

➤ Notes for parents. Activity next page.

**The purpose of this task is to help your child:**

- learn how to use the 'up and back through tens' strategy to solve addition and subtraction problems

**Think about this:**

- Your child needs to know their addition and subtraction basic facts to solve these problems.
- The idea is that they 'go up to', or 'back from' a tens number. (That is a multiple of ten like 50, 60, 70.) Sometimes in class these are called 'tidy' or round numbers because they end in zero.
- Your child will probably find it helpful if they visualise or even draw a number line as they solve each problem. Talk with them about this.
- Your child may want your help to read parts of the problem if it's tricky for them.
- Have them think how and where they will write down what they find out?
- Your child will need you, or another family member, to talk with them about what they are doing (instead of a classmate).



# Hei Mahi | He Puke Pāhekeheke Slippery Slope

Tau  
Kura 5

## He tauira kōrero Māori

Ko ngā tau ngahuru (10, 20, 30, 40 ...) hei tauira o te tau māmā.	The decades (10, 20, 30, 40 ...) are examples of tidy numbers.
Ka whakamahia ēnei tau māmā hei rautaki whakaoti tāpiritanga.	These tidy numbers are used as a strategy to solve additions.
Tuhia te tāpiritanga [tangohanga] e hāngai ana ki tēnei rapanga.	Write down the addition [subtraction] that pertains to this problem.
Ko te 54 te tau tīmatanga. He aha te tau māmā ki runga ake i tērā?	54 is the starting number. What is the tidy number above that?
Tāpiria te 6 ki te 54 kia eke ki te tau māmā nei, te 60.	Add 6 to 54 to get to the tidy number, 60.
E hia atu anō hei tāpiri atu ki te 60 kia eke ki te 73?	How much more do we add to 60 to get up to 73?
Tāpiria te 6 ki te 54, ka 60. Tāpiria te 13 ki te 60, ka 73. Hui katoa, e 29 tērā i tāpiria atu, arā, te 6 me te 23.	Add 6 to 54 to get 60. Add 13 to 60 to get 73. Altogether that's 29 that was added, that is the 6 and 23.
Nō reira e hia mita hei hīkoi tonu mā Kiri?	So how many metres has Kiri still got to walk?



# He Puke Pāhekeheke

Ka hiahiatia  he hoa

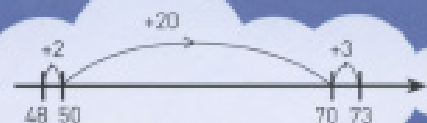
## Hei Mahi

Kei te pōkai whenua a Akomanga 7 i te Paemaunga o Wairau. Kia tae rātou ki te tihi o tētahi puke pāhekeheke, ka hiki ki te tina. E 73 mita te roa o te tahataha hei pikitanga mā rātou, ka mutu, e kapi katoa ana i te hukapapa.

Ka whāia e ngā ākonga he rautaki “haere whakamua, hoki whakamuri ki ngā tekau” hei whiriwhiri e hia te tawhiti hei takahanga mā tēnā, mā tēnā e tae atu ai rātou ki te tihi. Ko te mate hoki, i ētahi wā kua paheke whakamuri.

Kua 48 mita te tawhiti o te haere a Tio. Ka pēnei tana whiriwhiri e hia te roa e toe ana hei takahi māna.

$48 + 2 = 50$ . Nā, ka pēhea te tawhiti atu i te 50 ki te 73? E 20 atu anō, ka toe ki te 70, me tētahi atu 3 kia toe ki te 73. E 23 tērā.  $23 + 2 = 25$



Kua 41 mita te tawhiti o te haere a Pani, engari ka whakaaro ia ki te hoki whakamuri ki te āwhina i a Huia. E 28 mita te tawhiti o te haere a Huia. Ka pēnei tana whiriwhiri me pēhea te roa o tana paheke ki raro:

Kia 1 mita te paheke ki raro, ka tae au ki te 40 mita. Kia 10 mita anō, kua tae au ki te 30 mita. E 2 mita atu anō, kua tae ki te 28 mita. Nā reira,  $1 + 10 + 2 = 13$  mita te roa o taku paheke.

1. Whāia te rautaki “haere whakamua, hoki whakamuri ki ngā tekau” hei kimi mai me pēhea te tawhiti o te haere a ngā kaipōkai whenua e whai ake nei, i tae rānei rātou ki hea i te paheketanga ki raro. Āta tuhia ō whiriwhiringa.

- Kua tae a Kiri ki te 54 mita. E hia te tawhiti e tae atu ai ia ki te tihi?
- Ka tae a Koa ki te 52 mita, kātahi ka 25 mita te kaha o tana paheke ki raro. Ka tae ia ki hea?
- Ka tae a Ito ki te 63 mita, kātahi ka paheke kia hoki rawa ia ki te 28 mita. E hia te tawhiti o tana paheketanga?
- E 27 mita te tawhiti mai o Pare i te tihi. Kua pēhea te tawhiti o tana haere?

2. Hangaia ētahi rapanga pēnei hei whakaoti mā tō hoa.

Te whakamahi i te rautaki “haere whakamua, hoki whakamuri ki ngā tekau”