Canonbury Home Learning <u>Year 2/3 Maths</u> <u>Steppingstone activity</u>

Lesson 3 - 08.07.2020

LO: Subtract 1-digit from 2-digits - not crossing tens

Success Criteria:

1.	Read the	explanation	and re	mind i	yourself	how	to use	base ter	ι for	subtraction
					J J				1	

- 2. Use the base ten to work out the subtraction calculations
- 3. Draw your own lines and dots to work out the answers to the subtractions.

<mark>Model:</mark>

1. When we subtract two numbers, we can use base ten to help us. You can draw the Tens as lines and the Ones as dots and <u>cross them out</u> when you do your working out:

34 - 23 =

34 - 23 = 11

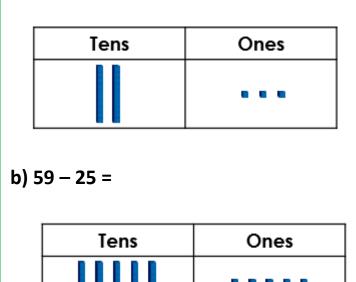
Take away the Tens: 30 - 20 = 10

Then take away the Ones: 4 - 3 = 1

2. Now you try:

Cross out the base ten to work out the answers to these subtractions:

a) 23 – 11 =



3. Draw your own base 10 lines and dots to solve these subtraction number sentences
(only draw the bigger number and cross out the smaller amount):

c) 56 - 34





Canonbury Home Learning Year 2/3 Maths

<u>Lesson 3 - 08.07.2020</u>

LO: Subtract 2-digit and 2 digit numbers crossing tens

Success Criteria:

1. Year 2s, refresh your memory of subtracting by counting back on a number line.

2. Year 3s, refresh your memory of subtracting using column method.

24

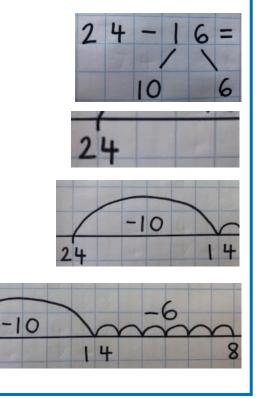
<u>Model</u>: 1. In Year 2 we use number lines to subtract numbers when we can't do the calculation in our heads. These numbers cross a ten, which makes it harder to do mentally: 24 - 16 = 8

Partition the number that you are adding (e.g. 24 - <mark>16</mark> =) into tens and ones

Start a number line from the first					
number (e.g.	<mark>24</mark>	- 16 =)			

Make your tens jumps (e.g. 24 + **1**6 = one jump of ten back from 24) and mark the numbers on the number line

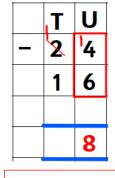
Make your ones jumps (e.g. 24 + 16 = six jumps of one from 14) and mark the number on the number line – this is your answer!



2. In Year 3 we use column subtraction to take away numbers when we can't do the calculation in our heads:



Write the larger number on top of the smaller number, in their correct place value columns (e.g. Tens and Units)



Always begin by subtracting the Units first. We cannot do 4-6, so we exchange a Ten into the Units, leaving one fewer Ten. Now we can

do 14 - 6 = 8.



Next subtract the numbers in the Tens column. 1 -1= 0 lots of ten. You do not normally need to write the 0 in the Tens column. Your answer to

24 - 16 = 8

Canonbury Home Learning <u>Year 2/3 Maths</u> <u>Main activity</u> Complete at least 2 columns, more if you can!



Task 1	Task 2
<u>Practice</u> Year 2s use a number line to	<u>Practice</u> Year 3s use column method to
solve these subtraction calculations:	solve these subtraction calculations:
a) 26 – 18	a) 36 – 28
b) 43 – 17	b) 63 – 17
c) 46 – 28	c) 56 – 28
d) 55 – 36	d) 155 – 136
e) 62 — 24	e) 262 — 124
f) 31 - 19	ƒ) 229 - 137

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