

Subtraction of Two-Digit Numbers

Chapter 3: Fun with Numbers · Topic 2

Key Concept

To subtract two-digit numbers, we subtract the ones digits first, then the tens digits. For $58 - 23$: ones are $8-3=5$, tens are $5-2=3$, giving us 35.

Sometimes the ones digit we are subtracting is bigger than the ones digit we start with, and we need to borrow from the tens place - for example, $42 - 17$: since 2 is smaller than 7, we borrow 1 ten (making it $12-7=5$), and tens become $3-1=2$, giving us 25.

Using objects or a number line can help us understand and check subtraction, especially when learning to borrow.

Practising two-digit subtraction helps us with real problems, like finding out how many sweets are left after sharing some, or working out change while shopping.

Quick Revision Notes

- Subtract ones digits first, then tens digits.
- $58 - 23 = 35$ (ones: $8-3=5$, tens: $5-2=3$).
- Sometimes we need to borrow from the tens place.
- $42 - 17 = 25$, borrowing from the tens place.
- Borrowing happens when the ones digit to subtract is bigger.
- Objects or number lines help check subtraction.
- Two-digit subtraction solves real-life problems.
- Practice makes borrowing easier to understand.

Practice Questions

- 1 Solve: $67 - 32 = ?$
- 2 Solve: $53 - 28 = ?$ (needs borrowing)
- 3 Use objects to subtract two-digit numbers.
- 4 Create your own two-digit subtraction problem.
- 5 Find the difference between two family members' ages.
- 6 Practice five two-digit subtraction sums.