FACT STRATEGY POSTERS

Subtraction

This set of posters uses words, numbers, and diagrams to illustrate each of the subtraction fact strategies taught and reviewed in Bridges and Number Corner, Grades 2 and 3. Originally developed by math interventionists Laurie Kilts and Kim Hornbeck, these posters have been updated to reflect the subtraction fact strategy names and models used in Bridges 2nd Edition.

Grade Level Suggestions	
Grades 2 & 3 Display each poster after you have introduced or reviewed the fact strategy, and leave it up for students' reference through the school year. Review and discuss the strategies in your growing collection periodically through the year.	**Grade 4** Display and review the entire collection early in the school year, and leave it up through the fall for students' reference.

These posters are set up for printing on letter size paper; however, we recommend that you enlarge them onto 11 × 17 if possible, or have a print shop make them even larger. They can then be posted in your classroom for student reference and discussion.

The MATH LEARNING CENTER

Zero Facts

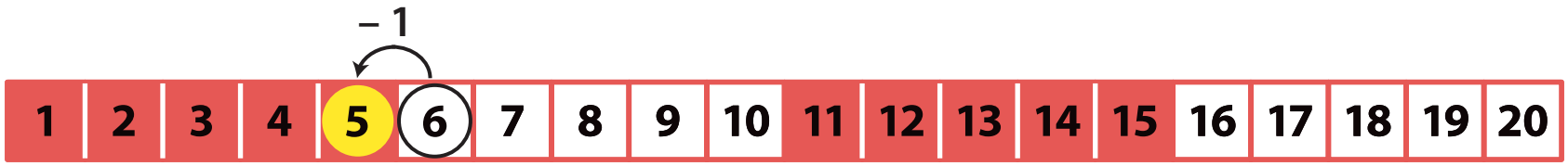
When you subtract 0 from any number, the difference is always the number you started with.

$11 - 0 = 11$

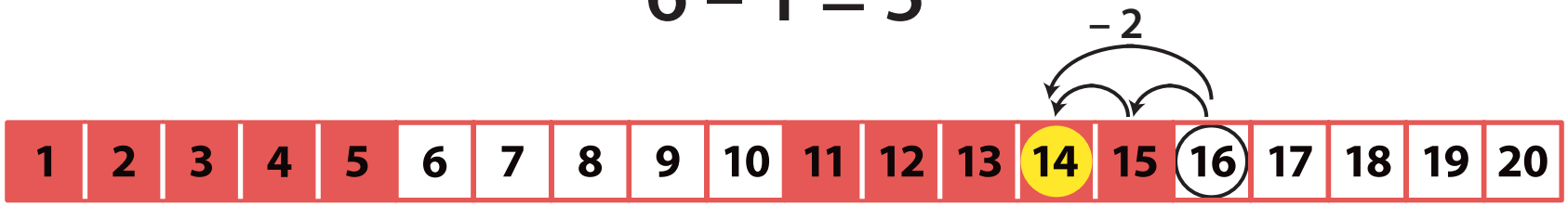
$18 - 0 = 18$

Count Back Facts

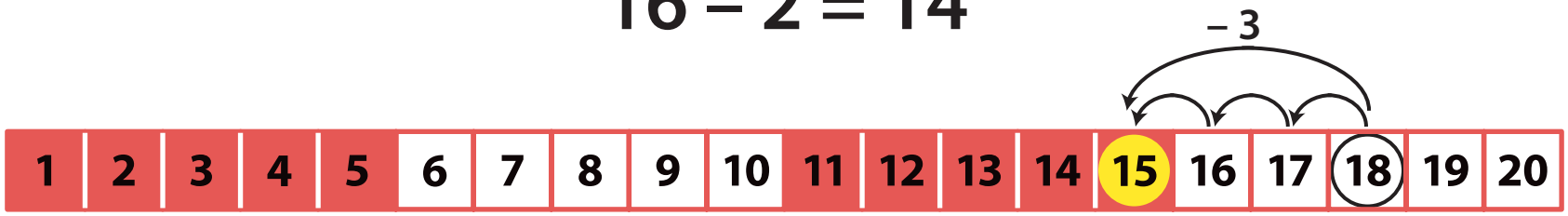
You can count back when you subtract 1, 2, or 3 from another number.



