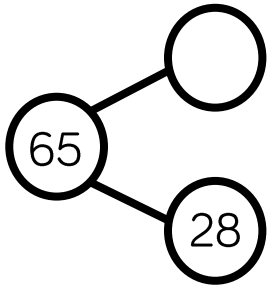
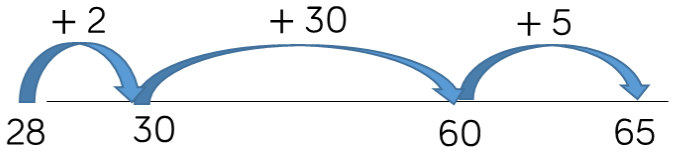
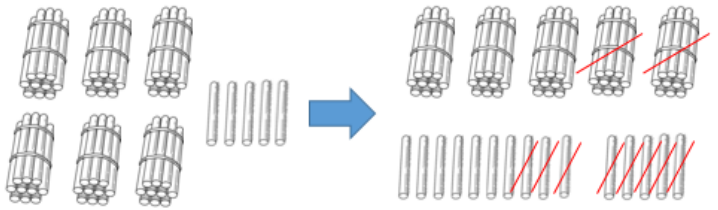
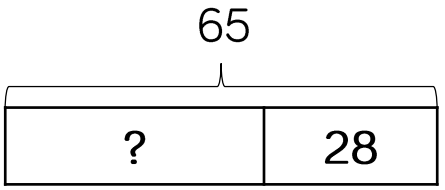
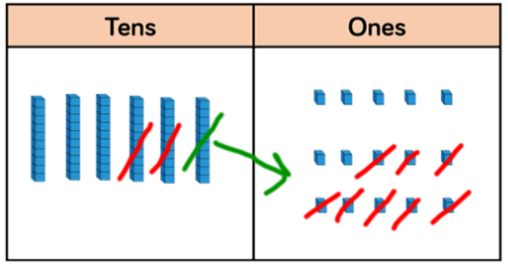
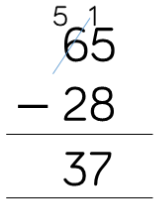
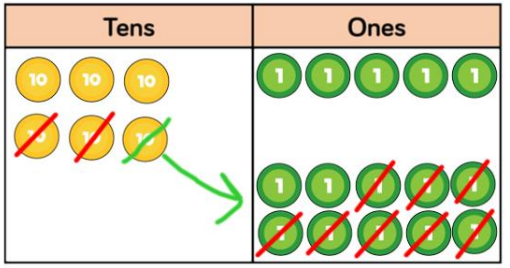
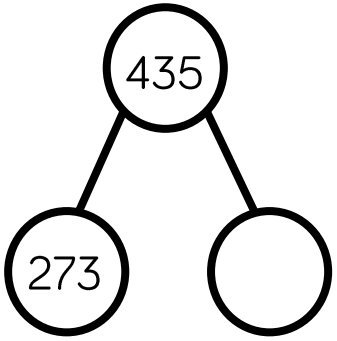
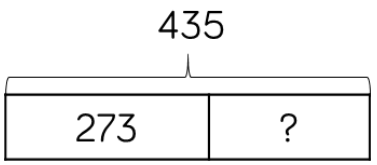
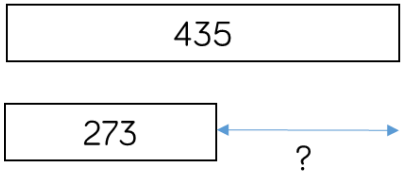
Subtract 1 and 2-digit numbers to 100	Year: 2
    **65 F28 L37**   	encourage children to column method when calculating alongside larger, straws become less efficient. Children can also use to count on to find the difference. Encourage them to jump to multiples of 10 to become more efficient.

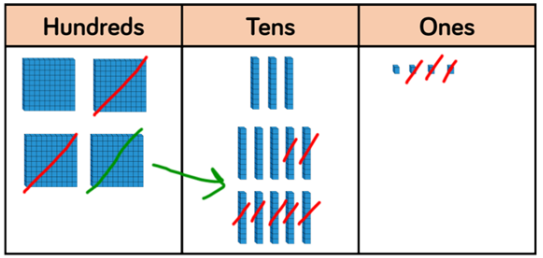
Subtract numbers with up to 3 digits



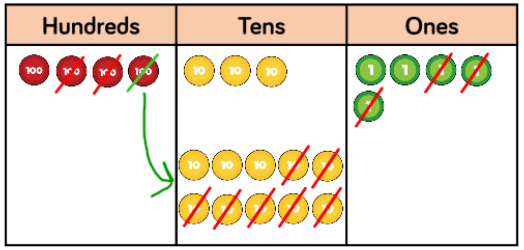




435 F273 L262



$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{3}\not{4}\,{}^{1}\not{3}5 \\ -\ 273 \\ \hline 262 \end{array}$$



