



# Calculation Policy - Subtraction



Skill: Subtract 1-digit numbers within 10	Year: 1
<p>7 - 3 = 4</p> <p>14 - 6 = 8</p>	<p>Part-whole models, bar models, ten frames and number shapes support partitioning.</p> <p>Ten frames, number tracks, single bar models and bead strings support reduction.</p> <p>Cubes and bar models with two bars can support finding the difference.</p>

Skill: Subtract 1 and 2-digit numbers to 20	Year: 1/2
<p>14 - 6 = 8</p> <p>14 - 2 = 12</p>	<p>When subtracting one-digit numbers that cross 10, it is important to highlight the importance of ten ones equaling one ten.</p> <p>Children should be encouraged to find the number bond to 10 when partitioning the subtracted number. Ten frames, number shapes and number lines are particularly useful for this.</p>

Skill: Subtract 1 and 2-digit numbers to 100	Year: 2
<p>65 - 28 = 37</p> <p>435 - 273 = 262</p>	<p>At this stage, encourage children to use the formal column method when calculating alongside straws, base 10 or place value counters. As numbers become larger, straws become less efficient.</p> <p>Children can also use a blank number line to count on to find the difference. Encourage them to jump to multiples of 10 to become more efficient.</p>

Skill: Subtract numbers with up to 3 digits	Year: 3
<p>435 - 273 = 262</p> <p>14 - 6 = 8</p>	<p>Base 10 and place value counters are the most effective manipulative when subtracting numbers with up to 3 digits.</p> <p>Ensure children write out their calculation alongside any concrete resources so they can see the links to the written column method.</p> <p>Plain counters on a place value grid can also be used to support learning.</p>



# Calculation Policy - Subtraction (cont)



Skill: Subtract numbers with up to 4 digits	Year: 4
<p><math>4,357 - 2,735 = 1,622</math></p>	<p>Base 10 and place value counters are the most effective manipulatives when subtracting numbers with up to 4 digits.</p> <p>Ensure children write out their calculation alongside any concrete resources so they can see the links to the written column method.</p> <p>Plain counters on a place value grid can also be used to support learning.</p>

Skill: Subtract numbers with more than 4 digits	Year: 5/6
<p><math>294,382 - 182,501 = 111,881</math></p>	<p>Place value counters or plain counters on a place value grid are the most effective concrete resource when subtracting numbers with more than 4 digits.</p> <p>At this stage, children should be encouraged to work in the abstract, using column method to subtract larger numbers efficiently.</p>

Skill: Subtract with up to 3 decimal places	Year: 5
<p><math>5.43 - 2.7 = 2.73</math></p>	<p>Place value counters and plain counters on a place value grid are the most effective manipulative when subtracting decimals with 1, 2 and then 3 decimal places.</p> <p>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.</p>

## Key Vocabulary

**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.