

Years 1-2: Number And Algebra



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Teachers' Notes

Years 1-2: Number And Algebra provides students with the opportunity to apply their understanding of the relationship between numbers and practise their pre-algebra skills in a fun but practical way.

Students are asked to play the role of the teacher, by marking completed sums. This acts as an incentive for children to have some fun with Mathematics while using and developing the vital skills required for excellent mental mathematical calculations.

Section one is entitled *Correct Me If I'm Wrong* and contains activities which ask students to use number combinations, patterns and complementary processes.

The activities covered in the second section of the book, which is entitled *From Here To There*, include:

- using '+' and '-' within 2 and 3 number operations;
- using 2, 3, 5 10 and 11 times table knowledge in conjunction with addition and subtraction;
- identifying number combinations and relationships;
- becoming familiar with using combinations up to 20 using the four number processes.

The activities in this book can be set as homework to consolidate certain Mathematical skills, or completed in class independently. To make life easy for the teacher, the tasks are linked to the new National Curriculum and the answers are provided at the back of the book.

Curriculum Links

Year 1

Represent and solve simple addition and subtraction problems using a range of strategies including counting on, partitioning and rearranging parts (ACMNA015)

- developing a range of mental strategies for addition and subtraction problems

Year 2

Explore the connection between addition and subtraction (ACMNA029)

- becoming fluent with partitioning numbers to understand the connection between addition and subtraction
- using counting on to identify the missing element in an additive problem

Solve simple addition and subtraction problems using a range of efficient mental and written strategies (ACMNA030)

- becoming fluent with a range of mental strategies for addition and subtraction problems, such as commutativity for addition, building to 10, doubles, 10 facts and adding 10
- modelling and representing simple additive situations using materials such as 10 frames, 20 frames and empty number lines

Solve problems by using number sentences for addition or subtraction (ACMNA036)

- representing a word problem as a number sentence
- writing a word problem to represent a number sentence

Adding 3 digits - check them 2

Mark these addition sums using a tick or a cross.

Write the **correct** answer for the sums that are **incorrect**.

$4+5+6=7 \times 15$

$9+7+5=19$

$11+9+8=30$

$5+8+7=20 \checkmark$

$8+7+8=22$

$6+12+4=19$

$3+9+11=20$

$4+7+6=18$

$15+7+4=29$

$7+8+9=22$

$8+4+9=23$

$15+10+6=32$

$9+5+3=12$

$5+7+4=21$

$15+11+5=35$

$6+7+5=17$

$7+8+3=18$

$15+15+14=45$

$7+3+9=18$

$6+8+4=18$

$5+8+7=19$

$9+1+7=14$

$9+5+1=17$

$8+9+2=21$

$12+4+8=25$

$6+6+4=20$

$13+6+4=28$

$7+9+2=18$

$14+5+2=25$

$8+10+4=24$

$12+6+7=35$



Multiplying by 5

Mark these sums using a tick or a cross.

Write the **correct** answer for the sums that are **incorrect**.

$$5 \times 3 = 8 \quad \times 15$$

$$5 \times 5 = 25 \quad \checkmark$$

$$1 \times 5 = 1$$

$$5 \times 4 = 30$$

$$5 \times 1 = 5$$

$$5 \times 7 = 45$$

$$5 \times 5 = 10$$

$$9 \times 5 = 40$$

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

$$5 \times 6 = 30$$

$$6 \times 5 = 35$$

$$5 \times 9 = 45$$

$$5 \times 10 = 50$$

$$4 \times 5 = 15$$

$$5 \times 8 = 4$$

$$3 \times 5 = 20$$

$$2 \times 5 = 7$$

$$10 \times 5 = 60$$

$$9 \times 5 = 55$$

$$7 \times 5 = 53$$

$$5 \times 2 = 10$$

$$8 \times 5 = 54$$



Dividing by 11

Mark these sums using a tick or a cross.