Base 10 and place

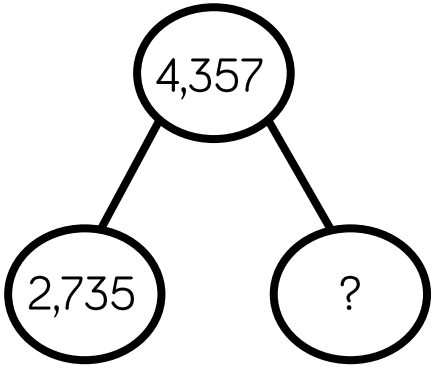
manipulative when subtracting numbers with up to 3 digits.

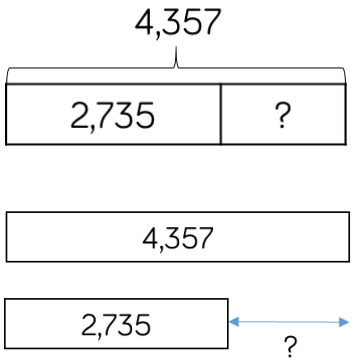
out their calculation alongside any concrete resources so

method.

Plain counters on a place value grid can

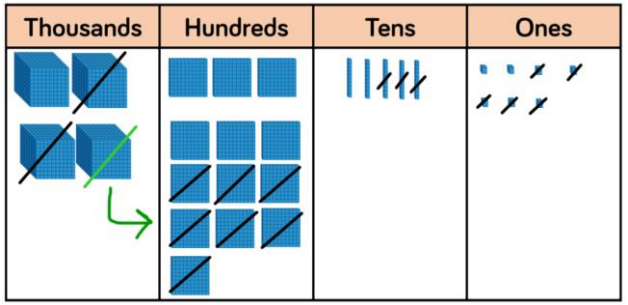
Subtract numbers with up to 4 digits	Year: 4

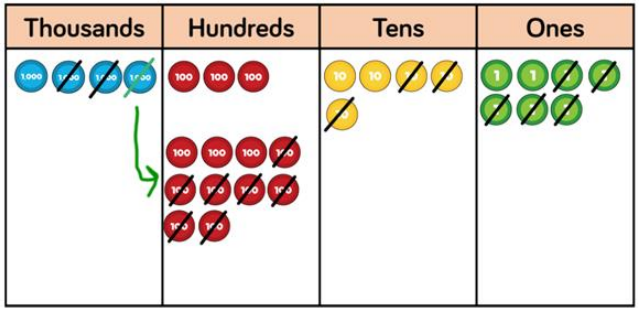




$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{3}\cancel{4}^{1}357 \\ -\ 2735 \\ \hline 1622 \end{array}$$

4,357 F2,735 L1,622





Base 10 and place

subtracting numbers with up to 4 digits.

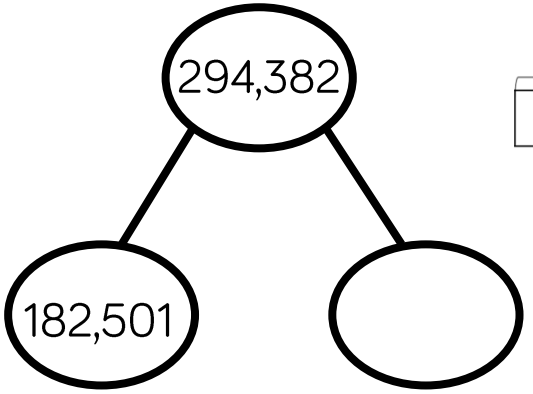
out their calculation alongside any concrete resources so

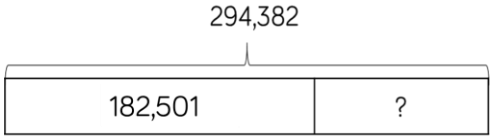
method.

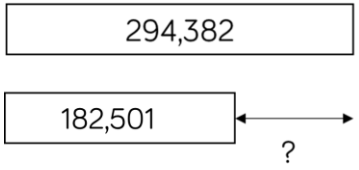
Plain counters on a place value grid can

