Children must now become familiar with all numbers up to 100. They will
Nuumbers learn to read, write and count these numbers in numerals. They should be able to t(0) 1(0) represent each number using tens and ones, like this: $62=$ = strategies for quickly locating these numbers on a hundred square or a number line. Please note that children can often struggle to distinguish between the numbers 14 and 40,15 and 50, 16 and 60 , and so on, so more time should be spent on these. Children must also be able to count to 100 in multiples of twos, fives and tens.
\& On your way to school, can you count 100 steps? See how far it takes you! Once you have done this a few times, maybe you can try counting backwards from 20 , then 30 , then 40 - but remember to walk forwards!

Find some objects to make tens and ones with, perhaps drinking straws, or lollipop sticks. Get an adult to make a 2-digit number with them - what number have they made? Now get them to write down the digits of another number for you to make.

Draw a long, blank number line, with 0 one end and 100 the other. Get an adult to give you a 2 -digit number. Can you roughly work out where to place it? Now take another 2-digit number where should this one go? Can you explain why? Keep repeating with lots of 2-digit numbers.

Practise counting in twos, fives and tens. Count objects at home by grouping them into twos, fives, and tens.

With a group of friends, hide your hands behind your back. After the count of 3, show either no hands, one hand or two hands. Count in 5 s to find out how many fingers there are. Now get an adult to give you a multiple of 5 . Work out with your friends how many hands you need to show.

## My Maths

Use our school log in (Username: coleridge1, Password: success74) and then your own log in details to access activities related to this topic on the MyMaths website.

You can also have a look to see if there are some other fun games you would like to play!


