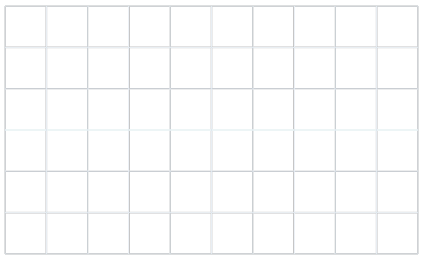
Year 5 - Solving Calculations on Either Side — Lesson Guide

Step 1

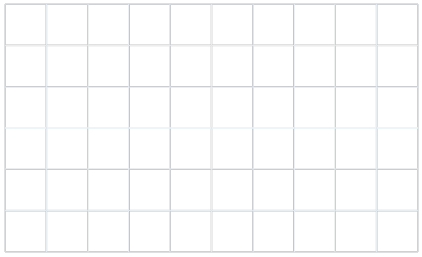
$\square \times 2 = 13 + 7$



First, we circle the operation sign on the left. Then, we circle the operation sign on the right. The equals sign tells us that both sides must have the same value.

Step 2

$\square \times 2 = \underline{13 + 7}$

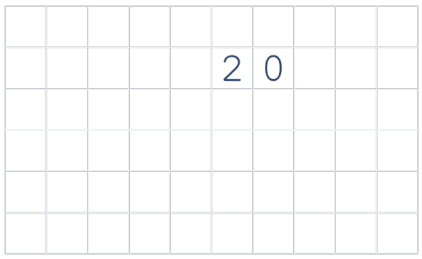


Remember: Both sides of the equals sign must have the same value.

Next, we look for the side with no missing number. We underline 13 + 7. We will work out this complete calculation first.

Step 3

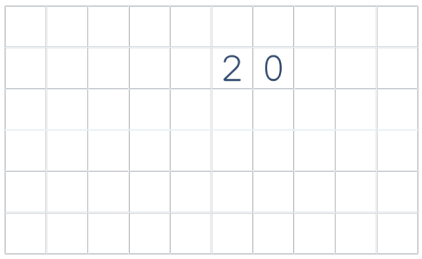
$\square \times 2 = \underline{13 + 7}$



I can use place value and a number fact to add 7 mentally. 13 + 7 = 20. We write 20 directly underneath this calculation, with one digit in each square.

Step 4

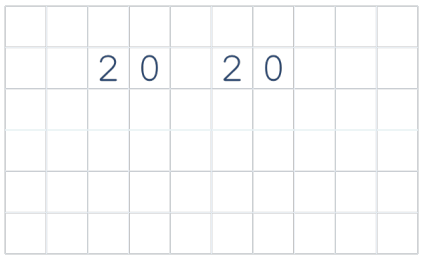
$\square \times 2 = 13 + 7$



The equals sign tells us that both sides have the same value. We underline something × 2 on the other side.

Step 5

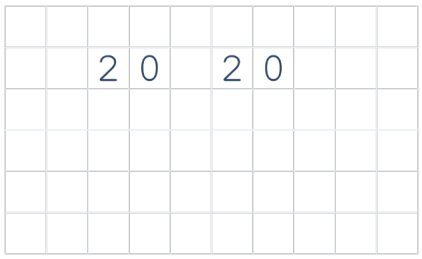
$\square \times 2 = 13 + 7$



The right side, 13 + 7, equals 20. The left side must also equal 20. Write 20 directly under the left side, with one digit in each square.

Step 6

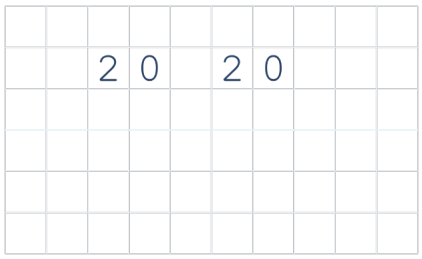
$\square \times 2 = 13 + 7$



Now we need something × 2 to equal 20. We can use our missing-number method to find the missing factor.

Step 7

☐ × 2 = 13 + 7

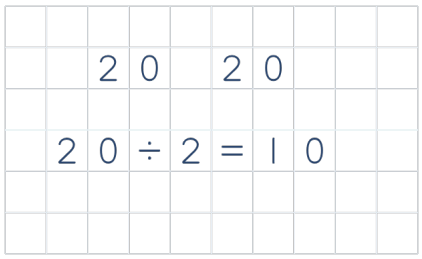


Remember: Work out the complete side first, wherever it appears. Use its value to find the missing number.

Look at the left side of the equals sign. It says something times 2. This side needs a value of 20. The box is for the missing factor.

Step 8

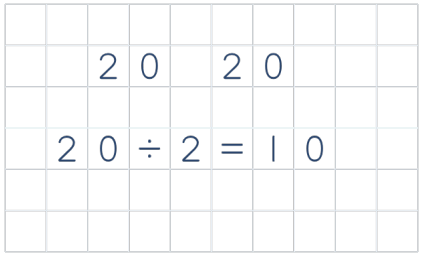
☐ × 2 = 13 + 7



The side with the blank must also equal 20. Divide 20 by 2 to find the missing factor. Write 20 ÷ 2 = 10 below the two totals.

Step 9

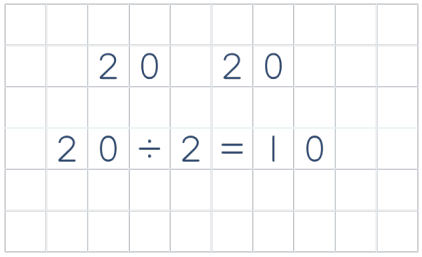
10 × 2 = 13 + 7



Now, we put 10 into the blank in the original question. Make sure you copy the answer correctly.

Step 10

10 × 2 = 13 + 7



Read the completed equation. 10 × 2 = 13 + 7. The left side is 10 × 2, which makes 20. The right side is 13 + 7, which also makes 20. Both sides have the same value, so 10 works.