

+ Addition + The Column Method

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H T O} \quad \text{T O} \quad \text{H T O} \\ 137 \oplus 25 = 162 \end{array}$$

	H	T	O
	1	3	7
\oplus		2	5
	1	6	2
			1

Always start in the ones column and work to the left.

Don't forget, if you pass ten or one hundred, save it below the line and regroup it next.

Steps for Success

1. Write your calculation, label your digits and circle the operation.
2. Check your operation, choose your method and set it up below. Remember to leave plenty of room for working out!
3. Use the method to calculate the answer.
4. Write the answer at the end of the calculation.

- Subtraction - The Column Method

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H T O} \quad \text{T O} \quad \text{H T O} \\ 162 \ominus 27 = 135 \end{array}$$

	H	T	O
	1	5	2
\ominus		2	7
	1	3	5

Start in your ones. If you can't do it, exchange 10 or 100 across.

Remember to keep your exchanges on the left and make sure they are small and tidy, so you don't get confused.

x Multiplication x The Grid Method

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \quad \text{O} \quad \text{T O} \\ 24 \otimes 3 = 72 \end{array}$$

x	20	4
3	60	12

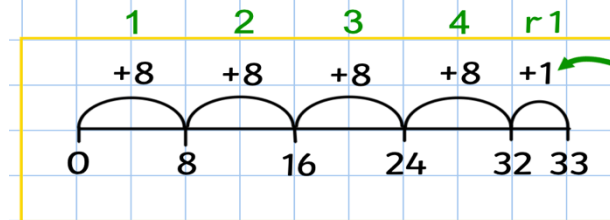
Partition the numbers in your calculation into your grid before using known facts to multiply.

Add the numbers in the grid together to find your answer

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \quad \text{T O} \quad \text{T O} \\ 60 + 12 = 72 \end{array}$$

÷ Division ÷ The Number Line

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \quad \text{O} \quad \text{O} \quad \text{O} \\ 33 \div 8 = 4 \text{ remainder } 1 \end{array}$$



Start at 0, count on in groups of the second number in your calculation until you reach the number at the beginning of your calculation. The number of jumps you do is your answer.

Remember to write down any 'leftovers' as remainders!