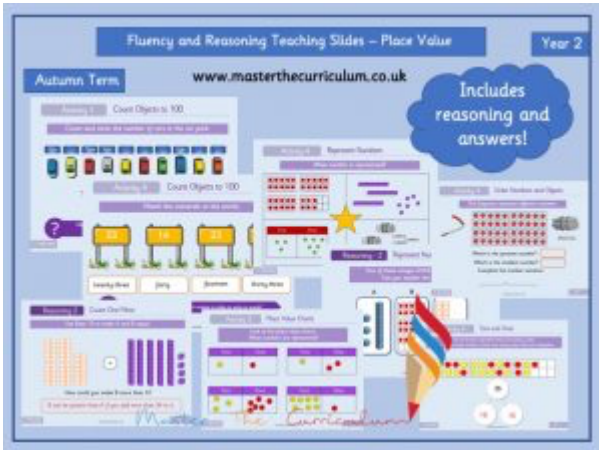


Teaching Your Year 2 Child Place Value.



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.

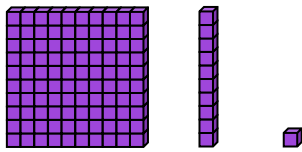
In Year 2, children work with numbers up to 100.

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.

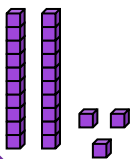
These can be in the form of the following:

Base 10/Deines



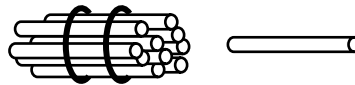
Hundred Ten One

Blocks that represent 100s, 10s and 1s

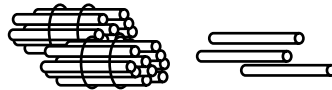


2 tens and 3 ones = 23

Straws bundled into tens



Ten One



2 tens and 3 ones = 23

Place Value Chart

Tens	Ones
● ●	● ● ●

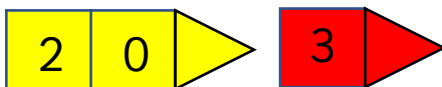
2 3

Place Value Counters



2 tens and 3 ones = 23

Arrow Cards



Bead strings



2 tens and 3 ones = 23

Click here for [FREE](#) Place Value Worksheets. Master The Curriculum



Teaching Your Year 2 Child Place Value.

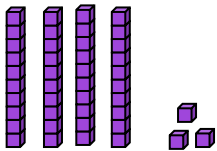
Once in Year 2, children will move on from identifying the tens and ones in a number and should be able to partition a number in different ways. For example, 43 can be partitioned into 4 tens and 3 ones, 3 tens and 13 ones, 2 tens and 23 ones, etc.

When using concrete resources, your child can make the given number and systematically exchange a ten for ten ones and move this over so they can still see that the number is still the same number but represented differently. See the images below.

Step 1

Make the given number and partition it into tens and ones.

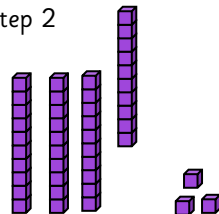
Here we have the number 43 partitioned into 4 tens and 3 ones.



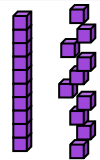
4 tens and 3 ones

Step 2

Exchange one of your tens for ten ones.



4 tens and 3 ones



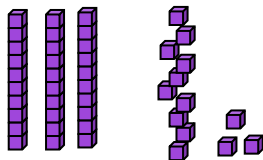
Note: We are not adding or changing the number. It is still 43, we are swapping one ten for ten ones.

Step 3

Place the ten ones on the 'ones side'.

We now have 43 partitioned into 3 tens and 13 ones.

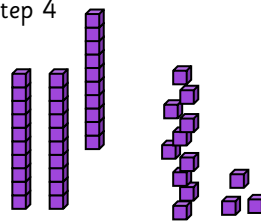
Your child can check that it is still 43.



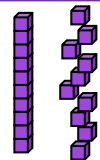
3 tens and 13 ones

Step 4

Exchange another of your tens for ten ones.



3 tens and 13 ones



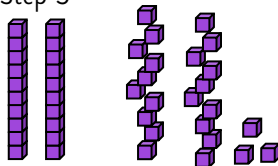
Note: We are not adding or changing the number. It is still 43, we are swapping one ten for ten ones.

Step 5

Place the ten ones on the 'ones side'.

We now have 43 partitioned into 2 tens and 23 ones.

Your child can check that it is still 43.



2 tens and 23 ones

Continue this until you have 43 ones.

A great game that can be played to help the understanding of exchange is 'Race to 100'.

The printable and instructions can be found in the files section of our Facebook Group.

But I don't have any equipment.

If you do not have any concrete resources, do not worry. Your child can draw out tens and ones. A line represents a ten and a dot represents a one.



2 tens and 1 one
21



1 ten and 11 ones
21

Click here for **FREE** Place Value Worksheets.

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?

Can you partition 34 in other ways?

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.

What number am I thinking of?
It has 20 ones and 1 ten.

I have 3 tens and 15 ones.
I have the number...

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.

2 tens and 14 ones, 1 ten and 24 ones, 34 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.

30

45

1 - 7	40 - 47	80 - 87
10 - 17	50 - 57	90 - 97
20 - 27	60 - 67	
30 - 37	70 - 77	