



Key Instant Recall Facts

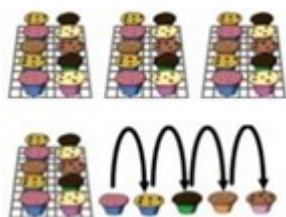
Year 1 - Spring 1

I can recognise numbers to 50

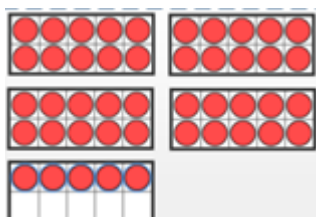
By the end of this half term, children should be able to read and write numbers to 50. They need to be able to partition each number into tens and ones.

What can this look like?

Concrete



Pictorial



Abstract

$45 = 4 \text{ tens and } 5 \text{ ones}$

$$45 = 40 + 5$$

Key Vocabulary

Ten: a group of ten, for example, 20 is made up of 2 tens

One: an individual number that does not make a full ten, e.g. 34 is made up of 3 tens and 4 ones.

Tens-frame: a two-by-five rectangular frame into which objects can be placed to show numbers less than or equal to ten (see pictorial representation above).

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

Things to Try

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. You could practise these KIRFs while walking to school or during a car journey. You do not need to practise them all at once; perhaps you could have a fact of the day.

Counting Objects: Look around your home, can you find 25 objects? Count them out loud. Repeat for other numbers.

Egg Box Numbers: Use a 10 egg box (or cut 2 off a 12 box), and use them to make groups of 10. Check you filled each hole to make sure they have made 10.

Number Hunt: Go for a walk and see how many numbers between 1-50 you can spot, support your child to read each number aloud and talk about the number of tens and ones in each number.

Questions

Can you count up to 50?

Can you count back from 50 to 0?

How many tens are there in 37?

Which digit tells you how many ones there are in 45?

Do both the digits in 44 have the same value?