

Lesson 1A Number 1-100

1. The 100 square

1.1 Making a 100 square

The **100 square** can be used to find lots of number patterns. The children can investigate how even and odd numbers are situated in the **square**, how multiples of different numbers are arranged, and where **square** and triangular numbers are found. They are also a useful resource for many other types of **maths** activities

100 square

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 |
| 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 |
| 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 |
| 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 |
| 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |

1. An interactive number of charts resource with 8 different sized number grids including a regular **hundred square**.

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/learning-to-count/paint-the-squares>

2. A simple game where you need to add 10 to other numbers on a hundred square.

<https://www.ictgames.com/mobilePage/hundredHunt/>


Lesson 1A Number 1-100


2. Counting

2.1 Counting in twos,

Name: _____

Count by 2s





a.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|----|--|--|--|
| 2 | 4 | | | 10 | | | |
|---|---|--|--|----|--|--|--|

b.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|----|--|----|--|--|--|--|----|
| 64 | | 68 | | 72 | | | | | 84 |
|----|--|----|--|----|--|--|--|--|----|

c.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|----|--|--|--|--|
| 30 | | | | | 42 | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|----|--|--|--|--|

d.

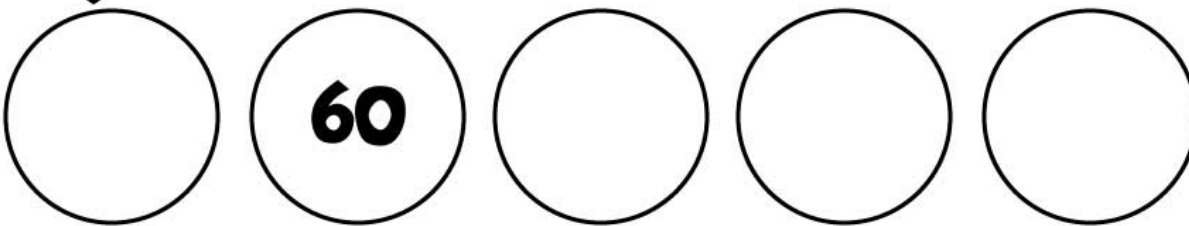
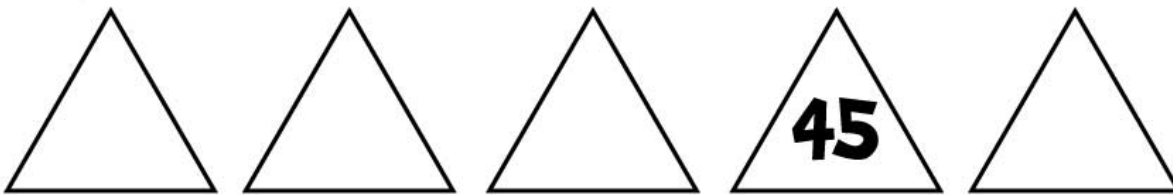
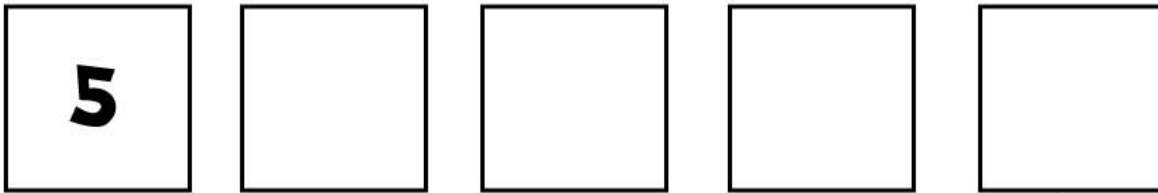
| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|----|--|--|----|--|--|
| | | | | 84 | | | 92 | | |
|--|--|--|--|----|--|--|----|--|--|

f.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|----|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | 26 | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|----|--|--|--|--|

Counting in fives,

Count By 5's!



Let's Count by 10s

Age group 6 to 7

Fill in the missing numbers.

Maths Worksheets for Kids
mocomi.com/learn/maths/

The image shows two wavy paths designed for a counting exercise. The left path starts at 10 and ends at 100. The numbers shown are 10, 30, 40, 60, 90, and 100. There are empty circles between 10 and 30, between 40 and 60, and between 60 and 90. The right path starts at 10 and ends at 100. The numbers shown are 10, 20, 50, 70, and 100. There are empty circles between 20 and 50, between 50 and 70, and between 70 and 100. Three butterfly illustrations are scattered around the paths: one on the left side of the first path, one on the right side of the second path, and one at the top right of the page.

Lesson 1A Number 1-100

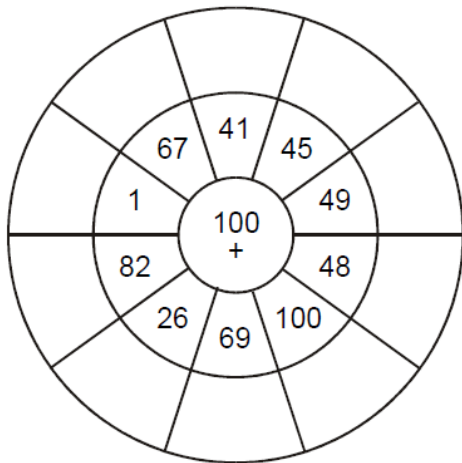
3. Number line to 100

3.1 Number pairs to 100

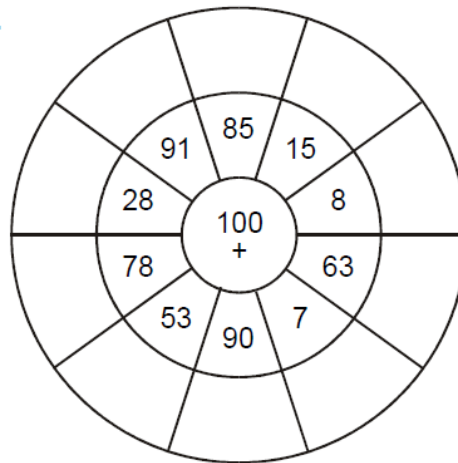
<http://www.snappymaths.com/addition/make100/interactive/make100m5/make100m5.htm>

◆ Place a number in the outer circle which adds with the number in the inner circle to make the target number.

