

Maths in KS1

In 2014 the government changed the National Curriculum for maths. Adding in concepts that had previously been covered by older year groups. However they did not change the Early Years Curriculum.

Year 1: Counting & writing numerals to 100

Write numbers in words up to 20.

Number bonds secured to 20.

Use of vocabulary such as equal, more than, less than, fewer, etc.

Year 2: Solving problems with subtraction

Finding/writing fractions of quantities (and lengths). Adding two 2-digit numbers.

Adding three 1-digit numbers.

Describing properties of shape (e.g. edges, vertices).

Measuring temperature in °C

Tell time to nearest 5 minutes.

Make comparisons using < > = symbols.

Recognise £ p symbols and solve simple money problems

It is down to individual school's to review their current practise and set their own criteria for change.

	TERM 1	TERM 2	TERM 3	TERM 4	TERM 5	TERM 6
YEAR 1	Reading, writing and ordering	Addition and subtraction as	Geometry	Place Value	Measures	Time
	numbers	counting on and back	Position and Direction	Fractions	Multiplication and division	Money
	Estimating	Solve one step problems and	Place Value	Problem solving	Problem solving	Problem solving
	Counting in twos and tens	missing number problems	Problem Solving			
	Problem solving					
YEAR 2	Reading and writing numbers	Number sequences	Measurement	Position and direction	Addition	Multiplication and division
	Comparing, ordering and	Doubling	Time	Statistics	Subtraction	problem solving
	sorting numbers	Multiplication	Money	Multiplication	Problem solving	Time
	Place value	Halving	Properties of shape	Division		Measurements
	Addition	Division	Fractions (shape and number)	Problem solving		
	Subtraction	Problem solving	Addition and subtraction			
	Problem solving		Problem solving			

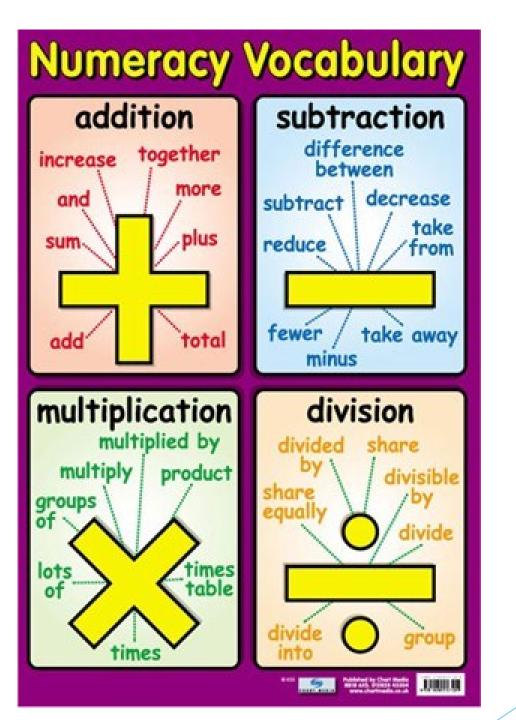
Year R

The table below shows what the children will be taught in EYFS over the year in the different areas of maths.

