

THE HUNDREDS CHART

Rationale

One common and effective strategy for mentally adding and subtracting two-digit numbers involves starting with one number, then adding first the tens digit, and then the units digit of the second number.

For example, $37 + 25$ becomes $37 + 20 = 57$ then $+ 5 = 62$. A subtraction example would be $75 - 42$ becomes $75 - 40 = 35$ then $- 2 = 33$.

Counting On manual. Unit 5: Hundreds chart p.69

Black line masters

*Modified from *Counting On* professional development package.

- Hundreds chart***
 - 1-100
 - blank

- Hundreds jigsaw: strips 1-100**
 - horizontal strips
 - vertical strips

- Hundreds jigsaw: 1-100***
 - all numbers
 - missing numbers

- Hundreds jigsaw: 0.1-10***
 - all numbers
 - missing numbers

- Hundreds jigsaw: 0.01-1***
 - all numbers
 - missing numbers

- Hundreds jigsaw: template***

- Blank plus sign**

- Blank diagonals**

- Missing numbers on the hundreds chart (1-100)**
 - Worksheet (ext: students may cut up the pieces and reconstruct a hundreds chart)

- Hundreds chart: windows spin**
 - window worksheet
 - window 1
 - window 2
 - window 3

References

- Counting On professional development package.** 2003. NSW Department of Education and Training. Professional Support and Curriculum Directorate
 - **Place value.** Unit 5: Hundreds chart (p.69-87)
 - **CO in the mainstream classroom.** Unit 1: Place value considerations; moving to decimals (p.209-211)