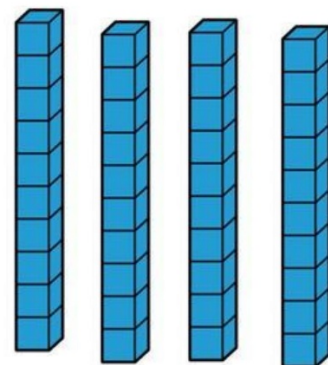
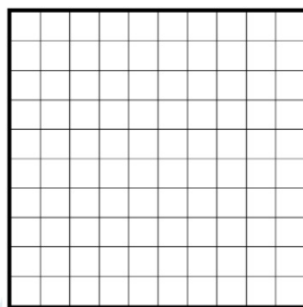
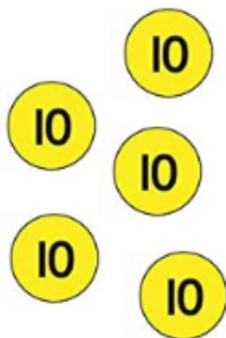


17/6/21

Today's lesson is looking at 10s in relation to 100s.

For this you will need the 10s dienes and counters again.



17/6/21

Curriculum prioritisation: Multiplication and division.

Know that 10 tens are equivalent to 1 hundred, and that 100 is 10 times the size of 10.



What times table is going to be useful today?



Count in steps of 10 to 100.











10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10

Count in steps of 10 to 100.

10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10

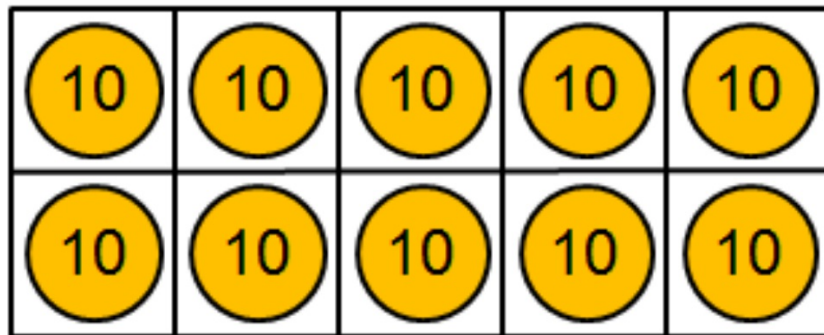
How many steps did you count?

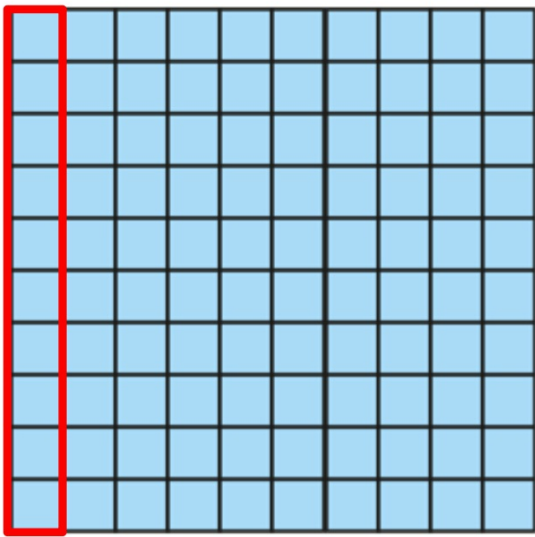
Count in steps of 10 to 100.

1	2	3	4	5
				
				
6	7	8	9	10

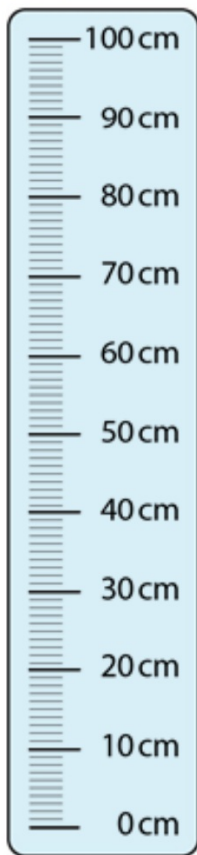
How many steps did you count?

10 tens are equivalent to 100.



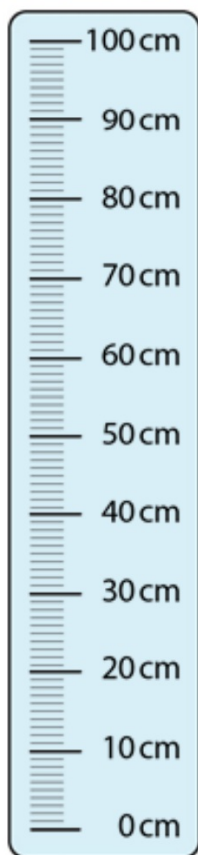


Use Dienes blocks to show that 10 tens are equivalent to 100.
Count to 100 using Dienes tens. How many did you count?



Point to 10cm on the measuring stick.

How many 10cm lengths are there in 100cm?



Point to where 1m is on the measuring stick.

How many 10cm lengths are there in 1m?

Let's play a game...

Take a handful of 10 counters and write the number you have. Say it two ways: the number of tens you have, and the way the number is normally read.

10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10
10	10	10	
10	10	10	

180

*10 tens are equivalent to 100.
18 tens are equivalent to 180.*

Print out the counters or make your own if you need to.

Next game...

Count up in 10s. Stop at a number. How many tens do you have in total?

Repeat several times, stopping at different numbers.

10	10
10	10
10	10
10	10
10	10

10	10
10	10
10	10
10	10
10	10

10	10
10	10
10	10
10	10
10	10

10	10
10	10
10	10
10	10
10	10

10	10
10	10
10	10
10	10
10	10

10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200
210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300
310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500
510	520	530	540	550	560	570	580	590	600
610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700
710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780	790	800
810	820	830	840	850	860	870	880	890	900
910	920	930	940	950	960	970	980	990	1,000



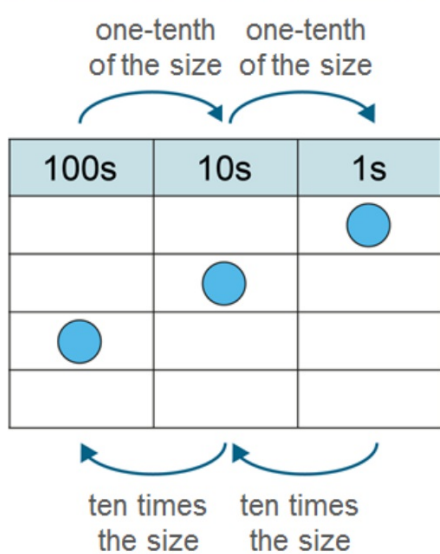
Count in multiples of 10. What do you notice when you get to the end of each row?

10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200
210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300
310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500
510	520	530	540	550	560	570	580	590	600
610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700
710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780	790	800
810	820	830	840	850	860	870	880	890	900
910	920	930	940	950	960	970	980	990	1,000



Choose a number and say how many tens it is made from.

Repeat several times.



It gets 10x bigger



It gets 10x smaller



- If the blue counter has a value of 1, what happens to its value when it moves from the ones column to the tens column? And from the tens column to the hundreds column?
- What happens to the counter's value when you move it the other way?



Discuss



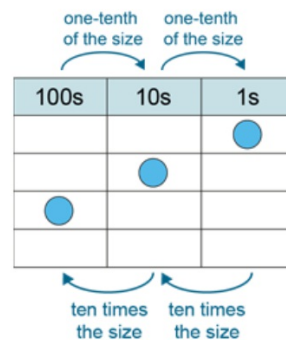
Try to explain these to someone in your own words so that they make sense.

Grouping and exchange model



*10 tens are equivalent to
1 hundred.*

Scaling model



*100 is ten times the size of 10.
10 is one-tenth the size of 100.*