



NUMBER and PLACE VALUE

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Year 2



Overview



Number and Place Value we learn:

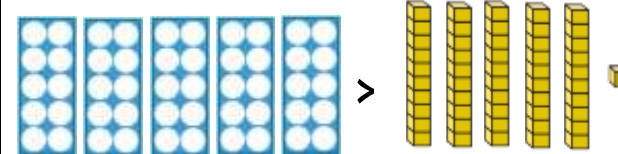
- Count Objects to 100 and read/ write in numerals/words
- Represent Numbers to 100
- Tens/Ones Part Whole Model
- Tens/Ones Using Addition
- Use a Place Value Chart
- Count in 2s/ 5s/ 10s/3s
- Compare Objects/ Numbers

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



Ordering Numbers



$$22 < 26 < 30$$

Smallest to Greatest...

54, 59, 64, 73, 88

58, 63, 88, 89, 92

Greatest to Smallest...

88, 73, 64, 59, 54

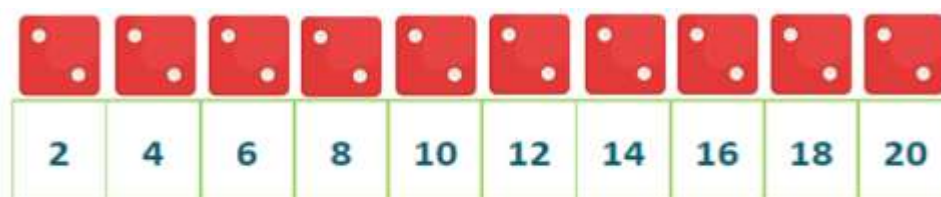
92, 89, 88, 63, 58



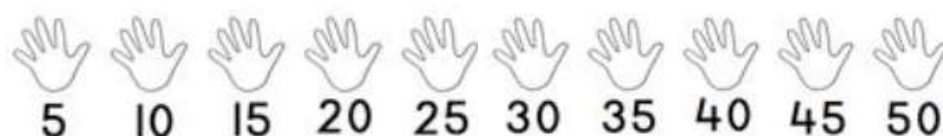
TOP TIP! When ordering numbers, look from left to right (compare the tens column and then the ones).

Count in 2s, 5s, 10s and 3s

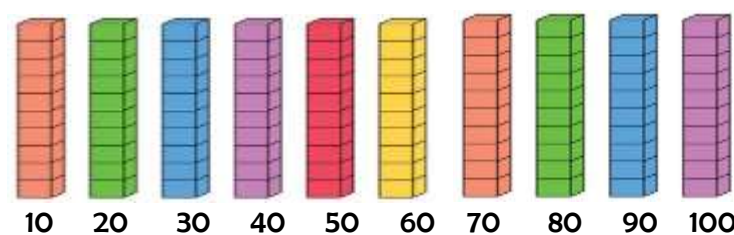
Counting in 2s



Counting in 5s



Counting in 10s

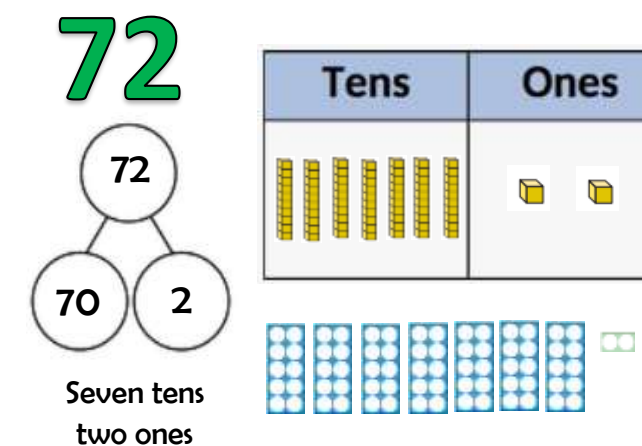
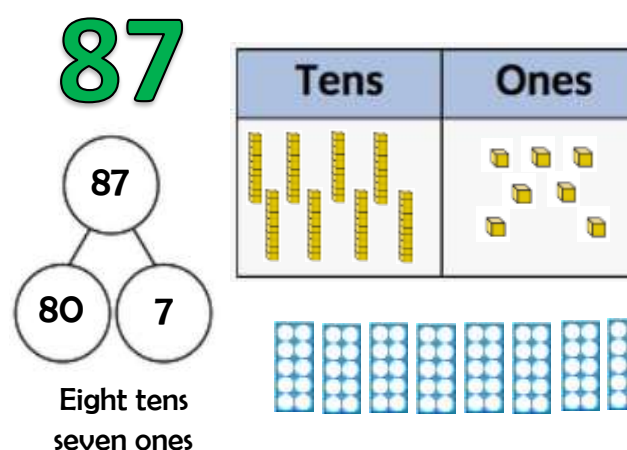


Counting in 3s



Read, Write, Present Numbers to 100

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



Key Vocabulary

Number Digit Least Smallest Greatest Ones Tens Hundreds Partitioning Smallest Greatest