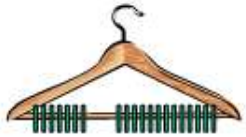
Subtraction

Year One

Subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20.

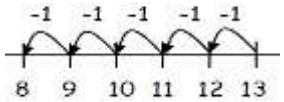
Use a numicon / 100 square / other resources to subtract.

20 – 7 = 13
20 – 13 = 7
20 – 3 = 17
20 – 17 = 3



20 – 7 = 13

Use a number line to subtract. Count on / count back to subtract.



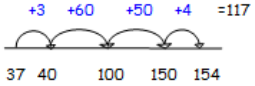
13 – 5 = 8

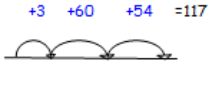
Year Two

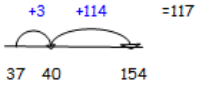
Subtract up to two-digit numbers from three-digit numbers.

Use a number line to subtract up to 3-digit numbers by finding the difference.

154 - 37







Use a number line to subtract up to 3-digit numbers by counting back.

154 – 37 = 117

Year Three

Subtract up to 3-digit numbers and decimals with 1 decimal place.

Use a number line to subtract up to 3-digit numbers.

512 – 287 = 225

Use column subtraction with up to 3-digit numbers – with friendly numbers (can use explained column method if needed)

38
−12

26

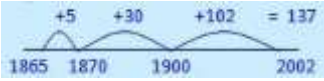
Use column subtraction using decimals with up 1 decimal place.

Year Four

Subtract up to 4 digit-numbers and decimals with up to 2 decimal places.

Use a number line to subtract up to 4-digit numbers.

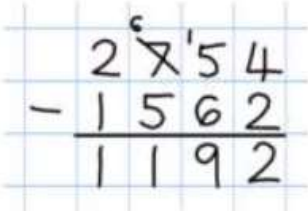
2002 – 1865 = 137



Use column subtraction with up to 4-digit numbers – where borrowing is required.

2754 – 1562 = 1192

Use column subtraction using decimals with up to two decimal places.

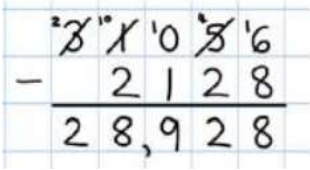


Year Five

Subtract up to at least 4-digit numbers and decimals with up to 2 decimal places.

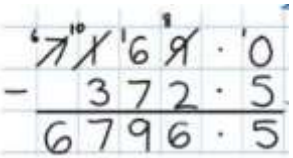
Use column subtraction to subtract increasingly larger numbers.

31056 – 2128 = 28928



Use column subtraction with decimal numbers with up to 2 decimal places in the context of money and measures.

7169.0 – 372.5 = 6796.5

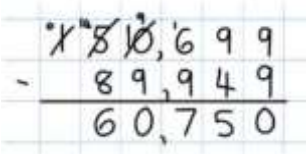


Year Six

Subtract up numbers with increasingly larger numbers and decimals with up to 3 decimal places.

Use column subtraction to subtract increasingly larger numbers.

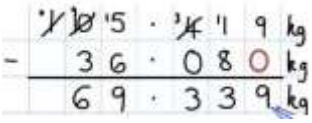
150699 – 89949 = 60750

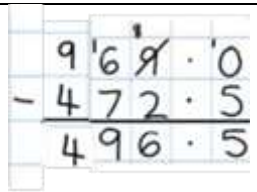


Use column subtraction with decimal numbers with up to 3 decimal places in the context of money and measures.

105.419kg – 36.08kg

= 69.339kg



			 969.0 – 472.5 = 496.5	969.09 – 472.54 = 496.55		