# **Year 1 - Subtraction - The inverse of addition**



## **Key Vocabulary**

Subtraction	The inverse operation to addition - to take an amount away from a whole.			
Equals	Equals means we find out how many we have altogether			
Counting back	Start at a number and then jump back the second number. The number you land on is the answer.			
Halving	To divide or share a number of objects between 2.			
Number bond	A pair of numbers with a given total - i.e. 5+5=10			
Part	A number that needs to be added with another number to make the whole			
Whole	What the two parts add up to			
Fact families	A number of different ways you can use 3 numbers from a part-part whole diagram as a sum.			
Difference	The difference between two numbers or sets of objects. It is found by comparing the quantity of one set of objects with another. i.e., The difference between 10 and 4 is 6.			

# Using a whole and taking away a part

## **Concrete**

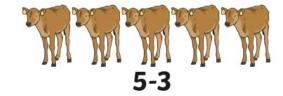
First there were 5 apples.

Then 3 apples were eaten.

Now we have 2 apples.

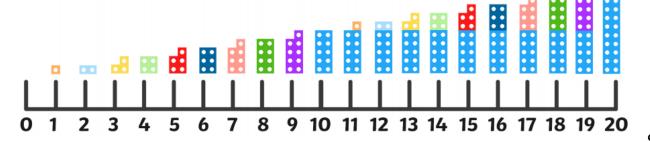


#### **Pictorial**

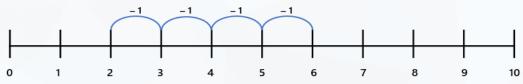


## **Part-Part whole model**

Start with the whole and subtract a part i.e. 5-3=2 Look at <u>fact families</u> on the next page.



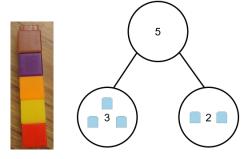
## **Counting back using a number line**



6 - 4 =

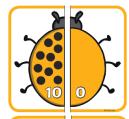
## **Abstract**





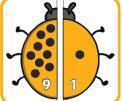
# **Year 1 - Subtraction - The inverse of addition**

# Number bonds to 10 - Always start with the biggest number

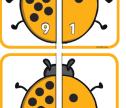






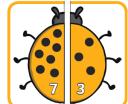


10 -1=9



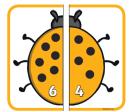
10-8=2

10 -2=8



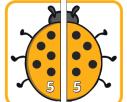
10-7=3

10 -3=7



10-6=4

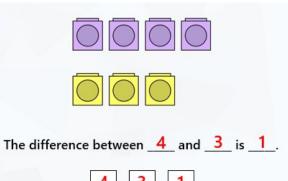
10 -4=6



10-5=5

10 -5=5

## Find the difference



**Less than** 

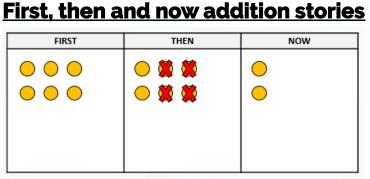
**Equal to** 

**Greater than** 



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=	
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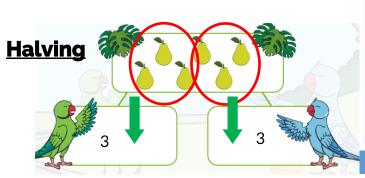
# Fact Families

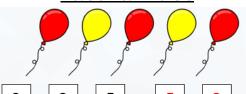


First there were 6 counters.

Then 4 were taken away.

Now we have 2 counters.





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2	+	3	=	5	

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