## Subtraction KS2

| KS1 | Pupils should practise subtraction to 20 and within to become increasingly fluent. They should use the facts they know to derive others, e.g using $10-7=$ 3 and $7=10-3$ to calculate 100-70=30 and 70=100-30. <br> Know the effect of zero. <br> As well as number lines, 100 squares could be used to model calculations such as $74-11,77-9$ or $36-14$, where partitioning or adjusting are used. <br> Pupils should learn to check their calculations, including by adding to check. <br> They should continue to see subtraction as both take away and finding the difference and should find a small difference by counting up. <br> They should use Dienes to model partitioning into tens and ones* and learn to partition numbers in different ways e.g. $23=20+3=10+13$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Year | 3 |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |
| Developing Conceptual/ Procedural Understanding | Subtract mentally pairs of multiples of 100 using known facts <br> $600-200=400$ because $6-$ $2=4$ <br> Remodelling strategy (keeping the difference the same) <br> 502-198 <br> $504-200=304$ <br> Re-arranging Use of apparatus to understand rearrangements, e.g. 55 as 40 and 15(not as part of calculations). <br> Place value materials to represent numbers in calculations | Start with least significant digit decomposition $\begin{array}{r}81=80 \\ -57 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{rrr} 81 & =70 & 11 \\ -\underline{57} & \underline{50} & 7 \\ \underline{24} & \underline{20}-4 \end{array}$ <br> " 1 subtract 7 is tricky so 1 will rearrange 81 into 70 and 11.11 subtract 7 equals 4 and 70 subtract 50 equals 20.20 and 4 make 24." |  | Columnar subtraction $\begin{array}{r} 784 \\ -\quad 286 \\ \hline 468 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <br> Emphasis on language of place value, i.e. 14 units subtract 6 units, 14 tens subtract 8 tens, and 6 hundreds subtract 2 hundreds. <br> Representing problems There are 386 pupils at Oak Primary. If 79 pupils have sandwiches, how many have dinners? | Subtract mentally pairs of multiples of 1000 using known facts <br> $6000-2000=4000$ because 6-2 = 4 <br> Remodelling strategy (keeping the difference the same) <br> 3548-1998 $3550-2000=1550$ <br> Find the difference strategy 13.6-2.8 = $13.6-2.8=10.8$ <br> Place value materials to represent calculations Appendix 1. | Columnar subtraction <br> $2344-187$ <br> $2^{1} 31$ <br> 2344 <br> $\underline{-187}$ <br> $\underline{2157}$ <br> $6467-2684$ <br> 5131 <br> 8467 <br> $-\quad 2684$ <br> 3783 <br> Columnar subtraction <br> (decimals in contexts <br> such as money and <br> measurement <br> $32.34-14.18$ <br> 2.121 <br> 32.34 <br> -14.18 <br> 18.16 | Representing problems Check the answer to the following calculations using the inverse. Show all your working. $2456-734=1822$ |
| Known facts | Derive and use addition and subtraction facts to 100, e.g. $33+67=100$. |  |  |  | Derive and use addition and subtraction facts (for multiples of 10) to 1000, e.g. 330+670=1000. |  |  |
| Essential knowledge | Subtract single digit bridging through boundaries |  | Subtract multiples of 10,100 |  | Fluency of 2 digit - 2 digit |  | Subtract multiples of 10,100 and 1000 |
|  |  |  | Pairs of 100 (complements of 100) |  | Partition second number to subtract |  | Decimal subtraction from 10 or 1 |
|  | Difference between |  | Subtract near multiples of 10 and 100 by rounding and adjusting |  | Difference between |  | Subtract near multiples by rounding and adjusting |
|  |  |  | Partition and recombine |  |  |  |  |

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