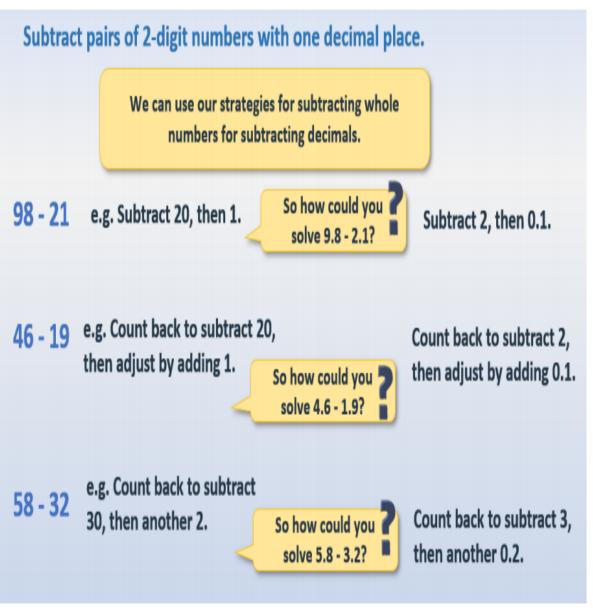
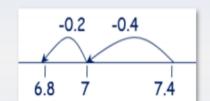
Maths lesson 3. To count forwards or backwards to subtract decimal numbers.



Subtract pairs of 2-digit numbers with one decimal place.

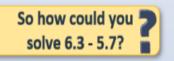
74 - 6 e.g. Count back to subtract 4, then another 2 to 'bridge' 70.

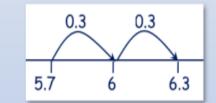
So how could you solve 7.4 - 0.6?



Count back to subtract 0.4, then another 0.2 to 'bridge' 7.

63 - 57 e.g. Count up using *Frog* from 57 to 60, then to 63.





Count up using *Frog* from 5.7 to 6, then to 6.3.

## Subtract pairs of 2-digit numbers with one decimal place.

- So the strategies we learned to subtract pairs of 2-digit whole numbers can be used to subtract 2-digit numbers with one decimal place too.
- Look at the previous examples and think how you would solve each of these calculations:
  - 8.2 6.7
- 6.5 2.2
- 9.2 0.8
- Now check our suggested strategies below...

## Practice Sheet Mild Decimal subtractions

Choose whether to count back or count up (Frog) to work out the answers to these subtractions.

1. 8.2 – 5.6

7. 9.2 – 0.5

2. 7.5 - 0.7

 $8. \quad 4.2 - 3.9$ 

 $3. \quad 9.4 - 2.1$ 

9. 6.5 - 2.3

4. 6.3 – 5.5

10.8.3 - 0.7

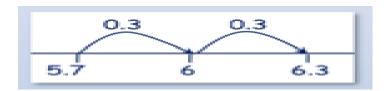
5. 5.4 – 1.9

11. 10 - 4.9

6. 7.3 - 6.8

12. 8.5 - 5.7

Use a number line to count your jumps forward or backwards.



## Practice Sheet Hot Decimal subtractions

Choose whether to count back or count up (Frog) to work out the answers to these subtractions.

1. 9.2 – 0.5

7. 12.6 - 8.3

 $2. \quad 4.2 - 3.9$ 

8. 14.3 - 11.6

 $3. \quad 6.5 - 2.3$ 

9. 10.4 - 0.5

4. 8.3 - 0.7

10. 17.6 - 1.9

5. 10 - 4.9

11. 20 - 12.4

6. 8.5 - 5.7

12. 23.8 - 17.2