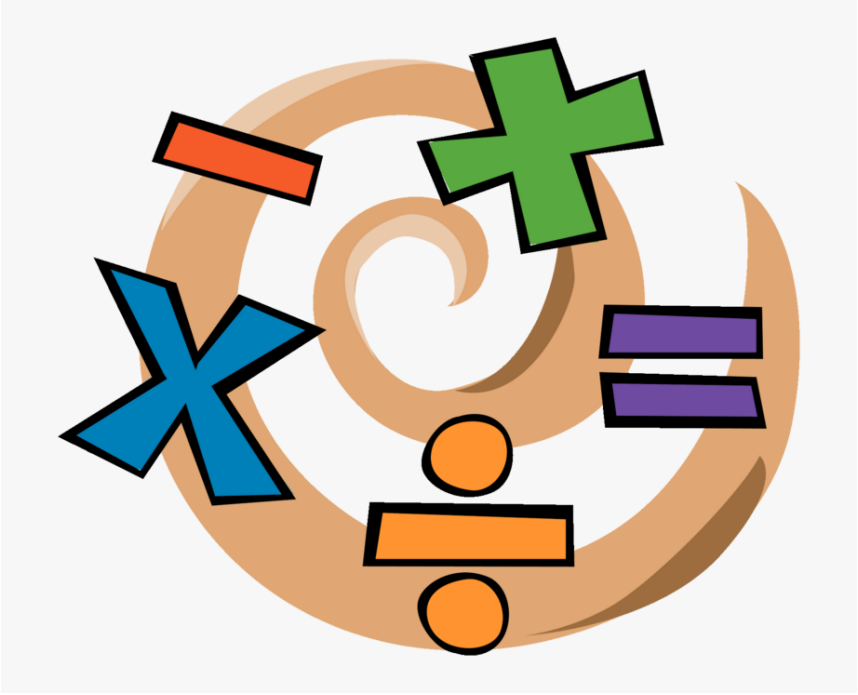
Year 1 Maths



Dear Parents/Carers,

Welcome to this guide to Maths in Year 1. In this booklet you will find knowledge organisers for every Maths topic covered in Year 1 and then some extracts from our calculation policy showing the methods taught. The knowledge organisers include the key vocabulary the children will come across in each topic as well as the key objectives taught and models and images used.

We hope you find these useful and that they will help show you what is being taught in school this year.

