Using Number Sentences to Check Addition and Subtraction

We know that addition is the opposite of subtraction.

This means that we can use adding to check our subtraction questions, and subtracting to check our addition questions.

1. Find the answer for each of these sums and fill them in the square:

a) 12 + 13 = ☐   b) 25 - 12 = ☐   c) 25 - 13 = ☐

d) 20 + 24 = ☐   e) 44 - 20 = ☐   f) 44 - 24 = ☐

g) 8 + 12 = ☐   h) 20 - 12 = ☐   i) 20 - 8 = ☐

j) 11 + 9 = ☐   k) 20 - 9 = ☐   l) 20 - 11 = ☐

m) 22 + 28 = ☐   n) 50 - 22 = ☐   o) 50 - 28 = ☐

2. Look at your answers in question 1.

a. What pattern can you see?

_____

_____

b. What can we do to check our addition sums?

_____

_____

3. Find the answer for each of these sums and fill them in the square:

a) 50 - 12 = ☐   b) 12 + 38 = ☐   c) 38 + 12 = ☐

d) 24 - 8 = ☐   e) 8 + 16 = ☐   f) 16 + 8 = ☐

g) 65 - 15 = ☐   h) 15 + 50 = ☐   i) 50 + 15 = ☐

j) 120 - 40 = ☐   k) 80 + 40 = ☐   l) 40 + 80 = ☐

m) 74 - 16 = ☐   n) 58 + 16 = ☐   o) 16 + 58 = ☐

Using Number Sentences to Check Addition and Subtraction

4. Look at your answers to question 3.

   a. What pattern can you see?

         _____

         _____

   b. What can we do to check our subtraction sums?

         _____

         _____

   c. When we add two numbers together, does it matter which number comes first? Why?

         _____

         _____

5. What have we learnt?

We can use addition to check a _____ .

We can use subtraction to check an _____ .

When we add two numbers together, the order _____ matter.

Using Number Sentences to Check Addition and Subtraction - Memo

We know that addition is the opposite of subtraction.

This means that we can use adding to check our subtraction questions, and subtracting to check our addition questions.

1. Find the answer for each of these sums and fill them in the square:

a) 12 + 13 = **25**   b) 25 - 12 = **13**   c) 25 - 13 = **12**

d) 20 + 24 = **44**   e) 44 - 20 = **24**   f) 44 - 24 = **20**

g) 8 + 12 = **20**   h) 20 - 12 = **8**   i) 20 - 8 = **12**

j) 11 + 9 = **20**   k) 20 - 9 = **11**   l) 20 - 11 = **9**

m) 22 + 28 = **50**   n) 50 - 22 = **28**   o) 50 - 28 = **22**

2. Look at your answers in question 1.

a. What pattern can you see?

When we subtract one of the numbers we added together from the answer, it gives us the other number of the addition sum.

b. What can we do to check our addition sums?

We can subtract one of the numbers in the addition sum from the answer and check that it gives us the other number in the addition sum.

3. Find the answer for each of these sums and fill them in the square:

a) 50 - 12 = **38**   b) 12 + 38 = **50**   c) 38 + 12 = **50**

d) 24 - 8 = **16**   e) 8 + 16 = **24**   f) 16 + 8 = **24**

g) 65 - 15 = **50**   h) 15 + 50 = **65**   i) 50 + 15 = **65**

j) 120 - 40 = **80**   k) 80 + 40 = **120**   l) 40 + 80 = **120**

m) 74 - 16 = **58**   n) 58 + 16 = **74**   o) 16 + 58 = **74**

Using Number Sentences to Check Addition and Subtraction

4. Look at your answers to question 3.

   a. What pattern can you see?

   When we add the number we subtracted to the answer we got, we got the

   number we started with / subtracted from.

   b. What can we do to check our subtraction sums?

   We can add the answer and the number we subtracted and check if it gives us

   the number we started with/ subtracted from.

   c. When we add two numbers together, does it matter which number comes
       first? Why?

   No, the order we add in doesn't matter because we will get the same answer.

   _____

5. What have we learnt?

   We can use addition to check a **subtraction sum** .

   We can use subtraction to check an **addition sum** .

   When we add two numbers together, the order **doesn't** matter.