Calculation Strategy: Subtraction

Progression	Exemplification	<u>Notes</u>	
Step 1	Practical problem solving activities are used to teach early subtraction.	*Start with a group of objects; count	
Subtracting objects.	I have 8 teddies. I take away 3 teddies, how many are left?	them and subtract the agreed amount.	
Children use number stories for early subtraction.	Using Numicon shapes for subtraction helps to develop the concept of	*Begin with up to 5 objects and extend as children demonstrate their understanding.	
Step 2		*The children should put their finger	
Introduction of the	Practical representation 7-5=	onto the largest number and physically	
subtraction symbol	14 - 1 = 1	count back the agreed amount.	
Use of a numbered line	7 - 3 = 4 $15 - 3 = 11 - 2 = 3$ $17 - 3 = 14$	*Ensure the children don't use the starting numbers as part of the number to be subtracted.	
	Number sentences		

Step 3 Using an empty number line.	25 - 14 = 72 - 36	36 42 -10	2 62 72	*Place value must be secure before subtraction of two 2 digit numbers *100 squares can be used to support children's calculations
Strategy: Counting back	- Progress	to HTO	-40	*Ensure the recordings are under the number line.
Step 4 Column subtraction	807 38 Progress to larger number 1	$\frac{\sqrt[6]{4}}{48}$ mbers and decimals	Use the term exchange rather than borrowing	*The subtraction sign is to the right of the calculation to remind the children to subtract the <i>ones</i> first. *Children should convert horizontal to column subtraction, e.g. 181 – 96 = 181 - 56 125
Counting on to find the difference	Example 1: 200 – 74 =	<u>Example 2</u> 85 – 72 =		1.When subtracting larger numbers from multiples of 10, use an empty number line to count on to find the difference.2. When numbers are close together children use counting on.