## Douno vigit Sthtractioi

## at Home

I Nonstand and Standard Methods No Borrowing

## Base Ten Strategy

Draw only the larger number using pictures of base ten blocks.

In this example, cross out 1 group of ten and 2 ones as that what makes up the number 12.

Go back and count what is leftover.

## $38-12=26$



## Part Part Whole Strategy

## 29

## $12=17$

10

## 2

20-10 = 10 and
Tens
$9-2=7$
Ones

The last step would be to add $10+7$, which makes 17 .

Part Part Whole Tutorial


## Hundreds Chart Strategy

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 20 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 |
| 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 |
| 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 |
| 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 |
| 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |

## $46-25=21$

Subtracting with a hundreds chart is the same as adding, however, you are moving backwards and not forwards. You would go up 2 rows for the 2 groups of ten and over to the left, 5 times.

## Counting Back on an Open Number Line Strategy

$$
67-43=24
$$

Start with a line and put the larger number on the right side of the line.

Look at the second number, 43. Since there are 4 tens, draw four large hops of 10. Label the hops. There are 3 ones, so make 3 small hops and label.


Skip count backwards by ten, 4 times, and label. Skip count backwards by one, 3 times, and label.

$$
67-43=24
$$

## Subtraction By Adding 78-43

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 |
| 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 |
| 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 98 | 79 | 80 |
| 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 |
| 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |

I can subtract by adding. I start at the smaller number and then add up until I reach the larger number. For example, start at the number 43 . Add up by 10 's, then by 1 's until you get to 78 . Add up how many you moved up by.
$10+10+10=30$
31,32,33,34,35

$$
78-43=35
$$

You could also draw out an open number line and draw the hops forward and add.

Practice Questions (show at least one of the strategies when solving)

| $59-37=$ | $76-45=$ | $29-12=$ | $86-34=$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $44-32=$ | $68-36=$ | $96-78=$ | $35-14=$ |

## Standard Algorithm - No Borrowing

1. Subtract the numbers in the 'ones'
place value (8-5), write the answer $(3)$ under that place value.
2. Subtract the numbers in the 'tens'

68
$-\frac{45}{23}$ place value (6-4), write the answer (2) under that place value.

## Practice Questions (Use the standard algorithm to solve.)

| 48 | 75 | 27 | 66 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| -36 | -41 | -14 | -34 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 45 | 69 | 97 | 25 |
| -32 | -31 | -64 | -14 |
|  |  |  |  |

## More Practice