$6 - 1 = 5$



$16 - 2 = 14$

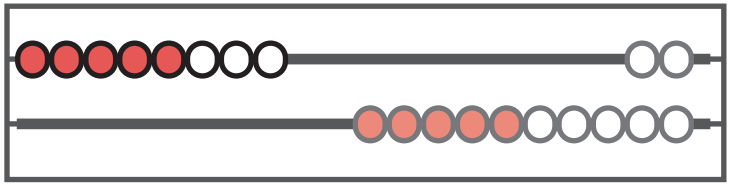


$18 - 3 = 15$

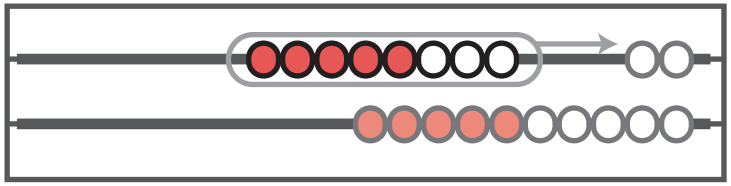
Take All Facts

Any number minus itself is always 0.

8 – 8 = 0

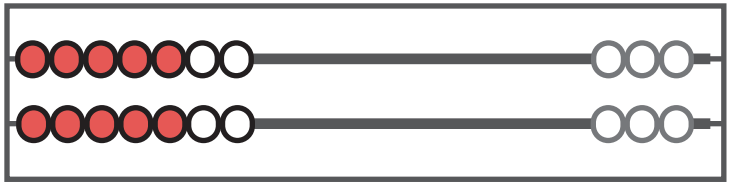


First I'll show 8 on my number rack.

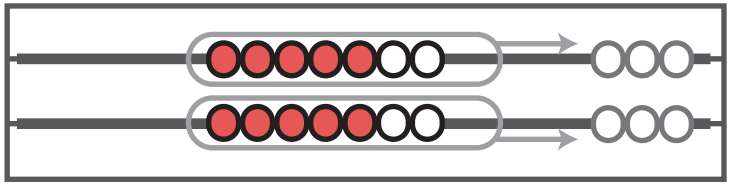


Now I'll subtract all 8 by pushing them back. There are 0 left.

14 – 14 = 0



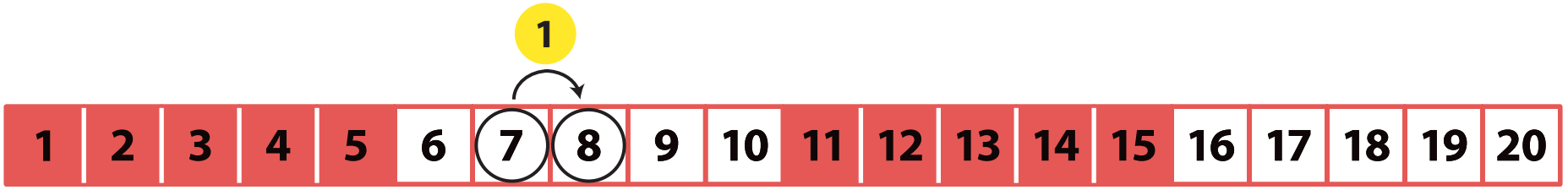
I pushed over 7 on top and 7 on the bottom to make 14.



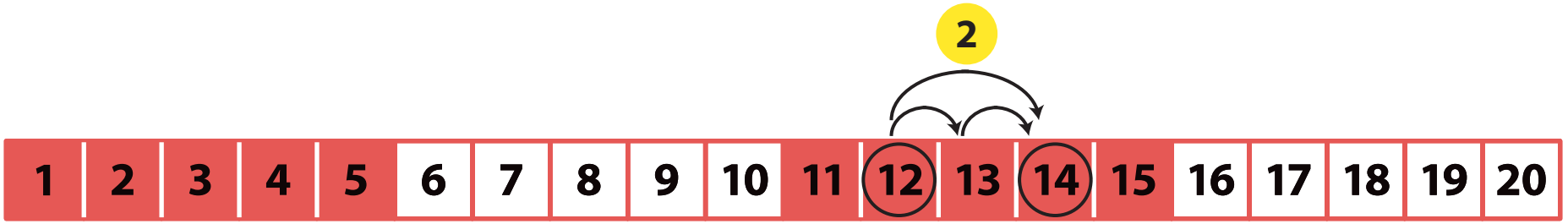
When I subtract all 14 by pushing them back to start, there aren't any left.

Neighbor Facts

The difference between two numbers that live next door to each other, or almost next door, is always 1 or 2.