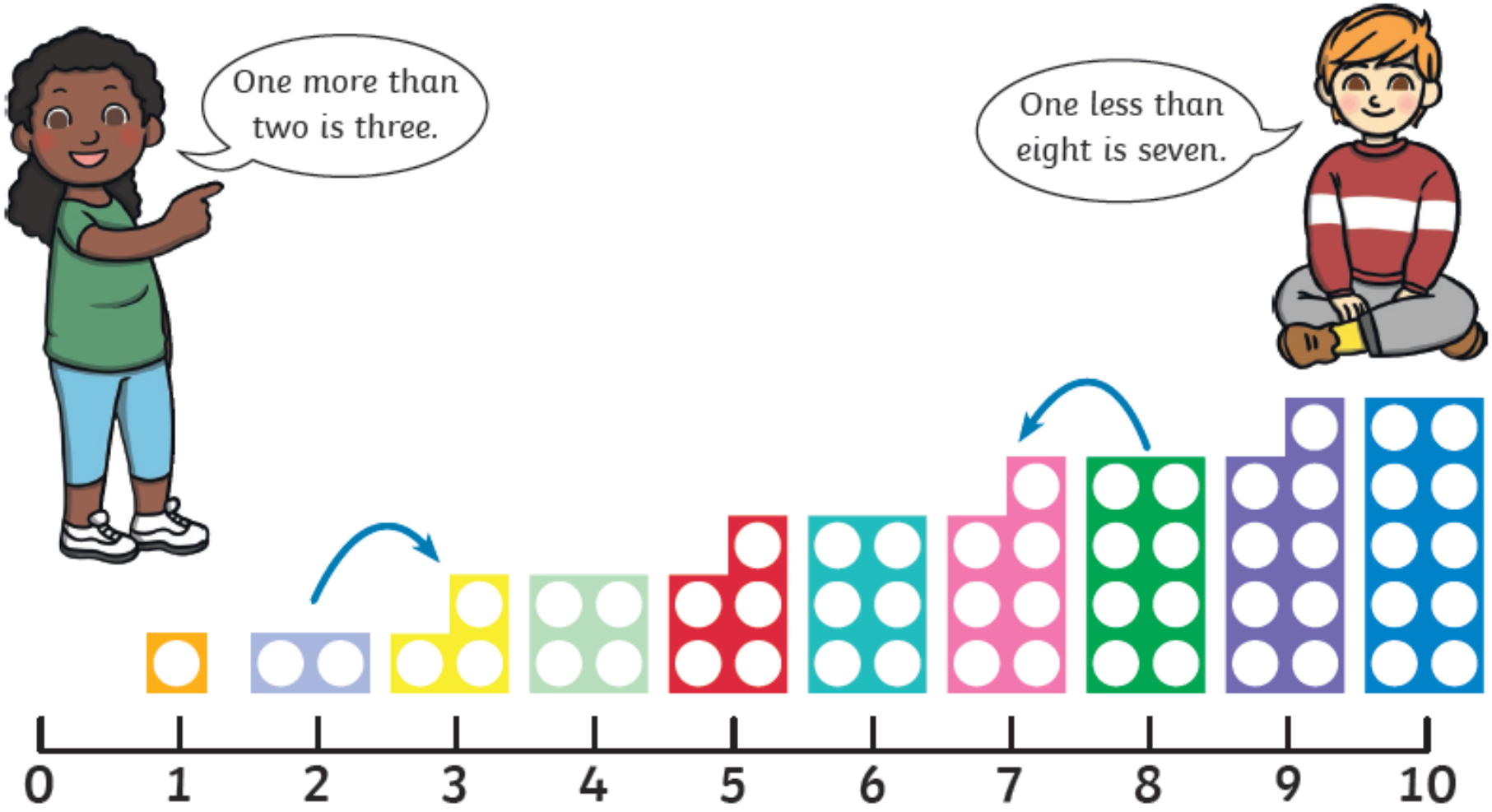
Year 1 Team

Number and Place Value

Number and Place Value

Knowledge Organiser

One More and One Less



Number and Place Value

Knowledge Organiser

Ordering

1st first

2nd second

3rd third

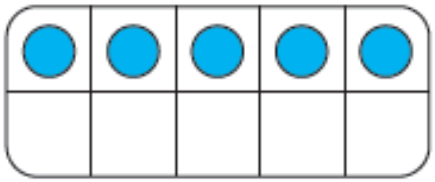
4th fourth

twinkl visit twinkl.com

Comparing

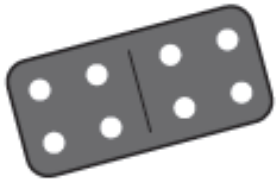
5 = 5

equals



4 < 7

less than



8 > 2

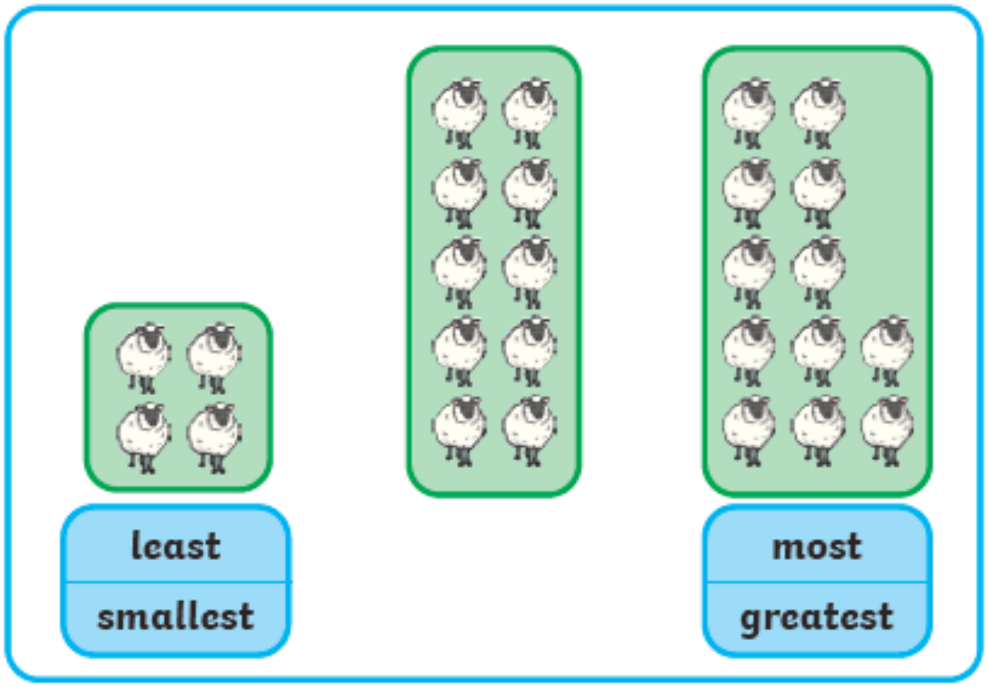
greater than **two**

Lewis has the **most**.

Olive has the **fewest**.

Key Vocabulary

one	
two	
three	
four	
five	
six	
seven	
eight	
nine	
ten	

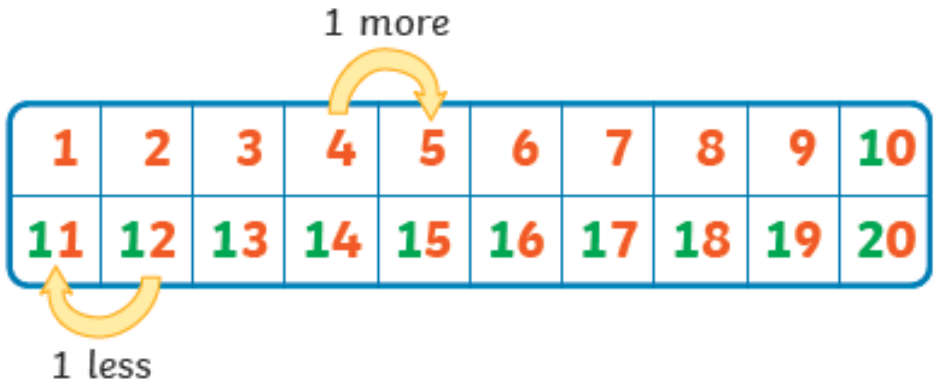


Key Vocabulary

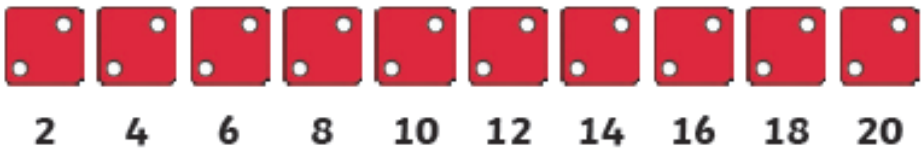
eleven	
twelve	
thirteen	
fourteen	
fifteen	
sixteen	
seventeen	
eighteen	
nineteen	
twenty	

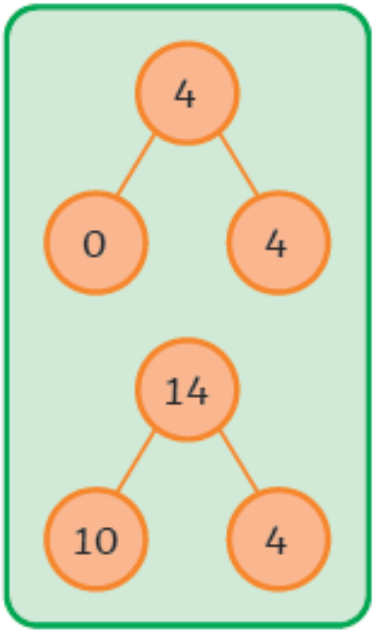
Number and Place Value to 20

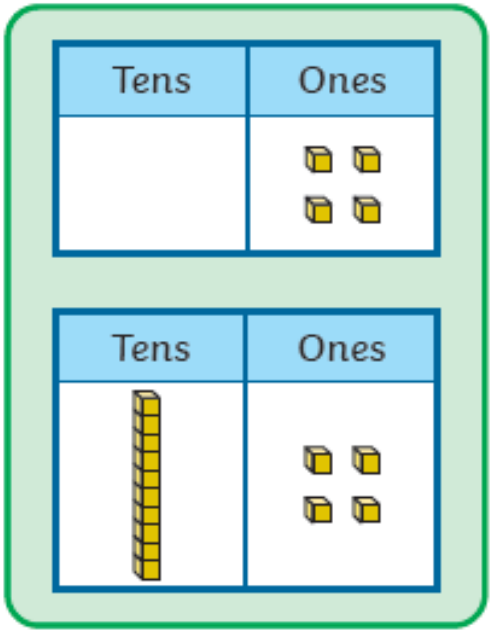
Knowledge Organiser

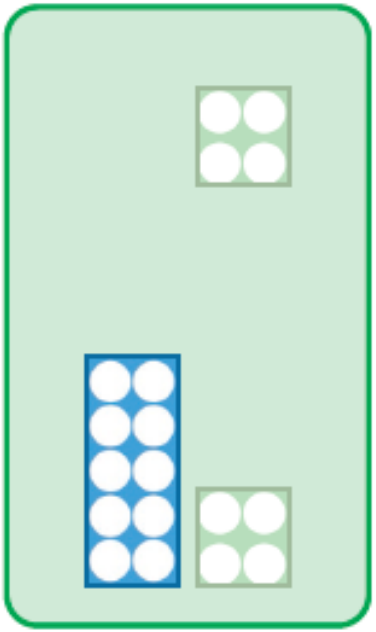


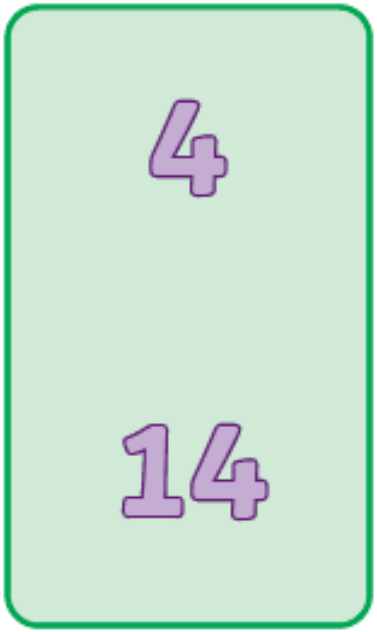
Counting in Twos











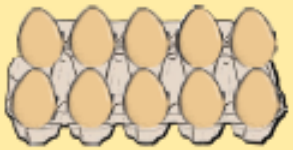
Number and Place Value to 50

Knowledge Organiser

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

One more than 43 is 44

49 is one less than 50



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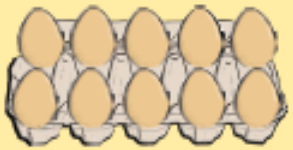
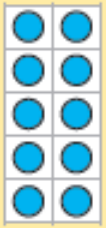


