Numbers to 100

Children must become familiar with **numbers up to 100**. They should be able to represent each number using tens and ones like this: 32 =and learn to read and write them in numerals. The children will practise counting, both forwards and backwards, and should be able to start from any number within 100. They will also start to count in multiples of twos, fives and tens. The children will be able to find one more or one less than any number, 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 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.

<u>Money</u>

We will be looking at different denominations of coins and notes, learning to recognise and know the value of them all. We will also be adding some coins together and relating it to our multiples of 2s, 5s and 10s.

<u>Time</u>

We will be learning to recognise and use language relating to dates, including days of the week, weeks, months and years.

We will also be learning to tell the time to the hour and half past the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times.

Light the Lights!

Different numbers, follow different rules. For example, some numbers are odd, others are multiples of 10, others are less than 20, but many follow more than one rule. Spend some time thinking about which numbers follow which rules. Now click <u>this link</u>. Each light has its own rule. Can you work out what they are by typing in numbers? Perhaps you can think of a really good way to organise your work.





On your way to school, can you count 100 steps? See how far it takes you. Maybe you could try counting backwards from 20, then 30, then 40 - but remember to walk forwards!

Practise counting in twos, fives and tens as far as you can up to 100! Count objects at home by grouping them into twos, fives, and tens.

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? Try this with a few different numbers.



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.



Caterpiller Sequencing!