8 – 7 = 1 *The difference between 8 and 7 is 1.*

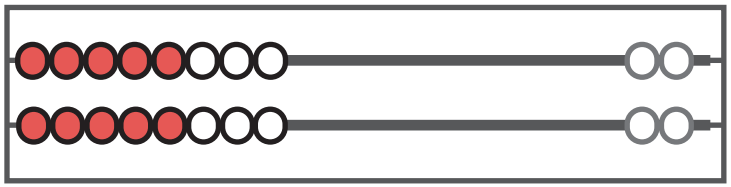


14 – 12 = 2 *The difference between 14 and 12 is 2.*

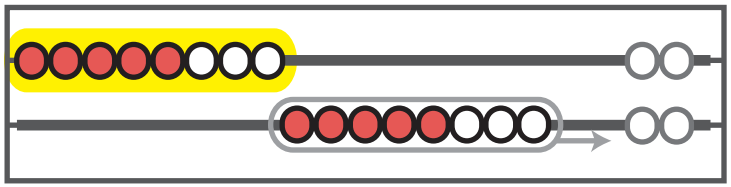
Take Half Facts

When you subtract half of a number, the answer matches the amount you subtracted. Can you explain why?

16 – 8 = 8



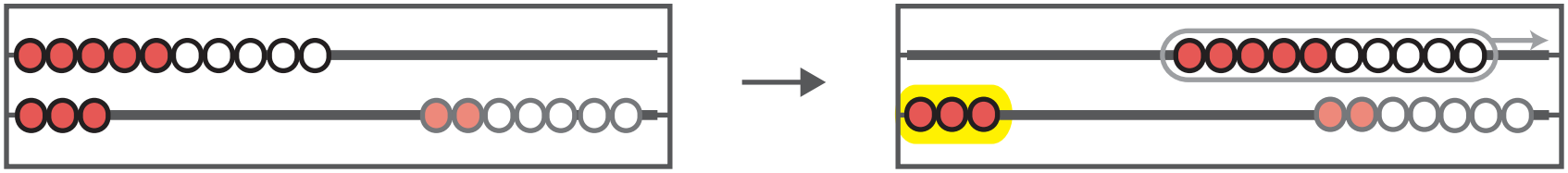
I slid over 16 beads, 8 on top and 8 on the bottom.



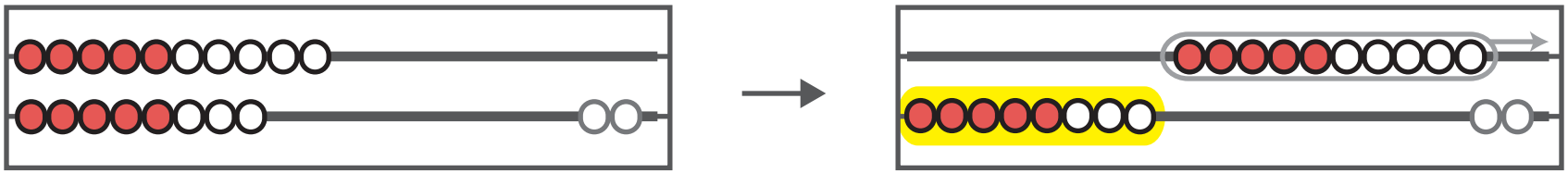
When I subtract 8 by pushing all of the beads on the bottom row back to start, there are still 8 on top.

Take Away Ten Facts

When you subtract 10 from a teen number, only the ones are left.



