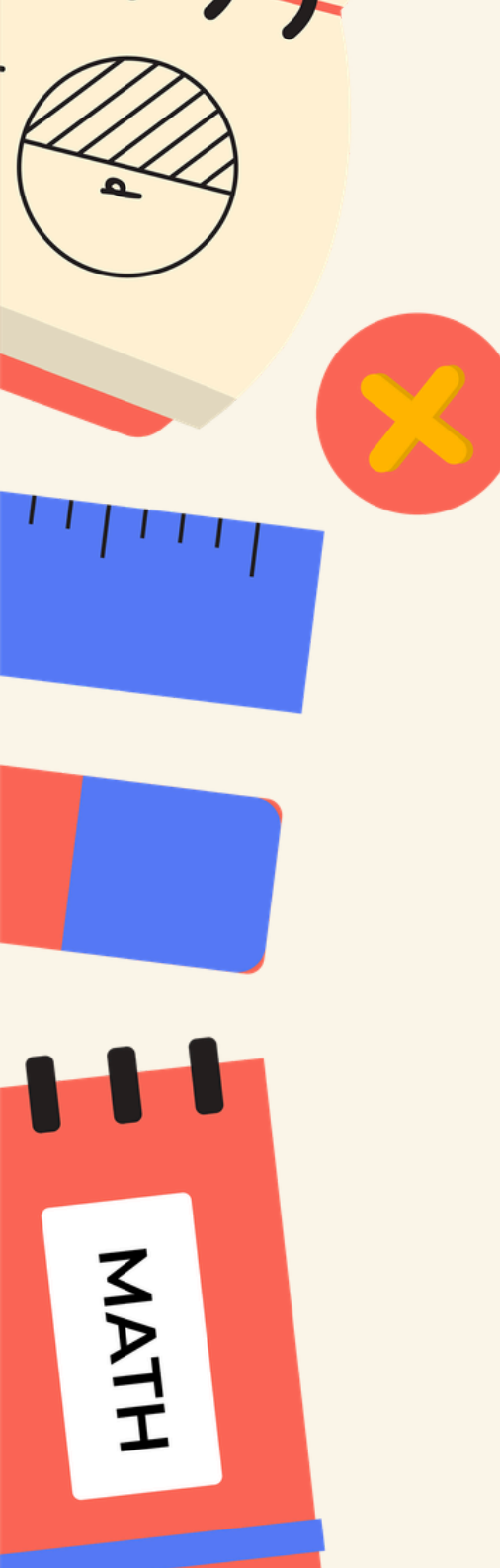
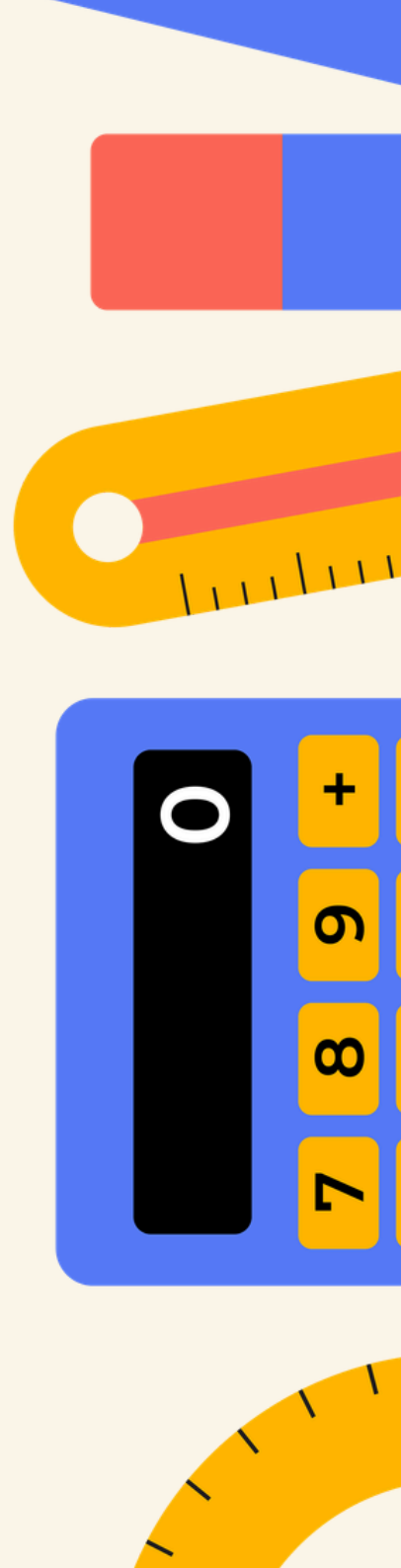




Addition and Subtraction

Using These Flashcards

Cut out the cards, fold them, and glue them.

- Look at the key words and say what they mean.
 - If you're right, remove the card.
 - If not, keep practising until you're confident.
 - Alternatively, look at the definitions and say the key words.
- 

**Which key words tell
you to add (+)?**

Add
Plus
Total
Altogether
In all
Sum
Combined
More than
Increase
Added to

**Which key words tell
you to subtract (-)?**

Take away
Minus
Subtract
Left
Remaining
Difference
Less than
Fewer
Decrease
Reduce
Deduct

Which key words mean equals (=)?

Equals
Is the same as
Makes
Results in

Whole



A **whole** is one complete thing.

Example: One complete birthday cake
before any pieces have been cut.