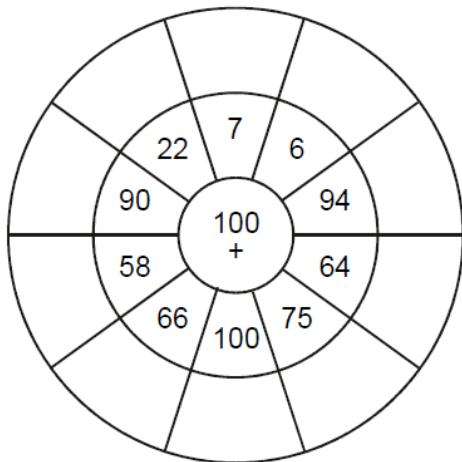
1.



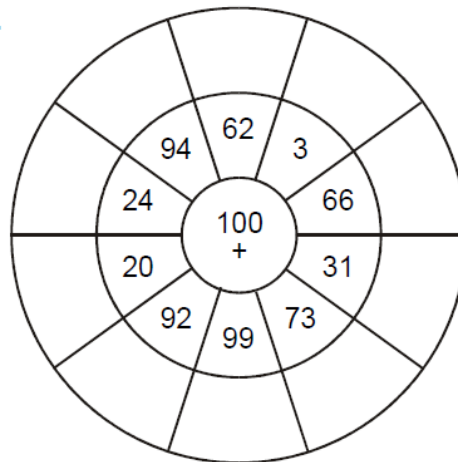
2.



3.



4.



32 Adding and subtracting number pairs to 100

<http://www.snappymaths.com/addition/make100/interactive/make100m5/make100m5.htm>

| Mad Maths Minutes | | Mad Maths Minutes | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Make 100 Set A | | Make 100 Set B | |
| $67 + \underline{\quad} = 100$ | $\underline{\quad} + 73 = 100$ | $43 + \underline{\quad} = 100$ | $\underline{\quad} + 65 = 100$ |
| $\underline{\quad} + 52 = 100$ | $29 + \underline{\quad} = 100$ | $\underline{\quad} + 9 = 100$ | $45 + \underline{\quad} = 100$ |
| $96 + \underline{\quad} = 100$ | $\underline{\quad} + 63 = 100$ | $71 + \underline{\quad} = 100$ | $\underline{\quad} + 8 = 100$ |
| $\underline{\quad} + 24 = 100$ | $22 + \underline{\quad} = 100$ | $\underline{\quad} + 4 = 100$ | $81 + \underline{\quad} = 100$ |
| $33 + \underline{\quad} = 100$ | $\underline{\quad} + 1 = 100$ | $76 + \underline{\quad} = 100$ | $\underline{\quad} + 72 = 100$ |
| $\underline{\quad} + 69 = 100$ | $98 + \underline{\quad} = 100$ | $\underline{\quad} + 23 = 100$ | $46 + \underline{\quad} = 100$ |
| $78 + \underline{\quad} = 100$ | $\underline{\quad} + 44 = 100$ | $85 + \underline{\quad} = 100$ | $\underline{\quad} + 39 = 100$ |
| $\underline{\quad} + 16 = 100$ | $19 + \underline{\quad} = 100$ | $\underline{\quad} + 53 = 100$ | $21 + \underline{\quad} = 100$ |

Lesson 1A Number 1-100

4. Using Number line

4.1 Using a number line

Let's start with the basics

A **number line** is a line with positive and negative numbers. It is a line that is separated with intervals and it can be used to solve math problems!

Number Line: 0 - 100

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40

41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60

61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

4.2 Rounding using a number line

When you plot a number on a number line, you are usually marking it with a dot, indicating where that number falls on the number line.

When rounding a whole number on a number line, you first determine to which place value you are rounding: for example, tens, hundreds, thousands, etc.

How to round a number to the nearest 100

Look at the *tens* digit.

- *if it is less than 5 then round the number down* by changing the tens digit and ones digit to zero;
- *if it is 5 or more then round the number up* by adding one on to the hundreds digit and changing the tens and ones digit to zero.

Examples

- 87 rounds up to 100 because the tens digit is 8.
- 129 rounds down to 100 because the tens digit is 2.
- 150 rounds up to 200 because the tens digit is a 5.

Circle each number on number line and then determine what it would be rounded to the nearest ten

1. **8** ← | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 → **10**

2. **12** ← | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 → **.....**

3. **29** ← | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 → **.....**

4. **33** ← | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 → **.....**

5. **46** ← | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 → **.....**

6. **54** ← | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 → **.....**

7. **65** ← | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 → **.....**

8. **72** ← | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 → **.....**

Name _____

Date _____



ROUNDING TO THE NEAREST 100 SHEET 1

- Fill in the number marked by the arrow.
- Draw an arrow to show where the nearest 100 is.

Remember: if the number is in the middle, it rounds up to the next 100.

Example

