

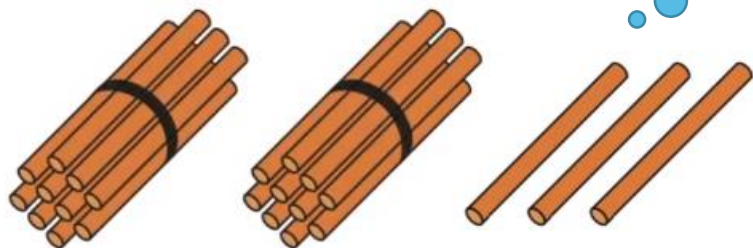


Year 1 Parents' Workshop: Maths

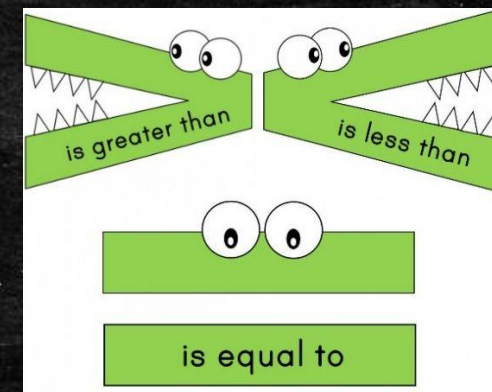
Number: Place Value

“Tens and ones”

23

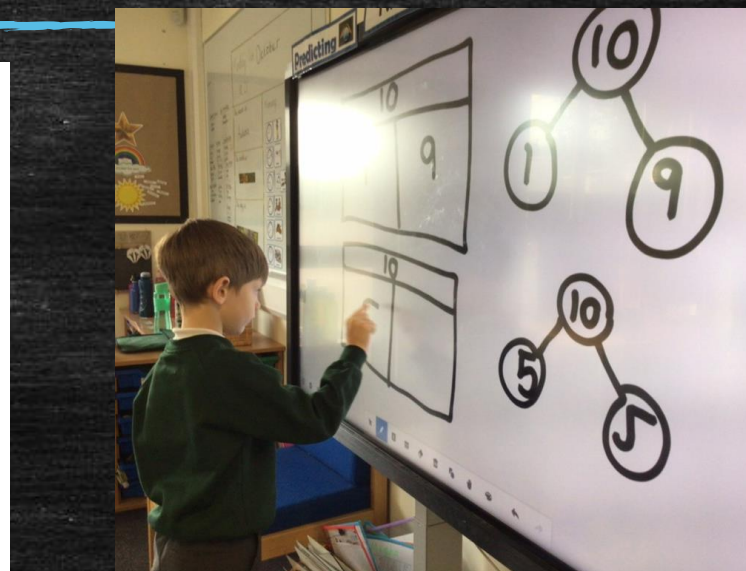


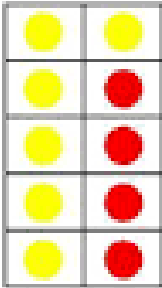
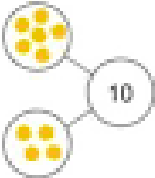

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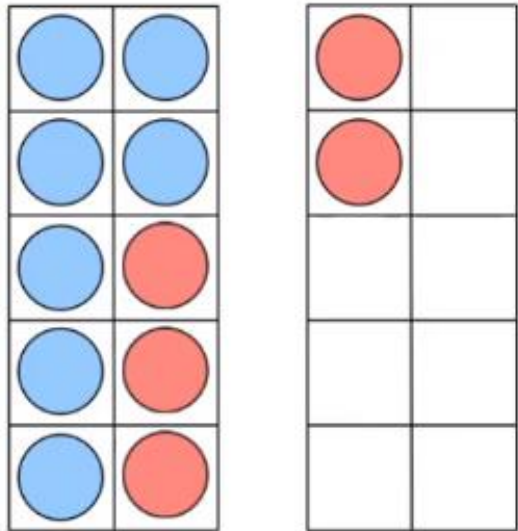
Number: Number Facts and Number Bonds

