Maths

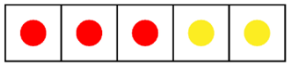
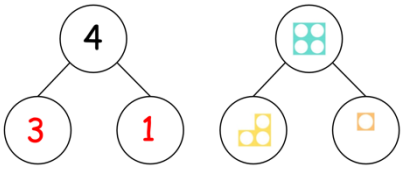
Calculation Policy

Subtraction

2024

EYFS

- I know numbers can be partitioned in different ways.

1. Numicon 
2. Tens/fives frame 
3. Part part whole model 

- I know a number represents how many objects are in a set
- I can subitise up to 5
- I know the number after a given number is one more

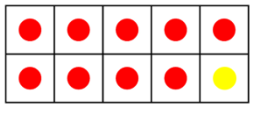
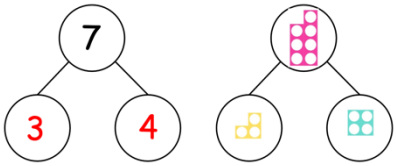
- I can compare the number of objects in one set with another

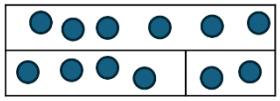
- I can recognise when one quantity is greater, less or the same as another

- I can state 1 less than a number within 10.
- I can compare quantities up to 10 in different contexts

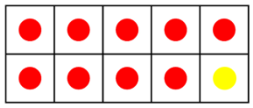
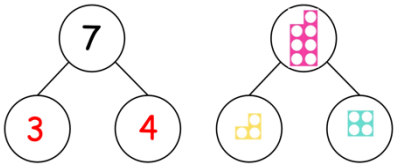
Year One

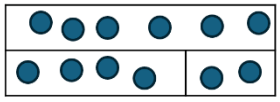
- I know that numbers can be partitioned in to two groups

1. Numicon 
2. Tens frame 
3. Part part whole model (using counters, Numicon and numbers) 

4. Bar model (using counters, Numicon and numbers) 

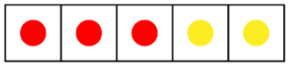
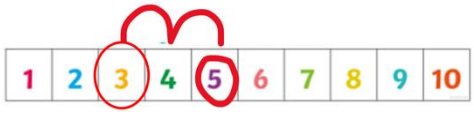
- I can recall my number bonds to 10
- I know that combining two or more parts makes a whole set (*up to 10*)

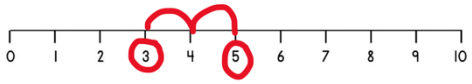
1. Numicon 
2. Tens frame 
3. Part part whole model (using counters, Numicon and numbers) 

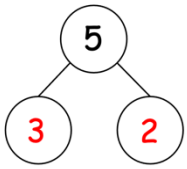
4. Bar model (using counters, Numicon and numbers) 

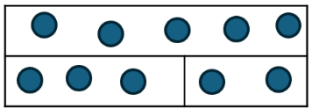
- I can subtract from an existing group to find the total using 'first', 'then' and 'now'

E.g.) First, there were 5 birds in a tree, then 2 flew away, how many are there now?

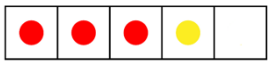
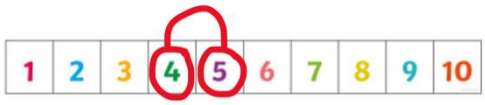
1. Numicon 
2. Tens frame 
3. Number track 

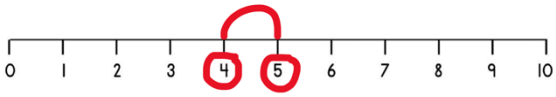
4. Number line 

5. Part part whole model 

6. Bar model 

- I know the equals sign represents the total amount
- I know the subtraction sign means subtract
- I know that a number is one less than a given number
- I can find one less and know it is the number before in the count

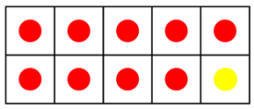
1. Tens frame 
2. Number track 

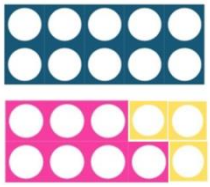
3. Number line 

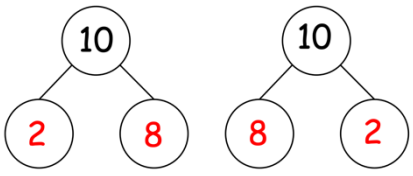
4. Using mathematic symbols eg → 4 + 1 = 5

- I know when 0 is subtracted from a number it stays the same
  E.g.) 5 - 0 = 5

- I know that 10 can be partitioned into pairs

1. Tens frame 
   9 and 1
   9 + 1 = 10
   1 and 9
   1 + 9 = 10

2. Numicon 
   7 and 3
   7 + 3 = 10
   3 and 7
   3 + 7 = 10

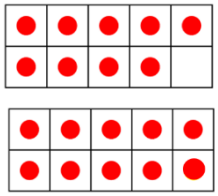
3. Part part whole model 

   2 and 8
   2 + 8 = 10
   8 and 2
   8 + 2 = 10

- I can recall number bonds to 10
  Without resources

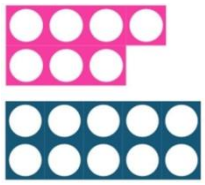
- I can find 10 less than a number

1. Tens frame



19 - 10 = 9

2. Numicon



17 – 10 = 7

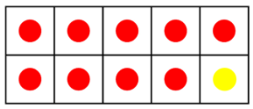
3. Bead string

4. Number square

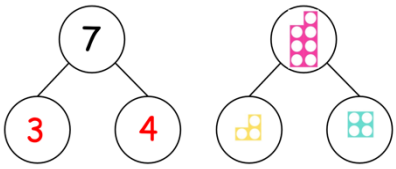
I can partition a single digit in different ways

1. Numicon

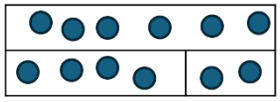
2. Tens frame



3. Part part whole model (using counters, Numicon and numbers)



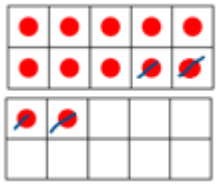
4. Bar model (using counters, Numicon and numbers)



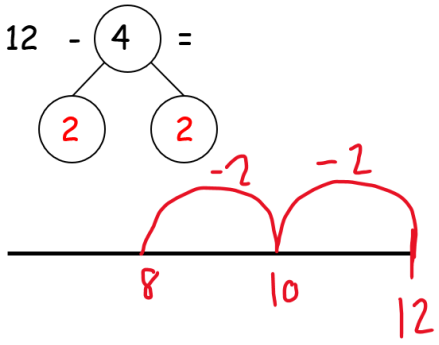
I can begin to bridge through 10

E.g. 12 – 4 =

1. Tens frame



2. Number line using part part whole model

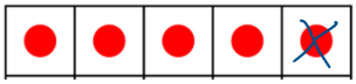


- Partition the smaller number to make a number bond to 10
- Subtract the 2 to get to 10
- Subtract the remaining 2

