Compensation

Simplifying strategy where students add or subtract the same amount to or from both numbers to create an equivalent, but simpler, problem.

Example: 99 + 141 becomes 100 + 140
(99+ 1) + (141-1)

Addend

One of the numbers being added.

Addition

The process or skill of calculating the total of two or more numbers.

Algorithm

A step by step procedure to solve a particular type of problem.

Bundle

Compose a 10 or 100.

Compose

Example: to make 1 larger unit from 10 smaller units.
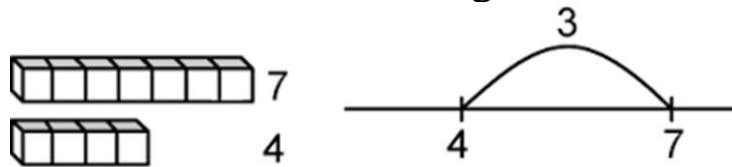
Make 1 ten from 10 ones

Decompose

Example: to break 1 larger unit into 10 smaller units.

Break 1 ten into 10 ones

Difference

To find the difference between two numbers, subtract the smaller number from the greater number.

The difference between 7 and 4 is 3.

Equation

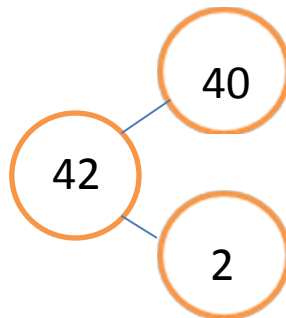A mathematical sentence that uses the equal sign (=) to show that two expressions are equal.

$3 + 6 = 5 + 4$

New groups below

Show newly composed units on the line **below** the appropriate place in the addition algorithm.

$$74$$
$$+\ 38$$
$$\overline{112}$$

Number bond

Place value

The unitary values of the digits in numbers.

Example: In 253, the 2 is in the hundreds place so it's value is 200.

Place value chart

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
5	4	7

Place value or number disks

Unit form modeled with place value disks:
7 hundreds 2 tens 6 ones = 72 tens 6 ones

Rename

Instead of *carrying* or *borrowing,* e.g., a group of 10 ones is renamed a ten when the ones are bundled and moved from the ones to the tens place.
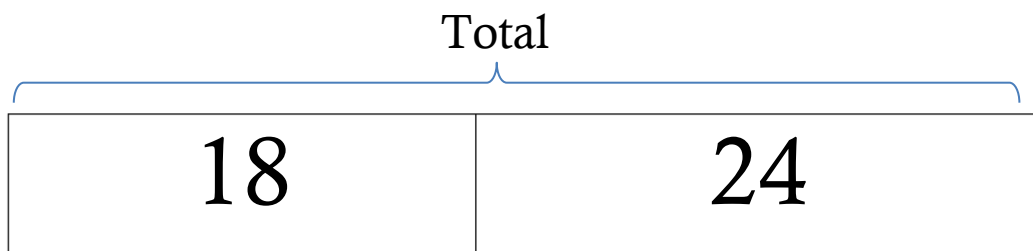
Simplifying Strategy

Example: to solve 299 + 6, think 299 + 1 + 5= 300 + 5

Subtraction

The process or skill of taking one number or amount away from another.

Tape diagram

Total

18	24

Total

The whole number or amount of something.

$18 + 24 = 42$
42 is the total amount

Unbundle

Taking a larger unit apart to make 10 smaller units.

Example: taking 1 ten and making it 10 ones.

Units of ones, tens, hundreds

Referring to the place value chart.