NUMBER and PLACE VALUE (to 100) KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Year 1

Overview

Number and Place Value we learn to:

-Counting Forwards and Backwards within 100

-Partitioning Numbers

-Comparing Numbers -Ordering Numbers

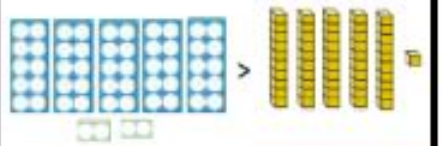
-One More/ One Less

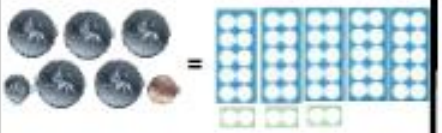
Number and Place Value is useful learning because it is the foundation for all other maths. It helps us to understand the value of digits of numbers and to use mental calculation methods. It helps us to use maths functionally in many areas of our lives.

Comparing and Ordering Numbers

Comparing Numbers

> Greater than < Less than = Equal to





< Eighty-four

Ordering Numbers

Smallest to Greatest...

54, 59, 64, 73, 88

58, 63, 88, 89, 92

Greatest to Smallest...

88, 73, 64, 59, 54

92, 89, 88, 63, 58

TOP TIP! When ordering numbers, look from left to right (compare the tens column and then the ones).

Numbers to 50/ Counting On and Back

Numbers to 100 (numerals and words)

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

Counting On and Back

One more than 57 is 58.

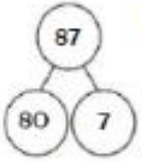
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

One less than 99 is 98.

Partitioning and Representations

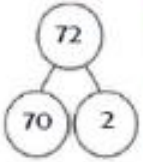
Partitioning means that we split numbers into smaller parts to make them easier to work with. An example is 87 = 80 + 7.

87



Tens	Ones

72



Tens	Ones

Key Vocabulary

Number Digit Least Smallest Greatest Ones Tens Hundreds Partitioning Smallest Greatest