Children should be able to represent each number using tens and ones, like this: $32=$ They will learn to read and write them in numerals. The children will practise counting forwards and backwards, finding one more and one less, and should be able to start from any number within 50.

They will also start to count in multiples of twos, fives and tens, and recognise which numbers are odd and which are even.

Through all this, they should also acquire useful strategies for locating numbers quickly on 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 will be spent on these.

## Measurements

Children will start to compare, describe and solve practical problems for length and mass. They will also begin to make estimations and recordings of length (centimetres $/ \mathrm{cm}$ ) and mass (heavier, lighter).

On your way to school, can you count 50 steps? See how far it takes you. Once you have done this a few times, maybe you could 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.

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

Can you make your own ruler with a piece of card and measure the length of your toys?
 (Username: coleridge1, Password: success74) and then your own $\log$ in details to access activities related to this topic on the MyMaths website.

