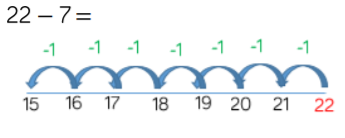
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| Knowledge |
| * A group changes in quantity when something is taken away from it |
| * Subtraction you only start with 1 quantity (1 group). This is always the largest quantity/group |
| * Count back from the largest quantity to take away the smaller quantity |
| * Find the answer |
| * When subtracting on a number line the starting quantity is plotted at the end of the number line |
| * If you need to cross the boundary you need to exchange up or down: * Exchanging up – exchanging ten ones for a ten * Exchanging down – exchanging a ten for ten ones |

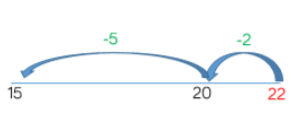
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| --- | --- |
| Vocabulary | Definitions |
| Subtract | Taking one group away from another |
| Fewer | Less |
| Quantity | The value of a number e.g. 3 and 5, 5 is the largest quantity |
| Decreasing | The number is going down in quantity |
| Partition | To divide into parts |
| Tens | How many tens a number has within its value |
| Ones | How many ones a number has within its value |
| Exchanging | Exchanging a ten for ten ones or ten ones for a ten |

e.g. 9 - 4 e.g. 21 - 5

Subtraction

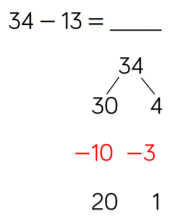
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e.g. 27 – 5



e.g. 11 - 3 1 ten needs exchanging for

10 ones in order to exchange down



10 10 2

11 – 1



10 – 2

7 - 2