+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	0+0	0+1	0+2	0+3	0+4	0+5	0+6	0+7	0+8	0+9	0+10
1	1+0	1+1	1+2	1+3	1+4	1+5	1+6	1+7	1+8	1+9	
2	2+0	2+1	2+2	2+3	2+4	2+5	2+6	2+7	2+8		
3	3+0	3+1	3+2	3+3	3+4	3+5	3+6	3+7			
4	4+0	4+1	4+2	4+3	4+4	4+5	4+6				
5	5+0	5+1	5+2	5+3	5+4	5+5					
6	6+0	6+1	6+2	6+3	6+4						
7	7+0	7+1	7+2	7+3							
8	8+0	8+1	8+2								
9	9+0	9+1									
10	10+0										



 <p>6 + 4 = 10 4 + 6 = 10 10 - 4 = 6 10 - 6 = 4</p> <p>Tens Frame</p>	 <p>6 + 4 = 10 4 + 6 = 10 10 - 4 = 6 10 - 6 = 4</p> <p>Part Whole Model</p>	 <p>6 + 4 = 10 4 + 6 = 10 10 - 4 = 6 10 - 6 = 4</p> <p>Bar Model</p>
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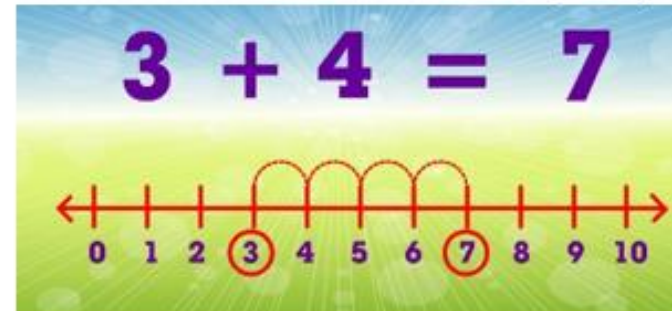
Addition – objects, number lines and dienes



$$7 + 5 = 12$$

Using 10s frames

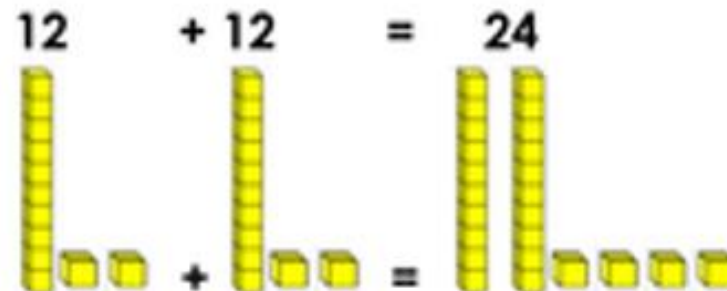
Use a number line or draw your own.
Start on the first number and jump up.



