



# Digit

Any of the ten numbers:  
0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

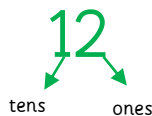
The number 19 has two digits.



# Place Value

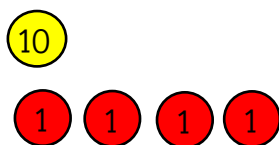
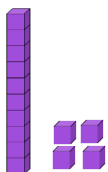
The value of a digit, depending on its position.

For example- the numbers 12 and 21 both have the number 2 in them but the place value of the 2 is different.



# Tens and Ones

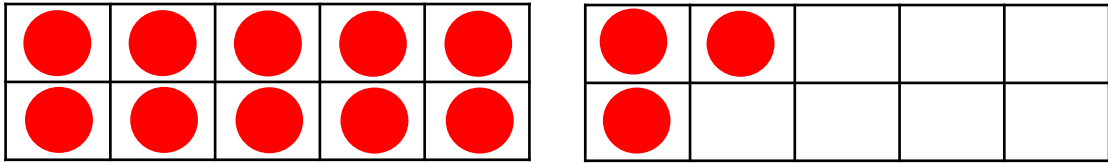
A 2-digit number has tens and ones.



Tens	Ones
1	4

# Ten Frames

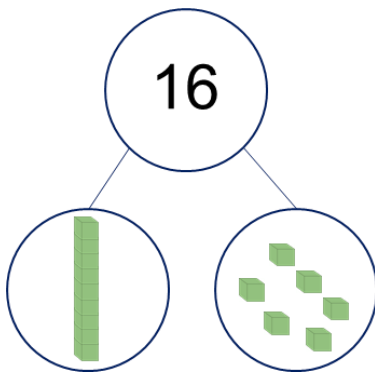
A representation used to show how numbers are made up of ten and a 'bit'.



$$10 + 3 = 13$$

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# Part-Whole Model

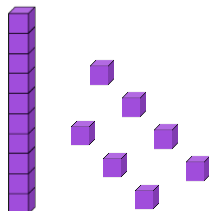


A representation used to partition numbers into their parts.

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# Base 10

Equipment used to partition numbers into tens and ones.



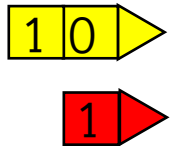
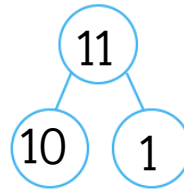
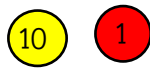
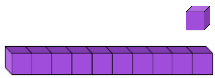
Seventeen is made up of one **ten** and seven **ones**.

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# Representation

Pictorial representation- we can use pictures in maths to stand for a number.

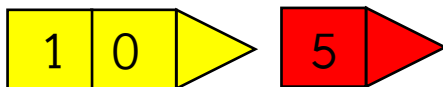
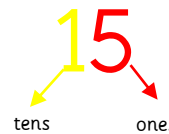
These pictures all **represent** the number 11.



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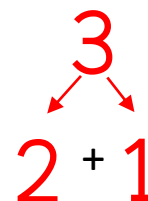
# Partition

To split/ separate/ divide numbers into smaller parts.  
This can make calculations easier.

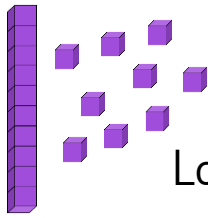


10 5

You can also partition smaller numbers.



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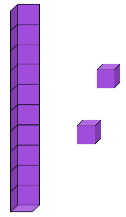
19

# Compare

Looking at the difference between numbers.

Is one greater than the other?

Are they equal to each other?



12

# Comparison Symbols

We can use these symbols to tell us if a number is greater than or less than another number.

&lt;

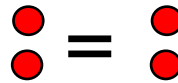
less than



1 is less than 3

=

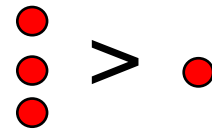
equal



2 is equal to 2

&gt;

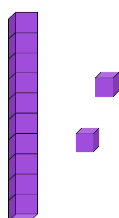
greater than



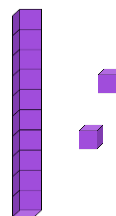
3 is greater than 1

# Equal to

When two amounts are the same.