20

21, 22, 23



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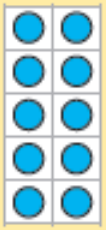
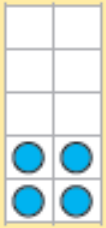


20

30

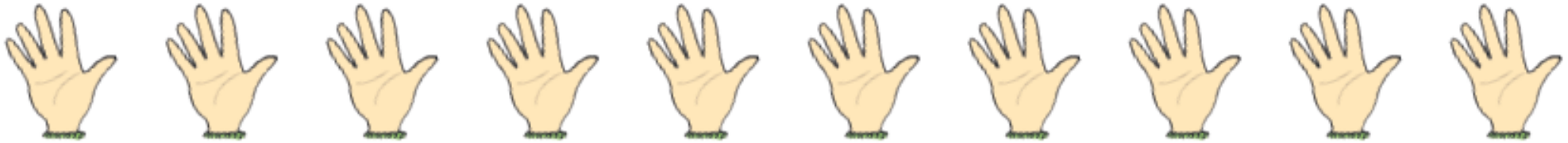


31, 32, 33, 34

Number and Place Value to 50

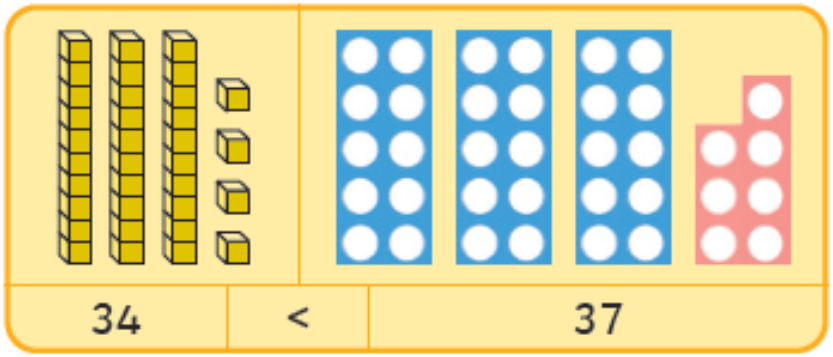
Knowledge Organiser

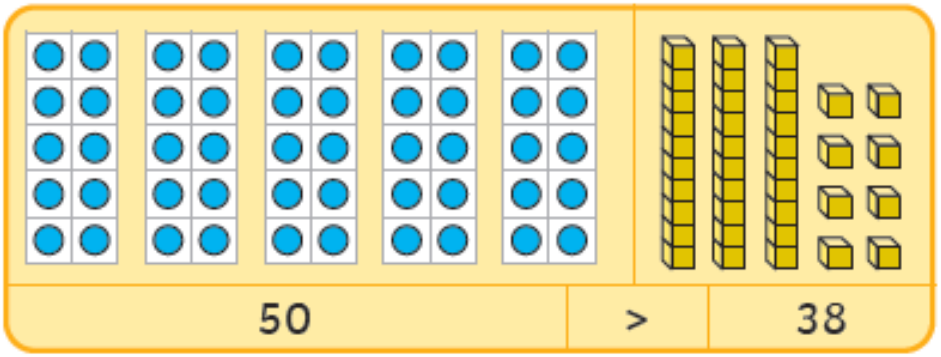
Counting in Fives



5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

Comparing Numbers

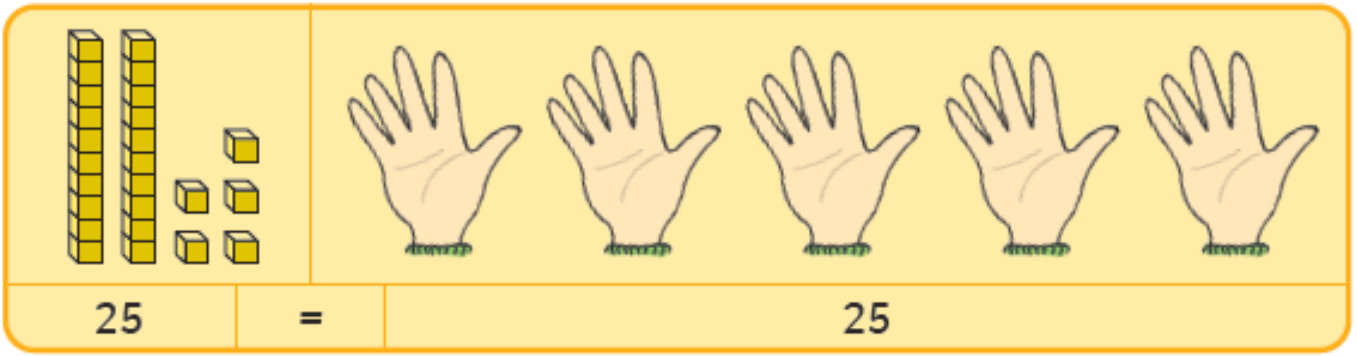




< is less than

= is equal to

> is more than



Number and Place Value within 100

Knowledge Organiser

Counting to 100

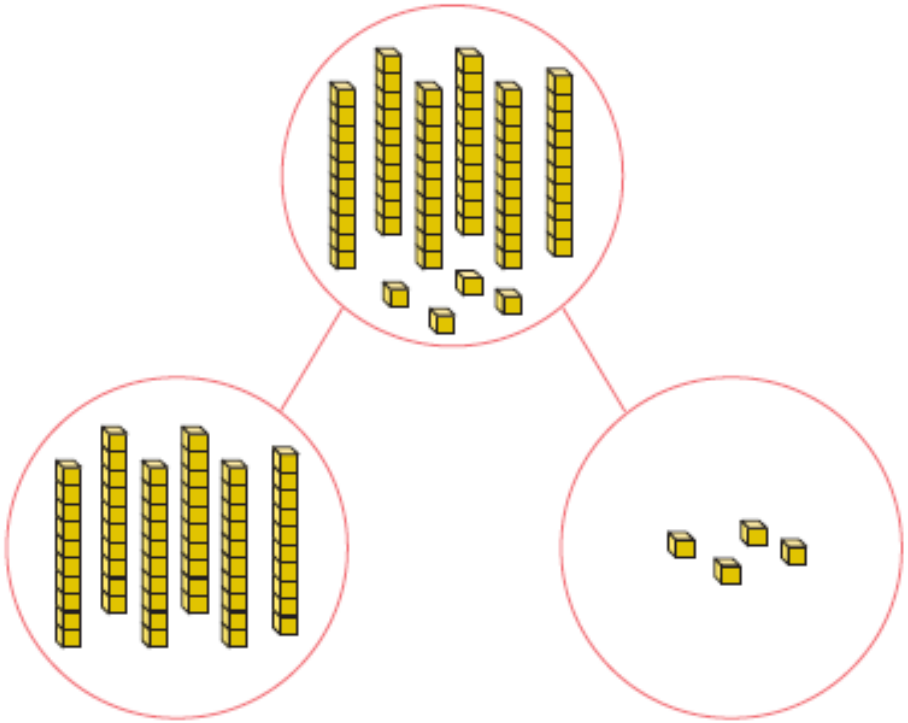
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

One more than 92 is 93.

