

Whole Numbers: Key Skill 2



Identify the place value of digits in numbers



A **digit** is a symbol used to write a numeral. The digits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 are used to write all the numbers in our number system. A 2-digit number is any 2 numbers together e.g. 25 or 76.

Place value shows the amount a digit is worth due to its position in a number – ones, tens, hundreds, thousands etc. e.g. 56 is 5 tens and 6 ones.



Understanding place value helps children understand the meaning and value of a number, which helps with maths strategies they learn later like trading in addition and subtraction.

Remember to include 0s when working with place value!

Check that the teen numbers are read and said clearly e.g. **seventeen** not **seventy**! Children often write the teen numbers back to front e.g. 41 instead of 14 for fourteen. Sometimes when 18 and 81 are written next to each other, children see them as the same number.



Use a deck of playing cards (take out the face cards). Ask your child to pull 2 cards out, and ask them to read the number as a whole number, and then as tens and ones, e.g. 93 is 9 tens and 3 ones.

Play a game where your child becomes the 'numbers expert'! They can teach you how to write 2-digit numbers.

Play a game with playing or Uno cards. Draw 2 cards each and see who can make the largest number. They are the winner! How many times in a row can you win?



WEB LINKS go to:

[Notes: Helping young kids learn to understand numbers](#)

[Video: Making 2-digit numbers](#)

[Game: Pop penguin and the place value race](#)

[Game: Number partner](#)