MATHS FIELD GUIDE · GRADE 1

Extend the counting order to 100

OPENING PROBLEM

Which number comes just before thirty?

27 28 ? 30

02 Read a number path in either direction
03 Rules and worked cases
04 Walk the hundred chart
05 Compare the models
06 Read tens and ones together
07 Check your reasoning

ILLUSTRATED PROBLEM SHEET

Read a number path in either direction

One step to the right adds one. A jump of ten changes the tens count.

1

27 28 ? 30

Which number comes just before thirty?

Twenty-nine. One more makes three whole tens.

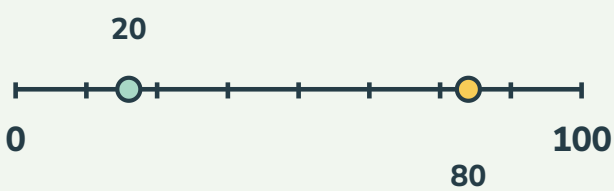
2

52 62 ? 82

The jumps are equal. Fill the gap.

Each jump adds ten. The missing number is 72.

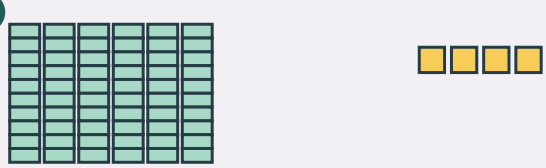
3



Which marked number lies nearer to one hundred?

Eighty. It needs twenty more, while twenty needs eighty more.

4



What numbers come one before and one after this picture?

Six tens and four ones is 64. Its neighbours are 63 and 65.

Ten before 80
70.

One before 80
79.

CHAPTER PROBLEM

Which is greater: 67 or 72? Why?

72. Seven tens is more than six tens.

MATHS REFERENCE · GRADE 1

Extend the counting order to 100

Optional extension: we use the same tens-and-ones idea for numbers to 100.

Each new ten contains ten ones.

Cases to recognise

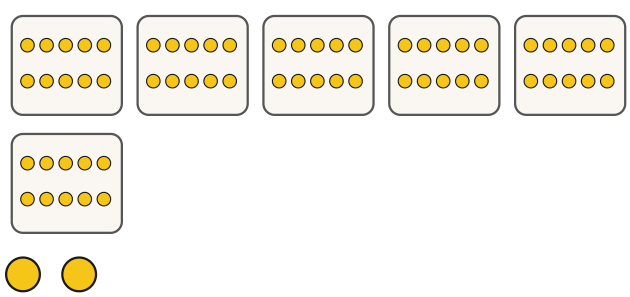
Situation	What to do and why
After 79	Nine ones and one more become a ten. Write 80.
Ten fewer than 62	Remove a full ten and keep the ones. The result is 52.

Read the model

Build sixty-two

Six trays hold six tens. Two loose counters make sixty-two.

We write 62. The 6 means sixty, not six loose ones.



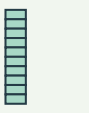
Cross the next ten

After 69 comes 70.

Nine extra ones and one new one make a full ten. Six tens become seven tens.

68	69	70	71	72

neighbour The number immediately before or after.
hundred Ten tens.
order The sequence numbers follow.



1 tens 0 ones

How many ones make this rod?

Count its ten little blocks. One ten means ten ones.

WORKED INVESTIGATION

Walk the hundred chart

Use a chart with ten numbers in each row. Starting at 46, moving to the same spot in the next row adds ten and lands on 56.

Look at this part	What it tells you
46 + 1	47
46 + 10	56
46 – 10	36

Work it through

Start at 67. Move down one row to 77, then right one place to 78. You have added eleven altogether.

Catch the mistake

After 89 comes 90. Compare eight tens and nine ones with nine tens and zero ones to see the exchange.

Compare the cases

Look around ninety

The number before 90 is 89. The number after 90 is 91.

