

FAMILY MATH

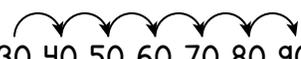
Addition and Subtraction of Tens

Dear Family,

Your student is adding and subtracting tens. To add, they count on tens. To subtract, they count back tens or think about addition to count on from the known part. To practice adding and subtracting tens, students are presented with number sentences that include two addition or subtraction expressions. They determine whether the number sentences are true or false by solving each expression. For example, $20 + 30 = 60 - 10$ (true) or $50 + 10 = 60 - 10$ (false).



$$90 - 30 = 60$$



$$30 + 60 = 90$$

$$70 + 20 = 90$$

$$\underline{7} \text{ tens} + \underline{2} \text{ tens} = \underline{9} \text{ tens}$$

$$70 - 20 = 50$$

$$\underline{7} \text{ tens} - \underline{2} \text{ tens} = \underline{5} \text{ tens}$$

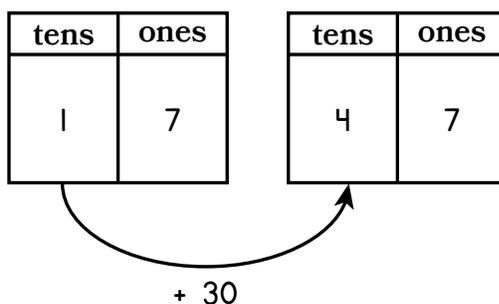
10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, and 100 are all multiples of ten.

Students can count back by tens to subtract or count on by tens to add.

With unit form, students can use $7 + 2$ to help them solve $70 + 20$.

They can use $7 - 2$ to help them solve $70 - 20$.

$$17 + 30$$



Students can think of 30 as 3 tens. Adding tens to a two-digit number causes the digit in the tens place to change, but the digit in the ones place remains the same.

At-Home Activity

First to 100

Help your student practice adding and subtracting multiples of 10 by using pieces of paper with the numbers 1–6 written on them. The numbers on the papers represent multiples of ten (4 is 4 tens, or 40). The goal of the game is to get to 100 without going over 100 or below 0. Start by choosing a piece of paper to find the starting number of tens. Next, have your student choose a piece of paper and decide if they will add or subtract that number of tens from the starting number. They cannot go below 0 or above 100. Have your student continue to choose pieces of paper until they get to 100, as in the following examples.

- If the starting number is 40 and your student gets a 3, they can either add 30 to make 70 or subtract 30 to make 10.
- If the starting number is 60 and your student gets a 5, they must subtract 50 because adding 50 would be larger than 100.
- If the starting number is 50 and your child gets a 6, they must choose again because adding 60 would be larger than 100, and subtracting 60 would be less than 0.
- If the starting number is 80 and your child gets a 2, they can add 20 to make 100 and win the game!