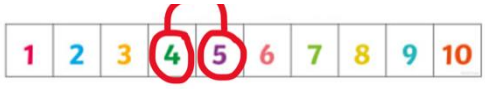
Year Two

- I know the equals sign represents the total amount
- I know the subtraction sign means subtract
- I can find one less and know it is the number before in the count

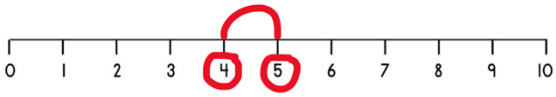
1. Tens frame



2. Number track



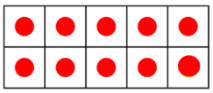
3. Number line



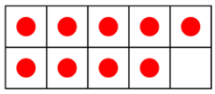
4. Using mathematic symbols eg → 4 + 1 = 5

- I can find 10 less than a number

1. Tens frame

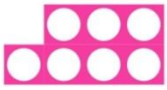


19 – 10 = 9



2. Numicon

17 – 10 = 7

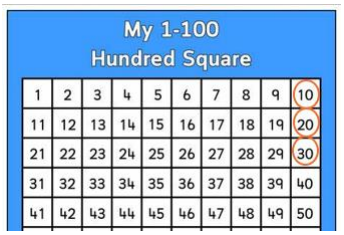


3. Bead string

4. Number square

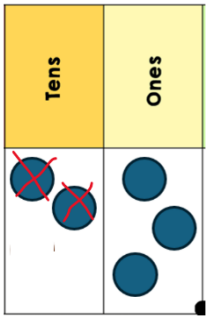
- I can subtract a multiple of 10 from a 2 digit number

1. Number square



2. Place value chart

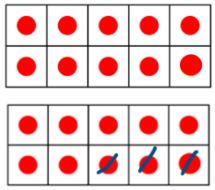
23 - 20 = 3



- I can use subtraction facts to 10 to derive subtraction facts to 20

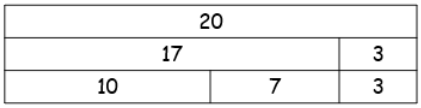
E.g. 20 - 3 → 10 – 3 = 7 so 20 – 3 = 17

1. Tens frame



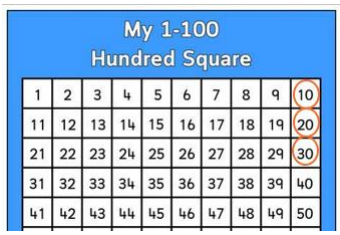
2. Multi-link cubes

3. Bar model



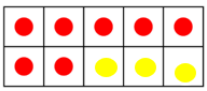
- I can count backwards in multiples of 10

1. Number square



I can use subtraction facts to find subtraction facts to 100 (using multiples of 10)

1. Tens frame
   Use ones counters and then replace them with tens counters

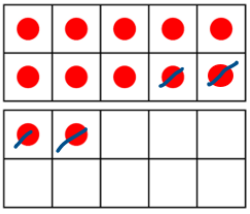


2. Transfer to written methods
   50 - 30 = 20
   5 + 3 = 2

I can begin to bridge through 10

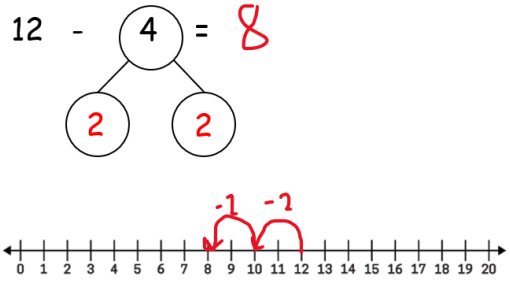
E.g. 12 – 4 = =

1. Tens frame



2. Number line using part part whole model

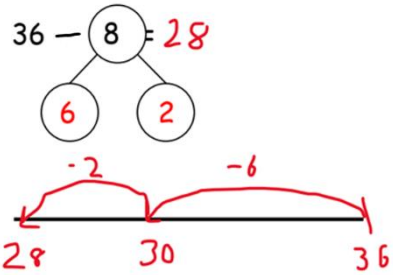
   - Partition the smaller number to make a number bond to 10
   - Subtract the 2 to get to 10
   - Subtract the remaining 2



I can bridge through 10 when subtracting 2 digit and 1 digit numbers

E.g. 36 - 8 =

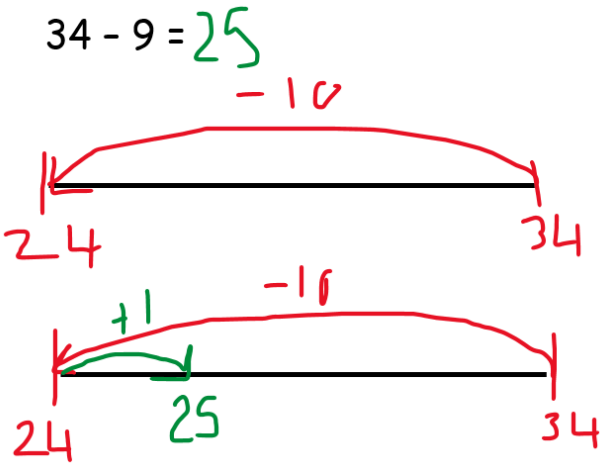
1. Number line using part part whole model



I can subtract 9 using compensating

E.g. 34 - 9 =

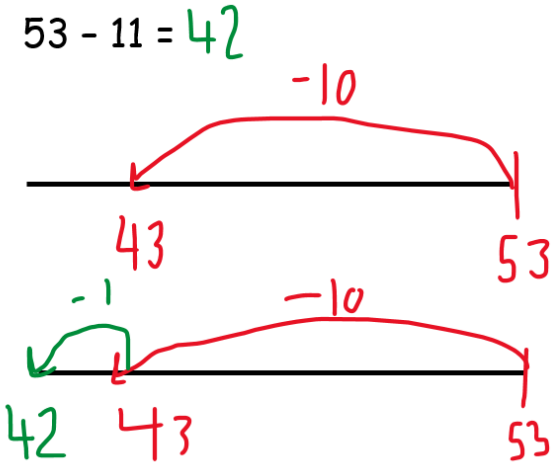
1. Tens frame
2. Bead string
3. Number line
   - *First subtract 10*
   - *Then add 1*



I can subtract 11 using compensating

E.g. 27 - 11 =

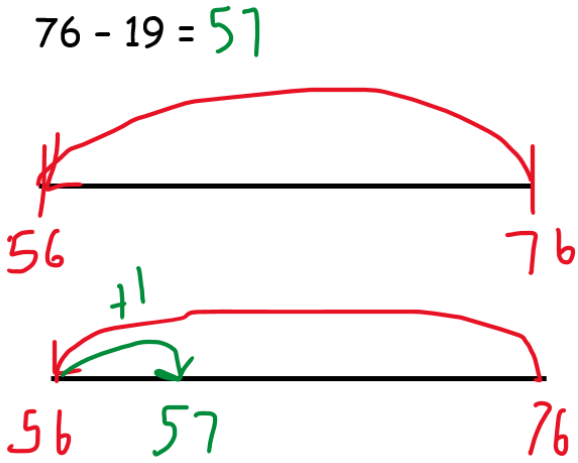
1. Tens frame
2. Bead string
3. Number line
   - *First subtract 10*
   - *Then subtract 1*



