



Strength in difference, together we are one,
together we fly high.

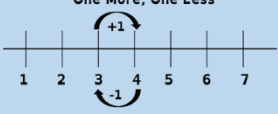
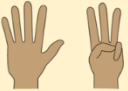
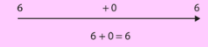
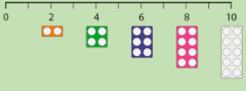
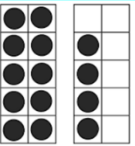
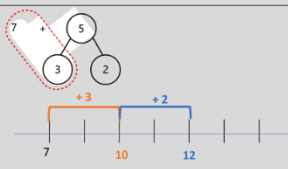
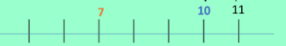
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Maths Strategies

Parent information

1 More 1 Less (+1 and -1) - Adding 1 (one more) gives the next counting number. - Subtracting 1 (one less) gives the previous counting number. - Adjacent numbers have a difference of 1.  One More, One Less 	5 and a Bit Numbers between 6 and 10 are composed of 5 and a bit.  ___ is made of 5 and ___, 5 and ___ make ___.	Know about Zero When Zero is added/subtracted to a number, the number remains unchanged/the same. $6 + 0 = 6$ First: 6 people on a bus. Then: 6 people on a bus. Now: 6 people on a bus. 	+ 2 and -2 (think odds and evens) Consecutive odd numbers have a difference of 2.  Consecutive even numbers have a difference of 2. 
10 and a Bit Numbers between 11 and 20 are made of 10 and a bit.  ___ is made of 10 and ___, 10 and ___ make ___.	Doubles and Near Doubles Double means two of the same. "The same number twice"  Near doubles can be derived from previous and next doubles.  "The same number twice plus/minus 1"	Make 10 and then...  - First I partition _____. ___ can be partitioned into ___ and ____. - plus ____ to make 10. - And then, ten plus ____ is equal to ____.	Reach 10 and then... 1) $11 - 4$  2) Subtract ___ to reach 10. 3) And then, subtract ___ -3  - First I partition the subtrahend. ___ can be partitioned into ___ and ____. - minus ____ to reach 10. - And then, minus ____ is equal to ____.

Know about Zero

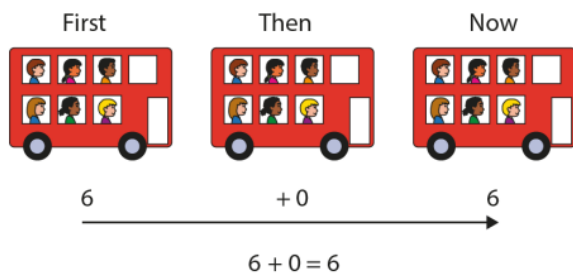
When Zero is added/subtracted to a number, the number remains unchanged/the same.

$6 + 0 = 6$

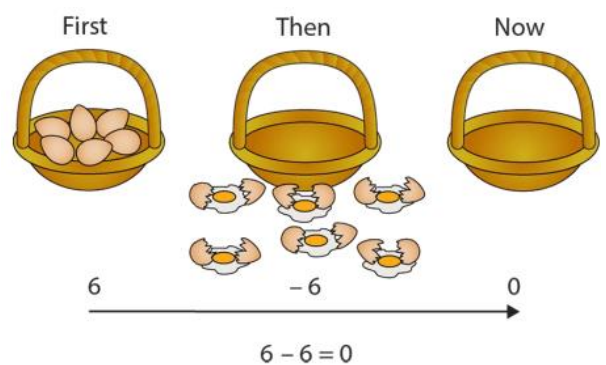
First Then Now

6 + 0 6

$6 + 0 = 6$



When zero is added to a number, the number remains unchanged.



Subtracting a number from itself gives a difference of zero.

'Fill in the missing numbers.'

$10 - 0 = \square$	$4 - 0 = \square$
$9 - 0 = \square$	$3 - 0 = \square$
$8 - 0 = \square$	$2 - 0 = \square$
$7 - 0 = \square$	$1 - 0 = \square$
$6 - 0 = \square$	$0 - 0 = \square$
$5 - 0 = \square$	

'Fill in the missing numbers.'

