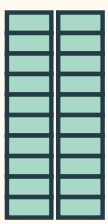
MATHS FIELD GUIDE · GRADE 1

Build and order numbers to 50

OPENING PROBLEM

What does the 2 in 27 count?



2 tens



7 ones

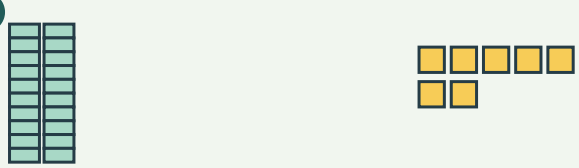
02 Read tens and ones together
03 Rules and worked cases
04 Number the lockers
05 Compare the models
06 Build ten and use the leftovers
07 Check your reasoning

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.

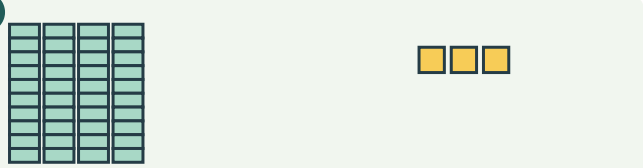
2



Why does 30 need a zero?

There are three tens and no loose ones.

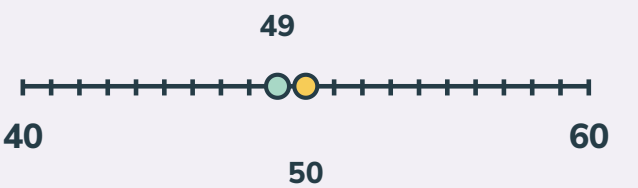
3



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

Which is greater: 28 or 31? Explain.

31. It has three tens; 28 has only two tens.

MATHS REFERENCE · GRADE 1

Build and order numbers to 50

Numbers to 50 can be built with tens and ones.

The counting order tells us which number comes before or after another.

Cases to recognise

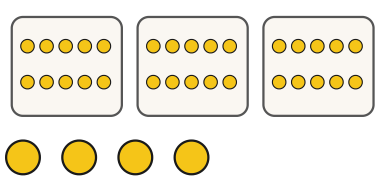
Situation	What to do and why
After 39	One more one completes four tens. The next number is 40.
Before 30	Undo one. Two tens and nine ones make 29.

Read the model

Build thirty-four

Three full trays hold thirty counters. Four loose counters make thirty-four.

We write 34: three tens and four ones.



Another ten begins

Twenty-nine has two tens and nine ones.

Add one more one: ten ones make another ten. Now there are three tens, or thirty.

before Immediately earlier in this counting order.
after Immediately later in this counting order.
between In the middle of two named neighbours.

27 28 **?** 30

Which number comes just before thirty?

Twenty-nine. One more makes three whole tens.

WORKED INVESTIGATION

Number the lockers

Locker 29 has two tens and nine ones. One more one makes ten ones. Exchange them for a ten and the next locker is 30.

Look at this part	What it tells you
28	2 tens, 8 ones
29	2 tens, 9 ones
30	3 tens, 0 ones

Work it through

Start at 32 and count back three lockers. You pass 31 and 30 before reaching 29. At the boundary, a ten can be opened into ten ones.

Catch the mistake

Writing 210 after 29 puts ten into a space for one digit. Regroup the ten loose ones to make the next ten.

Compare the cases

See the counting order

Read this path: 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

The number after 29 is 30. The number before 30 is 29.

27 **28** **29** **30** **31**

Find a number between

Read 46, 47, 48, 49, 50.

49 is between 48 and 50. It is one more than 48 and one less than 50.

46 **47** **48** **49** **50**

Change one condition

Compare 38 with 41. Even though eight is greater than one, 41 has an extra ten. That outweighs the difference in the ones.

52 **62** **?** **82**

The jumps are equal. Fill the gap.

Each jump adds ten. The missing number is 72.

BUILD AND ORDER NUMBERS TO 50

Compare the models

Compare tens first

34 has three tens. 42 has four tens, so 42 is greater.

If the tens match, compare the ones: 34 is greater than 32.

Do not compare only the last digit

39 has a larger ones digit than 41.

But 41 has more tens. Forty-one is greater than thirty-nine.

Use numbers in a real order

A page comes after page 37. It is page 38.

Counting order helps us find pages and check which number is missing.

Explain your reasoning

What comes after 39?

40. One more than three tens and nine ones makes four tens.

Two more worked cases

Situation	Reasoning
Compare 42 and 24	Four tens exceed two tens, so 42 is larger.
Count back from 32 through a ten	32, 31, 30, 29. Only the last step breaks a ten.



Which marked number lies nearer to one hundred?

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

ILLUSTRATED PROBLEM SHEET

Build ten and use the leftovers

Ten ones can be traded for one ten.

1



1 tens 0 ones

How many ones make this rod?

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

2




1 tens 3 ones

What number is shown?

One ten and three ones make thirteen.

3



2 tens 0 ones

What if the loose ones are gone?

Two tens still make twenty.

4




2 tens 6 ones

Add four loose ones. What can you trade?

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

Ten loose ones
one rod.

One rod broken into ones
ten loose ones.

CHAPTER PROBLEM

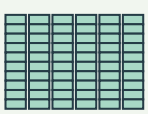
Which number is two steps after 39? Explain what happens on the first step.

41. The first step is 40 because ten ones make a new ten. One more gives 41.

QUESTION BANK · FOLD OR COVER THE RIGHT COLUMN

Check your reasoning

Try the problem	Solution and reasoning
01 Which number belongs between 47 and 49? 47 ? 49	48. The order is 47, 48, 49.
02 Add ten to 43. Which digit stays the same?	The ones digit stays 3. Four tens become five tens.
03 A packet of ten opens. Did the number of objects increase?	No. There are ten loose ones in place of one full packet.
04 What comes between 38 and 40?	39, with three tens and nine ones.
05 Which is closer to 30, 27 or 34?	27 is three away; 34 is four away. Choose 27.
06 Fill the gap. What changes in the tens and ones? 28 29 ? 31	Thirty belongs in the gap. Nine ones plus one form another ten, leaving zero ones.



6 tens



4 ones

What numbers come one before and one after this picture?

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

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