Adding I and 2 Bonds to I		<mark>o 10</mark>	Adding 10			Bridging/ compensating			YI f			
Doubles		Adding 0		Near doubles		s						
+	0	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
0	0 + 0	0 + 1	0 + 2	0 + 3	0 + 4	0 + 5	0 + 6	0 + 7	0 + 8	0 + 9	0 + 10	
I	I + 0	+	I + 2	+ 3	+ 4	l + 5	l + 6	+ 7	+ 8	+ 9	I + I0	
2	2 + 0	2 + 1	2 + 2	2 + 3	2 + 4	2 + 5	2 + 6	2 + 7	2 + 8	2 + 9	2 + 10	
3	3 + 0	3 + 1	3 + 2	3 + 3	3 + 4	3 + 5	3 + 6	3 + 7	3 + 8	3 + 9	3 + 10	
4	4 + 0	4 + 1	4 + 2	4 + 3	4 + 4	4 + 5	4 + 6	4 + 7	4 + 8	4 + 9	4 + 10	
5	5 + 0	5 + 1	5 + 2	5 + 3	5 + 4	5 + 5	5 + 6	5 + 7	5 + 8	5 + 9	5 + 10	
6	6 + 0	6 + I	6 + 2	6 + 3	6 + 4	6 + 5	6 + 6	6 + 7	6 + 8	6 + 9	6 + 10	
7	7 + 0	7 + 1	7 + 2	7 + 3	7 + 4	7 + 5	7 + 6	7 + 7	7 + 8	7 + 9	7 + 10	
8	8 + 0	8 + 1	8 + 2	8 + 3	8 + 4	8 + 5	8 + 6	8 + 7	8 + 8	8 + 9	8 + 10	
9	9 + 0	9 + 1	9 + 2	9 + 3	9 + 4	9 + 5	9 + 6	9 + 7	9 + 8	9 + 9	9 + 10	
10	10 + 0	10 + 1	10 + 2	10 + 3	10 + 4	10 + 5	10 + 6	10 + 7	10 + 8	10 + 9	10 + 10	

Objective &	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract		
Strategy					
Represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20 Part-Part-Whole model	Link to addition. Use PPW model to model the inverse. If 10 is the whole and 6 is one of the parts, what s the other part? 10-6 = 4	Use pictorial representations to show the part.	Move to using numbers within the part whole model. 12 - 5 = 7 12 - 7 = 5 7 = 12 - 5 5 = 12 - 7		
Subtract by making ten	15-9 Make 15 on the ten frame. Take 5 away to make ten, then take 4 more away so that you have taken 9. 15 - 9 5 4 15 - 5 = 10 10 - 4 = 6 15 - 9 = 6	15-9	$16-9$ How many do we take off first to get to 10? How many left to take off? $10^{16}$ $11$ $9$ $?$ $6$		
Compare numbers by finding the difference.	There are 2 more red cars than blue cars. S Pencils J Erasers 7 There are 2 more pencils than erasers.	Use a number line to count on 3 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Hannah has12 sweets and her sister has 5. How many more does Hannah have than her sister?		



Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract	٧٩
Subtracting a multi- ple of 10	3 32 - 10 = 22 Children use dienes, PV counters or Numicon. They remove the cor- rect number of tens	Children draw rods and cu- bes and cross off multiples of ten.	$64 - 10 = \square$ $64 - 20 = \square$ $64 - 30 = \square$ $64 - \square = 24$ $\square - 50 = 14$	
Subtract a single digit from a two dig- it number No regrouping	9 29 3 6 3 26	$ \begin{array}{c} -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} -3 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\$	9 - 3 = 6 19 - 6 = 13 29 - 6 = 23 etc	ĊB
	Explore that 9 - 3 = 6 so 29 - 3 = 26 etc			
Regroup a ten into ten ones	Use a PV chart to show how to change a ten into	20 - 4 = 16	20—4 = 16	R
De altitude de la colo	ten ones, use the term 'take and make'.	Č.		
Partitioning to sub- tract without re- grouping. 'Friendlynumbers'	34-13 = 21	43—21 = 22 Children draw representations of Dienes and cross off.	43—21 = 22	



Objective &	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract		
Strategy					
Subtracting tens and ones Year 4 subtract with up to 4 digits. Introduce decimal subtrac-tion through	234 - 179	Children to draw pv counters and show their exchange—see Y3	2×54 -1562 1192		
context of money	base ten and then move to PV coun- ters.		Use the phrase 'take and make' for ex- change		
Year 5- Subtract with at least 4 dig- its, including money and measures. Subtract with decimal values, including mixtures of integers and decimals and aligning the decimal	As Year 4	Children to draw pv counters and show their exchange—see Y3	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
Year 6— Subtract with increasingly large and more complex numbers and decimal values.	Some children may need to use manipulatives- and/or representations for longer. See year 5		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		