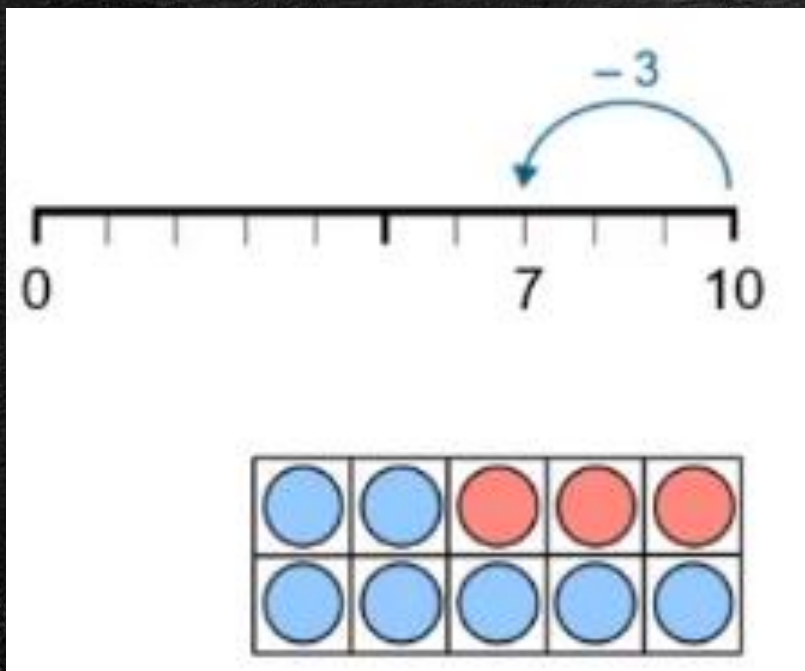
OR

When using larger numbers, use dienes
(draw the tens and units).

Add the tens first and then the ones



Subtraction: objects, number lines, dienes



On a number line, write the biggest number first and hop back. Circle the answer.

$$\underline{11} - 5 = \textcircled{6}$$

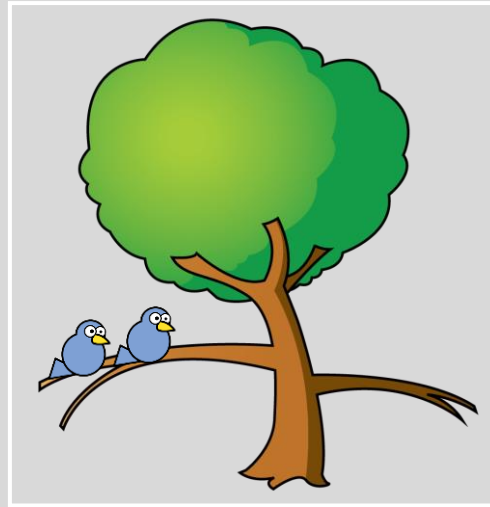
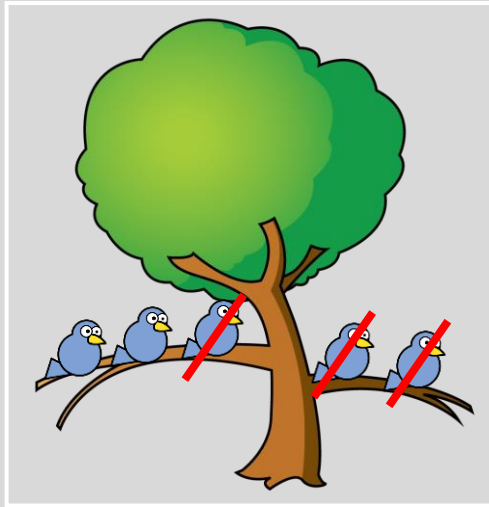
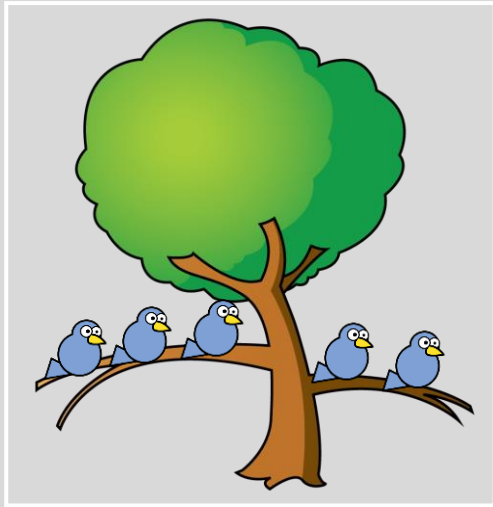
A number line from 6 to 11 with tick marks at each integer. Five blue arcs are drawn above the line, each representing a hop of 1 unit from right to left, starting at 11 and ending at 6.