$10 - 10 = \square$	$4 - 4 = \square$
$9 - 9 = \square$	$3 - 3 = \square$
$8 - 8 = \square$	$2 - 2 = \square$
$7 - 7 = \square$	$1 - 1 = \square$
$6 - 6 = \square$	$0 - 0 = \square$
$5 - 5 = \square$	

1 More 1 Less (+1 and -1)

- Adding 1 (one more) gives the next counting number.
- Subtracting 1 (one less) gives the previous counting number.
- Adjacent numbers have a difference of 1.

One More, One Less

First

3

Then

+ 1

Now

4

$3 + 1 = 4$

Adding one gives one more.

First

8

Then

- 1

Now

7

$8 - 1 = 7$

Subtracting one gives one less.

'Fill in the missing numbers.'

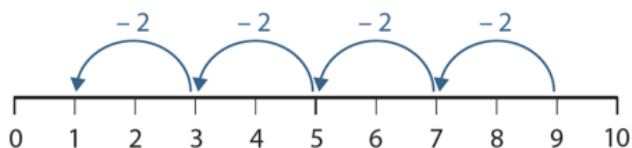
$9 + 1 = \square$	$1 + 9 = \square$
$8 + 1 = \square$	$1 + 8 = \square$
$7 + 1 = \square$	$1 + 7 = \square$
$6 + 1 = \square$	$1 + 6 = \square$
$5 + 1 = \square$	$1 + 5 = \square$
$4 + 1 = \square$	$1 + 4 = \square$
$3 + 1 = \square$	$1 + 3 = \square$

$10 - 1 = \square$	$5 - 1 = \square$
$9 - 1 = \square$	$4 - 1 = \square$
$8 - 1 = \square$	$3 - 1 = \square$
$7 - 1 = \square$	$2 - 1 = \square$
$6 - 1 = \square$	$1 - 1 = \square$

+ 2 and -2 (think odds and evens)

Consecutive odd numbers have a difference of 2.

Consecutive even numbers have a difference of 2.



Adding two to an odd number gives the next odd number.

Adding two to an even number gives the next even number.



Subtracting two from an odd number gives the previous odd number.

Subtracting two from an even number gives the previous even number.

'Fill in the missing numbers.'

$1 + 2 = \square$	$2 + 1 = \square$
$3 + 2 = \square$	$2 + 3 = \square$
$5 + 2 = \square$	$2 + 5 = \square$
$7 + 2 = \square$	$2 + 7 = \square$
$9 + 2 = \square$	$2 + 9 = \square$

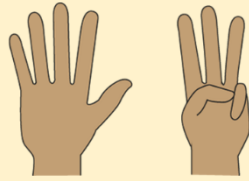
$0 + 2 = \square$	$2 + 0 = \square$
$2 + 2 = \square$	$2 + 2 = \square$
$4 + 2 = \square$	$2 + 4 = \square$
$6 + 2 = \square$	$2 + 6 = \square$
$8 + 2 = \square$	$2 + 8 = \square$

'Fill in the missing numbers.'

$10 - 2 = \square$	$9 - 2 = \square$
$8 - 2 = \square$	$7 - 2 = \square$
$6 - 2 = \square$	$5 - 2 = \square$
$4 - 2 = \square$	$3 - 2 = \square$
$2 - 2 = \square$	

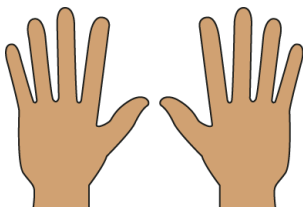
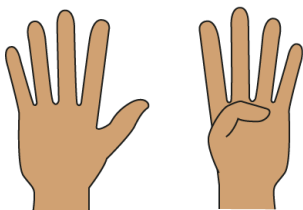
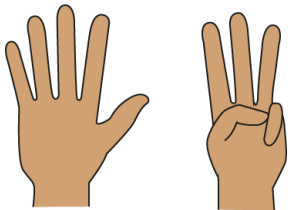
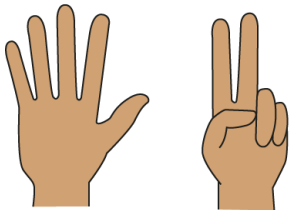
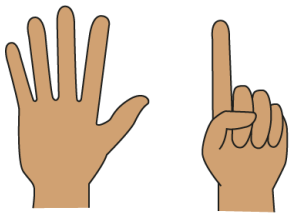
5 and a Bit

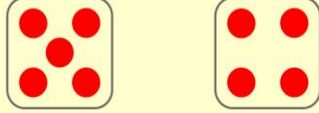
Numbers between 6 and 10 are composed of 5 and a bit.