One less than 100 is 99.

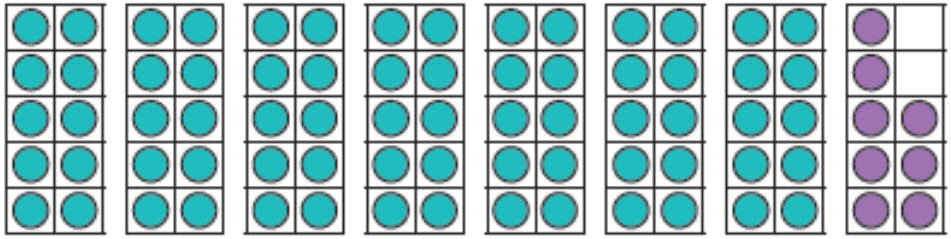
Partitioning

64 has **6** tens and **4** ones



Tens	Ones
6	4

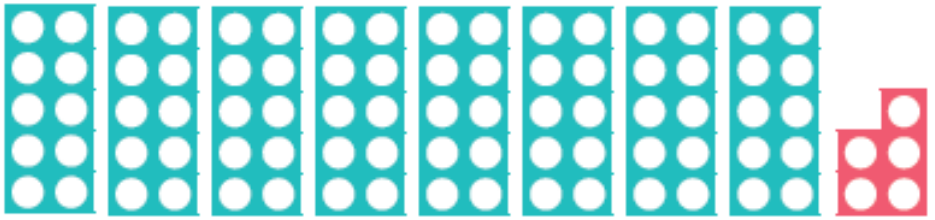
Comparing Numbers

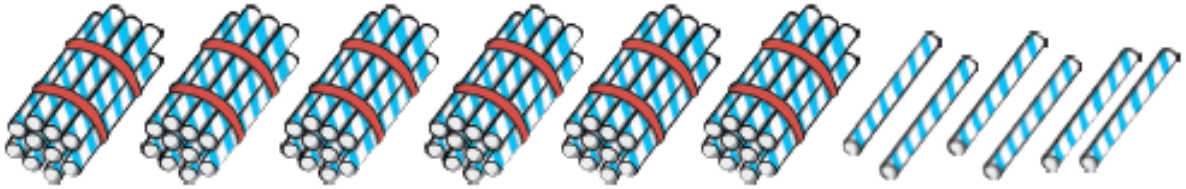


>

Tens	Ones
	

<





= sixty-six

Ordering Numbers

smallest to greatest → 55, 67, 89, 91, 100

greatest to smallest → 99, 82, 73, 68, 50

< is less than

= is equal to

> is more than

Addition and Subtraction

Addition and Subtraction

Knowledge Organiser

Counting On and Counting Back

Counting on

4 + 3 = 7

7 - 3 = 4

Counting back

Addition and Subtraction

Knowledge Organiser

Number Bonds

5 – 0 = 5  5 + 0 = 5

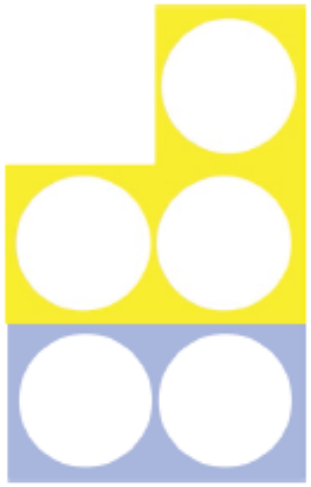
5 – 1 = 4  4 + 1 = 5

5 – 2 = 3  3 + 2 = 5

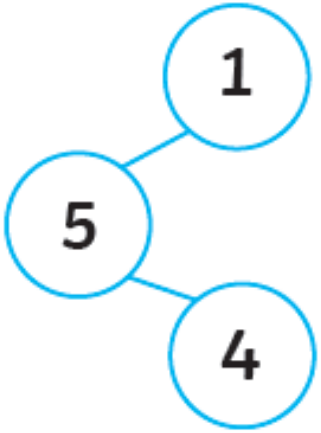
5 – 3 = 2  2 + 3 = 5

5 – 4 = 1  1 + 4 = 5

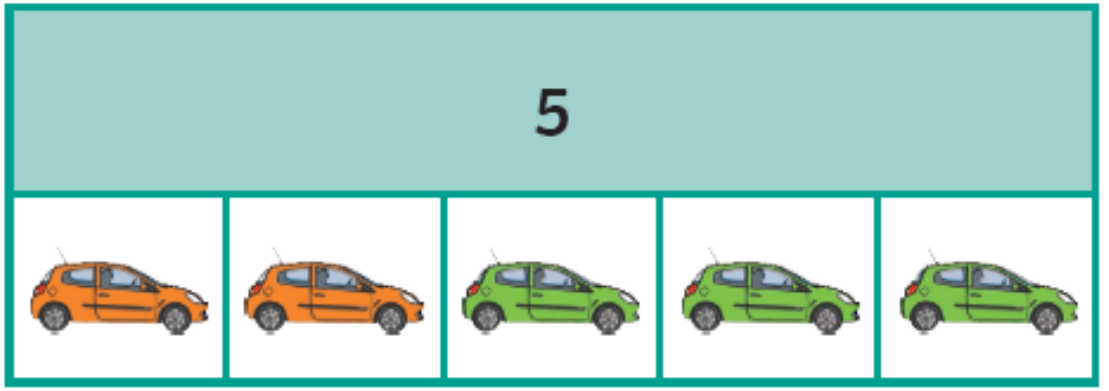
5 – 5 = 0  0 + 5 = 5



3 + 2 = 5

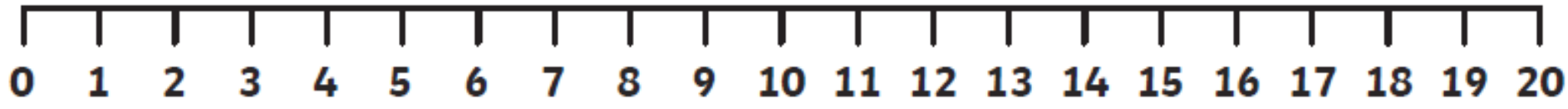


5 = 1 + 4

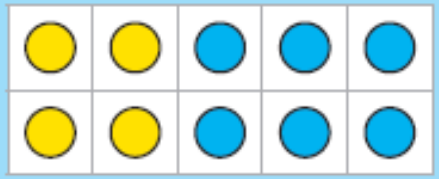


Addition and Subtraction

Knowledge Organiser



Number Bonds

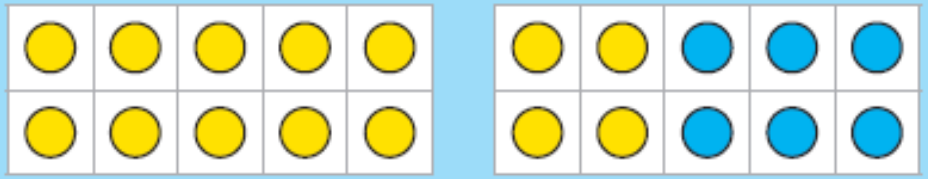


