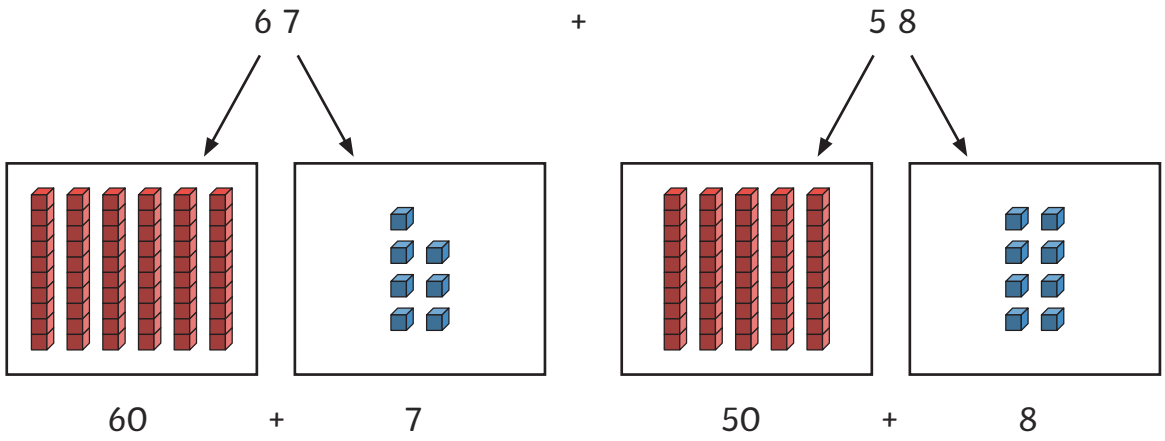
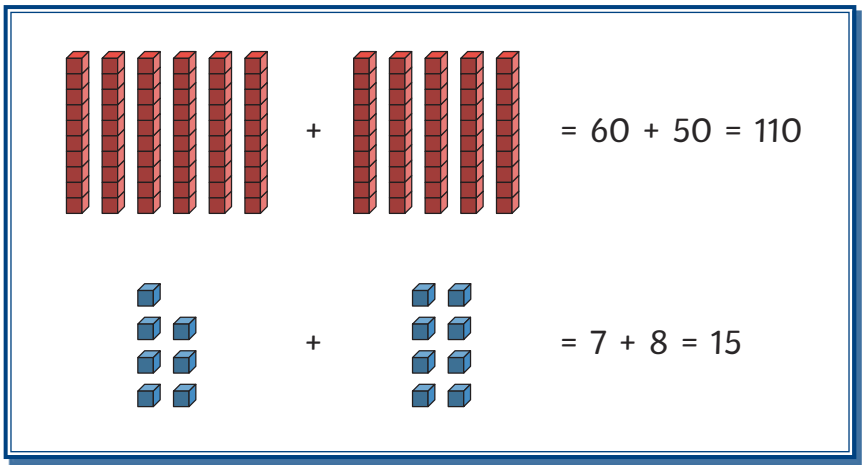
2-Digit Partitioning for Addition

Here is an example of how to use partitioning to add together two 2-digit numbers.
Each number is partitioned (split) into the value of its tens and ones.
Then, the total of each place value column (tens and ones) are found separately before combining them back together to find the overall total.





110 + 15 = 125

67 + 58 = **125**

Use partitioning to complete these addition calculations. Show your working out.

