## SUBTRACT MONEY

1) Ron has these coins. He spends 52 p. How much does he have left?

2) What is $£ 1$ subtract 20 p?
3) What is $£ 1$ subtract $25 p$ ?
4) Complete the additions to make $£ 1$ each time $60 p+\square p=£ 1$

$$
70 p+\square p=f 1
$$

$$
\square p+65 p=£ 1
$$

$$
\square p+85 p=£ 1
$$

## LET'S LEARN

Complete the part-whole model.


Complete the part-whole model.


Complete the part-whole model.


I will exchange the £10 and 20p

Complete the part-whole model.

f 10 and $20 \mathrm{p}-\mathrm{f} 3=\mathrm{f}$
and $\qquad$ f 7 and $20 \mathrm{p}-10 \mathrm{p}=\mathrm{f}$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$

Ron is using a number line to subtract $£ 3$ and 65 p from $£ 5$

$£ 5-£ 3$ and $65 p=£ 1$ and $35 p$

## $£ 5-£ 3$ and 65p



The difference is $£ 1$ and 35 p

## Complete the bar model.



| $£ 5$ and 30 p |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $£ 4$ and $85 p$ | $45 p$ |

When the whole amount and the known part have a small difference, it is usually easier to count up.

| $£ 5$ and 30p |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $45 p$ | $£ 4$ and $85 p$ |

When the whole amount and the known part have a large difference, it is usually easier to takeaway the part we know.

