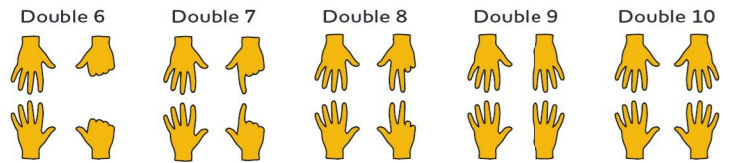
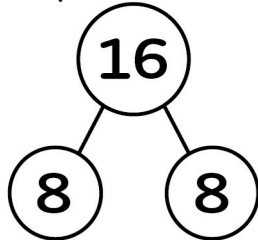


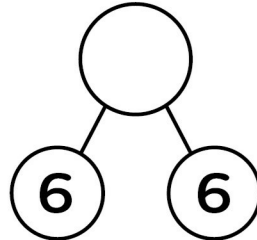
Fill in the missing numbers.



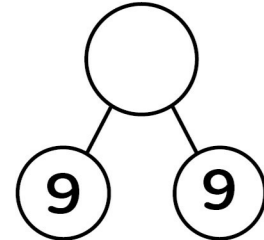
Example



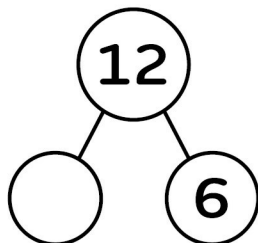
$$8 + 8 = 16$$



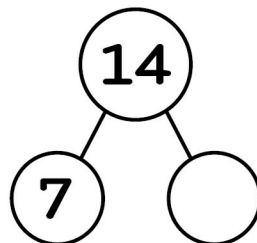
$$6 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$$



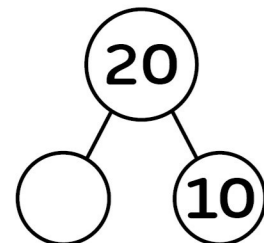
$$9 + 9 = \underline{\quad}$$



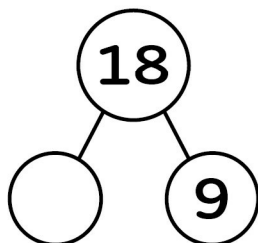
$$\underline{\quad} + 6 = 12$$



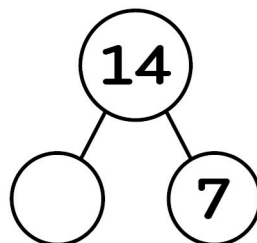
$$7 + \underline{\quad} = 14$$



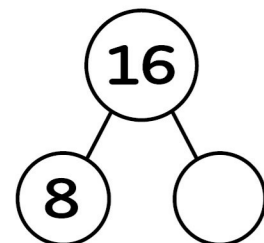
$$\underline{\quad} + 10 = 20$$



$$18 - 9 = \underline{\quad}$$



$$14 - 7 = \underline{\quad}$$



$$16 - 8 = \underline{\quad}$$

Talking Tip

The focus here is applying the double or half to complete the part part whole, and then using the part part whole to solve the equation below it. First ask your child to complete the part part whole and then ask them to complete the equation.

Reinforce your child's learning with language such as "Because the parts are the same, when we add them it is the same as doubling. Double 8 is 16, so $8 + 8 = 16$."

For the subtraction equations use language such as, "Here one of the parts is half the whole, so the other part must be the same as the part we have. Half 18 is 9, so $18 - 9 = 9$."