Subtract a 2-Digit Number from a 3-Digit Number

- After completing the main teaching of the Teaching PPT, assess whether children are ready to access their Varied Fluency worksheet or require support from the Scaffolded Examples sheet, based on how they have performed during the Model it (I do) / Practise it (We do) / Try it (You do) sequence.

- If any children need additional support, they can use the **Scaffolded Examples** sheet. This gives children the opportunity to secure key skills required for the Varied Fluency worksheet before they move on to it. The Scaffolded Examples sheet is designed to be completed as a group with a classroom adult.

- If children do not need the Scaffolded Examples, they can progress straight to a Varied Fluency worksheet suited to their level of understanding.

- Most children will use the **Core** (⊙) sheet for their Varied Fluency practice.

- Some children may need the **Support** (○) sheet. This is designed to be used after the Scaffolded Examples sheet, but some children might access this sheet without having used that scaffold.

- Some children may need additional challenge; the **Stretch** (●) sheet will deepen their understanding of the core content.

What's included and why is it useful?

Knowledge Organiser
Designed to support all children via key information and examples.

Scaffolded Examples
Subtracting a 2-digit number from a 3-digit number using counters, the column method and sentence stems.

Support ○
- Q1: Use place value counters to complete a subtraction; the exchange is given.
- Q2: Complete two column subtractions; the exchange is given.
- Q3: Solve a word problem with no tens; the calculation is set up in the grid; the exchange is given.

Core ⊙
- Q1: Use place value counters to complete a subtraction with one exchange.
- Q2: Complete two column subtractions; one exchange.
- Q3: Solve a word problem with no tens; a blank grid is given.

Stretch ●
- Q1: Use place value counters to complete a subtraction with two exchanges.
- Q2: Place the digits in the grids and complete two column subtractions; two exchanges.
- Q3: Solve a two-step word problem; two blank grids are given.

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Subtract a 2-Digit Number from a 3-Digit Number

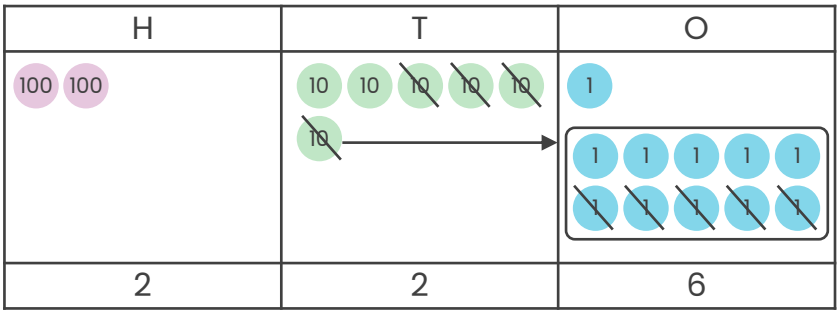
Key Facts

A 3-digit number is made up of hundreds, tens and ones. A 2-digit number has no hundreds, so its digits go in the tens and ones columns.
In a column subtraction, each digit sits in its own place value column. Start with the column with the smallest value, the ones.
When there are not enough ones to subtract, exchange 1 ten for 10 ones.
When there are not enough tens to subtract, exchange 1 hundred for 10 tens.
When a number has no tens, 0 is used as a placeholder.

Examples

Subtracting with place value counters and the column method

261 – 35
1 one – 5 ones is not possible, so 1 ten is exchanged for 10 ones.
There are now 5 tens and 11 ones.
11 ones – 5 ones = 6 ones.
5 tens – 3 tens = 2 tens.
2 hundreds stays the same as there are no hundreds to subtract.



– 35

	2	$^{5}\cancel{6}$	$^{1}1$
–		3	5
	2	2	6

Subtracting with a two-step exchange

204 – 37
4 ones – 7 ones is not possible, and there are no tens to exchange.
First, we need to exchange 1 hundred for 10 tens.
There is now 1 hundred, 10 tens and 4 ones.

	$^{1}\cancel{2}$	$^{1}0$	4
–		3	7

We can now exchange 1 ten for 10 ones.
There are now 9 tens and 14 ones.

	$^{1}\cancel{2}$	$^{9}\cancel{0}$	$^{1}4$
–		3	7

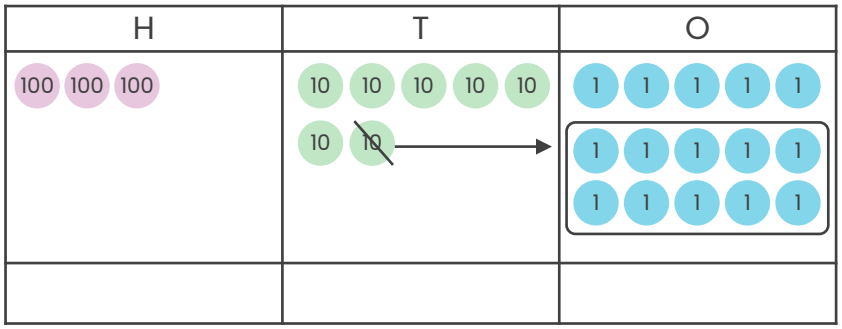
14 ones – 7 ones = 7 ones.
9 tens – 3 tens = 6 tens.
There is 1 hundred left as there are no hundreds to subtract.

