Year Two —Number and Place Value



Zero	No value—neutral
Ones	Single unit
Tens	A set of ten ones makes 1 ten—30 ones would be 3 lots of ten, 3 tens
Hundreds	A set of ten tens makes 100
Place Value	The value represented by the digits based on their position in a number
Greater Than	Comparing two different values and notes the largest of the two values
Less Than	Comparing two different values and note the smaller of the two vales.
Order	Ordering numbers based on their value from either smallest to greatest or greatest to smallest—ascending/descending
Partition	To break a number down into various compositions., looking at the different parts that make the whole.
Digit	A single symbol used to make a numeral—ie 1-digit number, 2-digit number
Numeral	A symbol or name that represents a number.
Compare	Comparing two or more values and noting the different place value worth of the numbers.

26

twenty	six
20	6



St Ralph Sherwin

Counting in 2s

0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20

Counting in 3s

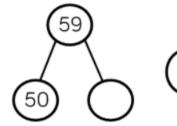
0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
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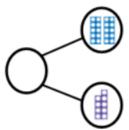
Counting in 5s

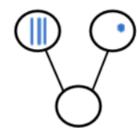
0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50

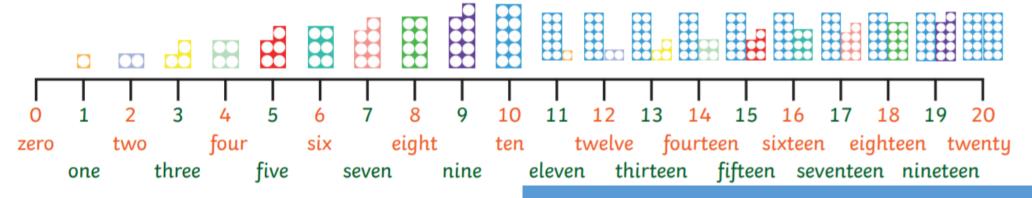
Counting in 10s

0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100







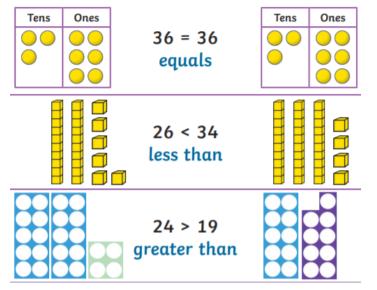


Year Two — Number and Place Value



Read, Write and Represent Numbers to 100.

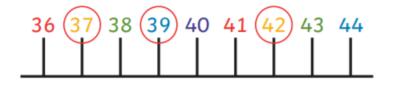
14	fourteen	one ten four ones		Tens Ones	10 4
29	twenty-nine	two tens nine ones		Tens Ones	29 9
42	forty-two	four tens two ones		Tens Ones	40 2



Comparing Numbers

And

Ordering Numbers



37 < 39 < 42

