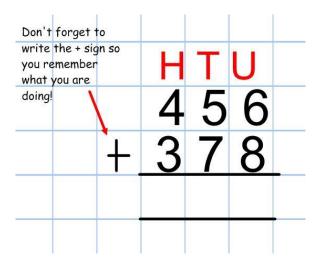
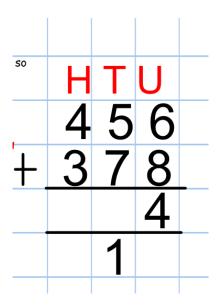
Using written methods for addition

• COLUMN METHOD:

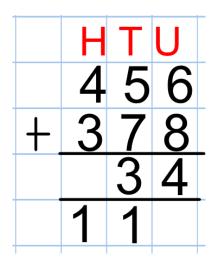
I start by writing the two numbers one on top of the other, making sure each column is correctly lined up:



I always add up the numbers on the <u>RIGHT</u> first. In this case, it's the units column. 6 + 8 = 14. 14 is actually 1 ten and 4 units. So I put 4 in the units column and add an extra 1 to the tens column:



Next, I add the tens together. There are 5 tens + 7 tens + 1 ten (the extra one!). This equals 13 tens, which is the same as 130. That's 1 hundred and 3 tens.



Finally, I add up the hundreds. 4 hundreds + 3 hundreds + the 1 extra hundred = 8 hundreds.

	Н	Т	U
	4	5	6
+	3	7	8
	8	3	4
	1	1	

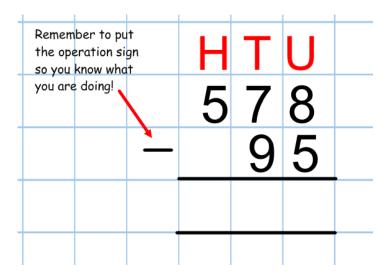
And there's my answer!

Now you try these:

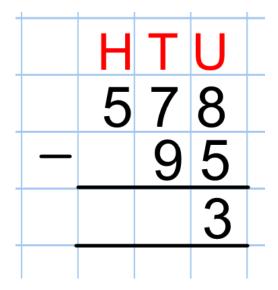
Using written methods for subtraction

• COLUMN METHOD:

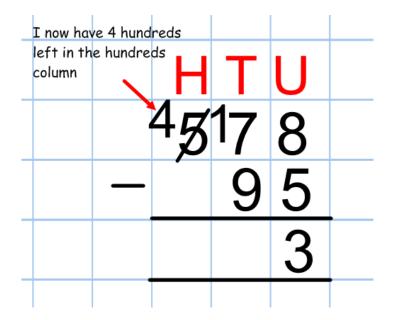
Just like with addition, I line up the two numbers, one on top of the other. The most important thing to remember is that the **BIGGEST** number goes at the top.



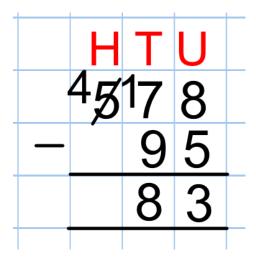
I always subtract the numbers on the <u>RIGHT</u> first. In this case, it's the units column. 8-5=3.



Next I subtract the tens column. 7 tens - 9 tens. Uh Oh! There's a problem! 7 tens is smaller than 9 tens, so I can't subtract the 9 tens. But...there are plenty of hundreds! So I am going to 'borrow' one of the hundreds.



If I take one of those hundreds and put it with the 7 tens I already have, I then have 1 hundred and 7 tens (or 17 tens or 170), which is enough to take away 9 tens (or 90). So 17 tens - 9 tens = 8 tens.



Now all I need to do is look at the hundreds column: 4 hundreds subtract nothing! Well, that's easy!

There's my answer!

	Н	Т	U	
	4g	17	8	
_	·	9	5	
	4	8	3	