|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| subtraction | 7.30.2018 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Subject |  | Overview |
| |  | | --- | | Mathematics | | Prepared By | | [Instructor Name] | | Grade Level | | 1 | |  | This lesson plan covers teaching content for;   1. Subtraction of whole numbers 2. Word problems in subtraction 3. Subtraction of 2 and 3-digit numbers without renaming/regrouping or exchanging 4. Subtraction of 2 and 3-digit numbers with renaming/regrouping or exchanging |

|  |
| --- |
| Materials Required  * Number line * Number flash cards |
| Additional Resources  * <https://www.pinterest.com/remhyatt/subtraction-activities/?lp=true> * <https://jr.brainpop.com/math/additionandsubtraction/basicsubtraction/> * <https://pinterest.com/pin/328973947756413422/?lp=true> * <http://softschools.com/math/subtraction/3_digit_subtraction/3_digit_subtraction_with_regrouping/> |
| Additional Notes |

| Objectives |  | Teacher Guide |  | Teacher Guided Practice |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Students will be able to solve word problems involving two and three-digit subtraction. 2. Students will be able to perform two-digit subtraction with regrouping. 3. Appreciate the accuracy of subtraction in everyday activities |  | **Day 1/Lesson 1- 15 Mins (Subtraction Story)**   1. Tell students the following subtraction story: Mario had 384 leaves in his backyard. He raked 142 leaves. How many leaves were left in the backyard? 2. Write on the board 384 - 142 = \_\_\_. Explain that you’ll need to figure out how many leaves were left when 142 was subtracted from 384. 3. Solve the problem, explaining the steps you took aloud.   **Day 3 Lesson 3 – 20 Mins**  **(Subtract two-digit problems with regrouping)**   1. Use a real-life situation that students are familiar with to explain regrouping. 2. For example, if students’ desks are organized in rows, 3. Ask: I need 8 students to help me deliver items to other classrooms, but I only have 6 students seated in a row. 4. How can I solve that problem? 5. Explain that subtraction with regrouping is very similar, where part of the next row must be moved to the first row to have what is needed.   **Day 5 /Lesson 5 – 15Mins**  **(Word Problems)**   1. Give each student a sheet of lined paper. 2. Display the following word problem: **"112 new library books were added to the bookshelf. 40 of the books were checked out by the end of the day. How many new library books remain?"** 3. Ask students to solve the following word problem on their paper. Have students explain in writing how they solved the problem. Review student explanations. 4. Display a second word problem: **"Four hundred students were waiting in the nurse’s office, and two hundred more students came in. One hundred were treated by the nurse and returned to class. How many students are waiting to see the nurse?"** 5. Have students solve and explain word problem #2 on their paper. Review student explanations. 6. Remind students to look for clue words and important details when solving word problems. 7. Ask students to write their own addition or subtraction word problem. Allow students to share aloud and provide student feedback. |  | **Day 2 Lesson 2- 10 mins (Number Line for Subtraction)**   1. Use a 1 to 100 number line (commercially made, drawn on the board, created on the IWB or simply use a tape measure/one-meter ruler). 2. Mark the place of two numbers, for example 32 and 41. 3. Have students come out and work out the difference between the two numbers. 4. Be aware that although we generally relate difference to subtraction, some students will use a ‘count on’ not ‘count back’ strategy to solve the problem and therefore it can be related to addition as well. 5. Have students write number sentence to match the working out.   **Day 4, Lesson 4: 15 Mins**  **Subtraction with & without regrouping**   1. Provide some sample subtraction with regrouping problems on the blackboard. 2. Have students show their work on paper. 3. Instruct your students to explain to the class the need for certain steps as the problems are being worked out. 4. Sample problems should be tailored to fit the level of the students. 5. For example, easier problems could include **44-37, 25-19,** and **31-26,** medium level problems could include **44-27, 75-39**, and 61-18, difficult problems could include **125-19, 144-27,** and **161-18**, and advanced problems could include **125-119, 144-127**, and **161-118.** |
| **Introduction/Instruction**  1. Remind them that subtract means to take away, and the number that is left is called the difference. 2. Explain to students that they will be working with subtraction, but these problems will require decomposing, or breaking big numbers into smaller numbers, or regrouping, which is rearranging numbers. |  |  |  | **Day 6/Lesson 6:** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Assessment Activity |  | Assessment Activity  1. Hand out paper to each student. Tell them to write three subtraction stories for a partner to solve. The subtraction stories should involve three-digit numbers. 2. After students are done writing the stories, they should switch papers with a partner. 3. Have students solve each other’s subtraction stories. |  | Assessment Activity   1. To check for understanding, monitor the classroom as students are solving and writing their own word problems. 2. Check the correctness of student worksheets. |
| Summary |  | 1. At the end of the lesson, check and review the in-class assignment. 2. Review any missed problems and show how to solve for better understanding. 3. Ask students to share what they learned in today’s lesson. |  |  |