4 + 6 = 10

10 – 6 = 4

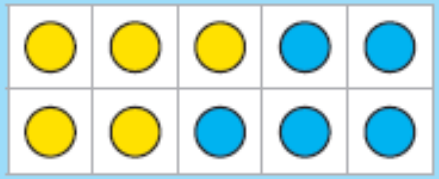
4 + 6 < 14 + 6

14 = 20 – 6



14 + 6 = 20

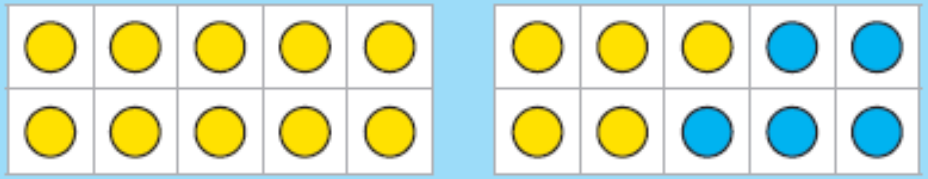
20 – 6 = 14



5 + 5 = 10

10 – 5 = 5

20 – 5 > 20 – 6

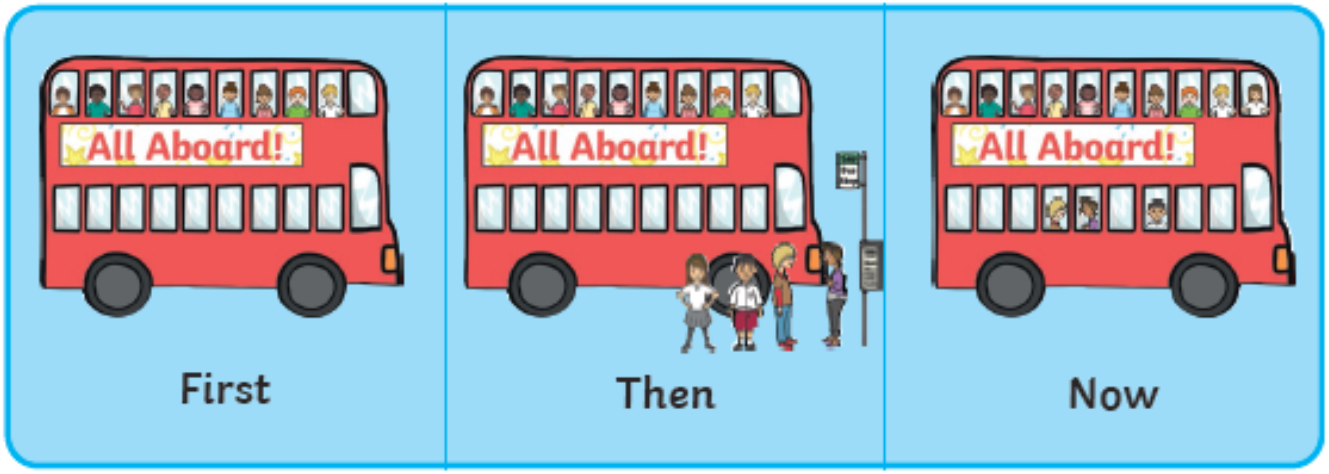


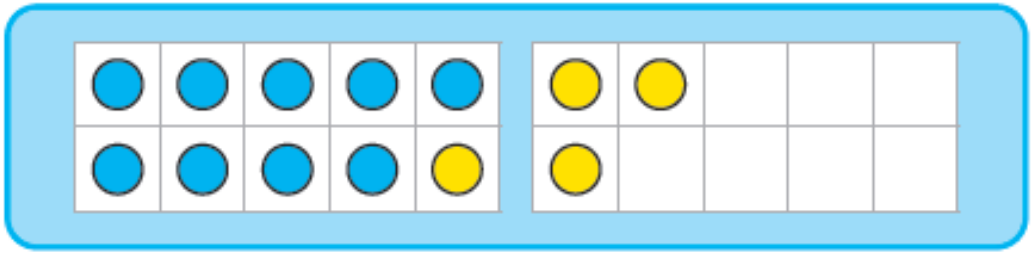
15 + 5 = 20

20 – 5 = 15

Addition and Subtraction

Knowledge Organiser

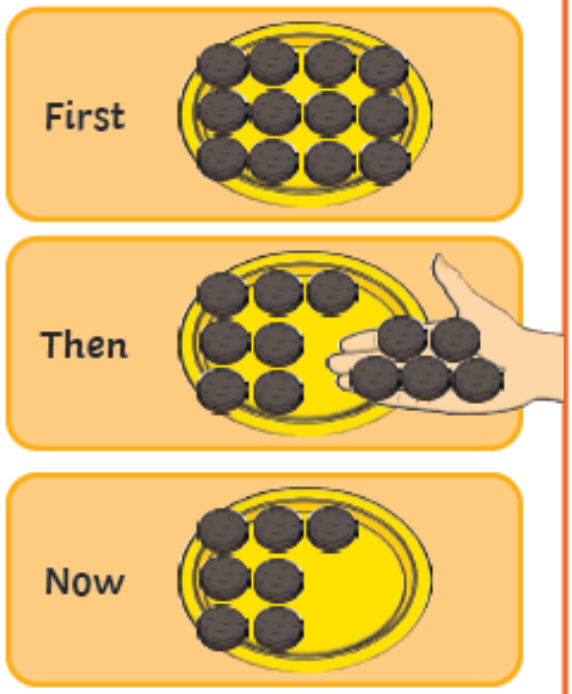


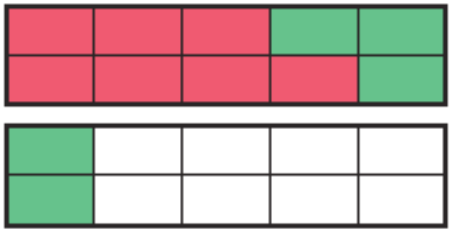


I partitioned 4 into 1 and 3.

9 + 1 = 10

10 + 3 = 13





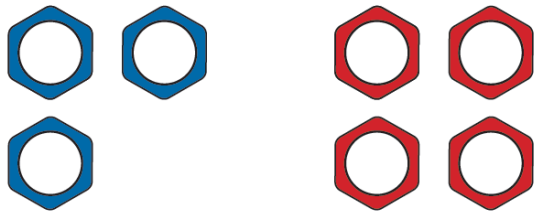
I partitioned 5 into 2 and 3.

12 – 2 = 10

10 – 3 = 7

Written Methods and Visuals

A1: Objects & Pictures



"If I have 3 blue pegs and 4 red pegs, how many altogether?
Answer: 7"

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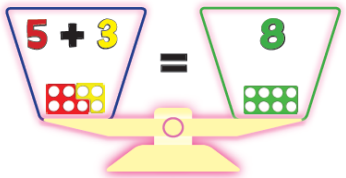
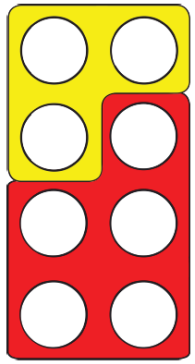
A2: Number Sentence

5 + 3 = 8
3 + 5 = 8
5 + ? = 8
8 = 5 + 3





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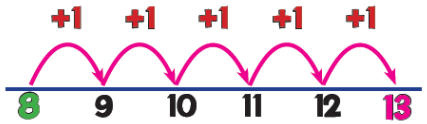
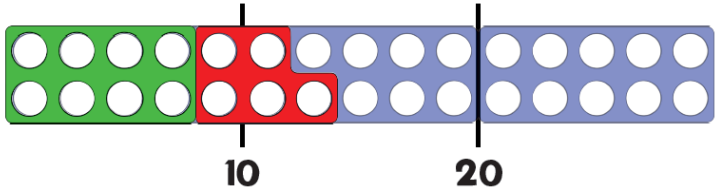
A3: Counting On