1) 49 + 75 =

49 + 75

2) 38 + 93 =

38 + 93

3) 87 + 57 =

87 + 57

4) 65 + 86 =

65 + 86

5) 99 + 76 =

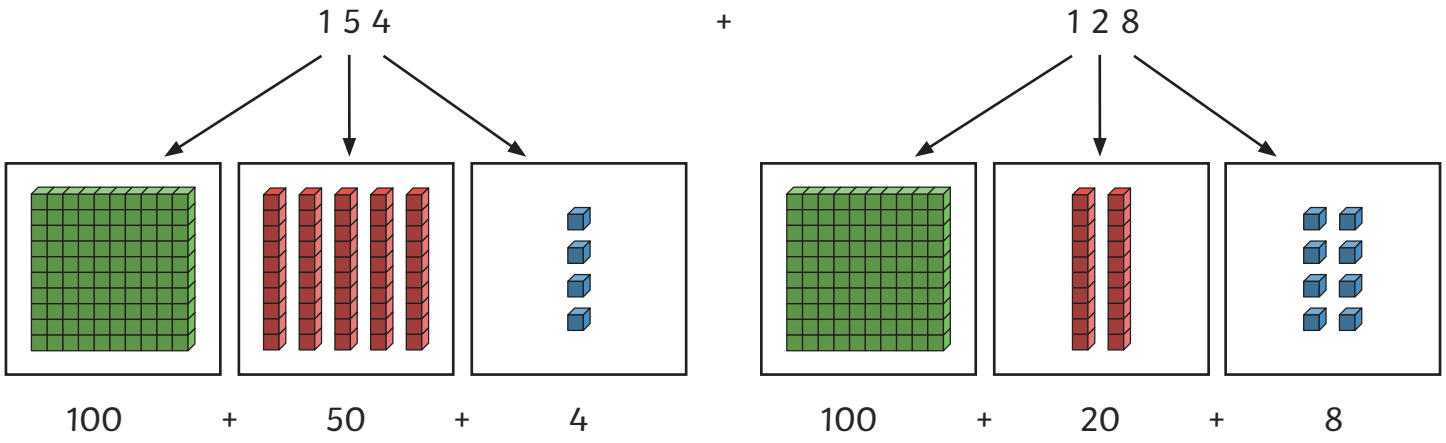
99 + 76

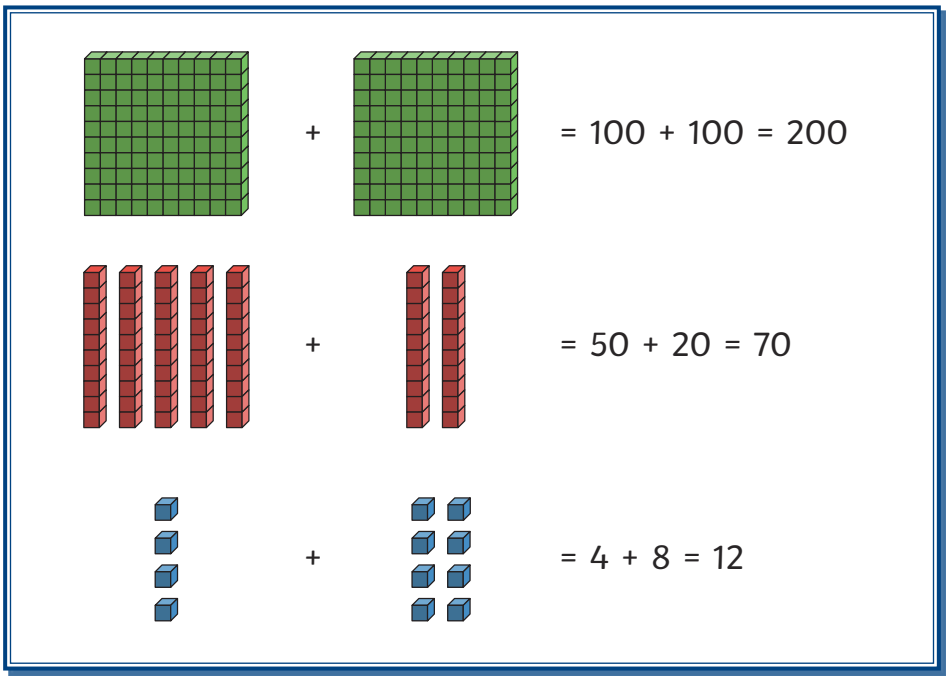
6) 58 + 88 =

58 + 88

3-Digit Partitioning for Addition

Here is an example of how to use partitioning to add together two 3-digit numbers. Each number is partitioned (split) into the value of its hundreds, tens and ones. Then, the total of each place value column (hundreds, tens and ones) are found separately before combining them back together to find the overall total.





200 + 70 + 12 = 282

154 + 128 = **282**

Use partitioning to complete these addition calculations. Show your working out.

1) 246 + 312 =

246 + 312

2) 135 + 257 =

135 + 257

3) 409 + 254 =

409 + 254

4) 379 + 125 =

379 + 125

5) 534 + 248 =

534 + 248

6) 727 + 169 =

727 + 169