MATHS FIELD GUIDE · GRADE 1

A ten is a group of ten ones

OPENING PROBLEM

How many ones make this rod?



1 tens

0 ones

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

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

Build one ten and two ones. What number is it?

Twelve, written 12.

MATHS REFERENCE · GRADE 1

A ten is a group of ten ones

One ten is a group of ten ones.

A teen number has one ten and some extra ones.

Cases to recognise

Situation	What to do and why
Two bundles of ten and three loose sticks	20 + 3 = 23.
Nine loose sticks gain one	Exchange all ten for one bundle. Nothing is lost.

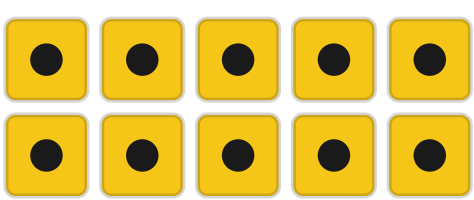
Read the model

Build a full ten

A ten-frame has ten spaces. Put one counter in every space.

A full frame holds one ten. It is still ten counters, not one counter.

Ten frame



10

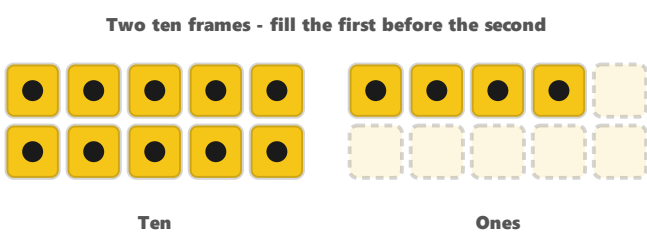
Ten frame - how many?

Build fourteen

Keep one full ten. Add four extra counters.

Ten and four make fourteen. We write 14.

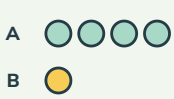
Double ten frame



14

Numbers to 20

one A single counting unit.
ten A group of ten ones.
digit One written sign in a number.



Can you see five without counting from one?

See four together and one more. Five.

WORKED INVESTIGATION

Bundle the craft sticks

Wrap a band around ten sticks. Beside that bundle place six loose sticks. Sixteen means one group of ten and six more.

Look at this part	What it tells you
1 bundle + 4 loose	14
1 bundle + 6 loose	16
1 bundle + 9 loose	19

Work it through

Add a stick to nineteen. There are now ten loose sticks to bundle. Two bundles and no loose sticks make twenty.

Catch the mistake

Counting a bundle as one loose stick would give seven for sixteen. Open the band to see all ten sticks inside.

Compare the cases

Read the places

In 14, the digit 1 means one ten. The digit 4 means four ones.

The place of a digit changes its value.

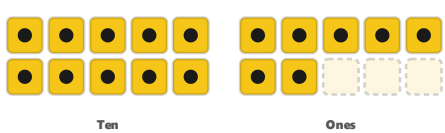
Build a different teen

One ten and seven ones make seventeen.

Count on from ten to check: eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen.

Double ten frame

Two ten frames - fill the first before the second

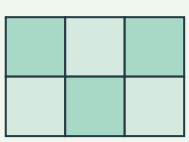


17

Numbers to 20

Change one condition

Unwrap one of two bundles. Ten loose sticks and one bundle still make twenty. Changing the grouping keeps the amount.



How many dots would fit if you put one in each cell?

Two rows of three give six. Counting three pairs gives the same six.

A TEN IS A GROUP OF TEN ONES

Compare the models

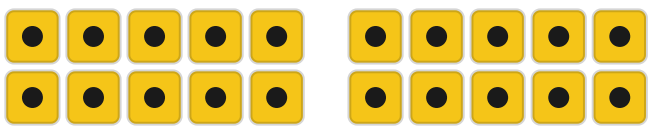
Ten ones make another ten

Two full frames hold twenty counters.

Ten and ten make twenty. There are two tens and no extra ones.

Double ten frame

Two ten frames - fill the first before the second



Ten Ones

20

Numbers to 20

Do not read digits as loose ones

In 16, the 1 is not one loose counter.

It stands for ten. Six loose ones beside that ten make sixteen.

Try an exchange

Make ten loose counters. Move them into one full frame.

You changed their grouping, not their total.

Explain your reasoning

What does the 1 in 18 mean? What does the 8 mean?

One ten and eight extra ones.

Two more worked cases

Situation	Reasoning
A bundle and no loose sticks	Write 10. The zero holds the ones place.
Show 24 without two full bundles	Untie one ten. One ten and fourteen loose sticks still make 24.



Pair the rows. How many pairs and how many counters?

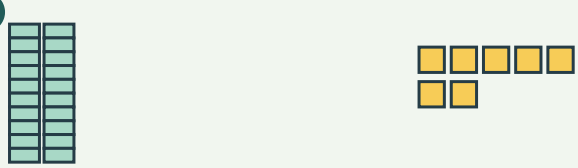
Three pairs. Each pair uses two counters, so there are six counters.

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.

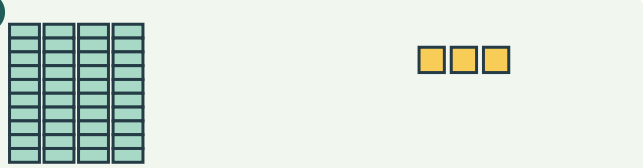
2



Why does 30 need a zero?

There are three tens and no loose ones.

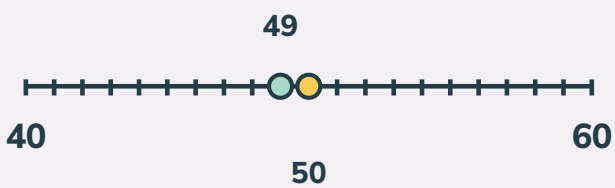
3



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.

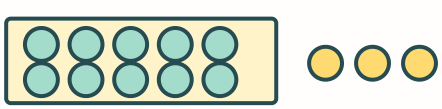
CHAPTER PROBLEM

If you move ten loose counters into a ten-frame, do you have fewer counters?

No. The same ten counters are grouped together.

QUESTION BANK · FOLD OR COVER THE RIGHT COLUMN

Check your reasoning

Try the problem	Solution and reasoning
01 A packet of ten opens. Did the number of objects increase?	No. There are ten loose ones in place of one full packet.
02 Add ten to 43. Which digit stays the same?	The ones digit stays 3. Four tens become five tens.
03 One bundle and seven loose sticks become one bundle and five loose sticks. What happened to the total?	It fell from seventeen to fifteen. Two loose sticks were removed.
04 What changes when one stick joins 19?	Ten loose sticks make a new bundle. There are now two tens and no loose ones.
05 How many sticks are in one bundle and twelve loose sticks?	Ten plus twelve is 22. Rebundle ten loose ones to see two tens and two ones.
06 The frame contains ten. Which number is shown? 	Ten in the frame and three loose ones make thirteen.



Which is easier to count, all the shapes or just the squares?

There are three squares and three circles. Use those groups to check the total of six.

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