# Subtraction: Blue (Y4)

#### Mental Work

Derive and recall

differences of pairs of multiples of 10, 100 or 1000

Work mentally (with jottings if needed)

- subtract any pair of 2-digit numbers, including crossing the tens and 100 boundary,
  e.g. 91 -35 (partition: subtract tens and then ones, e.g. subtract 30 then 5)
- subtract by counting up from the smaller to the larger number when numbers are close together
- subtract a near multiple of 10, e.g. 86 38 (partition: subtract a multiple of 10 and adjust)
- subtract 2-digit or 3-digit multiples of 10, e.g. 120 40 (use knowledge of 12 4),
  370 180

### Children should be encouraged to:

- \* approximate their answers before calculating
- \*consider if a mental calculation would be appropriate <u>before</u> using written methods
- \*check their answers after calculation using an appropriate strategy

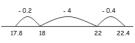
#### Number lines

Where the numbers involved in the calculation are close together or near to multiples of 10, 100, etc., counting <u>on</u> using a number line should be used, e.g. 511 - 197 = 314 (method much less prone to errors)



Remember the BFZN.

Use to demonstrate subtraction using decimals, e.g. 22.4 - 17.8



Recording: Decomposition

Practical work, e.g. using Base 10 materials, may be useful to illustrate decomposition

### Standard decomposition:

Make sure children are used to dealing with zeroes, e.g. 503 - 278 =

However, if there are two zeroes, recommend the use of a number line, e.g. 1009 - 347.

Children should also be able to subtract numbers with different numbers of digits and use decomposition to subtract 4 digit numbers

<sup>5 13 1</sup> **64**67 - <u>2684</u>

## Missing number calculations

How many solutions are there for this problem?

HTU - TU = 79

What could the numbers be?

CHILDREN SHOULD NOT MOVE ONTO THE NEXT STAGE IF:

- 1) they are not ready
- 2) they are not confident