I can subtract 19 using compensating

E.g. 76 - 19 =

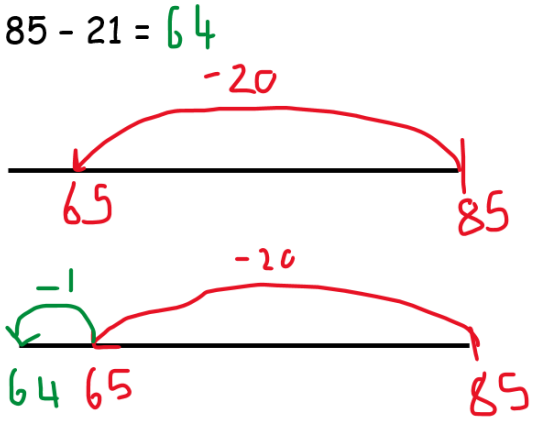
1. Tens frame
2. Bead string
3. Number line
   - *First subtract 20*
   - *Then add 1*



🗝 I can subtract 21 using compensating

E.g. 85 - 21 =

1. Tens frame
2. Bead string
3. Number line
   - *First subtract 20*
   - *Then subtract 1*



🗝 I can recall number bonds to 10

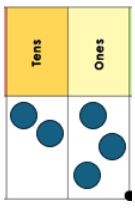
🗝 I can subtract two 1 digit numbers from a 2 digit number using reordering when two are number bonds

E.g. 17 – 3 – 7 =

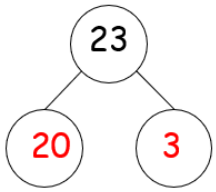
GD → can spot patterns within the numbers and use doubling etc
EXP and below → just subtract the numbers

🗝 I can partition 2 digit numbers into tens and ones

1. Place value grid with counters and digits



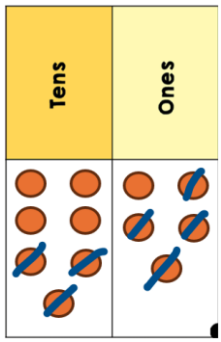
2. Part part whole model



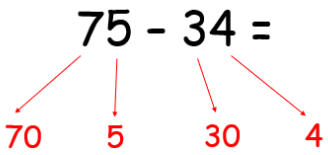
🗝 I can subtract two 2 digit numbers using partitioning without crossing a boundary

1. Place value grid with counters and digits

   75 – 34 =



2. Partitioning

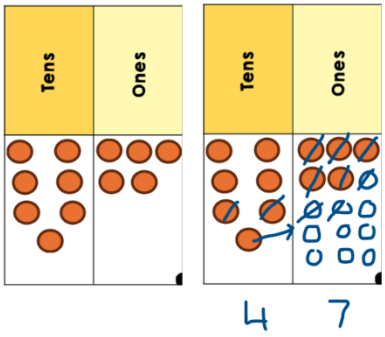


70 – 30 = 40
5 – 4 = 1
75 – 34 = 41

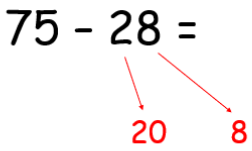
🗝 I can subtract two 2 digit numbers using partitioning when crossing a boundary

1. Place value chart and counters 75 – 28 = 47

   1. Put in the largest number
   2. Exchange 1 ten for 10 ones
   3. Subtract the ones
   4. Subtract the tens



2. Partitioning



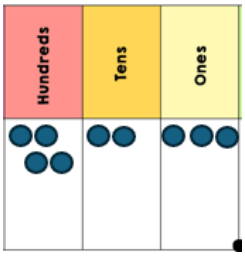
1. Start with the largest number
2. Subtract the ones (may need to use another method to support eg. Bridging, doubling etc)
3. Subtract the tens

75 – 8 = 67 (using bridging)
67 – 20 = 47

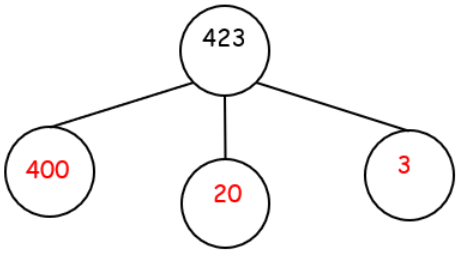
Year Three

- I can partition 3 digit numbers

1. Place value grid with counters and digits

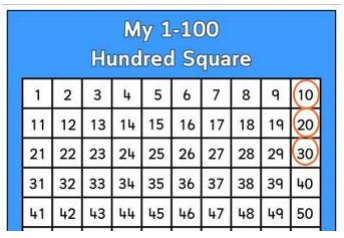


2. Part part whole model



- I can subtract a multiple of 10 from 2 digit number

1. Number square

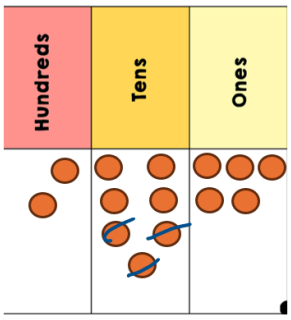


2. Place value chart

- I can subtract multiples of 10 from 3 digit numbers without crossing a boundary

E.g. 423 - 30 =

1. Place value grid

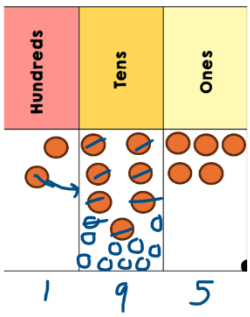


2. Rule:
   1. Underline the tens column (you are subtracting a multiple of 10)
   2. Subtract them
   3. Everything else stays the same

3	4	2	-	2	0	=	3	2	2

🗝 I can subtract multiples of 10 from 3 digit numbers when crossing a boundary

1. Place value grid



3. Rule:
   1. Underline the tens column (you are subtracting a multiple of 10)
   2. Exchange by taking 1 hundred and giving it to the tens (10 tens)
   3. Subtract them

3	4	2	-	6	0	=	2	8	2

🗝 I can subtract multiples of 100 without crossing a boundary

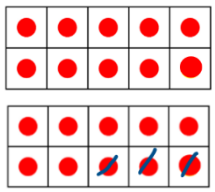
1. Place value grid
   Same as previous method

2. Rule:
   1. Underline the hundreds column (you are subtracting a multiple of 100)
   2. Subtract them
   3. Everything else stays the same

