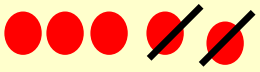
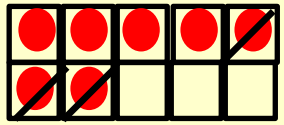
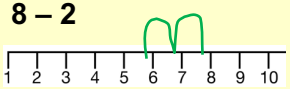
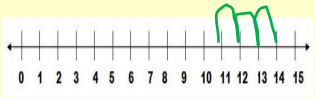
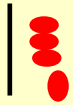
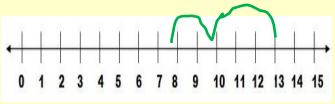
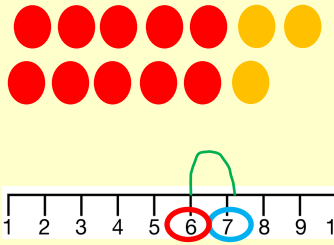
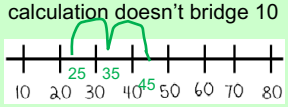
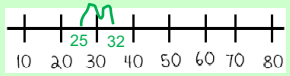
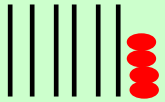
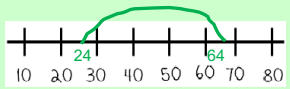
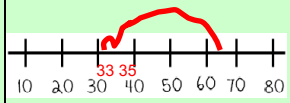
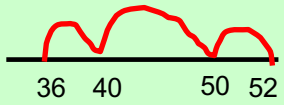
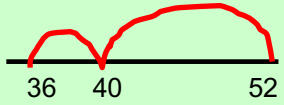
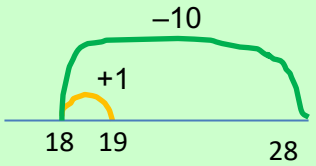
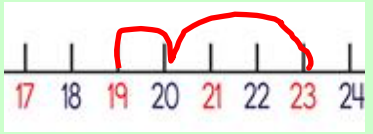
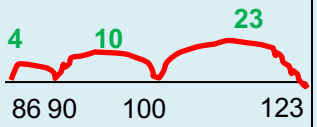
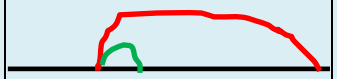
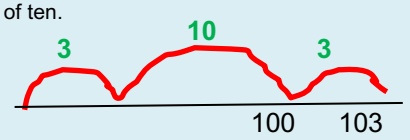
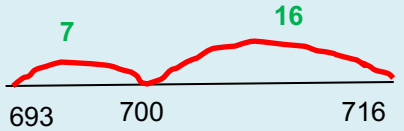
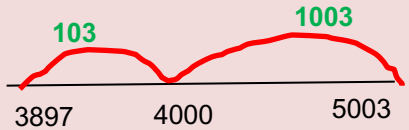
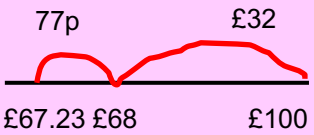
EYFS to Year 1 **Add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero**	**5 – 2** Count out 5 and remove 2 to find the answer  **7 – 3** Using a 10 frame to subtract - The children may subitise how many are remaining without having to count them all. 	**7 – 2** Count back on the number line by saying start on 7, count back 1,2, what number are you on? 	**8 – 2**  **14 – 3**  Count backwards mentally or using a number line.	**15 – 5** Use tens and ones when the calculation doesn't bridge 10  **13 – 5**  becomes **13 – 3 – 2** Partitioning the number being subtracted through the multiple of 10 mentally or using a number line	**Difference** 7 – 6 or find the difference between 7 and 6 
Year 2 **Add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including:** **a two-digit number and ones** **a two-digit number and tens** **two two-digit numbers** **adding three one-digit numbers**	Subtracting by counting backwards in tens or ones **28 – 4**  **45 – 20** Use tens and ones when the calculation doesn't bridge 10  **Partitioning** 28 – 8 = 20 76 – 70 = 6	Subtracting in groups of ten (rather than counting in tens) or groups of ones (by partitioning number being subtracted through multiple of 10) **32 – 7** **32 – 2 – 5**  **64 – 40** Use a number line or manipulatives  	**65 – 32**  **52 – 16** This calculation bridges through 10 so we need to partition the 16 into 2/4/10 or 12/4 and subtract  	**Special cases** **When subtracting 9 or 19** **28 – 9**  Or 28 – 10 + 1	Difference **23 – 19**  When numbers are close together, count on from the smallest number through the multiple of ten or count back from the largest to the smallest through the multiple of ten.

