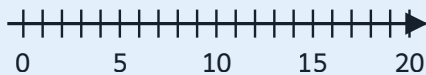


CLOSE SCORES ON THE PITCH

- 1 Our team scored 12 points and the visitors scored 9. Find $12 - 9$ by counting up.
- 2 Stand on the smaller number 9.
- 3 Jump up: 10, then 11, then 12.
- 4 Three little jumps. So $12 - 9 = 3$.

WARM-UP

Use the blank number line to show counting up for close scores.



1. Mark 8, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 16 on the line
2. Draw the three little jumps from 4 up to 7
3. Draw the jumps from 13 up to 16 and from 11 up to 13

PRACTICE

- 1 After the GAA blitz our team had 14 points and the visitors had 11. How far apart were the scores?
- 2 In the first half the home side scored 10 points and the away side scored 8. How many points separated them?
- 3 A camogie match ended 11 points to 9. Count up to find the difference.
- 4 The final whistle blew on a hurling game at 18 points to 14. How many jumps up from 14 to 18?
- 5 Our football team finished on 15 points while the rivals had 12. Find the gap by counting up.
- 6 A tight GAA match ended 17 points to 15. Stand on 15 and jump up to find how far apart the teams were.

$$17 - 15 = ?$$

? ALWAYS, SOMETIMES, NEVER

Always, sometimes or never true? Write A, S or N.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Counting up is the shorter way when the two numbers sit close together. ☐ | c. Counting up is the best way to take away when the numbers are far apart. ☐ |
| b. The number of jumps from the smaller number to the bigger number equals the take-away answer. ☐ | d. Counting back from the bigger number gives fewer jumps than counting up when the numbers are close. ☐ |