🗝 I can use subtraction facts to 10 to derive subtraction facts to 20

E.g. 20 - 3 → 10 – 3 = 7 so 20 – 3 = 17

1. Tens frame



2. Multi-link cubes

3. Bar model

20		
17		3
10	7	3

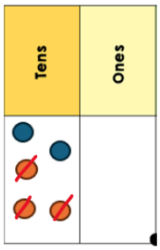
1. Bar model

20		
17		3
10	7	3

🗝 I can subtract two 2 digit numbers using known facts

E.g. 50 – 30 = → 5 – 3 = 2 so 50 – 30 = 20

1. Place value grid and counters

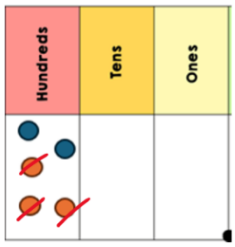


2. Explain why we put the 0s back on (each number is ten times bigger so the answer needs to be ten times bigger)

🗝 I can subtract two 3 digit numbers using known facts

E.g. 500 – 300 = → 5 – 3 = 2 so 500 – 300 = 200

1. Place value grid and counters

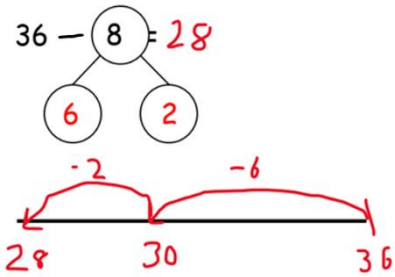


2. Explain why we put the 0s back on (each number is one hundred times bigger so the answer needs to be ten one hundred bigger)

🗝 I can bridge through 10 when subtracting 2 digit and 1 digit numbers

E.g. 36 + 8 =

1. Number line using part part whole model



🗝 I can subtract a 3 digit and 1 digit number using bridging

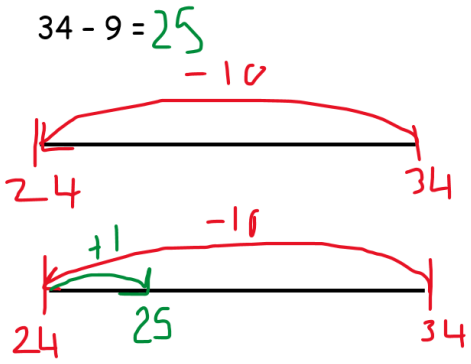
E.g. 748 + 6 =

1. Number line using part part whole model *Use previous method*

🗝 I can subtract 9 using compensating

E.g. 27 + 9 =

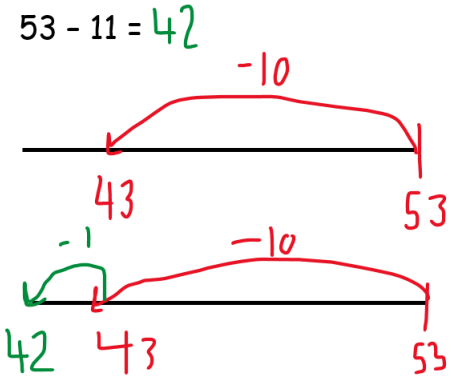
1. Tens frame
2. Bead string
3. Number line
   - *First subtract 10*
   - *Then subtract 1*



- I can subtract 11 using compensating

E.g. 27 + 11 =

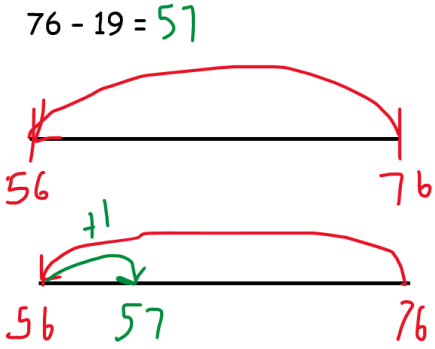
1. Tens frame
2. Bead string
3. Number line
   - *First subtract 10*
   - *Then subtract 1*



- I can subtract 19 using compensating

E.g. 27 + 19 =

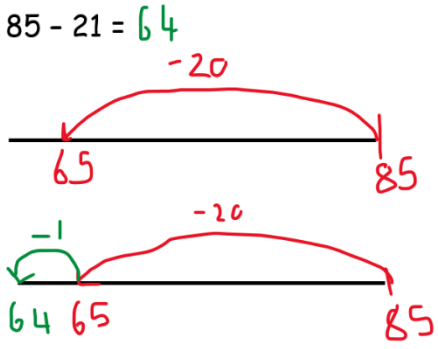
1. Tens frame
2. Bead string
3. Number line
   - *First subtract 20*
   - *Then subtract 9*



- I can subtract 21 using compensating

E.g. 27 + 19 =

1. Tens frame
2. Bead string
3. Number line
   - *First subtract 20*
   - *Then subtract 1*



- I can subtract two 2 digit numbers using compensating

E.g. + _9 and + _1
GD → + _7 + _8 + _2 + _3 etc

1. Tens frame

2. Bead string

3. Number line
   - *First subtract 30*
   - *Then subtract 1*

Use previous method

🗝 I can subtract a 3 digit and 2 digit number using compensating

E.g. + _ _ 9 and + _ _1
GD → + _ _ 7 + _ _ 8 + _ _ 2 + _ _ 3 etc

1. Tens frame

2. Bead string

3. Number line
   - *First subtract 50*
   - *Then subtract 1*

Use previous method

🗝 I can subtract two 3 digit numbers using compensating

Use previous method

🗝 I can subtract three 1 digit numbers using reordering

E.g. 8 – 4 – 1 =

🗝 I can subtract three multiples of 10 using reordering using number bonds

E.g. 80 – 40 – 10 =

80 – 40 – 10 = 30

80 – 10 = 70

70 – 40 = 30

- I can subtract three 2 digit and 1 digit numbers using reordering

Looking for known facts

E.g. 34 – 6 – 14 =

34 – 6 – 14 = 14

34 – 14 = 20

20 – 6 = 14

- I can subtract two 2 digit numbers using partitioning without crossing a boundary

1. Place value grid with counters and digits
2. Partitioning

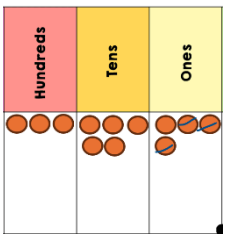
- I can subtract two 2 digit numbers using partitioning when crossing a boundary

1. Place value chart and counters
2. Partitioning

- I can subtract a 3 digit and 1 digit number using partitioning without crossing a boundary

1. Place value grid with counters and digits

354 - 3 =



2. Partitioning

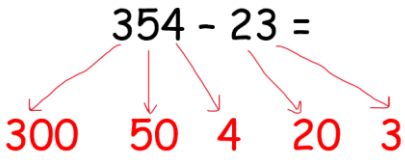
🗝 I can subtract a 3 digit and 2 digit number using partitioning without crossing a boundary

1. Place value grid with counters and digits

   354 + 23 =

   Use previous method

2. Partitioning



300
50 – 20 = 30
4 – 3 = 1
300 + 30 + 1 = 331

🗝 I can subtract a 3 digit and 3 digit number using partitioning without crossing a boundary