__ is made of 5 and ___, 5 and ___ make ____.

The numbers six to ten can be thought of as 'five and a bit'. This allows a deeper understanding of the composition of these numbers.



Doubles and Near Doubles	
Double means two of the same. "The same number twice"	
	
Near doubles can be derived from previous and next doubles.	
	
"The same number twice plus/minus 1"	

If you know doubles to 10, you know near double facts too. Learn these facts together:

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|
| • $0+0=0$ | • $3+3=6$ | • $6+6=12$ | • $9+9=18$ |
| • $1+0=1$ | • $4+3=7$ | • $7+6=13$ | • $10+9=19$ |
| • $0+1=1$ | • $3+4=7$ | • $6+7=13$ | • $9+10=19$ |
| • $1+1=2$ | • $2+3=5$ | • $5+6=11$ | • $8+9=17$ |
| • $2+1=3$ | • $3+2=5$ | • $6+5=11$ | • $9+8=17$ |
| • $1+2=3$ | • $4+4=8$ | • $7+7=14$ | • $10+10=20$ |
| • $0+1=1$ | • $5+4=9$ | • $8+7=15$ | • $11+10=21$ |
| • $1+0=1$ | • $4+5=9$ | • $7+8=15$ | • $10+11=21$ |
| | • $3+4=7$ | • $6+7=13$ | • $9+10=19$ |
| • $2+2=4$ | • $4+3=7$ | • $7+6=13$ | • $10+9=19$ |
| • $3+2=5$ | • $5+5=10$ | • $8+8=16$ | |
| • $2+3=5$ | • $6+5=11$ | • $9+8=17$ | |
| • $1+2=3$ | • $5+6=11$ | • $8+9=17$ | |
| • $2+1=3$ | • $4+5=9$ | • $7+8=15$ | |
| | | • $8+7=15$ | |

10 and a Bit	
Numbers between 11 and 20 are made of 10 and a bit.	
__ is made of 10 and ____, 10 and ____ make ____.	

Identify the 10 and a bit structure in numbers 11 – 20 to help quickly calculate addition and subtraction equations.

$2 + 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$11 - 1 = \underline{\quad}$	$6 + 10 = \underline{\quad}$
$18 - 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$17 - 7 = \underline{\quad}$	$12 - 10 = \underline{\quad}$
$12 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 + 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$10 + 10 = \underline{\quad}$
$10 + 9 = \underline{\quad}$	$19 - 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$4 + 10 = \underline{\quad}$
$14 - 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$7 + 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$10 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$
$13 - 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$16 - 6 = \underline{\quad}$	$10 + 2 = \underline{\quad}$
$10 + 7 = \underline{\quad}$	$10 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$	$0 + 10 = \underline{\quad}$

Make 10 and then...

- First I partition _____.
- ___ can be partitioned into ____ and ____.
- ___ plus ____ to make 10.
- And then, ten plus ____ is equal to ____

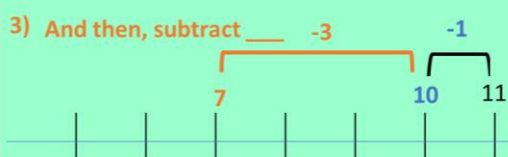
In order to use this strategy, you must be secure on your number bonds to 10. When these facts are secure, practise using the 'make ten and then' strategy to solve equations like these:

$5 + 8 = \underline{\quad}$	$7 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$3 + 8 = \underline{\quad}$
$5 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$	$6 + 7 = \underline{\quad}$	$7 + 9 = \underline{\quad}$

Reach 10 and then...

1) $11 - 4$

2) Subtract to reach 10.



- First I partition the subtrahend.
- can be partitioned into and .
- minus to reach 10.
- And then, minus is equal to

To use this strategy, you need to be secure with 'ten and a bit'. When this is secure, use 'reach ten and then' to solve the following:

$13 - 9 = \underline{\quad}$	$11 - 9 = \underline{\quad}$	$11 - 5 = \underline{\quad}$
$17 - 9 = \underline{\quad}$	$13 - 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$11 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$



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