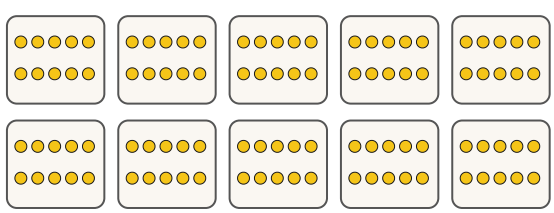
90 is between 89 and 91.

88	89	90	91	92

Ten tens make one hundred

These ten trays each hold ten counters.

Together they hold one hundred. We write 100.



Change one condition

Read 79 and 97 aloud. The digits are the same, but the tens are seven in one number and nine in the other.



What number is shown?

One ten and three ones make thirteen.

EXTEND THE COUNTING ORDER TO 100

Compare the models

Order using place value

75 is greater than 68 because seven tens is more than six tens.

For 75 and 72, the tens match. Compare the ones: five is more than two.

Check a common mistake

99 does not come after 100.

99 comes before 100. One more than 99 completes ten full tens.

Use a small part of the path

Choose a number near a new ten. Say the neighbour before and after.

You do not need to count from one every time.

Explain your reasoning

What comes before 80?

79.

Two more worked cases

Situation	Reasoning
Order 59, 95 and 55	Use tens first, then ones: 55, 59, 95.
From 98 to 100	Two single steps reach ten tens, which make one hundred.

Find a number from two clues



I am between 60 and 70. My ones are two fewer than my tens. Six tens means the tens digit is 6. Two fewer gives 4 ones, so I am 64.

Add ten to 64. The result, 74, still has four ones. Adding one instead gives 65.



What if the loose ones are gone?

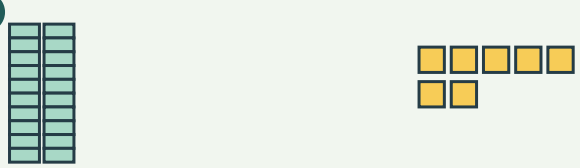
Two tens still make twenty.

ILLUSTRATED PROBLEM SHEET

Read tens and ones together

The place tells the size of each unit you count.

1



What does the 2 in 27 count?

Two tens, worth twenty. Seven loose ones make twenty-seven.

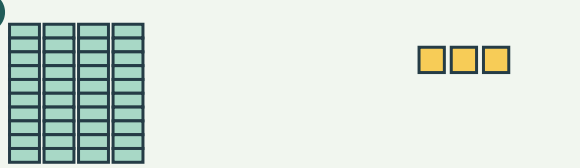
2



Why does 30 need a zero?

There are three tens and no loose ones.

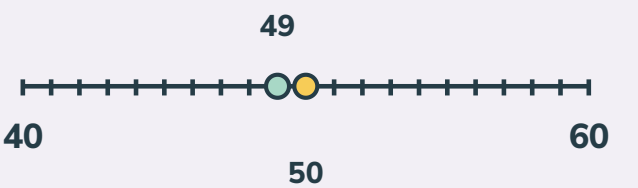
3



Which is larger, 43 or 34?

Four tens beat three tens before we compare the ones.

4



What changes at the next mark after 49?

Nine ones plus one make a ten. The count becomes five tens.

70
seven tens and no ones.

07 as a whole number
seven ones.

CHAPTER PROBLEM

A counter starts on 82. It moves up one row and then right two places. Where does it finish?

Up one row gives 72. Right two gives 74. The overall move is back eight.

QUESTION BANK · FOLD OR COVER THE RIGHT COLUMN

Check your reasoning

Try the problem	Solution and reasoning
01 What belongs between 98 and 100? 98 ? 100	99.
02 Move ten places back from 71. What stays the same?	You reach 61. The one in the ones place stays.
03 Add ten to 43. Which digit stays the same?	The ones digit stays 3. Four tens become five tens.
04 A number has nine tens and zero ones. What comes just before it?	The number is 90. One less is 89.
05 What number lies between 67 and 87 and is ten away from both?	77. Add ten to 67 or take ten from 87.
06 The same jump is used twice. Fill the missing number. 71 81 ?	The jump from 71 to 81 adds ten. Another ten gives 91.



Add four loose ones. What can you trade?

The six and four make a new ten. Three tens make thirty.

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