Skill: Subtract numbers with more than 4 digits

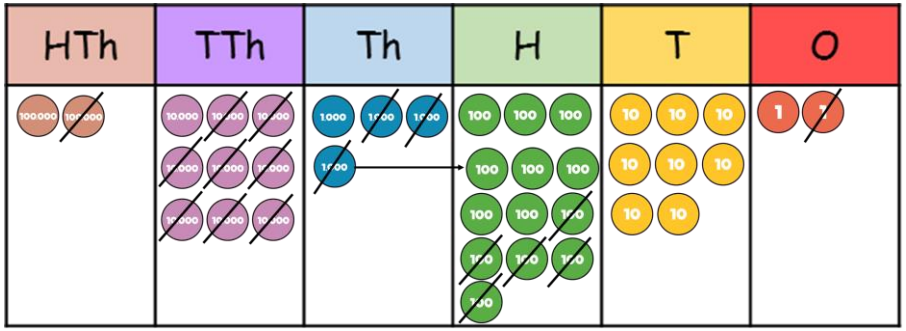
Year: 5/6







294,382 F182,501 L111,881



	2	9	$^{3}\not{4}$	$^{1}3$	8	2
–	1	8	2	5	0	1
	1	1	1	8	8	1

or plain counters on a

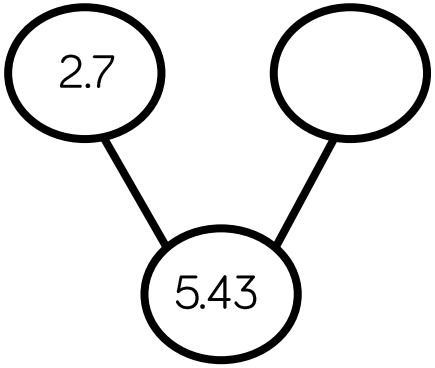
concrete resource when subtracting

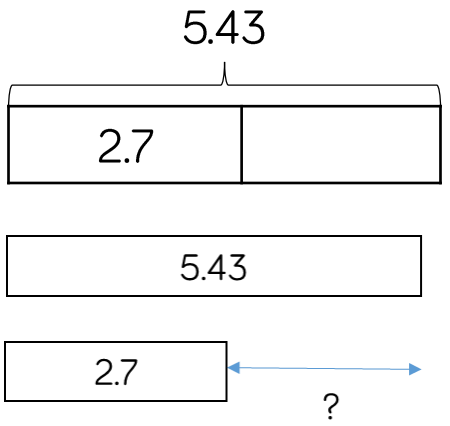
than 4 digits.

At this stage, children should be

in the abstract, using column method to subtract larger numbers efficiently.

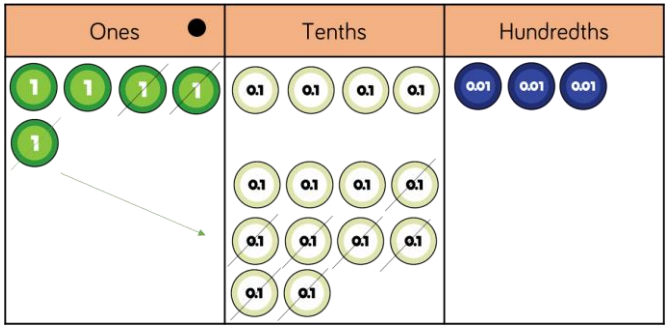
Subtract with up to 3 decimal places

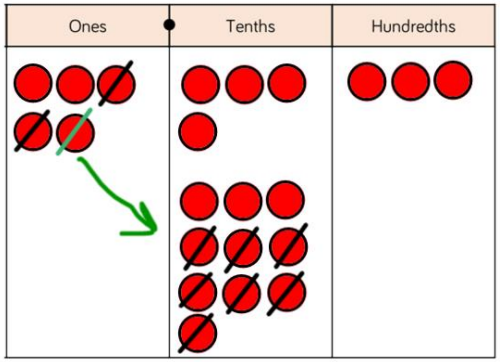




$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{1}\cancel{5}.43 \\ \text{F}\,2.7 \\ \hline 2.73 \end{array}$$

5.43 F2.7 L2.73





Place value counters and plain counters on a place value grid are

manipulative when subtracting decimals with 1, 2 and then 3 decimal places.

Ensure children have experience of subtracting decimals with a variety of decimal places. This includes putting this into context when subtracting money and other measures.

Glossary

Addend - A number to be added to another.

Aggregation - combining two or more quantities or measures to find a total.

Augmentation - increasing a quantity or measure by another quantity.

Commutative – numbers can be added in any order.

Complement – in addition, a number and its complement make a total e.g. 300 is the complement to 700 to make 1,000

Difference – the numerical difference between two numbers is found by comparing the quantity in each group.

Exchange – Change a number or expression for another of an equal value.

Minuend – A quantity or number from which another is subtracted.

Partitioning – Splitting a number into its component parts.

Reduction – Subtraction as take away.

Subitise – Instantly recognise the number of objects in a small group without needing to count.

Subtrahend - A number to be subtracted from another.

Sum - The result of an addition.

Total – The aggregate or the sum found by addition.