 + 20$ is double 20, take 1.

Etc.

Try these:

1. $7 + 6 =$

2. $5 + 4 =$

3. $5 + 6 =$

4. $12 + 13 =$

5. $8 + 9 =$

6. $15 + 16 =$

7. $39 + 40 =$

8. $22 + 23 =$

9. $29 + 30 =$

10. $20 + 19 =$

Adding near doubles

Now you can try these.

Only for super brains though!

Try these:

1. $9 + 8 =$

2. $15 + 16 =$

3. $24 + 25 =$

4. $33 + 34 =$

5. $7 + 8 =$

6. $25 + 26 =$

7. $34 + 35 =$

8. $19 + 18 =$

9. $44 + 45 =$

10. $32 + 33 =$

Answers**Page 3****1. 28 2. 20 3. 28 4. 26 5. 25 6. 39 7. 36 8. 38 9. 30 10. 29****Page 4****1. 25 2. 17 3. 28 4. 30 5. 29 6. 21 7. 23 8. 37 9. 30 10. 29****Page 5****1. 13 2. 12 3. 14 4. 13 5. 15****Page 6****1. 12 2. 15 3. 14 4. 11 5. 10****Page 7****1. 3 2. 1 3. 5 4. 2 5. 8****Page 8****1. 2 2. 3 3. 9 4. 5 5. 5****Page 9****1. 2 2. 7 3. 3 4. 1 5. 3****Page 10****1. 5 2. 7 3. 6 4. 4 5. 5****Page 11****1. 9 2. 2 3. 4 4. 2 5. 3****Page 12****1. 4 2. 2 3. 3 4. 10 5. 8****Page 13****1. 4 2. 4 3. 4 4. 5 5. 3 6. 4 7. 3 8. 2 9. 3 10. 4 11. 5 12. 3****Page 14****1. 4 2. 5 3. 5 4. 1 5. 5 6. 5 7. 3 8. 4 9. 4 10. 5 11. 3 12. 3****Page 15****1. 13 2. 9 3. 11 4. 25 5. 17 6. 31 7. 79 8. 45 9. 59 10. 39****Page 16****1. 17 2. 31 3. 49 4. 67 5. 15 6. 51 7. 69 8. 37 9. 89 10. 65**