



Year 1 Maths

Parent Workshop





Calculation Policy

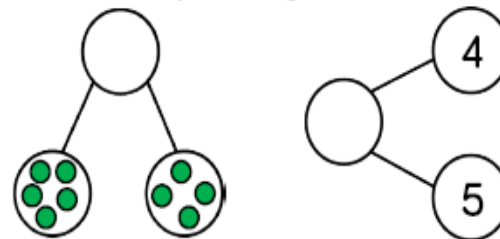
- ▶ Every school has one.
- ▶ White Rose Hub
- ▶ Concrete materials - Pictorially - Abstract
- ▶ Varied Fluency - Reasoning & Problem Solving

Mathematical Talk

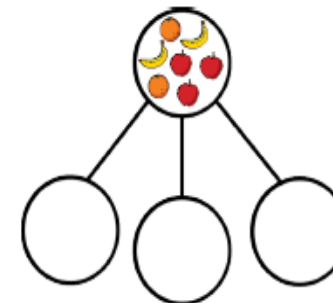
- What does whole mean?
- What does part mean?
- How can we represent the whole/parts?
- Are the parts smaller or larger the more you partition them?
- Why?
- Can zero be a part?
- Can the parts be swapped around?
- Can the whole be swapped with a part?

Varied Fluency

- Complete the part-whole models by drawing counters and then writing the numerals.



- Here are seven pieces of fruit.



Put the fruit into a part-whole model.

Complete the sentences.

_____ is the whole.

_____ is a part, _____ is a part and _____ is a part.

- Draw the part-whole model that represents the stem sentences.
A part is 4
A part is 3
The whole is 7

ensure they understand a concept before moving on.

How Many Left? (1)

Notes and Guidance

Children are introduced to the language of subtraction rather than the subtraction symbol being explored straight away.

'Taking away' is used in a range of real life contexts such as flying away and eating.

The use of zero is important so children know that when nothing is taken away the whole remains the same.

Mathematical Talk

How many objects were there to start with? Do we need to count all or can we count on?

What could the story be? How many did we start with?

What number can we use to show that nothing has gone away/been taken away?

Varied Fluency

- There were 7 birds in a tree and 3 flew away. Complete the sentences.



At first there were ___ birds. Then ___ flew away. Now there are ___ birds in the tree.

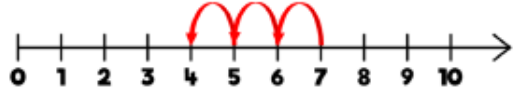
- Complete the sentences to create a story and draw a part-whole model.



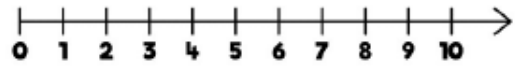
At first there were ___ apples.
Then ___ were eaten.
Now there are ___ apples.

Varied Fluency

Complete:

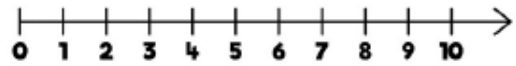


$$7 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$$



$$4 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$$

Use the number line to count back and match the calculations with the same answers.



$7 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 - 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 - 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 - 0 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$

Can you think of any other number sentences which could match them?

I count backwards from 9
How many steps does it take to get to two?
Show this in a number sentence.

- Once the children have explored the concept using concrete materials they then begin to use more formal written methods such as these.

Reasoning and Problem Solving

Eva is calculating $7 - 2$ and does this by counting backwards on a number line.

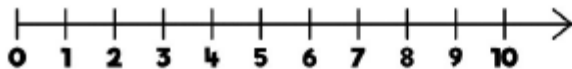
She gets an answer of 6



What mistake has she made?
What should the answer be?

The answer is 2

How many ways can you get to this by counting backwards on this number line?



The bottom two on the right should be:

$$5 = 7 - 2$$

and

$$2 = 7 - 5$$

$10 - 8,$
 $9 - 7,$
 $8 - 6$ etc.

- Now we reasoning and explaining how you know.



Two numbers have a difference of 4

The larger number is less than 10

What could the two numbers be?

9 and 5
8 and 4
7 and 3
6 and 2
5 and 1
4 and 0

► When the learning is clearly embedded it again moves on to harder concepts.

True or False?

Rosie says,



The difference between 7 and 4 is 3

Can you show this in more than one way?

