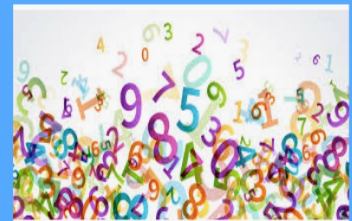


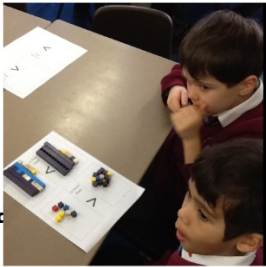
Year 1

Reading and Maths





Maths




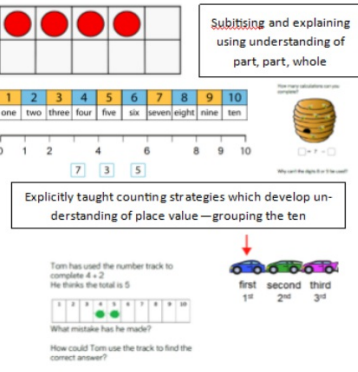
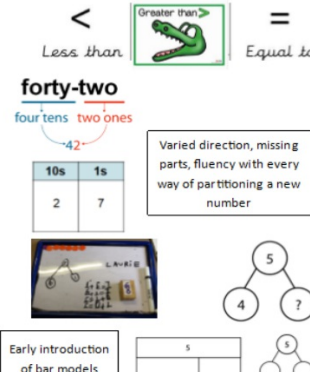
Year 1 - Yearly Overview

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12
Autumn	Number: Place Value (within 10)				Number: Addition and Subtraction (within 10)				Geometry: Shape	Number: Place Value (within 20)		Consolidation
Spring	Number: Addition and Subtraction (within 20)				Number: Place Value (within 50) (Multiples of 2, 5 and 10 to be included)			Measurement: Length and Height	Measurement: Weight and Volume		Consolidation	
Summer	Number: Multiplication and Division (Reinforce multiples of 2, 5 and 10 to be included)			Number: Fractions	Geometry: position and direction	Number: Place Value (within 100)		Measurement: money	Time		Consolidation	



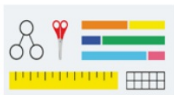
NC Learning Objectives:

- Count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number
- Count numbers to 100 in numerals; count in multiples of twos, fives and tens
- Identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations
- Read and write numbers to 100 in numerals
- Read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words
- Given a number, identify one more and one less

Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
 <p>Unifix for numbers to 20 and Base 10 beyond.</p> <p>Tens frames. Real objects and counters. Number fans. Fingers.</p> <p>Numicon used weekly. Physical numberlines.</p> <p>Bead Strings 0-20</p>	 <p>Subitising and explaining using understanding of part, part, whole</p> <p>Explicitly taught counting strategies which develop understanding of place value—grouping the ten</p> <p>Tom has used the number track to complete $4 + 2$. He thinks the total is 5. What mistake has he made? How could Tom use the track to find the correct answer?</p>	 <p>Less than $<$ Greater than $>$ Equal to $=$</p> <p>forty-two four tens two ones</p> <p>Varied direction, missing parts, fluency with every way of partitioning a new number</p> <p>Early introduction of bar models</p>

Key Vocabulary: Comparative language, more, less, equal to, greater than, fewer, number names, positional language, first, second, in front, behind, on top of, next to, between, partition, part, whole, part-part whole diagram, bar model, tens, ones, digit, number, even, odd, zero, value, sequence, counting, group, one-digit, two-digit, position

STEM Sentences:
 I know it is 7 because I can see 5 in the top row and 2 underneath.
 7 can be partitioned in to 5 and 2. 5 and 2 make 7.
 18 is the same as 1 ten and 8 more. 10 and 8 make 18.



Maths



Here is a mini lesson for you:

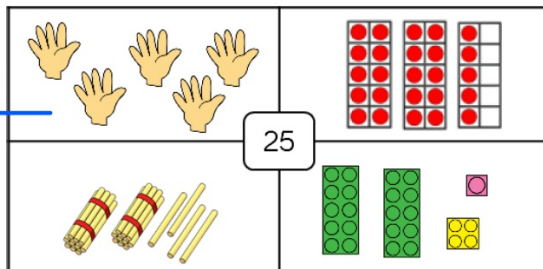
LI: Can I represent numbers from 10 to 20 in different ways?

How many different ways can you represent the following numbers?

Here is an example for 25

- 34
- 28
- 40
- 16

concrete:
children to
use their
hands!

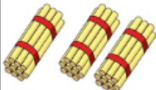



concrete and
pictorial

Place Value **challenge** activity:

Can I identify and represent numbers up to 50 as tens and ones?

What number is represented in the grid?