8 + 5 = 13





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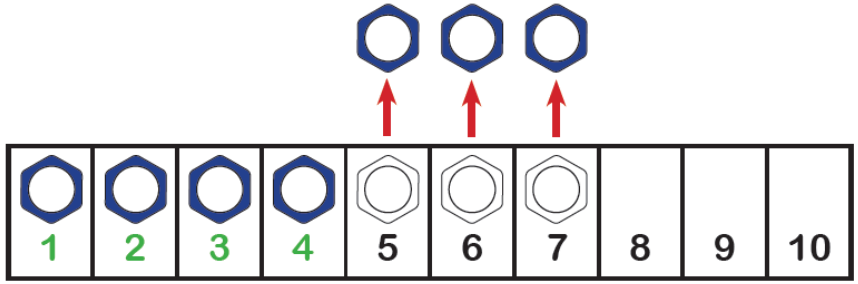
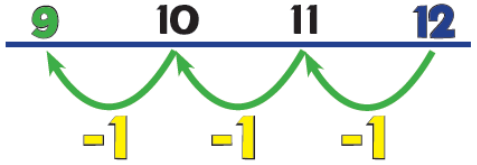
S1: Objects & Pictures

7 - 3 = 4



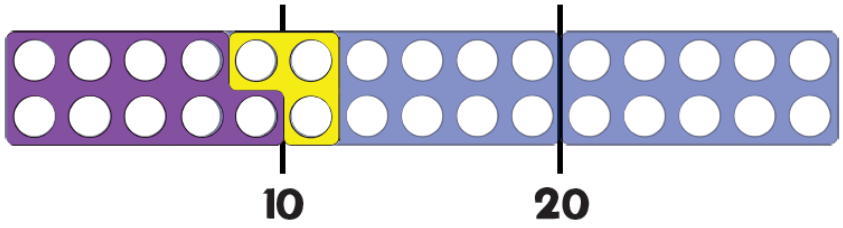
"What do I get if I take 3 away from 7? Answer: 4"

S2: Counting Back



12 - 3 = 9

"What do I get if I take 3 away from 12? Answer: 9"



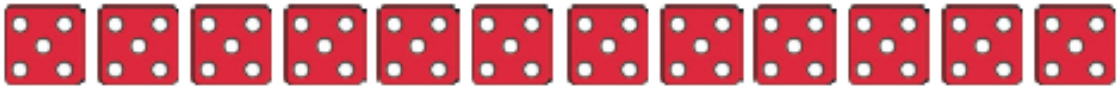
Multiplication and Division

Multiplication and Division — **Knowledge Organiser**

Count in 2s

2 4 6 8 10

Counting in 5s

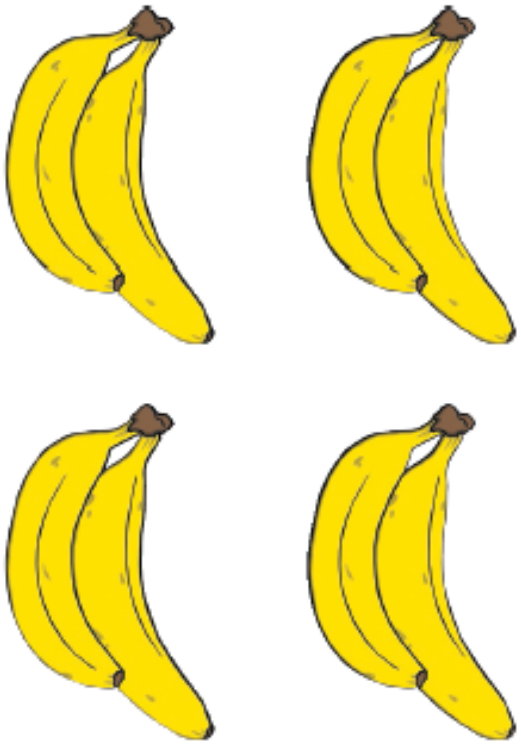


5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60

Count in 10s

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Make Equal Groups

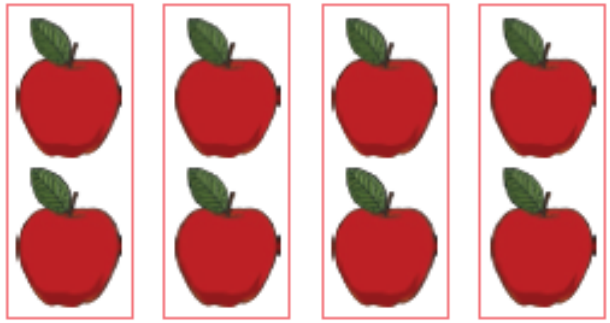


There are 4 equal groups of 2 bananas.

Multiplication and Division

Knowledge Organiser

Add Equal Groups



2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8 apples

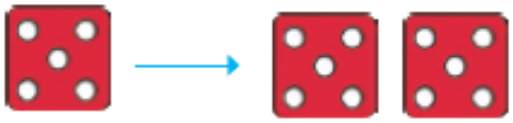
Make Arrays

4 rows of 5 = 20 cookies

5 columns of 4 = 20 cookies

Make Doubles

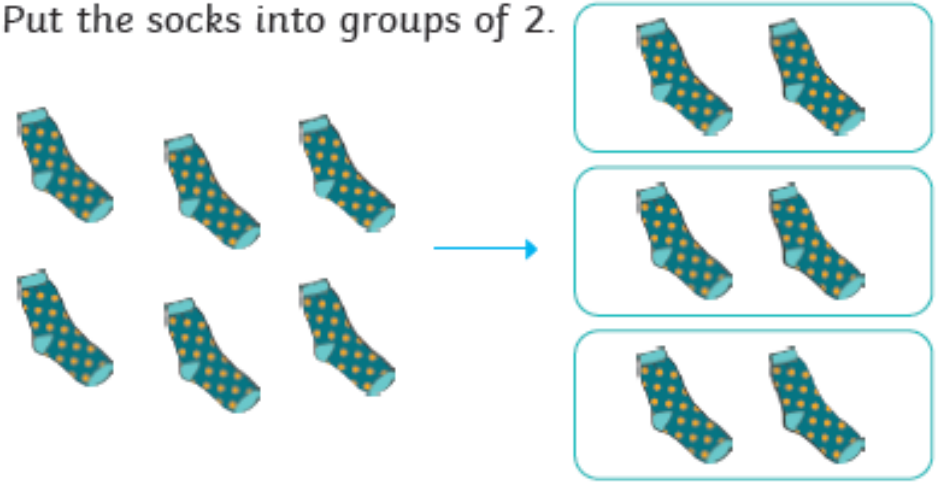
double 1 is 2 1 + 1 = 2



double 5 is 10 5 + 5 = 10

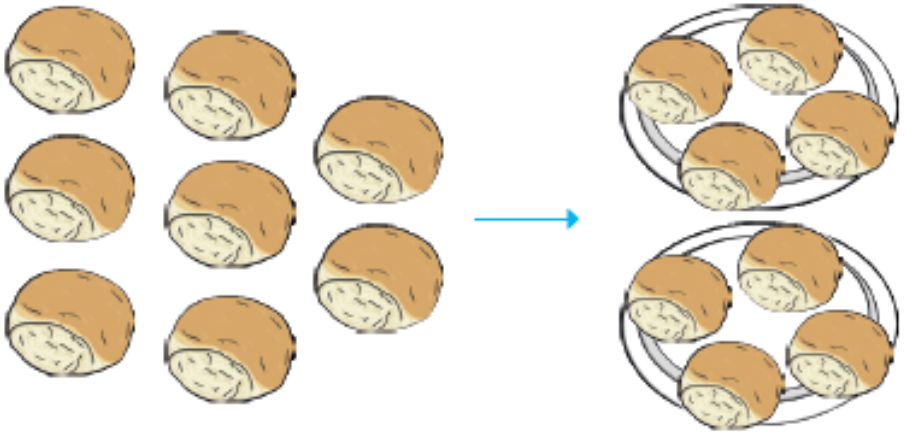
Group Equally

Put the socks into groups of 2.