Write the **correct** answer for the sums that are **incorrect**.

$$66 \div 11 = 6 \quad \checkmark$$

$$11 \div 11 = 11 \quad \times$$

$$55 \div 11 = 55$$

$$121 \div 11 = 11$$

$$88 \div 11 = 5$$

$$22 \div 11 = 3$$

$$99 \div 11 = 9$$

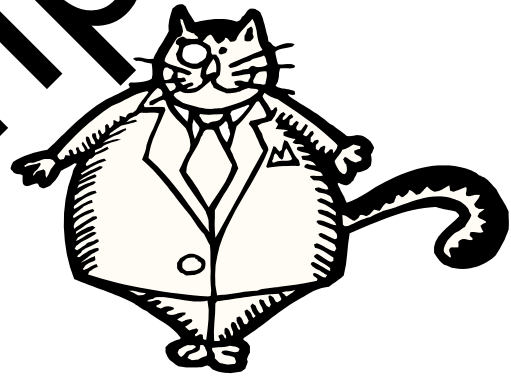
$$33 \div 11 = 3$$

$$77 \div 11 = 6$$

$$162 \div 11 = 6$$

$$110 \div 11 = 111$$

$$44 \div 11 = 3$$



Try these harder ones:

$$(132 \div 11) + 7 = 21$$

$$(99 \div 11) \times (33 \div 11) = 17$$

$$99 \div 11 - 9 = 0$$

$$(110 \div 11) \div (22 \div 11) = 6$$

$$(220 \div 11) + 20 = 30$$

$$(88 \div 11) \times (121 \div 11) = 82$$

$$(165 \div 11) + 30 = 40$$

$$(44 \div 11) \times (22 \div 11) = 2$$

$$(143 \div 11) + 20 = 34$$

$$(132 \div 11) \times (121 \div 11) = 132$$

$$(121 \div 11) \div 11 = 1$$

$$(264 \div 11) \div 2 = 12$$

Add or subtract (d)

Use + or - to finish these number sentences.
One space has been filled in for you.

$$3 \boxed{+} 8 \boxed{+} 8 = 19$$

$$9 \boxed{} 6 \boxed{+} 5 = 8$$

$$17 \boxed{+} 6 \boxed{} 4 = 27$$

$$27 \boxed{} 8 \boxed{-} 3 = 32$$

$$14 \boxed{} 3 \boxed{+} 7 = 24$$

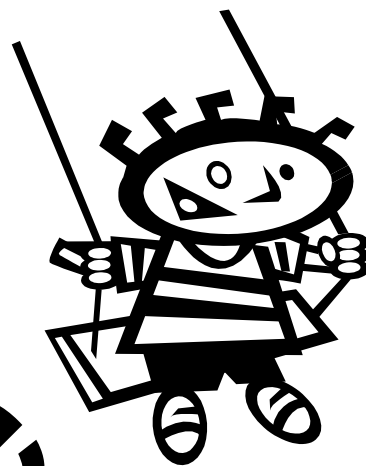
Try these trickier ones!

$$23 \boxed{} 11 \boxed{} 7 = 27$$

$$35 \boxed{} 14 \boxed{} 9 = 30$$

$$45 \boxed{} 7 \boxed{} 3 = 41$$

$$39 \boxed{} 8 \boxed{} 11 = 42$$



Try this long one!

$$45 \boxed{} 10 \boxed{} 15 \boxed{} 5 \boxed{} 1 = 46$$

Making 17

All of these number sentences equal seventeen. Use + - x or ÷ to make them correct.

$$10 \boxed{+} 7 = 17$$

$$27 \boxed{-} 10 = 17$$

$$20 \boxed{-} 3 = 17$$

$$17 \boxed{-} 1 = 17$$

$$13 \boxed{+} 4 = 17$$

$$5 \boxed{+} 12 = 17$$

$$6 \boxed{+} 11 = 17$$

$$1 \boxed{+} 17 = 17$$

$$8 \boxed{+} 9 = 17$$

$$9 \boxed{+} 8 = 17$$

$$17 \boxed{-} 0 = 17$$

$$9 \boxed{+} 2 = 17$$

$$18 \boxed{-} 1 = 17$$

$$12 \boxed{+} 5 = 17$$

$$37 \boxed{-} 20 = 17$$

Here are some harder ones!

$$8 \boxed{+} 8 \boxed{+} 1 = 17$$

$$30 \boxed{-} 4 \boxed{-} 2 = 17$$

$$2 \boxed{+} 10 \boxed{-} 3 = 17$$

$$40 \boxed{-} 20 \boxed{-} 3 = 17$$

$$3 \boxed{+} 5 \boxed{+} 2 = 17$$

$$51 \boxed{-} 17 \boxed{-} 2 = 17$$

$$20 \boxed{-} 9 \boxed{-} 6 = 17$$

$$3 \boxed{+} 17 \boxed{-} 3 = 17$$

$$25 \boxed{-} 2 \boxed{-} 10 = 17$$

$$68 \boxed{-} 2 \boxed{-} 2 = 17$$

Try and solve this BIG one!!

$$95 \boxed{-} 50 \boxed{-} 11 \boxed{-} 2 = 17$$

