

Bridging to 10 [Addition]

When adding a number close to a multiple of 10, Bridging to 10 is a useful strategy.

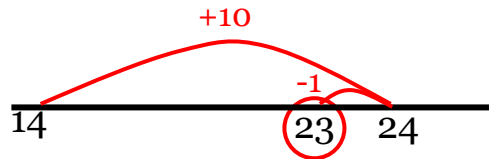
For example: $14 + 9$

We can **add one** to 9 to make 10 (10 is easier to add).

$$14 + 10 = 24$$

Then we must **adjust** our answer by **subtracting one**.

$$24 - 1 = 23$$



1. Solve the following as quickly as you can using the **Bridging to 10** strategy.

a. $16 + 9 = \underline{\quad}$ b. $9 + 32 = \underline{\quad}$ c. $18 + 9 = \underline{\quad}$ d. $9 + 24 = \underline{\quad}$

e. $9 + 17 = \underline{\quad}$ f. $32 + 9 = \underline{\quad}$ g. $9 + 35 = \underline{\quad}$ h. $48 + 9 = \underline{\quad}$

i. $33 + 9 = \underline{\quad}$ j. $9 + 43 = \underline{\quad}$ k. $13 + 9 = \underline{\quad}$ l. $9 + 36 = \underline{\quad}$

m. $9 + 56 = \underline{\quad}$ n. $77 + 9 = \underline{\quad}$ o. $9 + 46 = \underline{\quad}$ p. $58 + 9 = \underline{\quad}$

2. We can also bridge from 8. Because we add 2 to bridge to 10, we must **subtract 2** to adjust our answer.

a. $47 + 8 = \underline{\quad}$ b. $8 + 35 = \underline{\quad}$ c. $44 + 8 = \underline{\quad}$ d. $8 + 67 = \underline{\quad}$

e. $8 + 49 = \underline{\quad}$ f. $74 + 8 = \underline{\quad}$ g. $8 + 29 = \underline{\quad}$ h. $18 + 8 = \underline{\quad}$

3. Bridging also helps when adding numbers close to multiples of 10 (20, 30, 40...). The numbers to bridge are in **bold**.

a. $\mathbf{19} + 24 = \underline{\quad}$ b. $\mathbf{19} + 36 = \underline{\quad}$ c. $43 + \mathbf{19} = \underline{\quad}$ d. $\mathbf{19} + 47 = \underline{\quad}$

e. $\mathbf{29} + 44 = \underline{\quad}$ f. $35 + \mathbf{18} = \underline{\quad}$ g. $\mathbf{18} + 48 = \underline{\quad}$ h. $54 + \mathbf{28} = \underline{\quad}$