1. Place value grid with counters and digits

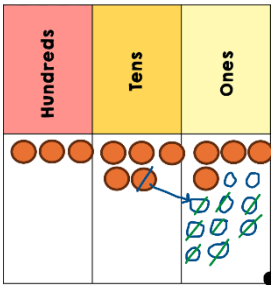
   354 - 123 =
   Use previous method

2. Partitioning
   Use previous method

🗝 I can subtract a 3 digit and 1 digit number using partitioning when crossing a boundary

1. Place value chart and counters

    1. Put in the largest number
    2. Exchange one of the tens and give ten ones
    3. Subtract



2. Partitioning

    1. Start with the largest number
    2. Subtract the ones (may need to use another method to support eg. Bridging, doubling etc)

300
50
4 – 8 = 1

🗝 I can subtract a 3 digit and 1 digit number using partitioning when crossing a boundary

1. Place value chart and counters
   Use previous method

2. Partitioning
   Use previous method

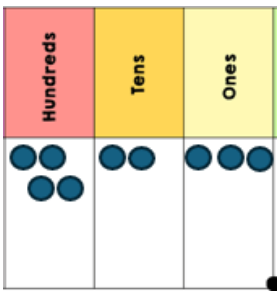
🗝 I can subtract a 3 digit and 3 digit number using partitioning when crossing a boundary

1. Place value chart and counters
   Use previous method

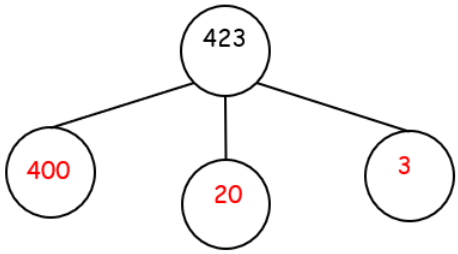
2. Partitioning
   Use previous method

🗝 I can determine the value of each digit in 3 digit numbers

1. Place value grid with counters and digits



2. Part part whole model



I can line up 2 digit and 3 digit numbers in columns

E.g. 345 and 84

1. Underline the ones
2. Write the biggest number first
3. Write the next number's ones digit
4. Fill in the rest

3	4	5			8	4
3	4	5				
	8	4				

I can subtract two 2 digit numbers using the formal written method of subtraction without crossing the boundary

1. Underline the ones
2. Write the biggest number first
3. Write the next number's ones digit
4. Fill in the rest
5. Subtract the ones digits
6. Subtract the tens digits

	8	6	-	2	4	=
		8	6			
-		2	4			
		6	2			

I can subtract two 2 digit numbers using the formal written method of subtraction when crossing the boundary

1. Underline the ones
2. Write the biggest number first
3. Write the next number's ones digit
4. Fill in the rest
5. Subtract the ones digits (if the top number is smaller than the bottom, you need to exchange one ten for ten ones)
6. Subtract the tens digits (and any carried digits, making sure you cross it out to remember you have subtracted it)

	8	6	-	2	9	=
		7 8	1 6			
-		2	9			
		5	7			

- I can subtract two 3 digit numbers using the formal written method of subtraction without crossing the boundary
  Use previous method

- I can subtract two 3 digit numbers using the formal written method of subtraction when crossing the boundary
  Use previous method

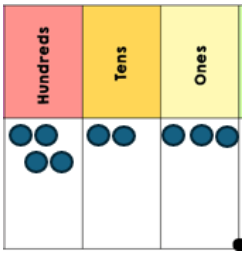
- I can subtract a 3 digit and 2 digit number using the formal written method of subtraction without crossing the boundary
  Use previous method

- I can subtract a 3 digit and 2 digit number using the formal written method of subtraction when crossing the boundary
  Use previous method

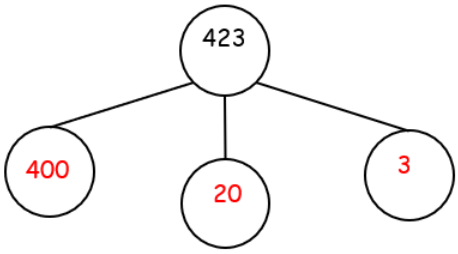
Year Four

- I can partition 4 digit numbers

1. Place value grid with counters and digits



2. Part part whole model



- I can subtract multiples of 10 to 3 digit numbers without crossing a boundary
  See previous year group

- I can subtract multiples of 10 to 3 digit numbers when crossing a boundary
  See previous year group

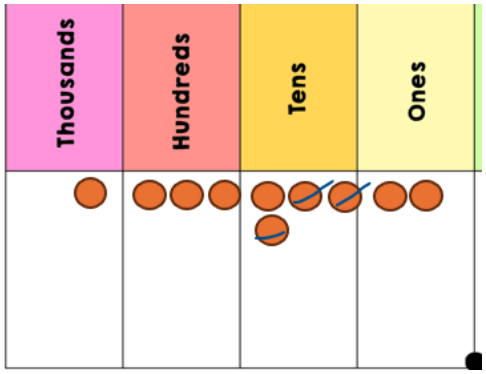
- I can subtract multiples of 100 without crossing a boundary
  See previous year group

- I can subtract multiples of 100 to 3 digit numbers when crossing a boundary
  See previous year group

- I can subtract multiples of 10 from a 4 digit numbers without crossing a boundary

E.g. 1342 – 20 =

1. Place value grid



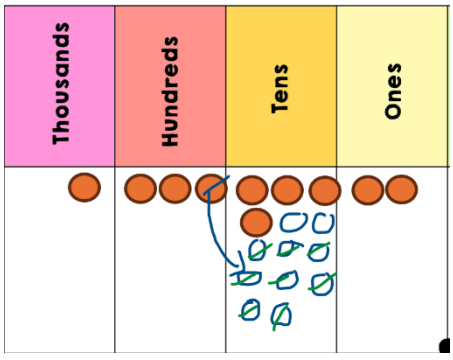
2. Rule:
   1. Underline the tens column (you are subtracting a multiple of 10)
   2. Subtract them together
   3. Everything else stays the same

1342 – 20 = 1322

- I can subtract multiples of 10 from a 4 digit numbers when crossing a boundary

E.g. 1342 – 80 =

1. Place value grid



2. Rule:

1. Underline the tens column (you are subtracting a multiple of 10)

$$1342 - 80 = 1262$$

2. If you can't subtract (not got enough), use the hundreds.
3. Exchange by giving the extra '10' to the hundreds

- I can subtract multiples of 100 from a 4 digit numbers without crossing a boundary

  Use previous methods

- I can subtract multiples of 100 from a 4 digit numbers when crossing a boundary

  Use previous methods

- I can subtract multiples of 1,000 from a 4 digit numbers without crossing a boundary

  Use previous methods

- I can subtract multiples of 1,000 from a 4 digit numbers when crossing a boundary