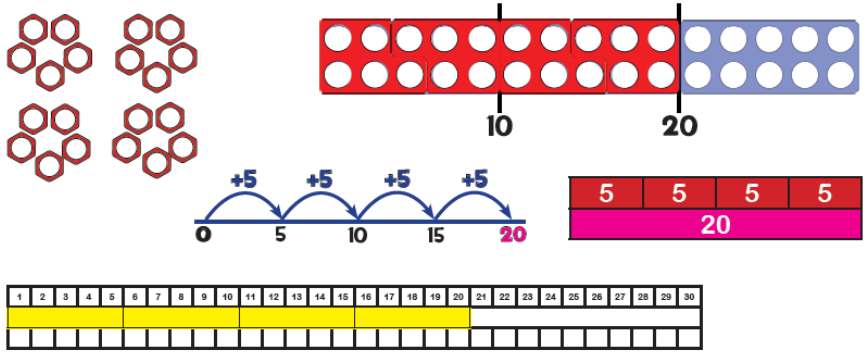
Share Equally

Share the buns equally between the 2 plates.



Written Methods and Visuals

M1: Repeated Addition



5 x 4 = 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20

"5 multiplied by 4" means "5, 4 times", which gives "4 lots of 5"!

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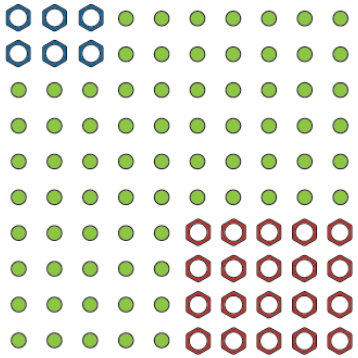
M2: Arrays

3 x 2 = 6



5 x 4 = 20

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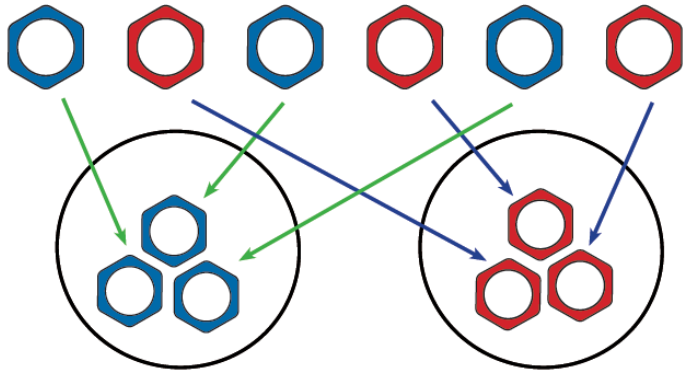
D1: Sharing



"If I share 6 pegs into 2 equal amounts, how many in each group?" Answer: 3

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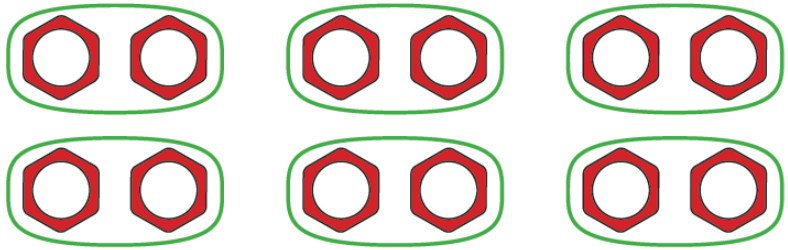
D2: Division as Grouping

12 ÷ 2 = 6

"How many groups of 2 can I fit into 12?" Answer: 6



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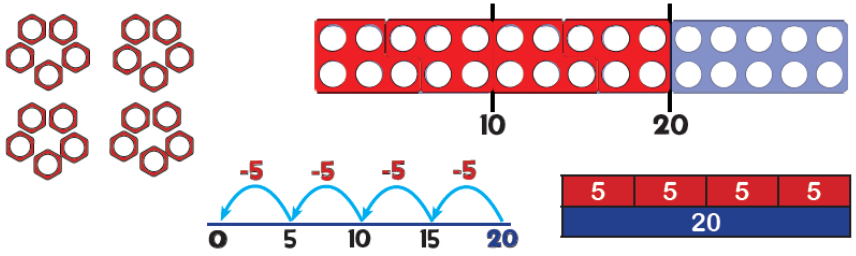
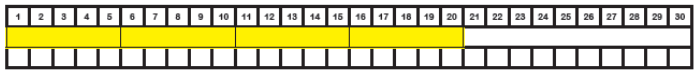
D3: Grouping





20 ÷ 5 = 4

"How many 5s in 20?" Answer: 4

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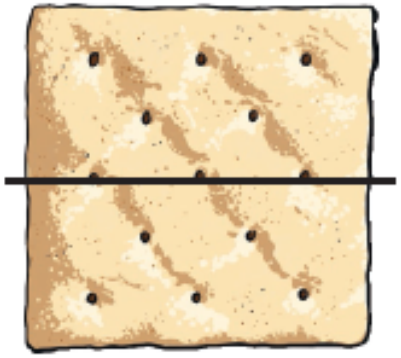
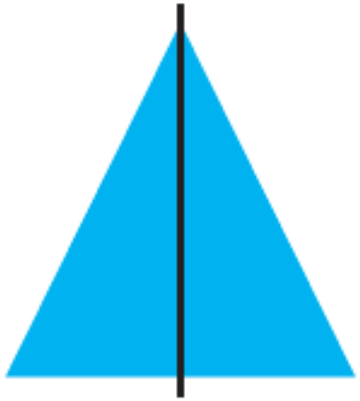
Fractions

Half of a Shape

These objects and shapes are split in **half**.

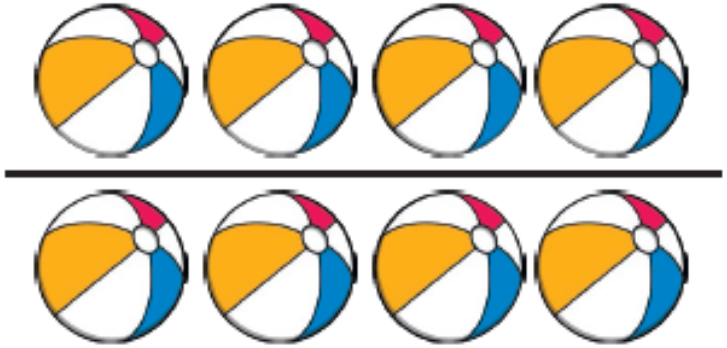


Each whole has **2 equal parts**.



Half of a Group

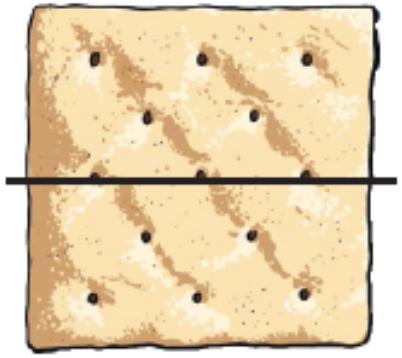
There are 8 balls. Half of 8 is 4.



