Introducing column subtraction lesson plan

| DAY | We Are Learning To (WALT): | MODEL / INTRODUCTION | INDEPENDENT WORK | PLENARY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mental: <br> Main: <br> Use column subtraction | Mental: <br> Main: <br> Go through PowerPoint with the following: <br> - Explanation of the difference between horizontal / vertical and what a column is <br> - Subtracting 54-32 on a number line (emphasise how long it takes) <br> - Subtracting 54-32 on a hundred square (emphasise how long it takes) <br> - Subtracting 54-32 in columns (emphasise how this is quicker) <br> - Go through examples of how to set out subtracting single digits and multiples of 10. Explain how horizontal line is like the = sign. Lower ability start work <br> - Subtracting 2 -digit and 3 -digit numbers e.g. <br> (With every example reinforce four main teaching points: <br> $>$ Start on the right-hand side <br> > Put only 1 number in a square <br> > Write the + <br> > Put units under units and tens under tens and so on <br> - Middle and higher ability start work <br> - Model for $\mathrm{G}+\mathrm{T}$ how to use column subtraction with number to 1 decimal place <br> - Final slide with reminders of the 4 key points above. Print out and enlarge / leave copies on tables of this final slide <br> Remind children to leave space between calculations and not squash them together <br> Give children a copy of the success criteria to stick at the top of their page | (At regular intervals have children stop and check their work against the success criteria) <br> Lower ability subtract 1-digit numbers and multiples of 10 (children who work slowly to work on sheet) Give tens sticks if needed <br> Middle ability subtract 2-digit numbers (no borrowing) <br> Higher ability subtract 3-digit numbers (no borrowing) <br> Extension - subtract 4-digit numbers and numbers to 1 decimal place (no borrowing) | Have children self-asses their work against the success criteria In ability partners give children 4 questions per pair, two for each partner Children need to talk to their partner, explaining what they are doing e.g. I will put the 3 under the other 3 because they are both units, then I draw my equals line with a ruler and use my fingers to calculate the answer Children swap over and partner who spoke first now listens |