  Use previous methods

- I can subtract two 2 digit numbers using known facts

  See previous year group

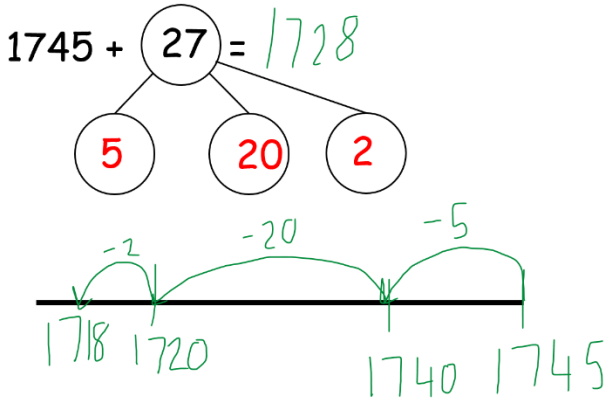
- I can subtract two 3 digit numbers using known facts

See previous year group

- I can subtract a 3 digit and 1 digit number using bridging

See previous year group

- I can subtract a 4 digit and 1 digit number using bridging



- I can subtract a 4 digit and 2 digit number using bridging
  Use previous method

- I can subtract two 2 digit numbers using compensating

See previous year group

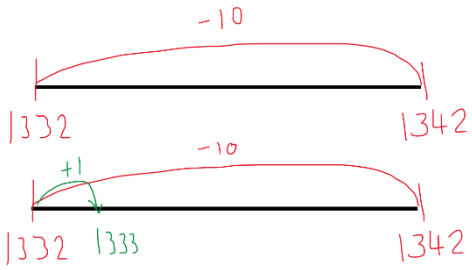
- I can subtract a 3 digit and 2 digit number using compensating

See previous year group

- I can subtract a 4 digit and 1 digit number using compensating

1. Subtract 10
2. Add 1 back on

1342 – 9 = 1333



- I can subtract a 4 digit and 2 digit number using compensating
  Use previous method

E.g. 4563 - 49 and 4532 - 31
GD → + _ _ 7 + _ _ 8 + _ _ 2 + _ _ 3 etc

- I can subtract a 4 digit and 3 digit number using compensating
  Use previous method

E.g. 4563 - 409 and 4532 - 301
GD → + _ _ 7 + _ _ 8 + _ _ 2 + _ _ 3 etc

- I can subtract two 4 digit numbers using compensating
  Use previous method

E.g. 4563 - 5009 and 4532 - 2001
GD → + _ _ 7 + _ _ 8 + _ _ 2 + _ _ 3 etc

- I can subtract three multiples of 10 using reordering using number bonds

See previous year group

- I can subtract three multiples of 100 using reordering using number bonds

800 – 500 – 100 = 200

800 – 100 = 700
700 – 500 = 200

- I can subtract three multiples of 1000 using reordering using number bonds

Use previous method

- I can three 2 digit and 1 digit numbers using reordering

Looking for known facts

See previous year group

- I can subtract three numbers (4 digit – 1 digit) using reordering

Use previous method

- I can subtract a 3 digit and 1 digit number using partitioning without crossing a boundary

1. Place value grid with counters and digits
2. Partitioning

See previous year group

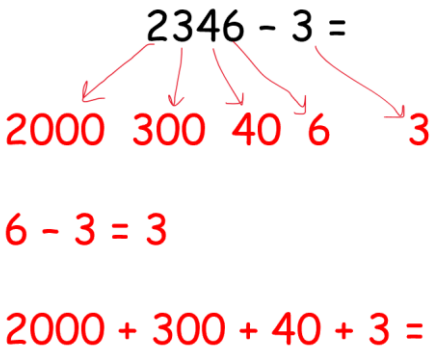
- I can subtract a 3 digit and 2 digit number using partitioning without crossing a boundary

See previous year group

- I can subtract a 3 digit and 3 digit number using partitioning without crossing a boundary

See previous year group

- I can subtract a 4 digit and 1 digit number using partitioning without crossing a boundary



- I can subtract a 4 digit and 2 digit number using partitioning without crossing a boundary

  Use previous method

- I can subtract a 4 digit and 3 digit number using partitioning without crossing a boundary

  Use previous method

- I can subtract a 4 digit and 4 digit number using partitioning without crossing a boundary

  Use previous method

- I can subtract a 3 digit and 1 digit number using partitioning when crossing a boundary

  1. Place value chart and counters
  2. Partitioning

See previous year group

- I can subtract a 3 digit and 2 digit number using partitioning when crossing a boundary

See previous year group

- I can subtract a 3 digit and 3 digit number using partitioning when crossing a boundary

See previous year group

- I can subtract a 4 digit and 1 digit number using partitioning when crossing a boundary

  Use previous method

- I can subtract a 4 digit and 21 digit number using partitioning when crossing a boundary

  Use previous method

- I can subtract a 4 digit and 3 digit number using partitioning when crossing a boundary

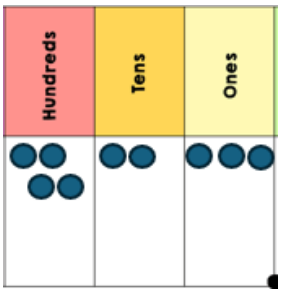
  Use previous method

- I can subtract a 4 digit and 4 digit number using partitioning when crossing a boundary

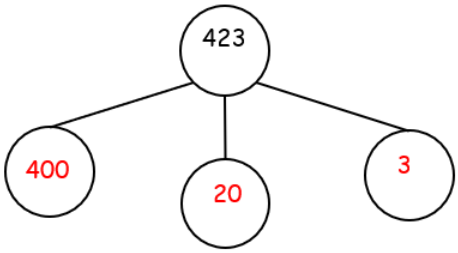
  Use previous method

- I can determine the value of each digit in 4 digit numbers

  1. Place value grid with counters and digits



  2. Part part whole model



- I can line up 2 digit and 3 digit numbers in columns

E.g. 345 and 84

1. Underline the ones
2. Write the biggest number first
3. Write the next number's ones digit
4. Fill in the rest

3	4	5			8	4
3	4	5				
	8	4				

- I can line up 2 digit, 3 digit and 4 digit numbers in columns

  Use previous method

- I can subtract two 2 digit numbers using the formal written method of subtraction without crossing the boundary

See previous year group

- I can subtract two 2 digit numbers using the formal written method of subtraction when crossing the boundary

See previous year group

- I can subtract two 3 digit numbers using the formal written method of subtraction without crossing the boundary

See previous year group

- I can subtract two 3 digit numbers using the formal written method of subtraction when crossing the boundary

See previous year group

- I can subtract a 3 digit and 2 digit number using the formal written method of subtraction without crossing the boundary

See previous year group

- I can subtract a 3 digit and 2 digit number using the formal written method of subtraction when crossing the boundary

See previous year group

- I can subtract a 4 digit number and 2 digit number using the formal written method of subtraction without crossing the boundary