OR

Subtract bigger numbers using dienes. Draw the number using tens and units then cross off.

$$46 - 5 = 41$$

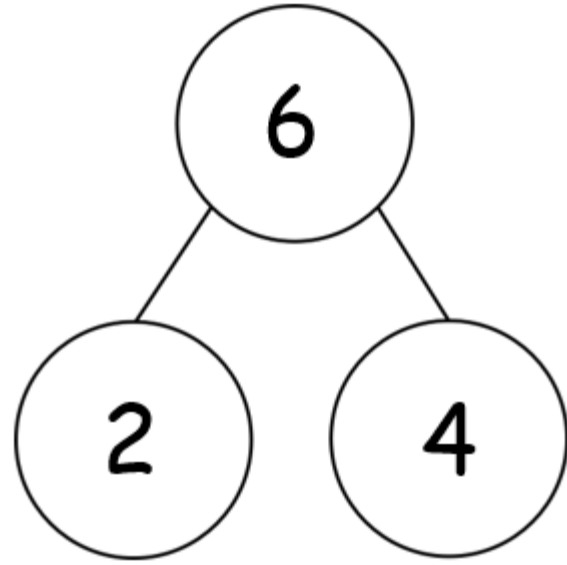
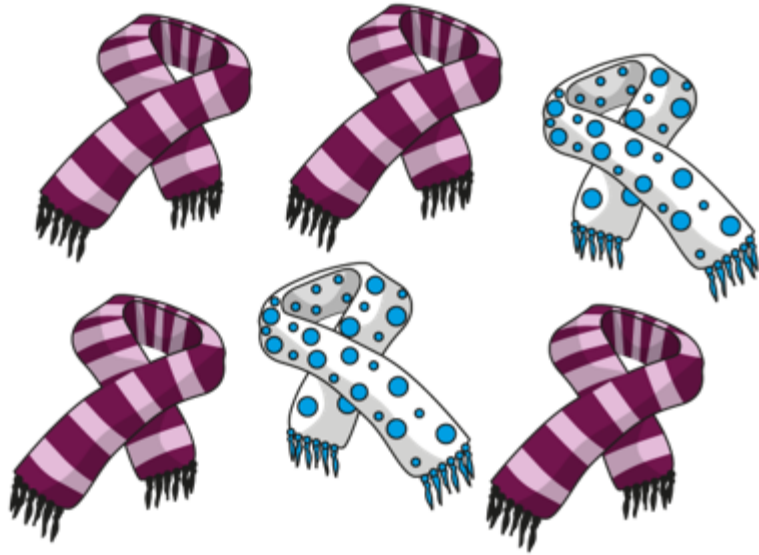




First there were 5 birds.

Then 3 birds flew away.

Now there are 2 birds on the tree.



2 is a part, 4 is a part and 6 is the whole.

$$\boxed{2} + \boxed{4} = \boxed{6}$$

$$\boxed{6} - \boxed{2} = \boxed{4}$$

$$\boxed{4} + \boxed{2} = \boxed{6}$$

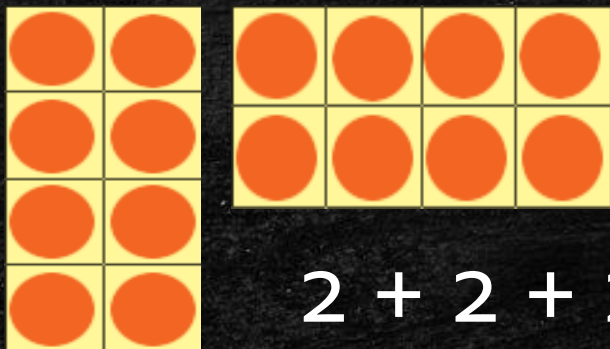
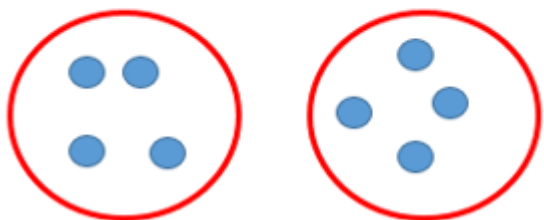
$$\boxed{6} - \boxed{4} = \boxed{2}$$

