SUBTRACTION PROBLEMS

KS1 – 2001 Paper

1.

350 (milliliters)

KS1 – 2002 Paper

2.

27	43	1	

KS1 – 2003 Paper 1

3.

10	60	1	

KS1 – 2003 Paper 2

4.

16	127	1	

KS1 – 2004 Paper 1

5.

12	Writes: 15 in the first box **and** 8 in the second box, ie $\boxed{15}$ – $\boxed{8}$ = 7	1	

6.

26	29	1	

KS1 – 2004 Paper 2

7.

26	857	1	

KS1 – 2005 Paper 1

8.

14-5=9

14-9=5

KS1 – 2005 Paper 2

9.

58

10.

136

KS1 – 2007 Paper 2

11.

26	115	1	

KS1 – 2009 Paper 1

12.

18	Tick by 0	1	Accept any other clear way of indicating the correct number. Do not award the mark if extra numbers are indicated unless it is clear that the correct number is the child's final choice.

KS1 – 2009 Paper 2

13.

18	213	1	

14.

20	988 (pieces)	1	

15.

24	249	1	

KS1 – 2016 Paper - Arithmetic (Second)

16.

11	43	1m	

KS1 – 2016 Paper – Reasoning (Second)

17.

11	13 (balloons)	1m	

KS1 – 2016 Paper – Reasoning (Second)

18.

20	7 (counters)	1m	**Do not** accept seven counters drawn unless the answer 7 is also seen. (Refer to general marking principle 4 on page 6)

19.

28	Award **TWO** marks for the correct answer of 13 (crayons) If the answer is incorrect or missing, award **ONE** mark for evidence of a complete, correct method, e.g. • 40 – 17 – 10 = (incorrect **or** no answer) • 17 + 10 = 26 (*error*) 40 – 26 =	2m or 1m	(Use the examples of responses given on pages 18-21 to help you determine how many marks can be awarded.)

20.

30	47 (cherries)	1m	

KS1 – 2017 Paper – Reasoning

21.

28	Award **TWO** marks for the correct answer of 16 (cakes)	2m	
		or	
	If the answer is incorrect or missing, award **ONE** mark for evidence of a complete, correct method, e.g. • 55 – 20 – 19 = (incorrect or no answer) • 20 + 19 = 38 (error) 55 – 38 =	1m	(Use the examples of responses given on pages 22 – 24 to help you determine how many marks can be awarded.)

22.

| 31 | 45 (g) | 1m | |

KS1 – 2018 Paper – Reasoning

23.

| 32 | Award the mark for any two numbers that are greater than 20 with a difference of 2, e.g.

• 24 – 22
• 30 – 28
• 49 – 47 | 1m | Both numbers must be greater than 20 for the award of the mark.

Do not award the mark if only one number is greater than 20 and has a difference of 2, e.g.

• 22 – 20

Do not award the mark if the numbers are presented in the wrong order, e.g.

• 22 – 24 = 2 |

KS1 – 2019 Paper – Reasoning

24.

29	Award **TWO** marks for the correct answer of 40 (g).	2m	(Refer to general marking principle 6 on page 6.)
	If the answer is incorrect or missing, award **ONE** mark for evidence of a complete, correct method, e.g.	1m	(Use the example responses given on pages 20 and 21 to help you determine how many marks can be awarded.)
	• 100 – 25 – 35 = (incorrect or no answer) • 25 + 35 = 70 (error) 100 – 70 =		
	OR		
	Any of these partial methods correctly evaluated, i.e.		
	• 100 – 25 = 75		
	• 100 – 35 = 65		
	• 25 + 35 = 60		
	OR		
	• Sight of 75, 65 or 60		

25.

| 31 | 26 (beads) | 1m | |

KS1 – 2022 Paper – Reasoning

26.

23	Number sentences completed as shown, i.e.	1m	All three numbers must be correct for the award of the mark.

$$90 - 70 = 20$$

OR

$$90 - 20 = 70$$

OR

$$90 - 50 = 40$$

OR

$$90 - 40 = 50$$

OR

$$70 - 50 = 20$$

OR

$$70 - 20 = 50$$

Do not accept repeated numbers, e.g.

$$40 - 20 = 20$$