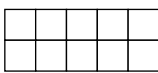
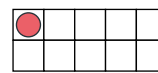
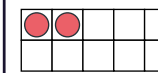
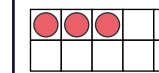
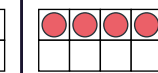
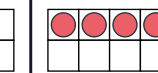
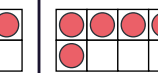
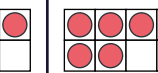
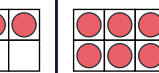
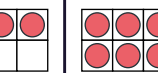
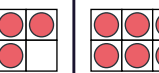
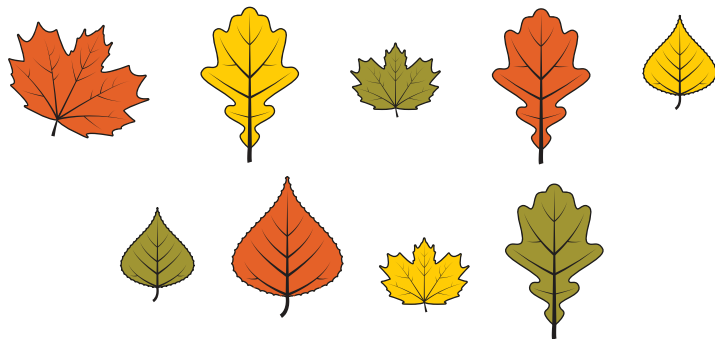


Place value knowledge organiser

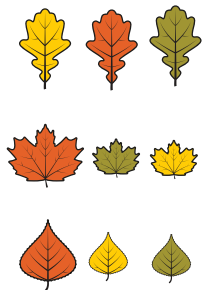
Maths

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
zero	one	two	three	four	five	six	seven	eight	nine	ten
										

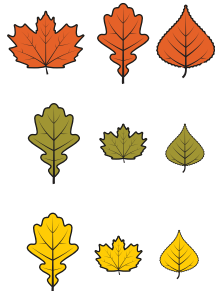
Sort objects



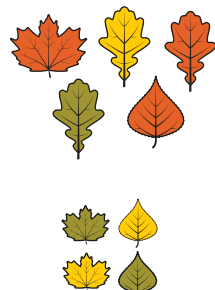
Shape



Colour



Size

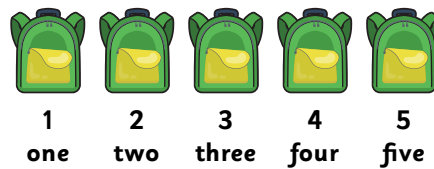


Count objects

Start from 1.
The **last number** you say
is the **total amount**.



We can put the objects in a line
to help us count.



There are 5 bags.

1 more

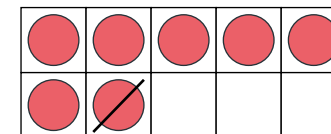
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----



1 more than 4 is 5.

1 less

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

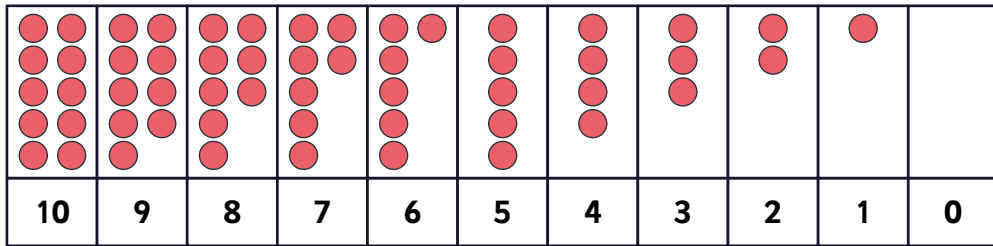


1 less than 7 is 6.



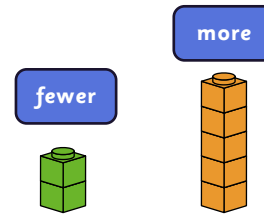
Count backwards

When **counting backwards** from **10**, we start at number **10** and then each number gets **smaller by 1**.



More, fewer, same

Fewer means there are **less** objects.



There are **fewer** green blocks and **more** orange blocks.

Same means there are an **equal** number of objects.



There are the **same** number of blue and yellow blocks.

Compare

When we **compare** numbers, we use the language **less than**, **equal to** and **greater than**.



less than

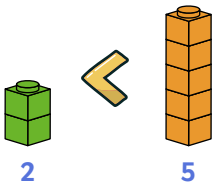


equal to



greater than

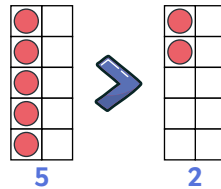
The smaller part points to the smaller amount.



Equal to means the same amount.



The larger part points to the larger amount.



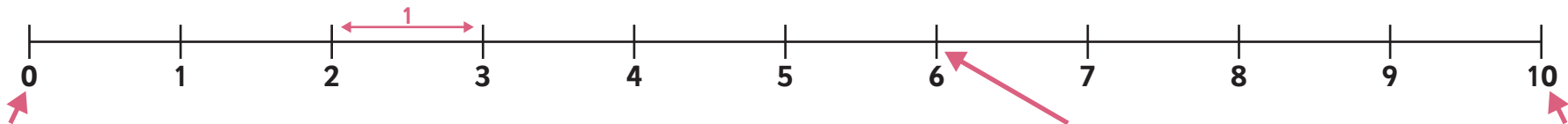
Order

When we **order** objects and numbers, we need to sort the objects and numbers from **fewest** to **most**, or **greatest** to **smallest**.



Group B has the **fewest** number of footballs. Group C has the **most** footballs.

Number lines



This number line starts at 0.

Each division represents 1.

The numbers are written on the divisions

This number line ends at 10.