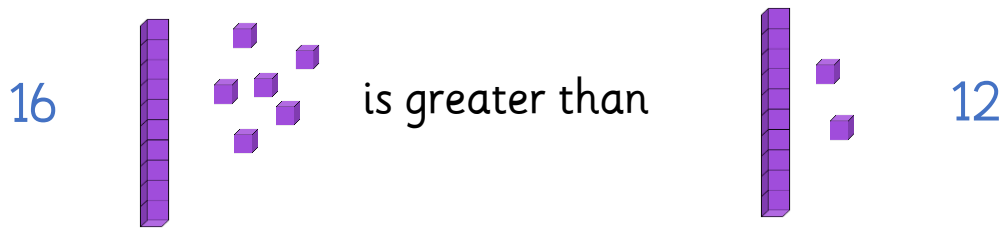


is equal to



# Greater than

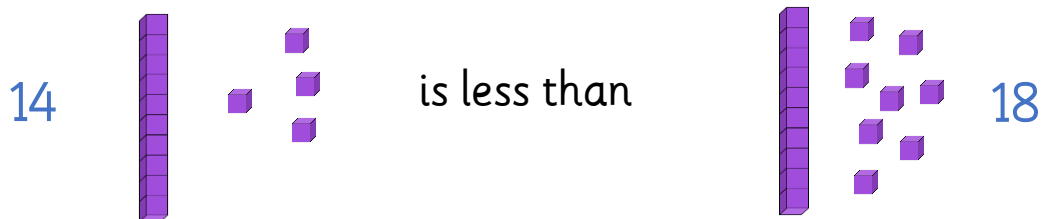
A larger quantity or amount.



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# Less than

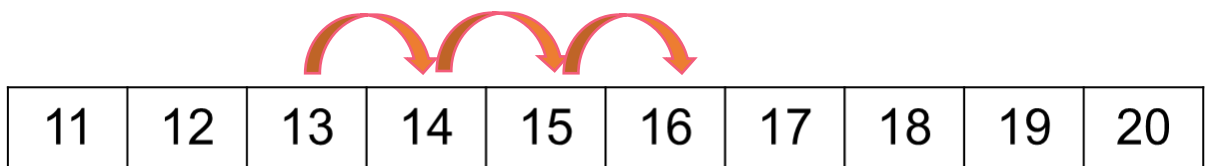
A smaller quantity or amount.



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# Forward

To count up by adding one more every time.



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# Backward

To count back subtracting one every time.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----



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# Before

The number that is one less than the target number.

12 comes *before* 13.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----



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# After

The number that is one more than the target number.

17 comes *after* 16.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----



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Number - Place Value Year 1

## Digit

Any of the ten numbers: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

The number 19 has two digits.

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Number - Place Value Year 1

## Ten Frames

A representation used to show how numbers are made up of ten and a 'bit'.

$10 + 3 = 13$

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Number - Place Value Year 1

## Representation

Pictorial representation- we can use pictures in maths to stand for a number.

These pictures all represent the number 11.

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Number - Place Value Year 1

## Place Value

The value of a digit, depending on its position.

For example- the numbers 12 and 21 both have the number 2 in them but the place value of the 2 is different.

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Number - Place Value Year 1

## Part-Whole Model

A representation used to partition numbers into their parts.

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Number - Place Value Year 1

## Partition

To split/ separate/ divide numbers into smaller parts. This can make calculations easier.

You can also partition smaller numbers.

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Number - Place Value Year 1

## Tens and Ones

A 2-digit number has tens and ones.

Tens	Ones
1	4

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Number - Place Value Year 1

## Base 10

Equipment used to partition numbers into tens and ones.

Seventeen is made up of one ten and seven ones.

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Number - Place Value Year 1

## Compare

Looking at the difference between numbers. Is one greater than the other? Are they equal to each other?

19      12

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Number - Place Value Year 1

## Greater than

A larger quantity or amount.

16 is greater than 12

16      12

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Number - Place Value Year 1

## Backwards

To count back subtracting one every time.

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Number - Place Value Year 1

## Comparison Symbols

We can use these symbols to tell us if a number is greater than or less than another number.

less than      equal      greater than

1 is less than 3      2 is equal to 2      3 is greater than 1

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Number - Place Value Year 1

## Less than

A smaller quantity or amount.

14 is less than 18

14      18

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Number - Place Value Year 1

## Before

The number that is one less than the target number.

12 comes before 13.

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Number - Place Value Year 1

## Equal to

When two amounts are the same.

is equal to

14      14

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Number - Place Value Year 1

## Forwards

To count up by adding one more every time.

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

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Number - Place Value Year 1

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The number that is one more than the target number.

17 comes after 16.

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Year 1 – Place Value Vocabulary Assessment					
Place Value		Digits		Tens and Ones	
Tens Frames		Part-Whole Model		Base 10	
Compare		Comparison Symbols		Equal to	
Less than		More than		Representation	
Partition		Forwards		Backwards	
Before		After			

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Year 1 – Place Value Vocabulary Assessment					
Place Value		Digits		Tens and Ones	
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Year 1 – Place Value Vocabulary Assessment					
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Before		After			

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