	$^{1}\cancel{2}$	$^{9}\cancel{0}$	$^{1}4$
–		3	7
	1	6	7

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Subtracting a 2-Digit Number from a 3-Digit Number

1. Use the place value counters to work out 375 – 48.

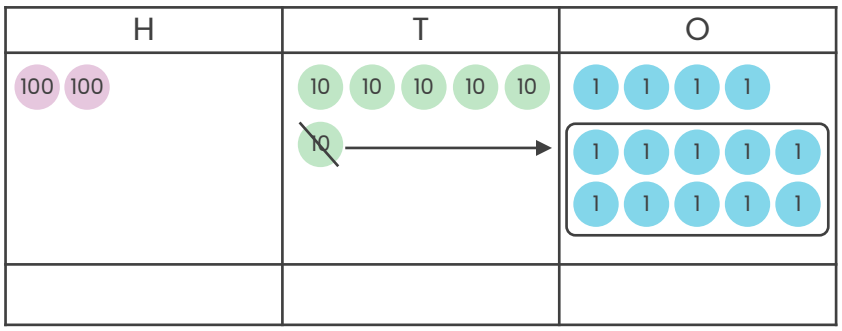


– 48

5 ones subtract 8 ones is not possible.

Exchange 1 ten for 10 ones: ☐ tens and ☐ ones.

2. Use the place value counters to work out 264 – 37.

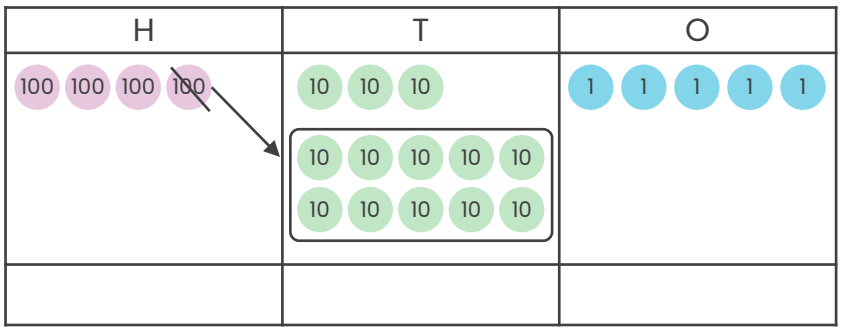


– 37

☐ ones subtract ☐ ones is not possible.

Exchange 1 ten for 10 ones: ☐ tens and ☐ ones.

3. Use the place value counters to complete the column subtraction.



– 62

	3 4	1 3	5
–		6	2

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Subtract a 2-Digit Number from a 3-Digit Number

1a. Use the place value counters to work out 346 − 28.

H	T	O
100 100 100	10 10 10 10	1 1 1 1 1 1

	3	$^{3}\not{4}$	$^{1}6$
−		2	8

VF

1b. Use the place value counters to work out 263 − 47.

H	T	O
100 100	10 10 10 10 10 10	1 1 1

	2	$^{5}\not{6}$	$^{1}3$
−		4	7

VF

2a. Complete each subtraction.

A.

	4	$^{8}\not{9}$	$^{1}4$
−		3	5

B.

	$^{3}\not{4}$	$^{1}3$	8
−		9	5

VF

2b. Complete each subtraction.

A.

	5	$^{7}\not{8}$	$^{1}5$
−		2	7

B.

	$^{4}\not{5}$	$^{1}2$	9
−		7	2

VF

3a. There are 402 cars in a car park.

35 cars drive away.

How many cars are left?

	$^{3}\not{4}$	$^{9}\not{0}$	$^{1}2$
−		3	5

VF

3b. A box holds 304 beads.

56 beads are used.

How many beads are left?

	$^{2}\not{3}$	$^{9}\not{0}$	$^{1}4$
−		5	6

VF

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Subtract a 2-Digit Number from a 3-Digit Number

1a. Use the place value counters to work out 362 – 48.

H	T	O
100 100 100	10 10 10 10 10 10	1 1

	3	6	2
–		4	8

VF

1b. Use the place value counters to work out 275 – 39.

H	T	O
100 100	10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1 1 1 1 1

	2	7	5
–		3	9

VF

2a. Complete each subtraction.

A.

	6	8	4
–		2	5

B.

	6	2	8
–		5	7

VF

2b. Complete each subtraction.

A.

	7	9	5
–		2	8

B.

	7	5	9
–		6	8

VF

3a. There are 507 cars in a car park.

29 cars drive away.

How many cars are left?

–			

VF

3b. A box holds 703 beads.

48 beads are used.

How many beads are left?

–			

VF

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Subtract a 2-Digit Number from a 3-Digit Number

1a. Use the place value counters to work out 541 – 67.

H	T	O
100 100 100 100 100	10 10 10 10	1

	5	4	1
–		6	7

VF

1b. Use the place value counters to work out 634 – 58.

H	T	O
100 100 100 100 100 100	10 10 10	1 1 1 1

	6	3	4
–		5	8

VF

2a. Use the column method to complete each subtraction.

A. 713 – 48

–			

B. 836 – 59

–			

VF

2b. Use the column method to complete each subtraction.

A. 631 – 34

–			

B. 915 – 67

–			

VF

3a. A shop has 604 pens.

It sells 28 pens on Monday and 39 pens on Tuesday.

How many pens are left?

–			

–			

VF

3b. A box holds 802 beads.

45 beads are used on Monday and 27 on Tuesday.

How many beads are left?

–			

–			

VF

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Subtract a 2-Digit Number from a 3-Digit Number

Support
1a. 318
2a. A. 459; B. 343
3a. 367

Core
1a. 314
2a. A. 659; B. 571
3a. 478

Stretch
1a. 474
2a. A. 665; B. 777
3a. 537

Support
1b. 216
2b. A. 558; B. 457
3b. 248

Core
1b. 236
2b. A. 767; B. 691
3b. 655

Stretch
1b. 576
2b. A. 597; B. 848
3b. 730

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