### #6. Subtraction

Subtraction is the opposite of addition.

Start with a larger set or number and take away a smaller set or number.

Ex. 4-2=2

## Why is this important?

Subtraction is a life skill, used on a daily basis.
Subtraction is a precursor to complex math skills that students will learn in the future.

# 6a. Take Away

Example: Student is given a number (represented by fingers, pictures, objects).

Student is told to take away a smaller number represented by crossing out, removing object, or counting back.

o Ex.



Five take away 2 is 3.

### 6b. Think Addition

Example: Student is given a subtraction problem which is missing the answer.

5-2=?

Student starts at the smaller number (2) and counts up to the larger number (5).

Student identifies how many numbers it takes to get up to the larger number (3).

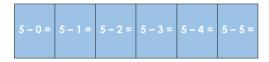
- **■** 5 2 =
- Start at 2 and count up or say "3, 4, 5".
- -5-2=3

## 6c. Across 5

Example: Student is to know the multiple ways to subtract within 5 with automaticity.

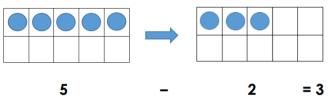
5-0, 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-4, 5-5.

Use Flash Cards



Use a Ten Frame



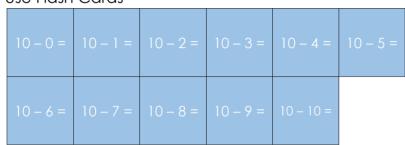


## 6d. Across 10

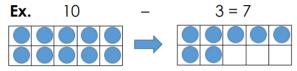
Example: Student is to know the multiple ways to subtract within 10 with automaticity.

10-0, 10-1, 10-2, 10-3, 10-4, 10-5, 10-6, 10-7, 10-8, 10-9, 10-10.

Use Flash Cards



Use a Ten Frame



### 6e. Across 20

Example: Student is to know the multiple ways to subtract within 20 with automaticity.

20-0, 20-1, 20-2, 20-3, 20-4, 20-5, 20-6, 20-7, 20-8, 20-9, 20-10, 20-11, 20-12, 20-13, 20-14, 20-15, 20-16, 20-17, 20-18, 20-19, 20-20.

# Use Flashcards

20 - 0 =	20 – 1 =	20 – 2 =	20 – 3 =	20 - 4 =	20 – 5 =	20 – 6 =	20 – 7 =	20 – 8 =	20 – 9 =
20 - 10 =	20 - 11 =	20 – 12 =	20 – 13 =	20 – 14 =	20 – 15 =	20 – 16 =	20 – 17 =	20 – 18 =	20 – 19 =
20 – 20 =									

# Use a Ten Frame