Shape and Space	Counting	Reading and Writing Numbers	Calculation	<u>Measures</u>
Shows an interest in shape and	Uses some number names and	Shows an interest in numerals.	Separates a group of 3/4 objects in different ways, beginning	Orders and sequences
space by playing with shapes or	number language spontaneously.	Shows curiosity about numbers by	to recognise that the total is still the same.	familiar events.
making arrangements with objects.	Uses some number names	offering comments or asking	Compares two groups of objects saying when they have the	Uses everyday language
Shows an awareness of similarities	accurately in play.	questions.	same number.	related to time, including
of shapes in the environment.	Realises that not only objects, but	Shows an interest in representing	Uses language more and fewer to compare two sets of	making comparisons.
Shows an interest in shape by	anything can be counted.	numbers	objects.	Measures short periods of
sustained construction activity or	Recites numbers in order to 10.	Knows that numbers identify how	Finds the number that is one more up to 5.	time in simple ways.
by talking about shapes or	Counts actions or objects which	many are in a set.	Finds one more up to 10.	Orders 2/3 items by length
arrangements.	cannot be moved (when they	Begins to represent numbers using	Finds the number that is one less up to 5.	and height and make
Uses shapes appropriately for	have been arranged in a regular	fingers, marks on paper or pictures.	Finds one less up to 10.	comparisons based on
tasks.	group for the child)	Recognises some numbers of	Says number that is one more than a given number.	length and height using
Beginning to talk about the shape	Counts 3 or 4 objects saying one	personal significance	Says which number is one less than a given number.	everyday language.
of everyday objects e.g. round or	number name for each item	Sometimes matches numbers and	In practical activities and discussion begin to use the	Uses everyday language to
tall.	Counts objects that can moved	quantity correctly.	vocabulary of addition.	talk about and compare
Beginning to use mathematical	Counts objects to 10, begin to	Recognises numbers 1 to 5.	Finds total number of items in two groups by counting them.	distance.
names for flat shapes.	count beyond 10	Select correct numeral to represent	In practical activities and discussion begin to use the	Orders 2 items by weight
Selects a particular named shape	Count out 6 objects from a larger	1 to 5 objects.	vocabulary of subtraction.	and capacity using
(2D).	group	Orders consecutive numbers 1 to 5.	Can take away practically by removing objects and counting	everyday language to make
Uses mathematical terms to	Estimate how many objects can	Recognises numbers 6 to 10.	how many are left.	comparisons.
describe flat shapes.	see and check by counting	Select correct numeral to represent	Begins to identify own mathematical problems based on	Uses everyday language
Beginning to use mathematical	(Exceeding – to 20).	6 to 10 objects.	own interests and fascinations.	related to money and make
names for solid shapes.	Count fixed objects in an irregular	Orders consecutive numbers 1 to	Uses quantities and objects to add two single digit numbers.	comparisons.
Selects a particular named shape	pattern.	10.	Doubles.	To solve problems to do
(3D).	Recites numbers beyond 10.	Recognises numbers 11 to 20.	Uses quantities and objects to subtract two single digit	with quantities and
Uses mathematical terms to	Count back from 10.	Orders numbers 1 to 20.	numbers.	measures.
describe a solid shape.	Counts reliably with numbers 1 –	Orders numbers 1 to 20 when	Add by counting on.	
Uses familiar objects and common	20 (* on and back).	there are missing numbers.	Subtract by counting back.	
shapes to create and recreate	Counts on (and back) from any	Shows interest in number	Share	
patterns and build models.	number within 20.	problems.	Half	
Recognise, create and describe	Exceeding – Count in 10s, 2s and		Solve problems (including money, measures etc)	
patterns.	5s.		Solve practical problems that involved combining groups	
Uses positional language	Exceeding – Solve practical		into 2s, 5s and 10s)	
Can describe their relative position	problems that involve combining			
such as behind and next to.	groups into 10s, 2s and 5s.			

The emphasis in KS1 is on mental arithmetic **BUT** based on practical activities. Useful things to practise at home include:

Doubles and halves
Bonds of 10, 20 and 100
Adding 2 small numbers
Adding or subtracting
Using different vocabulary

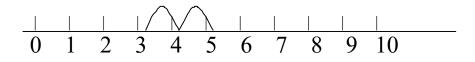




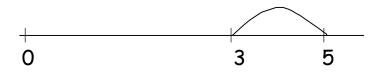
- Counting on using objects
- Counting on using number line / tracks
- Counting on using a hundred square
- Blank number line (bridging)
- Partitioning

ADDITION: Number tracks / lines

$$3 + 2 =$$



and 2 more



ADDITION: partitioning

Where any number can be split into smaller useful amounts.

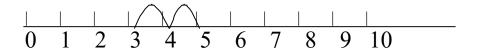
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Eg 5 = 4 and 1 3 and 2 5 and 0
15= 10 and 5
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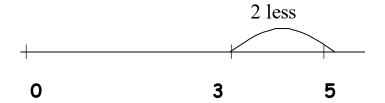
- Essential for any work on place value.
- Links to number bonds.
- Needs to be practical-hands on for the children.
- Can be used to understand numbers and their relationships to each other.
- Will help when children move on to calculations.

Subtraction

- Counting back using objects
- Counting back using a number line
- Counting back using a hundred square
- •Blank number line
- Partitioning

SUBTRACTION: Number lines





Multiplication



- Doubles objects / beadstring
- Counting in steps of 2,5,10
- Counting objects
- Pictures
- Number lines
- Times tables

By The end of year 2 children should be confident with their 2, 3, 5 and 10 times tables

Division



- Halving
- Sorting hoops and objects
- Pictures
- Related times tables facts

Helping at home KS1/FS



- Play board games
- Cook measuring and weighing
- Look at numbers in the environment e.g. telephone keys, number plates, door numbers, book pages, sleeps until Christmas!
- Money
- Comparing heights
- Birthdays, Months of the year, Days of the week
- Time
- If your child is in year 2 help them learn their 2, 3,5 and 10 times table facts

My Maths



My Maths.co.uk is an online subscription website, that provides access to a range of lessons and homework activities.

