

MATH · Y1–Y5

# Addition & Subtraction

Knowledge Organiser — Y1–Y5

## Key vocabulary

1

**Sum / total**

The result of adding numbers together.

*Example: The sum of 37 and 28 is 65.*

2

**Difference**

The result of subtracting one number from another.

*Example: The difference between 63 and 48 is 15.*

3

**Addend**

A number that is added to another.

*Example: In  $12 + 7 = 19$ , both 12 and 7 are addends.*

4

**Minuend**

The number you subtract FROM.

*Example: In  $25 - 8 = 17$ , 25 is the minuend.*

5

**Subtrahend**

The number being subtracted.

*Example: In  $25 - 8 = 17$ , 8 is the subtrahend.*

6

**Inverse operation**

Addition and subtraction undo each other. Use the inverse to check.

*Example:  $63 - 28 = 35 \rightarrow$  check:  $35 + 28 = 63 \checkmark$*



7

**Carrying / regrouping**

When a column total exceeds 9, carry the tens digit into the next column.

8

**Borrowing / exchanging**

When subtracting, exchange 1 ten for 10 ones from the next column.

## mental strategies

Choose the best strategy for the

- NEAR DOUBLES:  $7 + 8 = \text{double } 7 + 1 = 15$
- BRIDGING THROUGH 10:  $8 + 7 \rightarrow 8 + 2 = 10$ , then  $10 + 5 = 15$
- COMPENSATING:  $47 + 19 \rightarrow \text{add } 20 \text{ then subtract } 1 = 66$
- COUNTING ON:  $76 - 68 \rightarrow \text{count on from } 68 \text{ to } 76 = 8$
- PARTITIONING:  $63 + 24 = (60+20) + (3+4) = 80 + 7 = 87$
- ROUNDING:  $347 + 199 \rightarrow \text{add } 200 \text{ then subtract } 1 = 546$
- INVERSE CHECK: always check subtraction by adding the answer back

