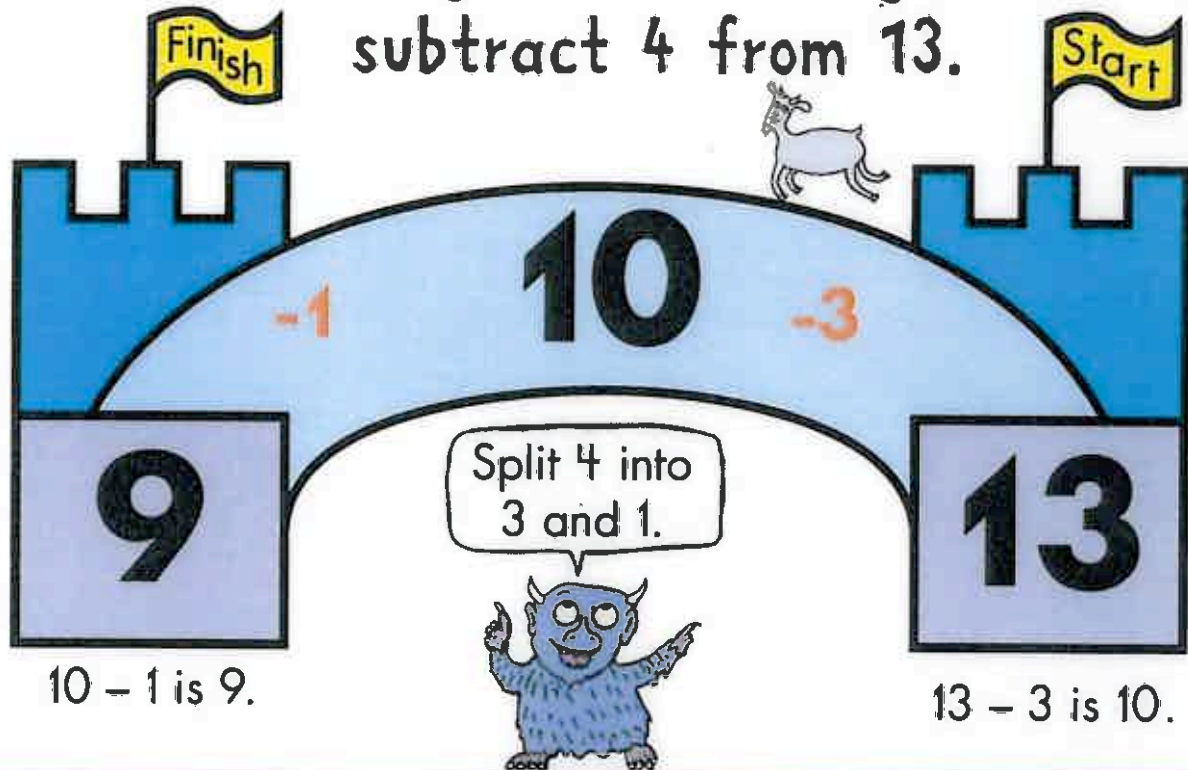


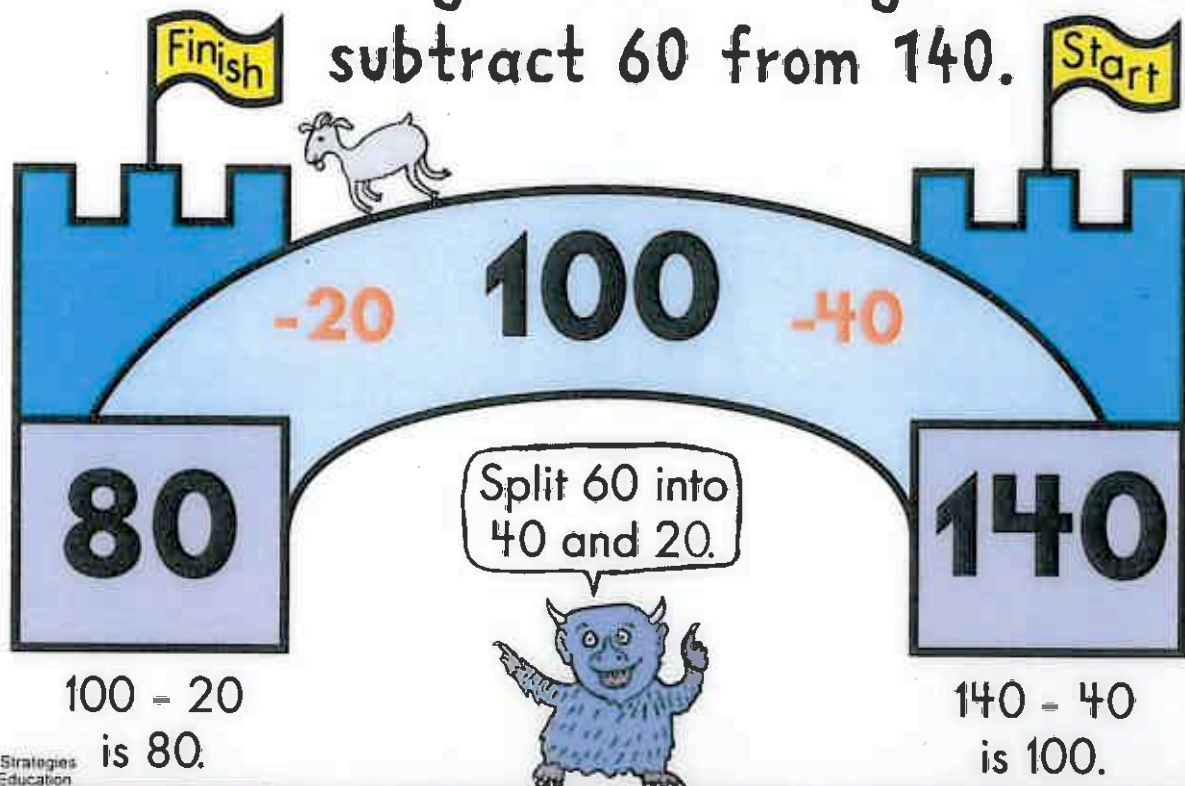
BRIDGE BACK THROUGH 10

Sometimes it helps to split a number to make a subtraction into a bridge back through 10.

Use 'bridge back through 10' to subtract 4 from 13.



Use 'bridge back through 100' to subtract 60 from 140.

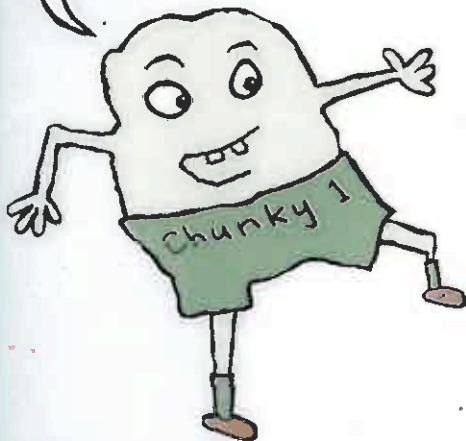


CHUNKING FOR SUBTRACTION (1)

