Teaching Your Year 1 Child Place Value.



What is Place Value?

Place Value is the foundation for maths.

If your child has a strong understanding of place value, other maths strands such as addition and subtraction will be easier to learn.

Place Value is the understanding that each digit in a number has a value.

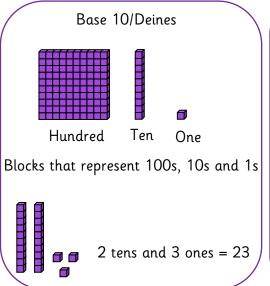
The value changes depending on where the digit is.

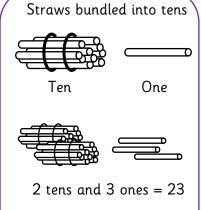
In Year 1, children work with numbers up to 100.

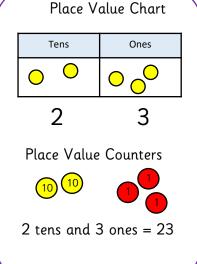
If they are given the number 47, they will need to understand that the digit 4 is 4 tens and worth 40 and the digit 7 is 7 ones and is worth 7.

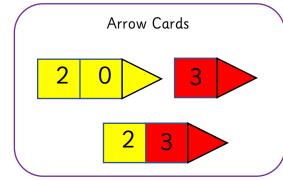
A strong understanding of place value will enable your child to understand the difference between the number 12 and 21. The best way to teach place value is using concrete materials.

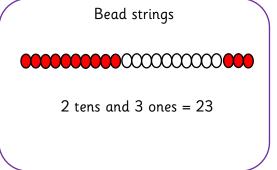
These can be in the form of the following:











Questions to ask your child.

What's the same and what's different about 14 and 41?

Which number is greater, 56 or 65? Can you explain your answer?

Can you partition 34 into tens and ones?

Give me a number with 4 tens.

Give me a number with 7 ones.

What number am I thinking of?
It has 3 tens and 5 ones.
Swap the tens and ones around to
ensure understanding
It has 7 ones and 6 tens.

Can you make/tell me a number with fewer than 8 ones?

Possible responses.

They both have the digit 1 and the digit 4. 14 has 1 ten and 4 ones and 41 has 4 tens and 1 one.

65 because it has more tens than 56. It has 6 tens and 56 has 5 tens.

34 is equal to 3 tens and 4 ones.

40 - 49

7,17,27,37,47,57,67,77,87,97

35 / 67 — if your child says 76, remind them to think about the tens place and the one place. A place value chart is great for this.

1 - 7 40 - 47 8

80 - 87

10 - 17 50 - 57

90 - 97

20 - 27 60 - 67

30 - 37 70 - 77