Year 2 will have access to this website next week.

User name: stnicholas6 Password: angles110



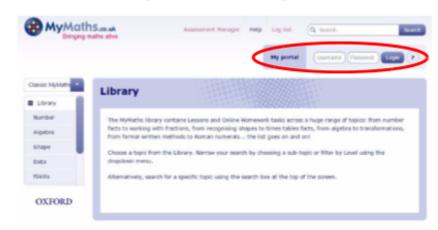
User Guide

The pupils' experience

How do pupils access the site?

Once a pupil has received a letter containing their username and password (see 'Parent letters' on page 52), they can log in to the site.

Pupils log in to the home page with the school username and password, which they received in their letter. They're then taken to the library:

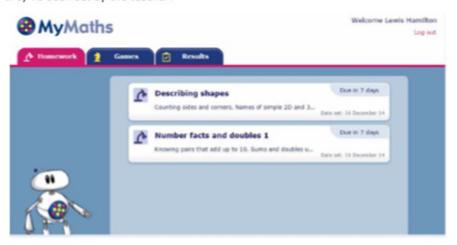


Pupils can access resources in the library on the left of the screen without logging in any further. But if they want to record any scores to the MyMaths database, they will need to log in to **My portal** (circled above) using their personal username and password.

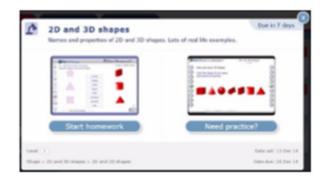


User Guide

Once a pupil logs in to the portal, they're taken straight to a list of homework that they've been set by the teacher:



If the pupil clicks on one of the tasks, they'll be given the option to open a lesson, or go straight to the homework:



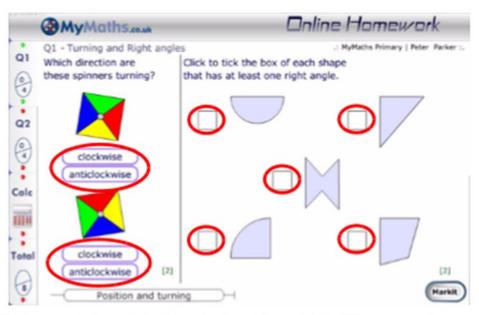
- Click on Start homework to do the homework
- Click on to close the window.



User Guide

Homework

From the Homework tab, a pupil can click on Start online Homework to access their homework. They will be taken directly to the homework set by their teacher:



In the example above, Peter Parker has been taken to his **Position and turning** homework.

To complete the task in our example, the pupil has to choose whether the coloured squares are turning clockwise or anti-clockwise, and then tick the boxes (circled) of any shapes that have at least one right angle.

Once the pupil is happy with their answers, they click on homework, and have it marked instantly.

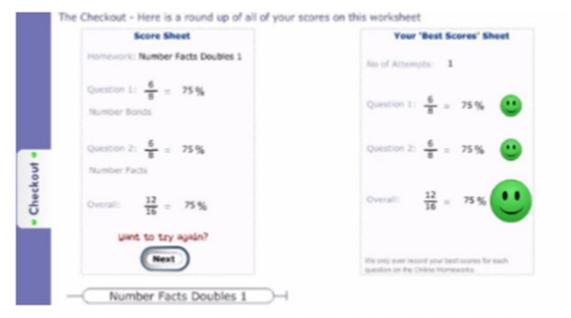
NOTE! Each homework contains two question tabs, the pupil will need to click on each tab to attempt both parts of the homework.



User Guide

Checkout

The pupil can click the Checkout tab to see a summary of their scores:



The score sheet on the left shows a summary of their scores for this attempt.

NOTE! Pupils can click to try the task again. They can attempt each task as many times as they like, only their best score for each question will be recorded.

You can see how many attempts each pupil has made at a task in the class results, see the screen shot on page 26.

The score sheet on the right shows the pupil's best score for this task, along with an

Thank you for coming.

Any Questions?