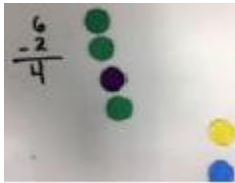


KS1 Subtraction

In Key Stage One, pupils are taught to subtract using concrete resources in order to identify and represent the different parts of a calculation. Subtraction is linked to counting on and through the use of number lines. Pupils subtract one and two digit numbers to 100. Pupils will be able to find missing numbers to subtraction calculations and have a secure understanding of the equal sign meaning 'the same as'. Much time is spent securing place value of tens and ones using dienes and place value counters. Children will fully understand that ten ones is equal to one ten. Children also leave KS1 with a fluent knowledge of number bonds to 10 and 20 through consistent use of numicon, part-whole models and bar models.

Concrete



Subtracting using sets of objects



Numicon



Tens and ones

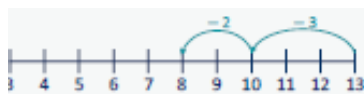


Tens frame



Bead strings

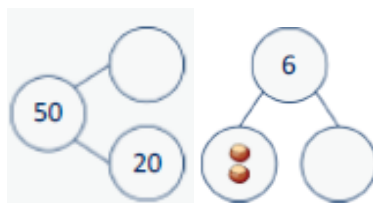
Pictorial



Number lines drawn into books



Tens and ones drawn into books as lines and dots



Part whole models drawn into books

Abstract

$$9 - 3 = 6$$

Counting back in 1s mentally

$$26 - 12 = 14$$

Subtracting ones, then tens.

$$8 - 3 = 5$$

$$18 - 3 = 15$$

$$5 = 8 - 3$$

$$15 = 18 - 3$$

Recognise known facts and number bonds and apply this knowledge to solve other calculations

$$6 - \square = 2$$

$$2 = 6 - \square$$

Solve missing number calculations

Key language

I notice that, I can see that...

I have 12 in total. If I take away 3, I am left with 9.

One less than 7 is 6. One less than 30 is 29.

I have 26 and need to subtract 13. I will take away 3 ones. Then I will subtract 1 ten.