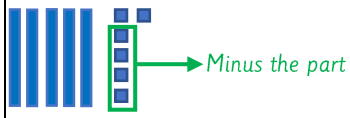
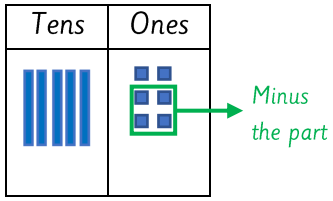
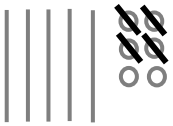
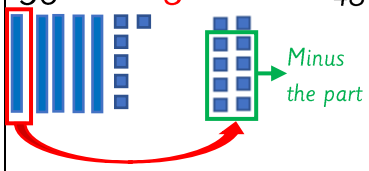
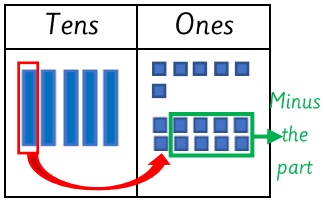
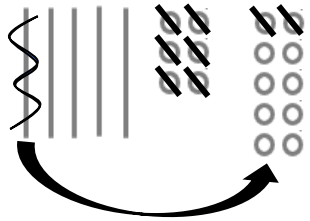
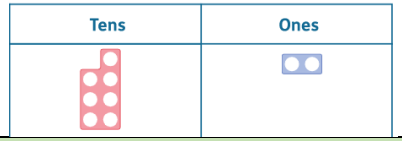
YEAR 2	Subtraction	
Vocabulary: Subtraction, subtract, minus, whole, part, count back, left, missing part, equals, same as, number family, number sentence, calculation, number, numeral, digit (one-digit, two-digit), odd, even, pattern, tens, ones, jottings, inverse (see previous year groups)		
Concrete	**Pictorial**	**Abstract**
Children need to be secure in number bonds to 10 and 20. See Year 1 subtraction policy.		
Subtracting 2-digit numbers + multiples of 1 and 10 Dienes **Linear** (preferred method) 56 – 4 = 52  **Column**  Leading onto a 2-digit number subtracting tens (56 – 30) and a 2-digit number subtracting another 2-digit number not crossing the tens boundary (56 – 32).	**Subtracting 2-digit numbers + multiples of 1 and 10** Jottings 56 – 4 = 52  Leading onto a 2-digit number subtracting tens (56 – 30) and a 2-digit number subtracting another 2-digit number not crossing the tens boundary (56 – 32).	**Subtracting 2-digit numbers + multiples of 1 and 10** Written **Linear** (preferred method) 56 – 4 = 52 **Column** Tens: 5, 6 -: 4 5, 2 These written methods are only shown alongside the pictorial representation.
Crossing the tens boundary Exchanging (dienes) **Linear** (preferred method) 56 – 8 = 48  Exchange 1 ten for 10 ones. **Column**  Exchange 1 ten for 10 ones.	**Crossing the tens boundary** Exchanging (Jottings) 56 - 8 = 48  Exchange 1 ten for 10 ones.	

Leading onto subtracting a 2-digit number from another 2-digit number crossing the tens boundary (56 – 38).	*Leading onto subtracting a 2-digit number from another 2-digit number crossing the tens boundary (56 – 38).*	
Summer Term ***Column method using Numicon (no exchanging)*** *(to aid transition to the Junior School).* ***72 – 20 =*** 	***No pictorial representation. Stop at concrete.***	

Mental Methods

Number families:
Using knowledge of inverse:
If 23 + 31 = 54
Then 54 – 23 = 31

Counting on/up:
(for small differences between numbers)
34 – 28 = 6
*28 + **2** = 30*
*30 + **4** = 34*
2 + 4 = 6

Counting back:
56 – 17 = 39
*56 – **10** = 46*
*46 – **6** = 40*
*40 – **1** = 39*
Equivalent differences:
56 – 39 is the same as 57 – 40 = 17

Partitioning:
45 - 23
*40 - 20 = **20**; 5 - 3 = **2**; **20 + 2 = 22***

Adjusting:
*36 - 9 **+1 to both sides to give:***
37 – 10 = 27
*45 - 19 **+1 to both sides to give:***
46 – 20 = 26

Using known facts and place value:
68 - 5
*If **8 - 5 = 3** then **68 - 5 = 63***
70 - 30
*If **7 – 3 = 4** then **70 – 30 = 40***

Inverse/missing number:
41 + ___ = 56
___ + 13 = 47