

# Maths – Number and Place Value

## Lesson sequence

1. Numbers to 20
2. Counting objects to 100 by making 10s
3. Recognise tens and ones
4. Use a place value chart
5. Partition numbers to 100
6. Write numbers to 100 in words
7. Flexibly partition numbers to 100
8. Write numbers to 100 in expanded form
9. 10s and 1s on the number line to 100
10. Estimate numbers on a number line
11. Compare objects and numbers
12. Order objects and numbers
13. Count in 2s, 5s and 10s
14. Count in 3s

## Sticky learning

### New Knowledge

- To know the < sign means less than
- To know the > sign means greater than
- To know the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones)
- To know that zero is used to represent nothing or an empty set of things
- To know that zero can be used as a place holder – to symbolise the absence of a value in a particular position e.g. In the number 20, the zero represents no ones

### New Skills

- To count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forward or backward
- To compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100
- To identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line
- To read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words
- To use place value and number facts to solve problems
- To partition numbers in different ways (for example,  $23 = 20 + 3$  and  $23 = 10 + 13$ ) to support subtraction

## Vocabulary revision

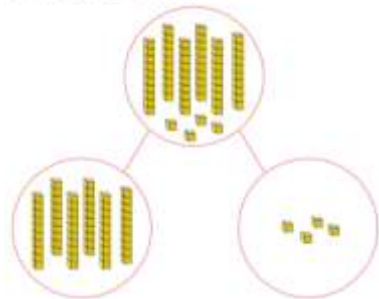
- |                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| • Number         | • Ones      |
| • More           | • Tens      |
| • Less           | • More than |
| • Odd            | • Less than |
| • Even           | • Most      |
| • First          | • Least     |
| • Second         | • Fewer     |
| • Third          | • Part      |
| • 'Teens' number | • Partition |

## New vocabulary I will learn

- Hundreds
- Zero
- Digit
- Multiple
- Pattern
- Rule
- One-digit number
- Two-digit number
- Three-digit number
- Place value
- Represents

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

64 has 6 tens and 4 ones



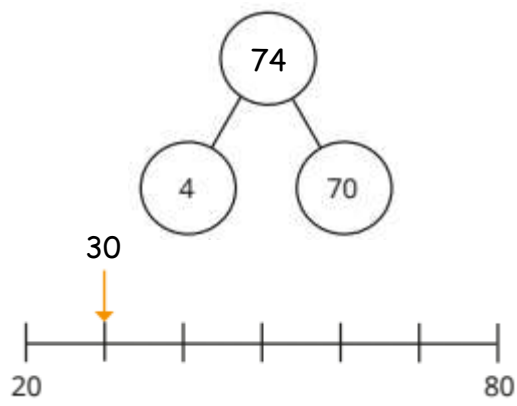
Greater than  
>

Less than  
<

twenty	six
20	6

16

Tens	Ones
2	4



Counting in 2s

0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
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Counting in 3s

0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
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Counting in 5s

0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
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Counting in 10s

0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
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## Concept Links/Prior Knowledge

- To know all the numbers up to 100
- To know that equals means the same as
- To know the language of: equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most, least
- To know that even numbers are numbers ending in 2,4,6,8 and 0
- To know that odd numbers are numbers ending in 1,3,5,7 and 9
- To know that a number bonds join numbers together to make another number
- To know the number bonds up to 20
- To count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number
- To count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals
- To count in multiples of twos, fives and tens
- To identify and say one more and one less than a given number
- To identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations including the number line
- To read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words
- To connect counting (1,2,3) to ordering (first, second, third) and counting of objects (1 banana, 2 apples, 3 pears)
- To begin to recognise place value in numbers beyond 20 by reading, writing, counting and comparing numbers up to 100