[#bestschoolyear ever](#)



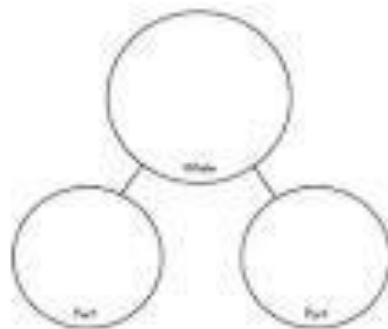
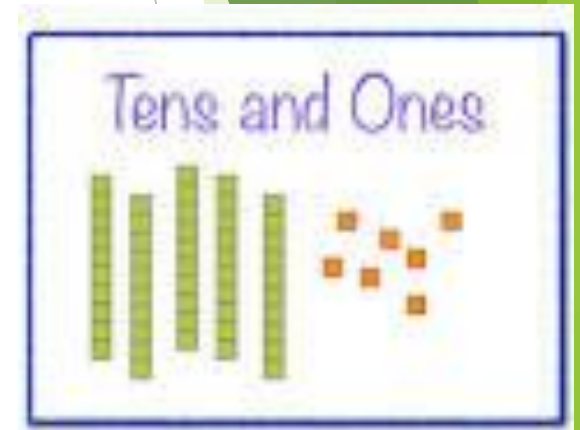
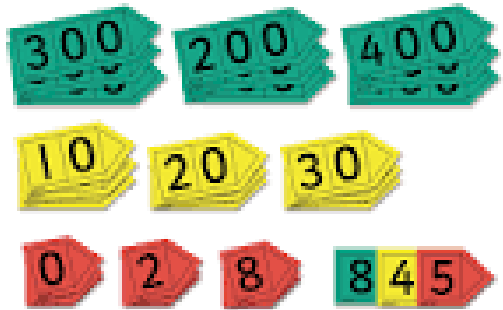
Key focuses in Year 1

- ▶ Four operations
- ▶ Place value
- ▶ Number bonds
- ▶ Counting in 2s, 5s and 10s - leading on to times tables
- ▶ Writing of numbers 1-100

- ▶ Problem solving!

Place Value

- ▶ Let's look at how we use the resources in school to support the teaching of place value. How can you help at home?

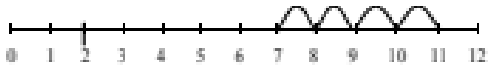


Part Part Whole

Number bonds/Addition/Subtraction

Number lines (numbered)

$7 + 4$

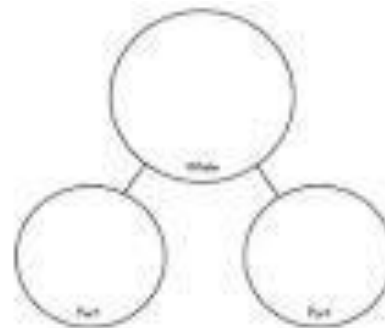
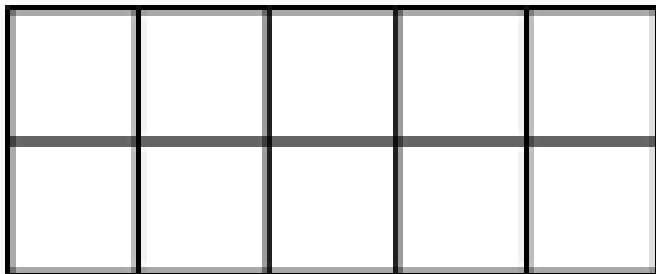


Recording by - drawing jumps on prepared lines

o | constructing own lines



How do you know?



Part Part Whole



Counting in 2s, 5's and 10's

- ▶ Lots of objects
- ▶ Grouping
- ▶ Counting in 'lots of'
- ▶ Counting in/Times tables songs
- ▶ Showing jumps on number lines

Writing numbers 0-100

- ▶ Number formation - very important
- ▶ Make it fun - write in sand/shaving foam/paint etc, make playdough numbers, spot the numbers on route home, etc
- ▶ Missing number 100 square
- ▶ splat 100 square -
<https://www.primarygames.co.uk/pg2/splat/splatsq100.html>

What else can be done at home?

- ▶ iPad games
- ▶ Encourage language
- ▶ Homework
- ▶ Have a look at resources provided today

Good websites to use at home

- ▶ <https://mathseeds.co.uk/>
- ▶ <https://www.topmarks.co.uk>
- ▶ <https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/for-home/kids-activities/fun-maths-games-and-activities/>
- ▶ <https://gb.education.com/games/first-grade/math/>
- ▶ http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/websites/4_11/site/numeracy.shtml
- ▶ <https://nrich.maths.org/9412>