## Progression in Calculations. Y3

## Subtraction.

## Year 3

Subtract Multiples of 100
Children will apply their prior knowledge of subtracting ones and tens to subtracting multiples of 100 . Using concrete manipulatives and pictorial representations throughout is important so the children can see the value of the digits.

Use a range of familiar representations of a given calculation alongside the column-subtraction layout so that children see the relationship between the numbers, including:
Part-part-wholes
Dienes
Part-part-wholes:


| 65 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 23 | 42 |

Column subtraction:
$\begin{array}{r}65 \\ -\quad 23 \\ \hline 42 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Example turn with Dienes and column subtraction:

$$
94-6
$$


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Progression in Calculations. Y3

## Subtraction.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3-digit \& 1-digit Numbers <br> During this small step, children subtract ones from a 3-digit number without an exchange. | Hundreds Tens Ones |
|  |  |
|  | Use the place value grid to complete the calculations. $214-3=$ $\qquad$ $214+3=$ $\qquad$ |
| Subtract 1-digit from 3-digits Children subtract 1 -digit from a 3 -digit number using an exchange. Children need to be secure in the fact that 321 is 3 hundreds, 2 tens and 1 one but that it is also 3 hundreds, 1 ten and 11 ones. | Teddy uses Base 10 to calculate 321-4 |
|  | Use this method to calculate: $322-4 \quad 322-7 \quad 435-7$ |
|  | Dora uses the part-whole model and number line to solve 132-4 |
|  |  |

Progression in Calculations. Y3

## Subtraction.



## Progression in Calculations. Y3

## Subtraction.

Subtract 2-digits from 3-digits
Children focus on the position of numbers and place value to subtract 2-digits from 3-digits using the column method. Children start by exchanging one ten for ten ones. Next they exchange one hundred for ten tens before subtracting numbers where there are exchanges in both columns. Encourage children to use Base 10 and place value counters so they can physically exchange and see the link between the concrete and the written column method.

## Teddy uses Base 10 to subtract 28 from 255



$$
365-48 \quad 492-38 \quad 722-16
$$

Alex uses place value counters to calculate 434-72


Use Alex's method to calculate:

$$
248-67 \quad 247-67 \quad 354-92
$$

Calculate the missing number in each model.

| 526 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 78 | $?$ | | 332 |  |
| :--- | :--- |



## Subtraction.

It is important for the children to understand that there are different methods of subtraction. They need to explore efficient strategies for subtraction, including:

- Counting on (number lines)
- Near subtraction
- Number bonds

They then move on to setting out formal column subtraction supported by practical equipment.

We can count on using a number line to find the missing value on the bar model. E.g.


Use this method to find the missing values.

| 390 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 273 | $?$ |


| 294 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $?$ | 134 |

Mo uses Base 10 to subtract 142 from 373


Use Mo's method to calculate:
565-154
565-145
$565-165$

## Progression in Calculations. Y3

## Subtraction.

Children explore column subtraction using concrete manipulatives. It is important to show the column method alongside so that children make the connection to the abstract method and so understand what is happening.
Children progress from an exchange in one column, to an exchange in two columns. Reinforce the importance of recording any exchanges clearly in the written method.

Complete the calculations using place value counters.
$372-145$

| $\mathbf{H}$ | T | O |
| ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\infty>$ | 0 | 0 |



Subtraction.

|  | $836-254: 582$ <br> 368 <br> -30 <br> -200 <br> 300 <br> 50 | Begin by partitioning into columns |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |

