

# Lesson 1

Mental skills

Can you times two numbers together by using your **fingers**?

You need to show your calculation and how you worked it out.

eg. Ask :- What's 6 times 2?

Times	X
Lots of	
Multiplied by	
times	
double	
twice	

Child writes  $6 \times 2 =$

Then does repeated addition to work it out on their fingers.

( Child show 6 fingers, Each finger is worth 2,  
They add the twos together)

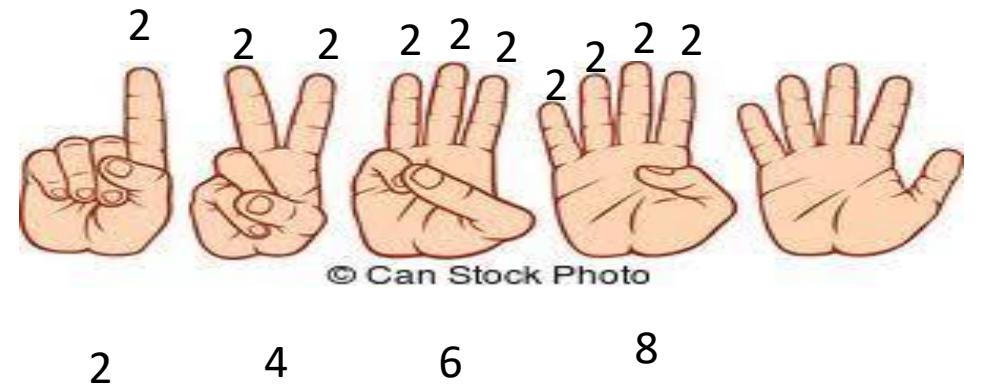
$$2+2+2+2+2+2= 12$$

Only use  
multiples of 2,  
5, 10 or 3.

Do lots of examples in your book.

Do lots of 2/lots of 5/lots of 10.

Let your fingers do the counting.



# Lesson 1

Can you flip numbers in an add calculation?

Can you flip numbers in a takeaway calculation?

Can you use the inverse to make add and takeaway calculations from 3 numbers?

# Does it matter which way around you put numbers in an add calculation?

1. Flip these calculations.

What do you notice?

$2+5=$

$7+2=$

$2+10=$

$2+9=$

$3+5=$

Eg.  $4+3=7$

$3+4=7$

2. Which is the quickest way of doing these?  
Which way are you going to read them?  
Why?

$4+90=$        $90+4=$

$3+100=$        $100+3=$

# Can you flip numbers in a takeaway calculation?

Flip these takeaway calculations.

Can you? Why not?

$$4-2= \quad 2-4=$$

$$10-5= \quad 5-10=$$

Does the biggest or smallest number always have to come first in a takeaway?

Let's use the inverse to make some add and takeaway calculations from 3 numbers.

Remember the inverse means reading a calculation backwards and doing the opposite.

Make an add calculation from these numbers.

( Remember an add calculation always ends with the biggest number because you are counting on)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 5 & 10 & 2 \\ \underline{\quad} & + & \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \end{array}$$

Let's read it backwards and do the takeaway.

A takeaway always begins with the biggest number because you need lots to take away.

$$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

Eg. 3 2 6

$$3+2=5$$

$$5-2=3$$

Check your answers by using your fingers, drawing counters or using a number line.

Let's use the inverse.

Let's do the other add and takeaway for the three numbers.

Make another add calculation from these numbers.

( Remember an add calculation always ends with the biggest number because you are counting on)

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \quad 10 \quad 2 \\ \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \end{array}$$

Eg. 3 2 6

$$\begin{array}{l} 2+3=5 \\ 5-3= 3 \end{array}$$

Let's read it backwards and do another takeaway.

A takeaway always begins with the biggest number because you need lots to take away.

$$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

Check your answers by using your fingers, drawing counters or using a number line.

Do the 4 calculations for these sets of numbers.  
Work them out by doing the inverse.