Tens	Ones
	

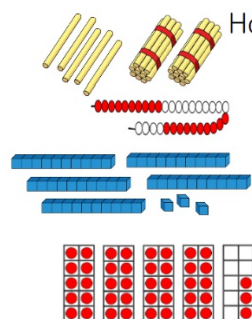
There are ___ tens and ___ ones.
 ___ tens + ___ ones = ___

missing number problems

Match the pictures and words.

- Four tens and three ones
- Two tens and five ones
- Three tens and four ones
- Three ones and five tens

How many?



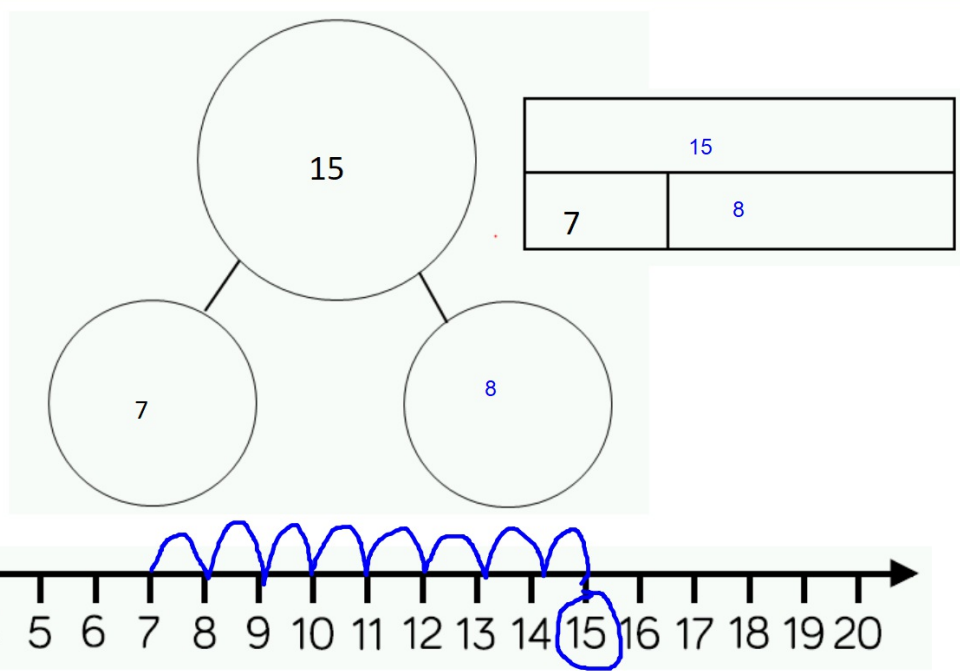
Four empty boxes for answers:

linking concrete
with pictorial

Part whole models

Bar models

Number lines



How you can help at home:

Please refer to the booklet and what we have shown you tonight.

Things to focus on:

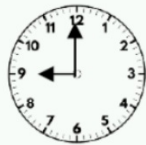
- Place Value
- Number bonds to 10 and 20
- Times tables: 2 5 10

And finally...2 more topics which really benefit from support at home!
Time and money!

Match the times to the clocks.



9 o'clock

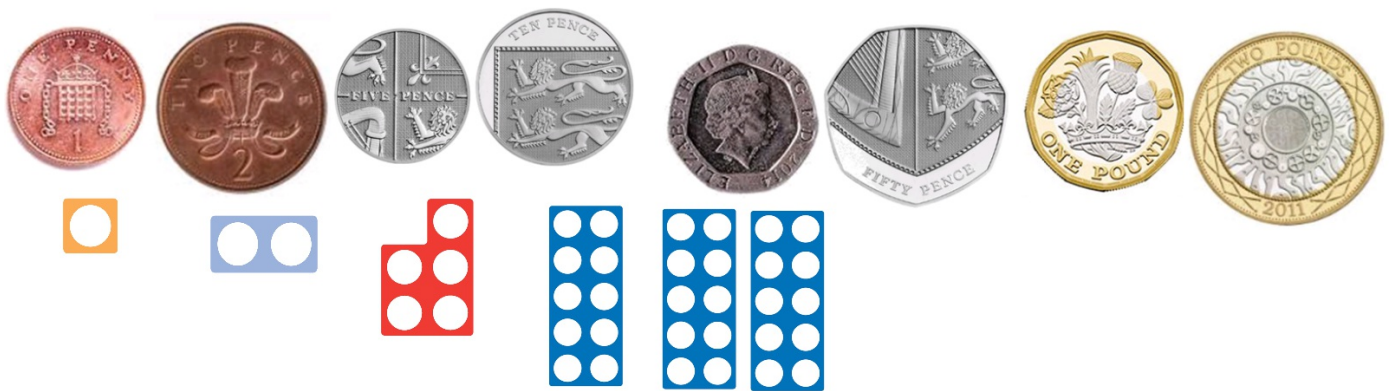


Two o'clock



5 o'clock

Can I use coin values to find totals?



How can we make 3p?



Can you make 4p, 6p and 7p?

