

Year 2 revision: Practise doubling the numbers to 10.

$1 + 1 =$

$6 + 6 =$

$2 + 2 =$

$7 + 7 =$

$3 + 3 =$

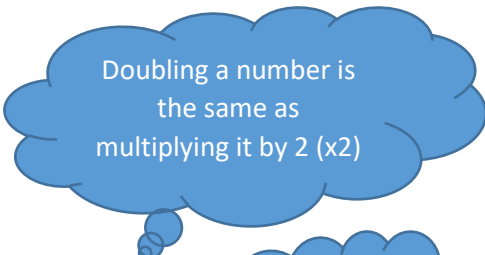
$8 + 8 =$

$4 + 4 =$

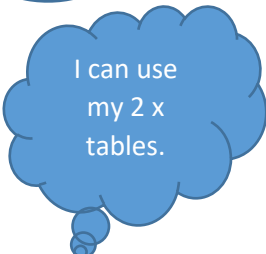
$9 + 9 =$

$5 + 5 =$

$10 + 10 =$



Doubling a number is the same as multiplying it by 2 (x2)



I can use my 2 x tables.

We can use our doubling knowledge to help us quickly work out near doubles.

For example:

$5 + 6 =$

I know double 5 ($5 + 5$) is 10. This is one more than double 5. So the answer is 11.

Practise with these near doubles.

$4 + 5 =$

$2 + 3 =$

$6 + 7 =$

$7 + 8 =$

$8 + 9 =$

$1 + 2 =$

It also works if it is one less than the double.

For example:

$5 + 4 =$

I know double 5 is 10. This is one less than double 5 so the answer is 9.

Practise with these near doubles.

$4 + 3 =$

$2 + 1 =$

$6 + 5 =$

$7 + 6 =$

$8 + 7 =$

$3 + 2 =$

Now try these.

$17 + 6 =$

$15 + 6 =$

$18 + 7 =$

$23 + 4 =$

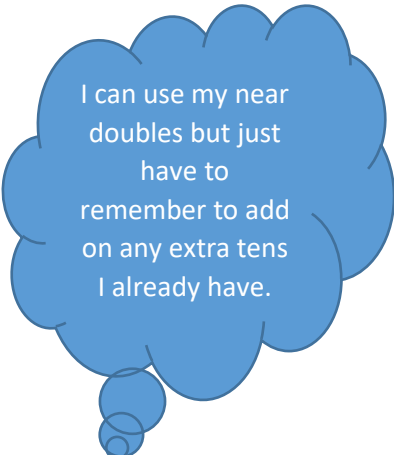
$26 + 5 =$

$24 + 3 =$

$36 + 5 =$

$37 + 8 =$

$35 + 4 =$



I can use my near doubles but just have to remember to add on any extra tens I already have.