

## Practise

Stage 5

Basic Facts No 3

Strategy: Number Bonds to 20 and quarters

$13 + \square = 20$	$20 - \square = 20$	$\frac{1}{4}$ of 20 =
$15 + \square = 20$	$11 - \square = 2$	$\frac{1}{4}$ of 12 =
$2 + \square = 20$	$18 - \square = 15$	quarter of 16 =
$19 + \square = 20$	$19 - \square = 10$	quarter of 8 =
$5 + \square = 20$	$9 - \square = 6$	$\frac{1}{4}$ of 4 =
$3 + \square = 20$	$14 - \square = 7$	$\frac{1}{4}$ of 24 =
$10 + \square = 20$	$16 - \square = 2$	quarter of 12 =

Strategies for solving these problems:

- Use the addition facts you already know.
- Split the teen number and add the ones. For example  $15 + \square = 20$  can be solved by adding splitting the 15 into 10 and 5 and then adding  $5 + 5$  to make 10.
- Make the first number up to 10 and then add on another 10 to make 20. For example  $6 + \square = 20$  can be solved by knowing that  $6 + 4 = 10$  and another 10 equals 20, so the answer is 4.
- Quarter can be solved as  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a  $\frac{1}{2}$
- Quarter is the same as dividing the whole number by 4 –  $12 \div 4 = 3$