3	1	4	$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$	$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
			$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$	$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

8	6	2	$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$	$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
			$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$	$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

6	4	2	$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$	$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
			$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$	$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

9	6	3	$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$	$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
			$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$	$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

Do the first worksheet.  
Mark your own answers  
by using a calculator or  
checking on a number line.

# Lesson 2

Mental skills

Can you times two numbers together by using your **fingers**?

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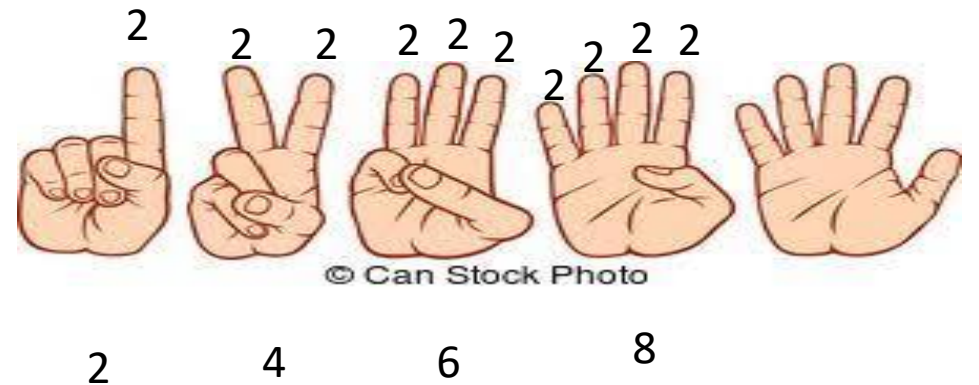
$$2+2+2+2+2+2= 12$$

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multiples of 2,  
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Do lots of examples in your book.

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Let your fingers do the counting.



## Lesson 2

Can you use the inverse or flipping to work out the missing numbers in add or takeaway calculations?

Can I work out missing numbers in an add calculation?

Remember you can flip the numbers in an add calculation and the answers will be the same.

$$2+3=5$$

$$3+2=5$$

1.

$$4+ \underline{\quad} = 6$$

What do you add to 4 to make 6?

Put 4 in your head and count on to 6 on your fingers. Do you count in 1's or 10's?

Try these...

$$14+ \underline{\quad} = 20$$

$$39+ \underline{\quad} = 43$$

$$63+ \underline{\quad} = 70$$

$$20 + \underline{\quad} = 80$$

2.

$$\underline{\quad} + 5 = 9$$

Flip the numbers.

$$5+ \underline{\quad} = 9$$

What do you add to 5 to make 9?

Put 5 in your head and count on to 9 on your fingers. Do you count in 1's or 10's?

Try these...

$$\underline{\quad} + 3 = 10$$

$$\underline{\quad} + 7 = 14$$

$$\underline{\quad} + 20 = 50$$

Can I work out missing numbers in a subtract calculation?

Remember the inverse means to read a calculation backwards and do the opposite.

$$7-2=5$$

$$5+2=7$$

### Task 1

$$\underline{\quad} - 2 = 6$$

Do the inverse.

$$6+2=8$$

So the missing number must be 8.

$$8-2=6 \text{ (Check on your fingers)}$$

Try these...

$$\underline{\quad} - 4 = 5$$

$$\underline{\quad} - 7 = 4$$

$$\underline{\quad} - 5 = 10$$

$$\underline{\quad} - 20 = 40$$

### Task 2

$$10 - \underline{\quad} = 8$$

Do the inverse.

$$8 + \underline{\quad} = 10$$

If you put 8 in your head and count on 2 you get to 10, so the missing number is 2.

$$10-2=8 \text{ (Check on your fingers)}$$

Try these...

$$14 - \underline{\quad} = 12$$

$$15 - \underline{\quad} = 9$$

$$90 - \underline{\quad} = 30$$

Do the second worksheet.  
Mark your own answers  
by using a calculator or  
checking on a number line.