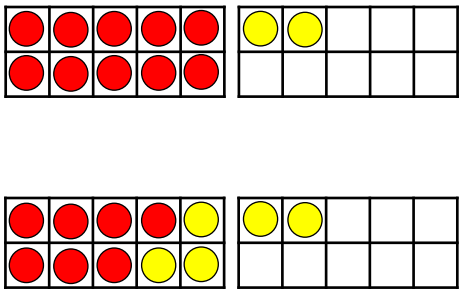
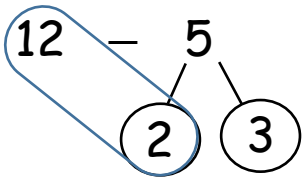
Using number bonds for subtraction

Use your knowledge of number bonds to subtract a one digit number from a two digit number. You may find it useful to rearrange counters on ten frames.

Example

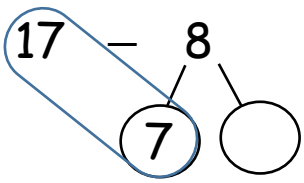




10 – 3 = 7

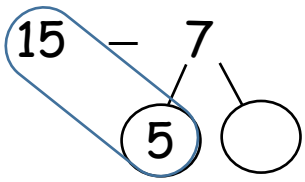
Fill in the missing numbers.

1



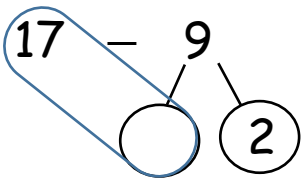
10 – 1 = ☐

2



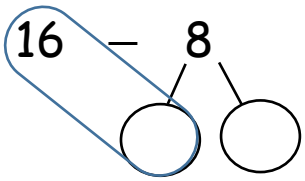
☐ – 2 = ☐

3



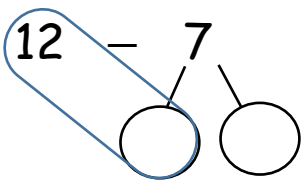
☐ – ☐ = ☐

4



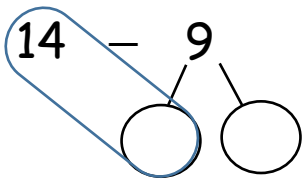
☐ – ☐ = 8

5

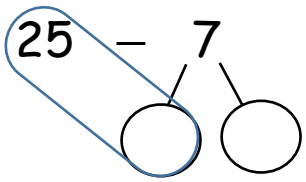


☐ – ☐ = ☐

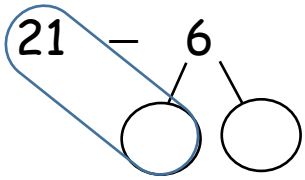
6



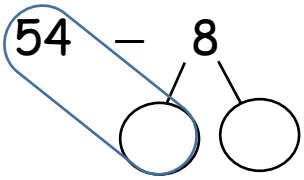
☐ – ☐ = ☐

7 

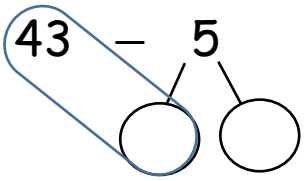
□ – □ = □

8 

□ – □ = □

9 

□ – □ = □

10 

□ – □ = □

Use what you have learnt to re-write and work out these calculations.

Example

63 – 8

63 – 3 – 5 = 55

1 32 – 7

□ – □ – □ = □

2 51 – 6

□ – □ – □ = □

3 73 – 5

□ – □ – □ = □

4 96 – 9

□ – □ – □ = □

5 64 – 6

□ – □ – □ = □

6 81 – 9

□ – □ – □ = □

7 52 – 6

□ – □ – □ = □

8 61 – 8

□ – □ – □ = □

9 74 – 7

□ – □ – □ = □

10 93 – 5

□ – □ – □ = □

Here are three number cards.

Fill in the number sentences with the different ways you can arrange them then work out each answer.
Be systematic in your approach! The first one is done for you.

3 5 – 7 = 28	□□ – □ = □
□□ – □ = □	□□ – □ = □
□□ – □ = □	□□ – □ = □