Multiplication

Drawing equal groups and saying:

'There are 2 equal groups of 4'

'2 lots of 4 equals 8'



$$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8$$

$$4 + 4 = 8$$

Repeated addition

$$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 20$$

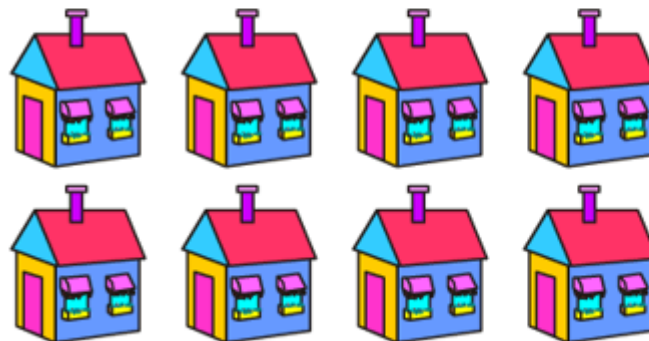
$$10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 = 50$$



Making arrays – how can we represent 8 in equal groups?

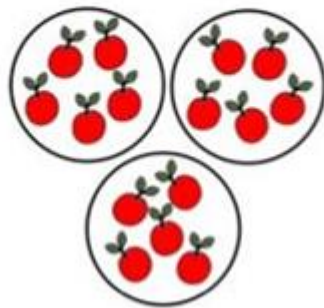
'There are 2 equal groups of 4'

'There are 2 rows and 4 columns'

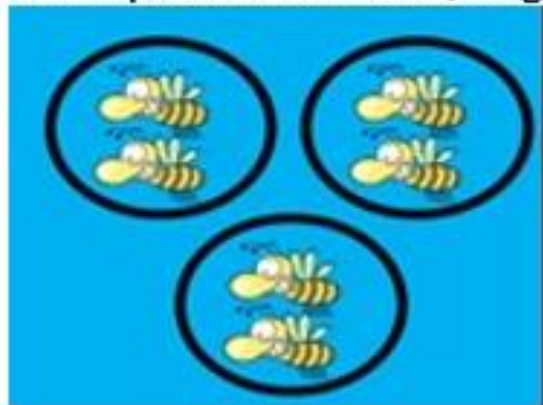


Division

Draw a picture to share objects, e.g. What is 15 apples shared between 3?



Group the number, e.g. how many groups of 2 are in 6?

