

Bridging to 10 [Subtraction]

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

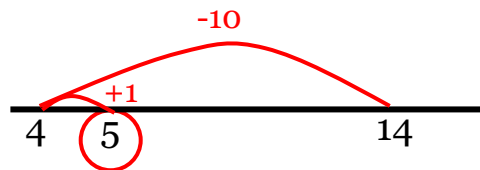
For example: $14 - 9$

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

$$14 - 10 = 4$$

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

$$4 + 1 = 5$$



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

a. $16 - 9 = \underline{\quad}$ b. $22 - 9 = \underline{\quad}$ c. $36 - 9 = \underline{\quad}$ d. $24 - 9 = \underline{\quad}$

e. $32 - 9 = \underline{\quad}$ f. $51 - 9 = \underline{\quad}$ g. $43 - 9 = \underline{\quad}$ h. $54 - 9 = \underline{\quad}$

i. $33 - 9 = \underline{\quad}$ j. $17 - 9 = \underline{\quad}$ k. $13 - 9 = \underline{\quad}$ l. $25 - 9 = \underline{\quad}$

m. $52 - 9 = \underline{\quad}$ n. $14 - 9 = \underline{\quad}$ o. $37 - 9 = \underline{\quad}$ p. $45 - 9 = \underline{\quad}$

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

a. $36 - 8 = \underline{\quad}$ b. $27 - 8 = \underline{\quad}$ c. $33 - 8 = \underline{\quad}$ d. $54 - 8 = \underline{\quad}$

e. $45 - 8 = \underline{\quad}$ f. $35 - 8 = \underline{\quad}$ g. $26 - 8 = \underline{\quad}$ h. $75 - 8 = \underline{\quad}$

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

a. $46 - 19 = \underline{\quad}$ b. $27 - 19 = \underline{\quad}$ c. $43 - 19 = \underline{\quad}$ d. $77 - 29 = \underline{\quad}$

e. $45 - 18 = \underline{\quad}$ f. $62 - 18 = \underline{\quad}$ g. $64 - 19 = \underline{\quad}$ h. $75 - 19 = \underline{\quad}$