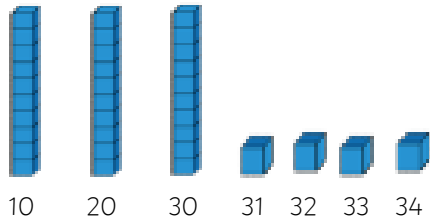


### Key concepts and questions

How could you organise the numbers so that they are easier to count?



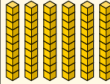



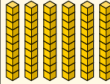



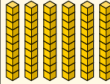

Count in tens and then in ones.



Do numbers always have to be partitioned into tens and ones?

Numbers can be partitioned in different ways and in more than two parts.

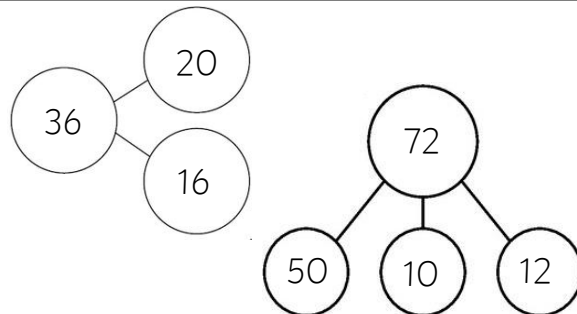
### Key Vocabulary

tens	10	counting	2, 3, 5 from 0												
ones	1	counting 10s	from any number; forwards and backwards.												
zero	0														
place value	value of a digit	<div>Place value grid</div> <table><tr><th>Tens</th><th>Ones</th><th>Tens</th><th>Ones</th></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>6</td><td>2</td></tr></table> <p>When comparing two digit numbers, always compare the tens first.</p>		Tens	Ones	Tens	Ones					3	2	6	2
Tens	Ones			Tens	Ones										
															
3	2			6	2										
equal to	= same as														
greater than	> larger, bigger, more														
less than	< fewer, smaller, less														
greatest	biggest														
fewest	smallest														
partition	Split into parts														

### Representations

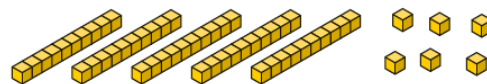
**Part whole Model:**

Shows how a number can be partitioned. The parts must add up to equal the whole.



**Base 10:**

Represent 10s and 1s to scale.



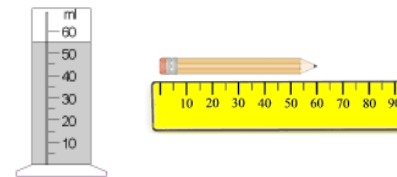
**Arrow cards:**

Show the composition of a number.

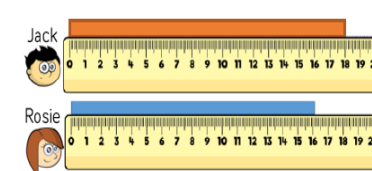


### Making connections

Reading scales



Sort, order and compare numbers.

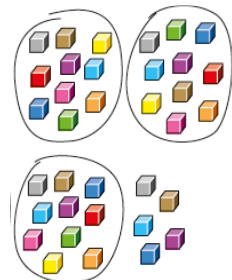


Count in 2, 3, 5, and 10s



### Prior learning

Know how to group objects and numbers into 10s and ones.



Count on and back in ones.