1. Underline the ones
2. Write the biggest number first
3. Write the next number's ones digit
4. Fill in the rest
5. Subtract the ones digits
6. Subtract the tens digits

	8	6	-	2	4	=
		8	6			
-		2	4			
		6	2			

- I can subtract a 4 digit number and 2 digit number using the formal written method of subtraction when crossing the boundary

1. Underline the ones
2. Write the biggest number first
3. Write the next number's ones digit
4. Fill in the rest
5. Subtract the ones digits (if the top number is smaller than the bottom, you need to exchange one ten for ten ones)
6. Subtract the tens digits (and any carried digits, making sure you cross it out to remember you have subtracted it)

	8	6	-	2	9	=
		7 8	1 6			
-		2	9			
		5	7			

- I can subtract a 4 digit number and 3 digit number using the formal written method of subtraction without crossing the boundary

Use previous method

- I can subtract a 4 digit number and 3 digit number using the formal written method of subtraction when crossing the boundary

Use previous method

- I can subtract a 4 digit number and 4 digit number using the formal written method of subtraction without crossing the boundary

Use previous method

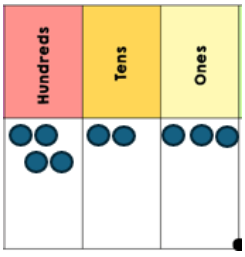
- I can subtract a 4 digit number and 4 digit number using the formal written method of subtraction when crossing the boundary

Use previous method

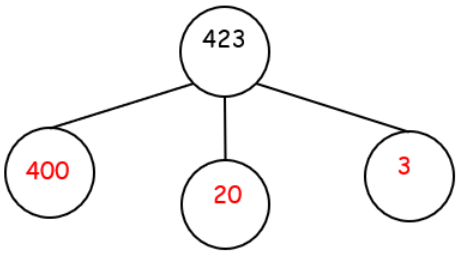
Year Five

- I can partition 5 and 6 digit numbers

1. Place value grid with counters and digits



2. Part part whole model



- I can partition numbers with 1 decimal place
  See previous year group

- I can partition numbers with 2 decimal places
  See previous year group

- I can subtract multiples of 10 from 4 digit numbers without crossing a boundary
  See previous year group

- I can subtract multiples of 10 from 4 digit numbers when crossing a boundary
  See previous year group

- I can subtract multiples of 100 from 4 digit numbers without crossing a boundary
  See previous year group

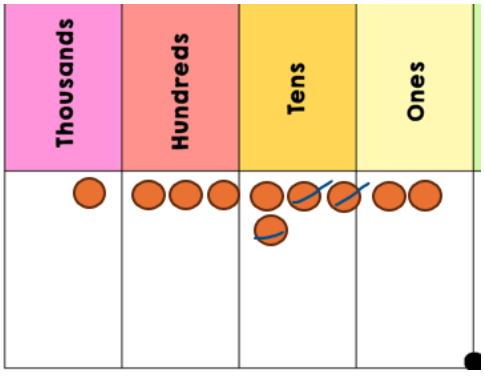
- I can subtract multiples of 100 from 4 digit numbers when crossing a boundary
  See previous year group

- I can subtract multiples of 1,000 from 4 digit numbers without crossing a boundary
  See previous year group

- I can subtract multiples of 1,000 from 4 digit numbers when crossing a boundary
  See previous year group

- I can subtract multiples of 10 from 5 digit numbers without crossing a boundary
  E.g. 1342 – 20 =

1. Place value grid



2. Rule:
    1. Underline the tens column (you are subtracting a multiple of 10)
    2. Subtract them together
    3. Everything else stays the same

1342 – 20 = 1322

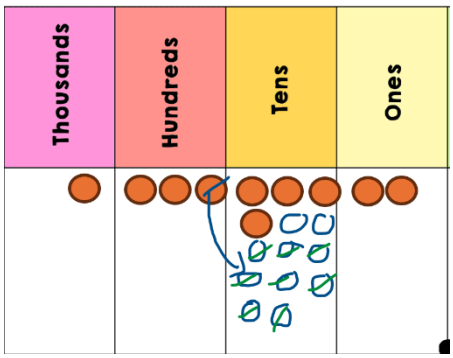
- I can subtract multiples of 100 from 5 digit numbers when crossing a boundary
  Use previous methods

- I can subtract multiples of 1,000 from 5 digit numbers without crossing a boundary
  Use previous methods

- I can subtract multiples of 10,000 from 5 digit numbers without crossing a boundary
  Use previous methods

- I can subtract multiples of 10 from 6 digit numbers when crossing a boundary
  E.g. 1342 – 80 =

1. Place value grid



2. Rule:
    1. Underline the tens column (you are subtracting a multiple of 10)
    2. If you can't subtract (not got enough), use the hundreds.
    3. Exchange by giving the extra '10' to the hundreds

1342 – 80 = 1262

- I can subtract multiples of 100 from 6 digit numbers when crossing a boundary
  Use previous methods

- I can subtract multiples of 1,000 from 6 digit numbers when crossing a boundary
  Use previous methods

- I can subtract multiples of 10,000 from 6 digit numbers without crossing a boundary

  Use previous methods

- I can subtract multiples of 100,000 from 6 digit numbers without crossing a boundary

  Use previous methods

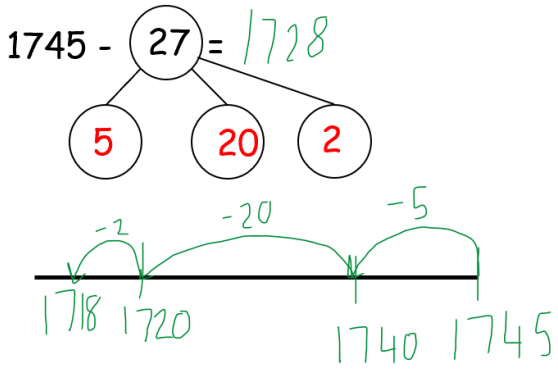
- I can subtract a 4 digit and 1 digit number using bridging

