

Maths - Year 3

Calculating 3: Mental methods for adding single-digit numbers

Key Vocabulary

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Regroup/ rearrange | When adding two numbers, adjusting both numbers to make adding simpler. |
| Completing to a multiple of 10. | Adding a multiple of 10 and adjusting e.g. $23 + 9 = 23 + 10 - 1$ |
| Bridging a multiple of 10. | Partitioning a number when adding by first adding to the nearest multiple of 10. e.g. $8 + 9 = 8 + 2 + 7 = 17$ |
| Equal to/ balancing | Equations are balanced or equal to give the same answer e.g. $8 + 9 = 7 + 10$ |

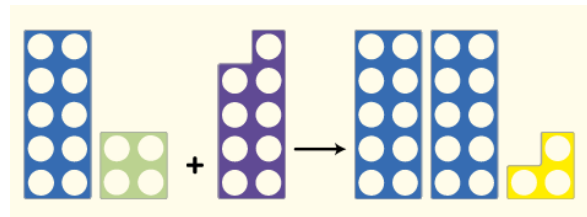
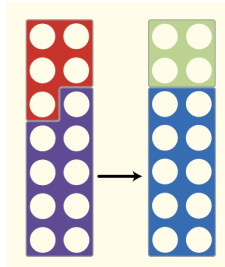
Mathematical Skills

- Recognise multiples of 10 as important landmarks when calculating.
- Use known adding facts to 10 to help when adding involves bridging a multiple of 10.
- Use partitioning to support adding.
- Understand that sometimes it is easier to add numbers in a different order.
- Understand that it can be easier to add two numbers by adjusting them both of them e.g. $8 + 9 = 7 + 10$.

Mathematical Methods

Understand that adding 9 to any number is equivalent to adding 10 and adjusting the original number to make it 1 fewer.

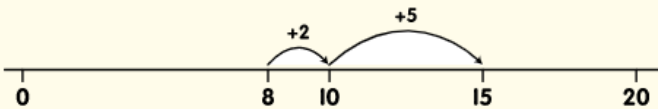
$$9 + 5 = 9 + 1 + 4 = 14$$



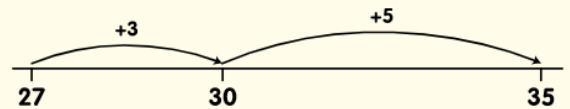
$$14 + 9 = 20 + 3 = 23$$

Partitioning numbers when bridging a multiple of 10.

$$8 + 7 = 15$$



$$27 + 8 = 35$$

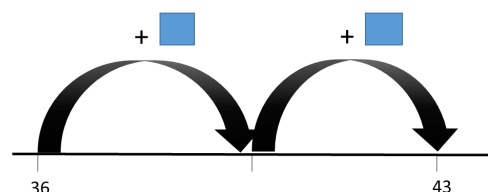


Can you..?

- Write a balancing number sentence for these number rods.



- Write the number sentences shown on this number line.



- Complete $150 + \square = 147 + 9$

- Explain how to reach from 137 to 145 in two steps.