## Mathematical Ideas

Composing and decomposing numbers, counting and addition facts to 10 are fundamentals of subtraction.

The commutative property does not hold true for subtraction.
For example, 5-3 has a different result than 3-5
The associative property does not hold true for subtraction.
For example (7-2)-5 has a different result than 7-(2-5)
The following strategies may be used to support the initial development of fluency with subtraction facts:

- take away the smaller number from the larger number and count what is left

- compare the two numbers and count their difference

- count onto from the smallest number to create the largest number

- count back from the largest number by the amount of the smaller number

- use a known addition fact
$7-2=? \quad$ I know that $5+2=7$ so $7-2$ must be 5 .


## Tips

- There are many strategies to develop math facts.
- Learning tools can be used to develop and apply foundational skills and concepts.
» the way your child interacts with the tool can reveal your child's thinking
" they can be used for your children to communicate their thinking
" encourage your child to take the time to use the learning tools in each activity


## Mathematical Words/Symbols

Composing - is when numbers are combined to create a larger number
Decomposing - is when a number is broken down into smaller numbers
Difference - the result of subtraction
Sum or total - the result of addition

+ plus or add
- minus or subtract
$=$ equals or same as


## Materials

## Activity 1 :

- Colour Tiles Learning Tool
- Number Cards


## Activity 2:

- Set Learning Tool
- Number Cards


## Activity 3 :

- Rekenrek Learning Tool

- Number Cards


## Activity 4:

- Number Chart
- Representation Cards

Activity 5:

Rekenrek


Catch a Bouncing Ball -
Operations


- Catch a Bouncing Ball Game -Operations


## Subtraction Involving Numbers to 10

## Take Away Colour Tiles

## Activity 1

## Set Up for the Game:

## Number of Players: 2

- Open the Colour Tiles learning tool.
» Using the annotation tool, create a chart with the headings in the example.
- Shuffle two sets of number cards 0 to 3 and place face down in a pile.


## How to Play the Game:

1. Each player creates a set of 10 tiles.
» each player makes the set all one colour
» each player uses a different colour
2. Determine which player goes first.
3. Each player takes a turn to:
» confirm the number of tiles in the set at the start of the round
» picks a card from the pile
» takes away that number of tiles from the set
» determines the number of tiles left in the set
» records the information in the chart
4. The first player to have a set of zero tiles wins the game.

Note: if a player picks a number that is greater than the number of tiles in the set, the turn is missed.

## Example:



Player 2


Player 1

|  | \# of tiles to start <br> with in the set | \# of tiles taken <br> away | \# of tiles left in <br> the set |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Round 1 | 10 | 2 | 8 |
| Round 2 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| Round 3 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Your child may determine the number of tiles left in the set by counting all the tiles.

## Let's Talk About It

Look at the set of tiles that is still on the workspace. How many tiles need to be taken away to reach zero?
What cards could be drawn to reach zero?
What is the total number of tiles you took away from your set in the game? How do you know?

## Subtraction Involving Numbers to 10

## Comparing Numbers Using the Set Tool

## Set Up for the Game:

Activity 2
Number of Players: 2

- Open the Set learning tool.
» Move two 10-frames onto the workspace.
- Create a score card as shown in the example.
- Shuffle a set of red cards 1 to 10 for player 1 and place face down in a pile.
- Shuffle a set of black cards 1 to 10 for player 2 and place face down in a pile.


## How to Play the Game:

1. Each player selects an object from the set tool.
2. For each round:
» each player picks one card and represents the number by placing the objects into a 10 -frame
» the players determine the difference between the two numbers
» the player who represented the greatest number earns points equal to the difference
$\diamond$ record the points using tally marks
3. Play for five rounds. Player with the most amount of tally marks wins the game.

## Example:

Round 1:


## Let's Talk About It

How did you determine the difference between the two numbers?
What is another way you could find the difference?

## Counting On to Determine the Difference Using a Rekenrek

## Set Up for the Activity:

- Open the Rekenrek learning tool.
» show two racks of beads
- Shuffle a set of red number cards 0 to 5 and place face down in a pile.
- Shuffle a set of black number cards 6 to 10 and place face down in a pile.


## How to Do the Activity:

1. Have your child pick a red number card and represent that number on the left side of the Rekenrek. Circle the beads using the annotation tool.
2. Have your child pick a black number card
3. Ask your child how many beads need to be added on to the red beads to have a total number of beads represented by the black number card.
4. Have your child count on beads until the number on the black card is represented on the rack.
5. Ask your child to determine the number of beads that was counted on.
6. Repeat activity as desired.

## Example:


" 5 beads needed to be added on"

## Let's Talk About It

How can knowing your addition facts help you to find the difference?
If your black card was one more, what would the difference be? If your black card was one less, what would the difference be?

## Subtraction Involving Numbers to 10

## Determining the Difference using the Number Chart

## Set Up for the Activity:

- Open the Number Chart.
» Select 1 - 100
» Choose Hide All
- Shuffle a set of representation cards 1 to 10 and place face down in a pile. Choose a representation - Dice, Fingers, Random Dots, Beads, Tallies or Ten Frames.


## How to Do the Activity:

1. Have your child pick two representation cards from the pile.
2. Ask your child what is the difference between the two numbers represented by the cards.
3. Confirm the difference with your child by:
» asking your child to flip over the tile on the Number Chart that is the numerical representation of the greatest number of the two representation cards
» asking your child to count back from this tile by the number represented on the second card Note: the difference should be the last card flipped.

## Example:



Your child may count by ones to determine the difference.
"The difference between 9 and 3 is 6 ."

## Let's Talk About It

Do you always need to start with the greatest number to find the difference?
What is the other subtraction fact that uses these three numbers?

## Subtraction Involving Numbers to 10

Catch a Bouncing Ball
Set Up for the Activity:

## Activity 5

Number of Players: 1

- Open the Catch a Bouncing Ball - Operations game.
» Select subtraction
» Choose numbers to 10


## How to Do the Activity:

1. A subtraction expression will appear on the baseball.
2. Move the baseball glove to the location on the number line that represents the difference of the expression.
3. If the location is correct a new expression will appear. If the location is incorrect try to find the correct difference and move the glove to the new location.
4. The game is played until ten balls have been caught.
5. Review any mismatches at the end of the game.

## Example:



Your child may determine the difference by using known facts or by counting back from the greatest number.

## Let's Talk About It

How did you know where to put the glove?
What is another way you could figure out the difference?