When you break subtraction into chunks, it is easy to subtract the parts and put them back together.

Use chunking to subtract 24 from 57.

Start with the 10s.
 $50 - 20$ is 30.

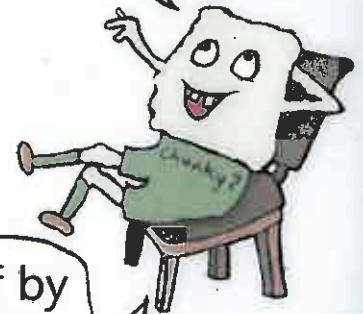


$$57 - 24$$

$$30 \quad 3$$

$$33$$

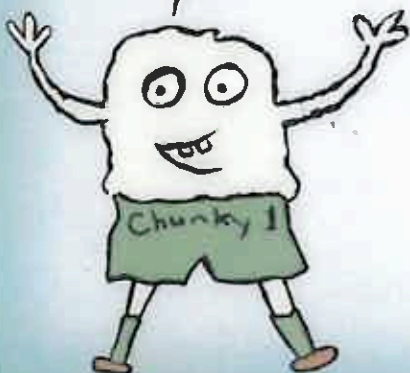
Next, subtract
4 from 7.



Finish off by
adding 30
and 3.

What do you do when there are 3 digits? It's easy!

Start with the
100s. $300 - 200$
is 100.