Year 3 Add and subtract numbers mentally, including: ▪ a three-digit number and ones ▪ a three-digit number and tens ▪ a three-digit number and hundreds Two 2-digit numbers across 100 (non-statutory guidance) Add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction	**Partitioning** Subtracting ones and tens from a 3 digit number 567 – 60 = 507 745 – 700 = 45 832 – 2 = 830 **364 – 8** 364 – 4 – 4 = 356 **356 – 70** 356 – 50 – 20 = 286 **956 – 600** 956 – 600 = 356 **£5.67 – £2.20** £5.67 – £2.00 = £3.67 £3.67 – 20p = £3.47	**Subtraction up to three digits** **123 – 86 = 37**  **Special cases** 193 – 39 as 193 – 40 + 1 	**Expanded column subtraction** **347 – 165 = 182** 200 140 ~~300~~ 40 7 100 60 5 100 80 2 **436 – 177 = 259** 300 120 16 ~~400~~ ~~30~~ 6 100 70 7 200 50 9	**Introduction of formal written method of columnar subtraction** **765 – 248 = 517** 7 ~~5~~ ~~6~~ ~~1~~5 2 4 8 5 1 7	**Difference** (see also subtraction up to three digits) **103 – 87 = 16** When numbers are close together, count on from the smallest number through the multiple of ten or count back from the largest to the smallest through the multiple of ten.  **716 – 693= 23**  87 90
Year 4 Add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate	**Partitioning** 1678 – 600 = 1078 2689 – 80 = 2609 6839 – 9 = 6830 7484 – 1100 = 6384 **Using mental calculation when appropriate by counting back** **5678 – 2342 =** 5678 – 2000 = 3678	**Subtraction up to four digits, including to two decimal places** **£50 – £28.25 = £21.75** 	**Expanded column subtraction** With three digit numbers as Y3 and 4-digit numbers **3326 – 2678 = 658** 2000 1200 120 16 ~~3000~~ ~~2000~~ ~~20~~ 6 2000 600 70 8 600 50 8	**Column subtraction using 4 digit numbers** **8766 – 7248 = 1518** 8 7 ~~5~~ ~~6~~ ~~1~~6 7 2 4 8 1 5 1 8	**Difference** 5003 – 3897= **1106** 

	3678 – 300 = 3378 3378 – 40 = 3338 3338 – 2 = 3336 **See difference too**				
Year 5 Add and subtract numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers e.g. 5-digit – 4-digit multiple of 10 Add and subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods (columnar addition and subtraction)	**Partitioning** 6.76 – 0.06 = 6.7 7.47 – 0.4 = 7.07	**Using mental calculation by counting back** **45678 – 3500 = 42178** 45678 – 3000 = 42678 42678 – 500 = 42178 **5.78 – 2.45** =3.33 5.78 – 0.05 = 5.73 5.73 – 0.4 = 5.33 5.33 – 2 = 3.33	**Difference** **Use bonds to 100 to support** **£10 – £7.71 = £2.29** Use a number line or jottings **£7.71 £8.00 = 29p** **£8.00 → £10.00 = £2** **7 – 2.45 = 4.55** **2.45 → 3 = 0.55** **3 → 7 = 4**	**Column subtraction of numbers with more than 4 digits** $\begin{array}{r} {}^{2}\cancel{3}\,{}^{1}8\,7\,{}^{5}\cancel{6}\,{}^{1}5 \\ 1\,9\,2\,4\,8 \\ \hline 1\,9\,5\,1\,7 \end{array}$	

Year 6 Perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers	**Partitioning** **4.578 – 0.008 = 4.57** **6.378 – 0.07 = 6.308**	**Difference using larger numbers and number facts** **£100 – 67.23= £32.77**  	**Difference (use mixed decimals)** **6.45 – 1.7 = 4.75** **1.7 → 2 = 0.3** **2 → 6.45 = 4.45**	**As above with 5 or 6 digits**	