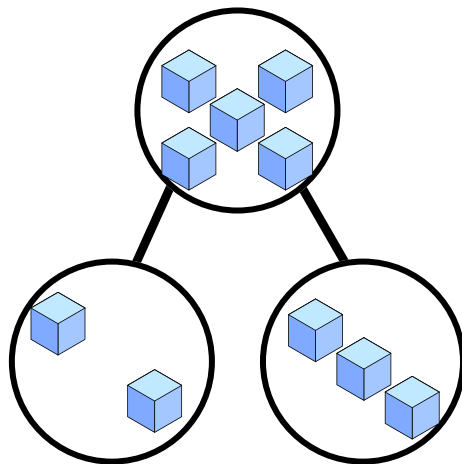
Parts



A whole can be split into two or more **parts** in many ways.

Example: You could have a big piece of birthday cake, or a small piece.

Part-Part-Whole Model



A **diagram** that shows how two or more parts combine to make a whole.

Commutative



Commutative means you **can swap** the numbers around and get the same answer. Addition is commutative, subtraction is not.

Example:

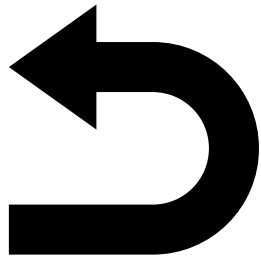
$$2 + 3 = 5$$

$$3 + 2 = 5$$

$$5 - 2 = 3$$

$$2 - 5 = (-3)$$

Inverse Operation



Addition and subtraction are inverse operations. That means they undo each other.

Example:

$$3 + 4 = 7$$

$$7 - 4 = 3$$

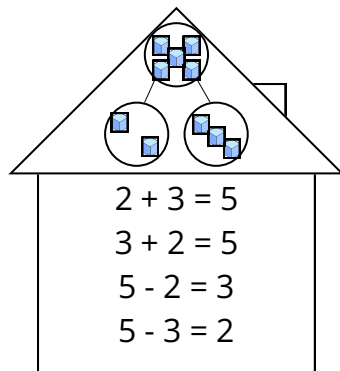
Number Bonds



Numbers that **join together** to make a certain **total**.

Example: 7 and 3 make 10.

Fact Family



A **group of maths facts** that use the same number.

Equation



A number sentence with an equals sign.

Example: $2 + 3 = 5$

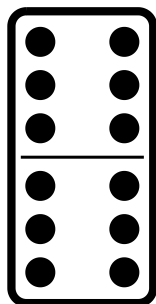
Non-example: $1 + 4$

Strategy



A **method or plan** to help solve a maths problem.

Doubles Number

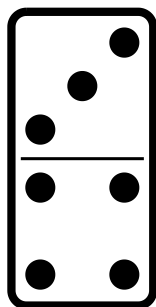


Any number made by **adding the same amount again.**

Example: 12 is a doubles number because $6 + 6 = 12$

Non-example: 3 is not a doubles number because $1 + 2 = 3$

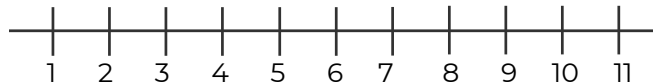
Near Doubles Number



A number that **sits between two doubles numbers.**

Example: 7 is a near doubles number, it sits between 6 and 8.

Consecutive Numbers

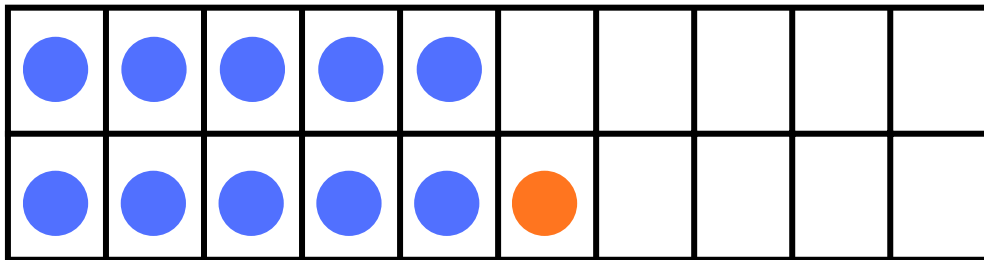


Two numbers that sit next to each other on a number line.

Example: 5 and 6 are consecutive numbers.

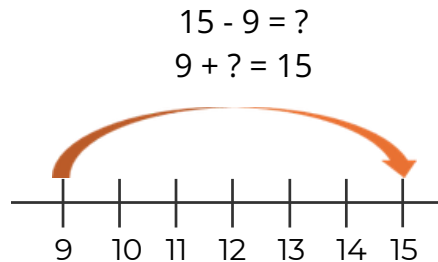
Doubles + 1

$$5 + 6 = \text{Double } 5 + 1 = 10 + 1 = 11$$



A **strategy** used to add to consecutive numbers by doubling the smaller number and then adding 1.

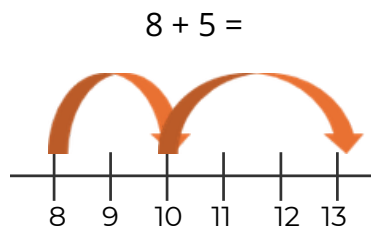
Shopkeeper's Addition



A **strategy** that involves turning a subtraction calculation into a missing number addition problem.

Example: $15 - 9 = 9 + ? = 15$

Bridging Through 10



A **strategy** used to add or subtract numbers that cross 10.

Example: $8 + 5 = (8 + 2) + 3 = 10 + 3 = 13$