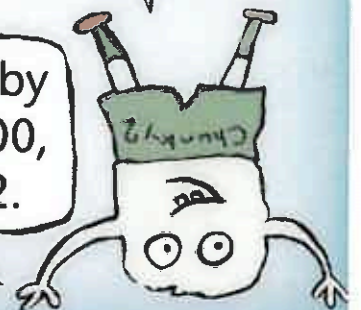
$$369 - 237$$

$$100 \quad 30 \quad 2$$

$$132$$

Then subtract
the 10s and
the 1s
separately.

Finish off by
adding 100,
30 and 2.





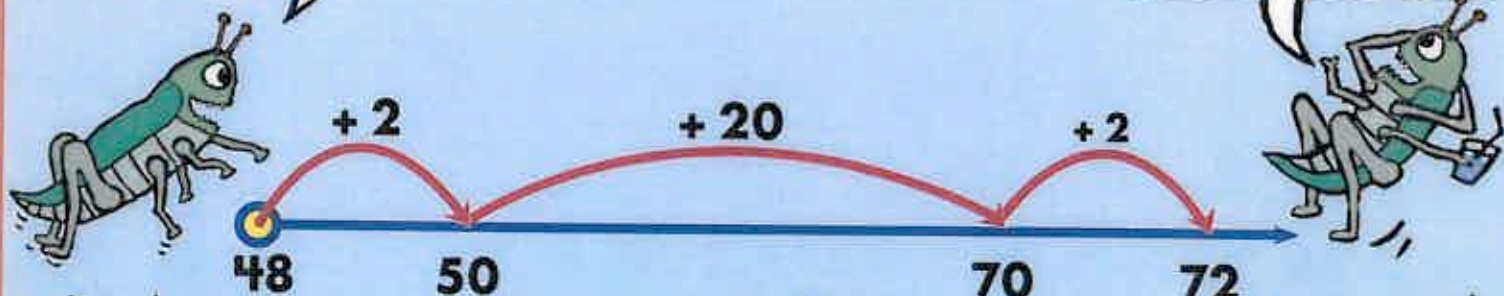
OPEN NUMBER LINE FOR SUBTRACTION



You can show $72 - 48$ on an open number line in three ways.

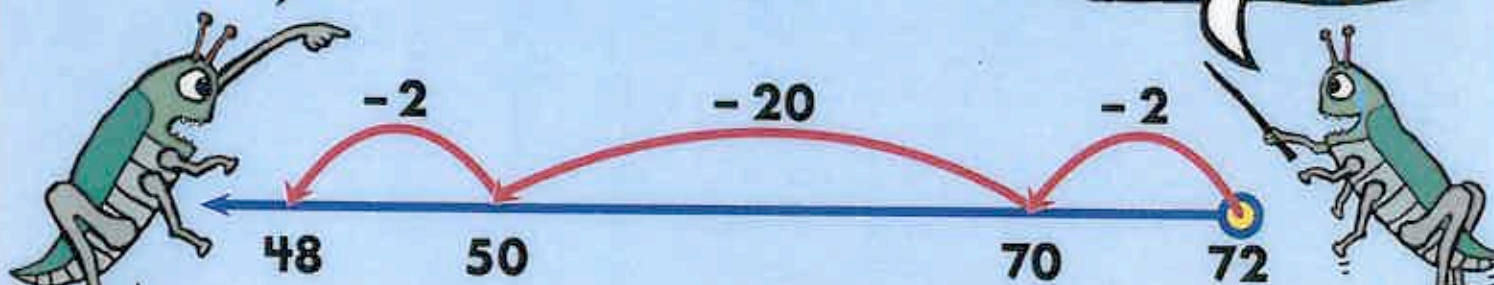
Start at 48 and work up to 72.

The difference is $2 + 20 + 2 = 24$.



Start at 72 and work back to 48.

The difference is $2 + 20 + 2 = 24$.



BOING!

Start at 72 and work back 48 to the answer.



The answer is 24.



ZIGZAG FOR SUBTRACTION

You can show the strategies you used for a subtraction with a zigzag.

What different ways can you show $75 - 38$?

I'll round 38 up to 40 and then adjust.



I'll subtract 30, then I'll split 8 into 5 and 3.



I'll subtract 35 to get to a friendly number, then I'll just have 3 to subtract.

