

Column Addition Method Broken Down

Step 1)

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T} \quad \text{U} \\ 45 \\ + 17 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

ALWAYS start with the right hand column, and add those numbers first.

Step 2)

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T} \quad \text{U} \\ 45 \\ + 17 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

Add the 5 and the 7 to get 12. write the units, 2, in the units column and carry the ten over to the tens column, writing it in underneath. I usually make that digit slightly smaller so it doesn't get mixed up with the other numbers.

Step 3)

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T} \quad \text{U} \\ 45 \\ + 17 \\ \hline 62 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

Now add the numbers down the left hand column, which is the tens column. Don't forget to include the extra 10 from the units column that we carried over. You now have the answer and can check it on your calculator.

To get good at the column method, you need to practice partitioning numbers.

Partitioning is when we **split numbers into hundreds, tens and units.**

Have a look below and use the same method to partition the numbers I've given,

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T} \quad \text{U} \\ 74 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 70 \quad 4 \\ \text{(Seven tens)} \quad \text{(4 units)} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T} \quad \text{U} \\ 32 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ ? \quad ? \end{array}$$

Try these on another piece of paper.

45, 18, 92, 27, 61,
88, 54, 127, 499,