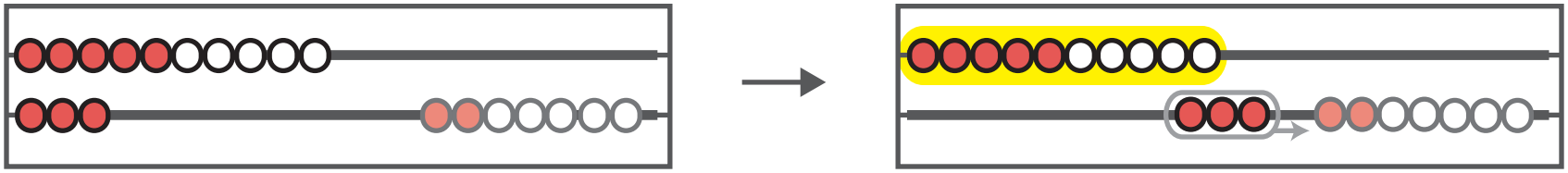
13 – 10 = 3



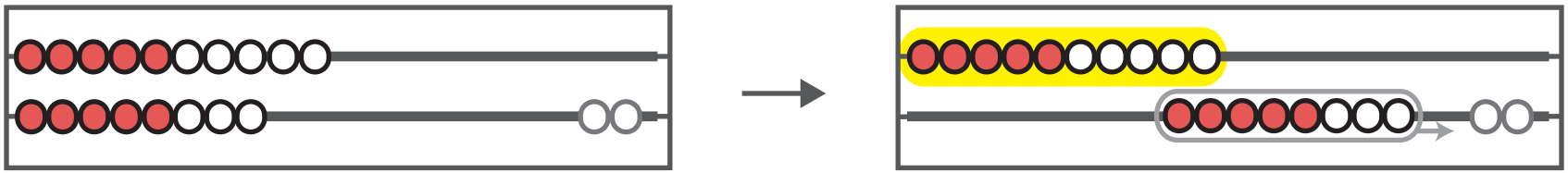
18 – 10 = 8

Back to Ten Facts

When you subtract all the ones from a teen number, all you have left is 10.



13 – 3 = 10

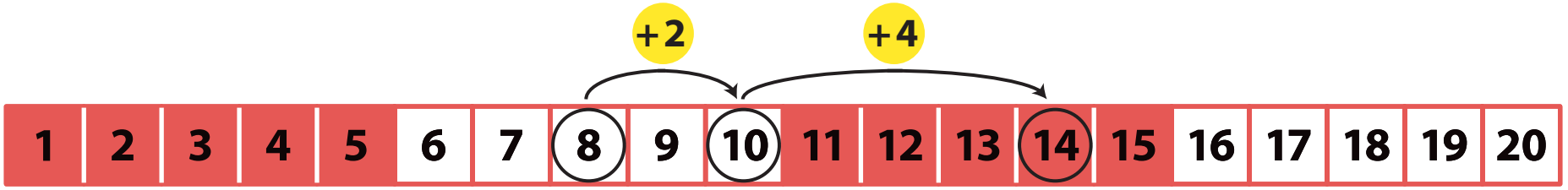


18 – 8 = 10

Up to Ten Facts

To use the Up to Ten strategy,
add to the smaller number to make ten.
Then add more to reach the larger number.
The total amount you add is the difference.

**To subtract 8 from 14, think of 8 + 2 = 10,
then add 4 more to get 14.**

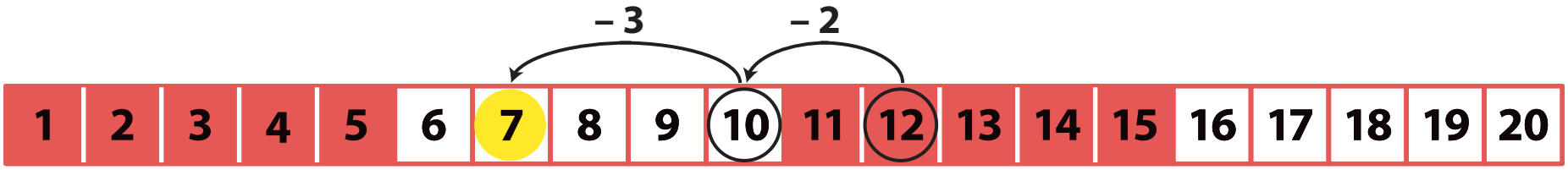


14 – 8 = 6 *The difference between 14 and 8 is 6.*

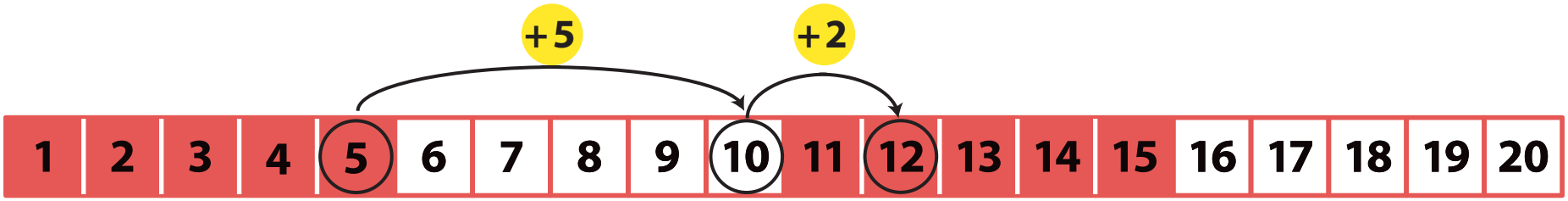
Leftover Facts

The leftover facts can be solved many ways, using different strategies.

Here are two strategies for 12 – 5.



12 – 2 = 10 and 10 – 3 = 7, so 12 – 5 = 7



12 – 5 = 7 *The difference between 12 and 5 is 7.*