

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4. \quad 15 \quad 25 \quad 65 \quad 85 \quad 25 \quad 45 \quad 55 \quad 45 \quad 75 \\
 \quad \quad 9 \quad 9 \quad 9 \quad 9 \quad 19 \quad 19 \quad 19 \quad 29 \quad 39 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5. \quad 14 \quad 34 \quad 34 \quad 64 \quad 94 \quad 42 \quad 62 \quad 82 \\
 \quad \quad 8 \quad 8 \quad 18 \quad 28 \quad 38 \quad 5 \quad 35 \quad 25 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 6. \quad 36 \quad 42 \quad 81 \quad 54 \quad 65 \quad 71 \quad 94 \quad 40 \\
 \quad \quad 17 \quad 14 \quad 32 \quad 37 \quad 26 \quad 34 \quad 29 \quad 24 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

7. If, in each example above, the lower number were taken out of, or away from, the upper number, *what number* would be left?

8. What number, added to 2, will give 100? 98? 96? 94? and so on. Begin at 100 and count backward by twos.

9. Begin at 100 and count backward by threes, by fours, and so on up to nines.

10. Begin at 97 and count backward by twos, by threes, by fours, and so on.

11. Begin at 98 and count backward by threes, by fours, and so on.

The number which, added to one number, makes another, is called the **difference** between the two numbers. Thus, 8 is the difference between 7 and 15 because 8 added to 7 makes 15.

The number which is left when one number is taken out of, or away from, another number, is called the **remainder**. Thus, when 7 is taken away from, or, as it is usual to say, **subtracted** from 15, the remainder is 8.

It is evident that difference and remainder are really two names for the same thing.