  See previous year group

- I can subtract a 4 digit and 2 digit number using bridging

  See previous year group

- I can subtract a 5 digit and 1 digit number using bridging



- I can subtract a 5 digit and 2 digit number using bridging

  Use previous method

- I can subtract a 6 digit and 1 digit number using bridging

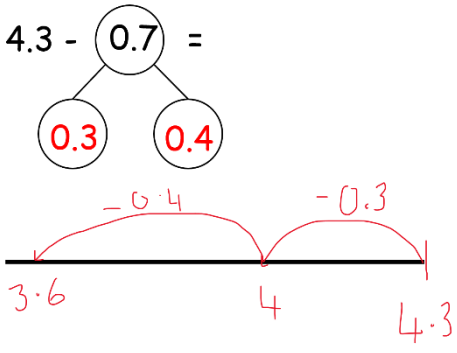
  Use previous method

- I can subtract a 6 digit and 2 digit number using bridging

  Use previous method

- I can subtract two numbers with one decimal place using bridging

1. Number line using part part whole model



- I can subtract a 4 digit and 1 digit number using compensating

E.g. 4563 + 9 and 4532 + 1
GD → + _ _ 7 + _ _ 8 + _ _ 2 + _ _ 3 etc

See previous year group

- I can subtract a 4 digit and 2 digit number using compensating

E.g. 4563 + 49 and 4532 + 31
GD → + _ _ 7 + _ _ 8 + _ _ 2 + _ _ 3 etc

See previous year group

- I can subtract a 4 digit and 3 digit number using compensating

E.g. 4563 + 409 and 4532 + 301
GD → + _ _ 7 + _ _ 8 + _ _ 2 + _ _ 3 etc

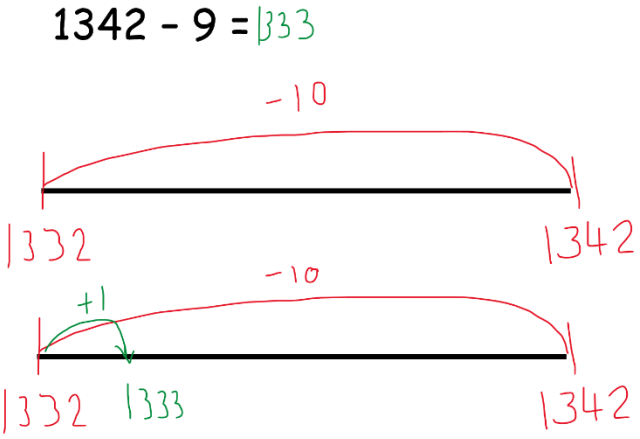
- I can subtract two 4 digit numbers using compensating

E.g. 4563 + 5009 and 4532 + 2001
GD → + _ _ 7 + _ _ 8 + _ _ 2 + _ _ 3 etc

See previous year group

- I can subtract a 5 digit number and 1 digit number using compensating (including decimals)

E.g. 44,563 + 9
GD → + _ _ 7 + _ _ 8 + _ _ 2 + _ _ 3 etc



- I can subtract a 5 digit number and 2 digit number using compensating (including decimals)

  Use previous method

  E.g. 44,563 + 29 and 43,422 + 69
  GD → + _ _ 7 + _ _ 8 + _ _ 2 + _ _ 3 etc

- I can subtract a 5 digit number and 3 digit number using compensating (including decimals)

  Use previous method

  E.g. 44,563 + 209 and 43,422 + 609
  GD → + _ _ 7 + _ _ 8 + _ _ 2 + _ _ 3 etc

- I can subtract a 5 digit number and 4 digit number using compensating (including decimals)

  Use previous method

  E.g. 44,563 + 2109 and 43,422 + 6109
  GD → + _ _ 7 + _ _ 8 + _ _ 2 + _ _ 3 etc

- I can subtract two 5 digit numbers using compensating (including decimals)

  Use previous method

  E.g. 44,563 + 40069 and 43,422 + 60109
  GD → + _ _ 7 + _ _ 8 + _ _ 2 + _ _ 3 etc

- I can subtract using adjusting

  Only when other strategies are secure (GD)

- I can subtract three multiples of 100 using reordering using number bonds

  See previous year group

- I can subtract three multiples of 1000 using reordering using number bonds

  See previous year group

- I can subtract three multiples of 10,000 using reordering using number bonds

  Use previous method

- I can subtract three multiples of 100,000 using reordering using number bonds

  Use previous method

- I can subtract three numbers together (4 digit – 1 digit) using reordering

  See previous year group

- I can subtract three numbers together (6 digit – 1 digit) using reordering
  Use previous method

- I can subtract a 4 digit and 1 digit number using partitioning without/when crossing a boundary
  See previous year group

- I can subtract a 4 digit and 2 digit number using partitioning without/when crossing a boundary
  See previous year group

- I can subtract a 4 digit and 3 digit number using partitioning without/when crossing a boundary
  See previous year group

- I can subtract a 4 digit and 4 digit number using partitioning without/when crossing a boundary
  See previous year group

- I can subtract a 5 digit and 1 – 5 digit numbers using partitioning without crossing a boundary
  Use previous method

- I can subtract a 5 digit and 1 – 5 digit numbers using partitioning when crossing a boundary
  Use previous method

- I can subtract a 6 digit and 1 – 5 digit numbers using partitioning without crossing a boundary
  Use previous method

- I can subtract a 6 digit and 1 – 5 digit numbers using partitioning when crossing a boundary
  Use previous method

- I can line up 2 digit, 3 digit and 4 digit numbers in columns
  See previous year group

- I can line up 5 and 6 digit numbers in columns (including decimals)
  Use previous method

- I can subtract a 4 digit number and 2 digit number using the formal written method of subtraction without crossing the boundary

See previous year group

- I can subtract a 4 digit number and 2 digit number using the formal written method of subtraction when crossing the boundary
  See previous year group

- I can subtract a 4 digit number and 3 digit number using the formal written method of subtraction without crossing the boundary
  See previous year group

- I can subtract a 4 digit number and 3 digit number using the formal written method of subtraction when crossing the boundary
  See previous year group

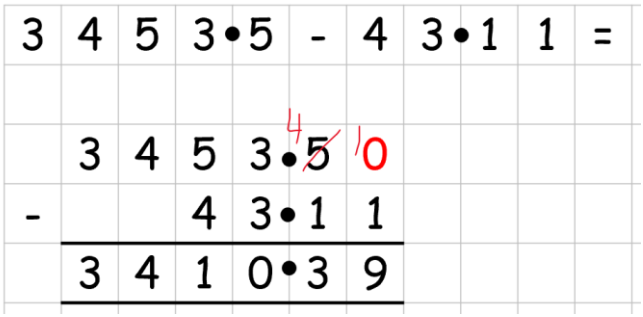
- I can subtract a 4 digit number and 4 digit number using the formal written method of subtraction without crossing the boundary
  See previous year group

- I can subtract a 4 digit number and 4 digit number using the formal written method of subtraction when crossing the boundary
  See previous year group

- I can subtract a 5 digit number and a 2, 3, 4 and 5 digit number using the formal written method of subtraction without crossing the boundary (including decimals)
  See previous year group

- I can subtract a 5 digit number and a 2, 3, 4 and 5 digit number using the formal written method of subtraction when crossing the boundary (including decimals)

1. Underline the ones
2. Write the biggest number first
3. Write the next number's ones digit
4. Fill in the rest
5. Put in any place holders
6. Subtract the hundredths digits (if the top is larger than the bottom, exchange 1 tenth for 10 hundredths)
7. Repeat this until complete



- I can subtract a 6 digit number and a 2, 3, 4 and 5 digit number using the formal written method of subtraction without crossing the boundary (including decimals)
  Use previous method

- I can subtract a 6 digit number and a 2, 3, 4 and 5 digit number using the formal written method of subtraction when crossing the boundary (including decimals)
  Use previous method

Year Six

Same as Year Five but include numbers beyond 1,000,000 and decimals for all objectives.