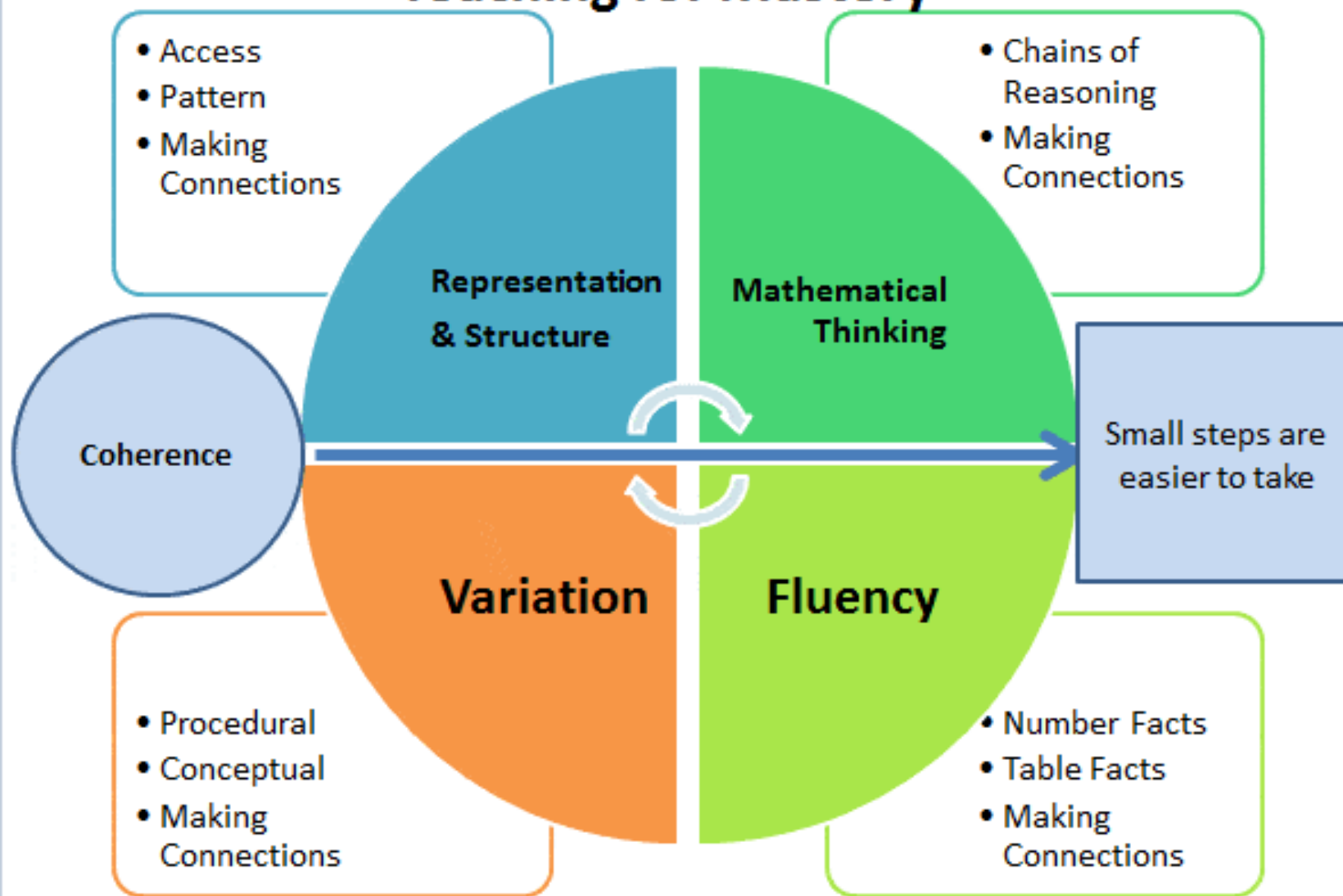


Draw a bar model (sharing)
What is 6 shared into 3 groups?

6



Teaching for Mastery



Activity 3

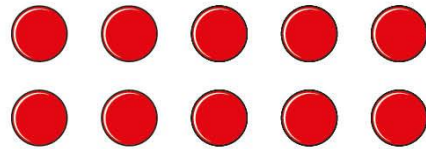
Start by asking for a 2 digit number. Place it at the start of the line. Now ask for a higher 2 digit number and place at the end of the line. Now keep asking for numbers in between.



A horizontal line with vertical end caps, representing a number line.



3 Make this array.



Complete the sentences.

a) There are counters in each row.

There are rows.

There are counters altogether.

Make your own array.

How many rows are there?

How many columns are there?

Activity

Tug of war – Nrich website

One player is called "PLUS"

The other is called "MINUS" so decide who is who.

Plus moves from left to right and Minus moves from right to left. (The children may be encouraged to think about why that might be.)

Take it in turns to throw the two dice and add up the numbers on the two dice.

Move that number of places in your direction.

If the counter reaches 1, Minus has won and so, of course if the counter reaches 27, Plus has won.