There are 10 balloons. Half of 10 is 5.

Half of a Shape

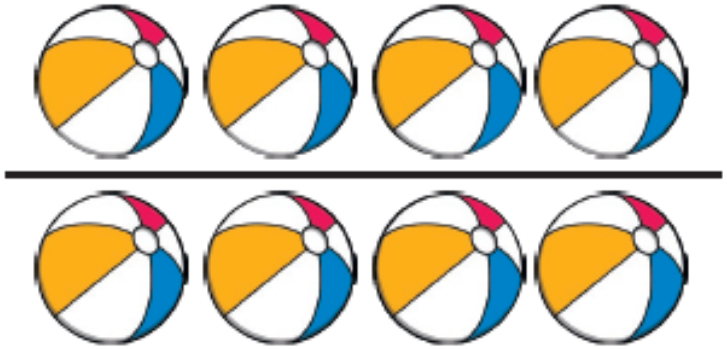
These objects and shapes are split in **half**.



Each whole has **2 equal parts**.

Half of a Group

There are 8 balls. Half of 8 is 4.



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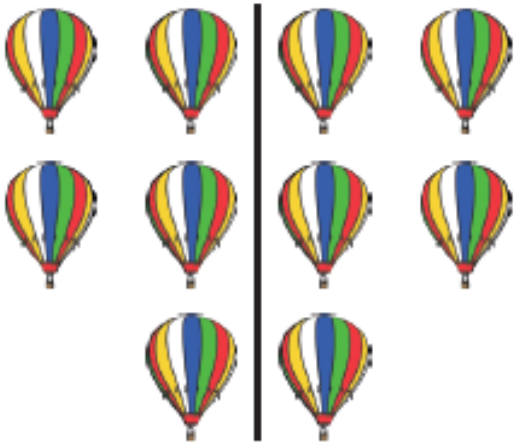


Time

Time — **Knowledge Organiser**

Before and After

before ← → after

first

next

finally

First, I brush my teeth.

Next, I look at a book.

Finally, I go to sleep.

I brush my teeth **before** I look at a book.

I go to sleep **after** I look at a book.

Days of the Week

Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

Months of the Year

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

Telling the Time

The **long hand** is the **minute hand**.

The **short hand** is the **hour hand**.

The time is **8 o'clock**.

Telling the Time to the Hour

At the hour, the **minute hand** points to 12.

3 o'clock

6 o'clock

9 o'clock

The **hour hand** points to the hour.

Telling the Time to the Half Hour

At half past, the **minute hand** is half way round the clock pointing to the 6.

half past 1

half past 11

half past 7

The hour hand will be halfway between one hour and the next.

Comparing Time

A  is faster than a  .

A  is slower than a  .

4 o'clock is **earlier** than half past 4.

Half past 4 is **later** than 4 o'clock.

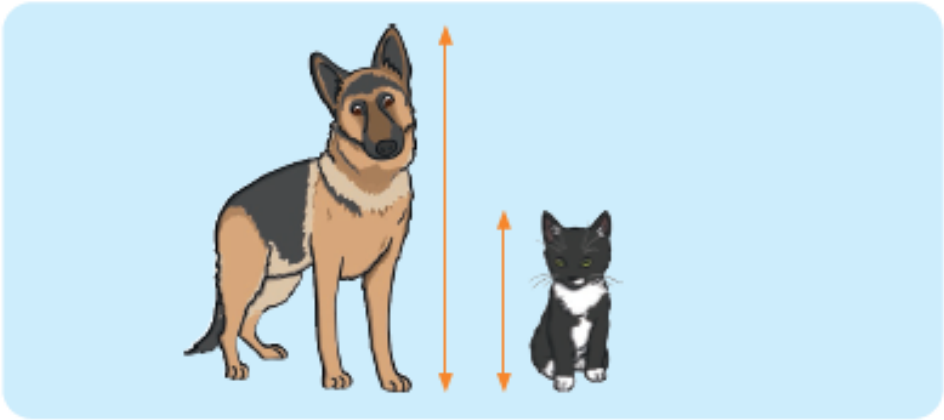
Length and Height

Length and Height — **Knowledge Organiser**

Height

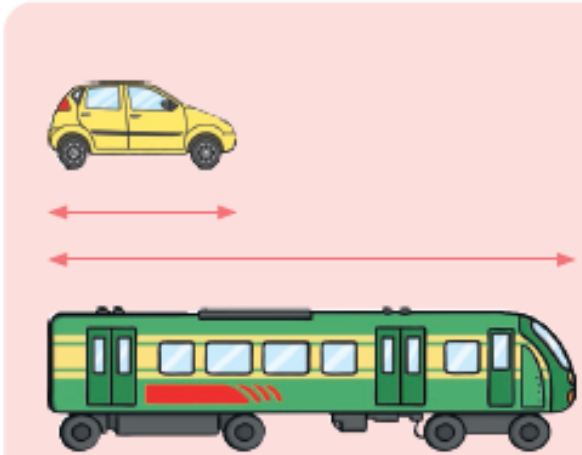
The dog is **taller** than the cat.

The cat is **shorter** than the dog.



tallest ..... **shortest**

Length

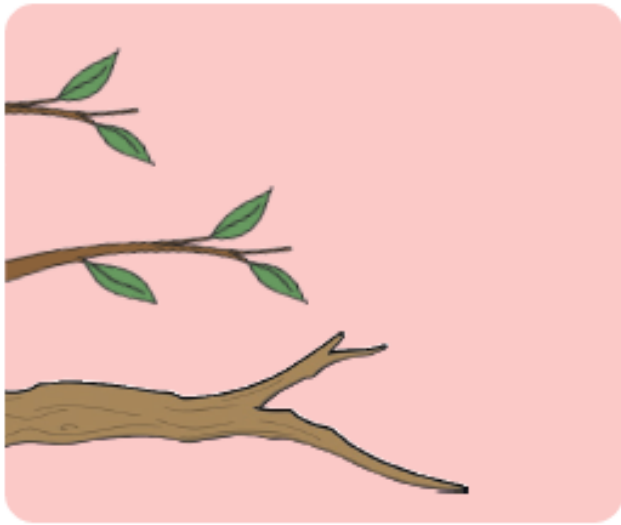


The car is **shorter** than the train.

The train is **longer** than the car.

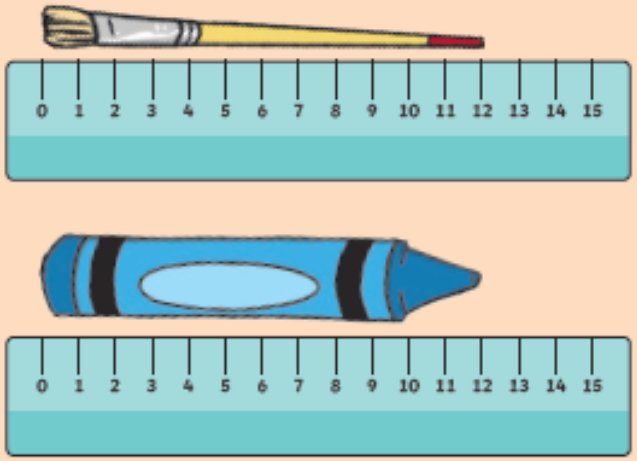
shortest

longest

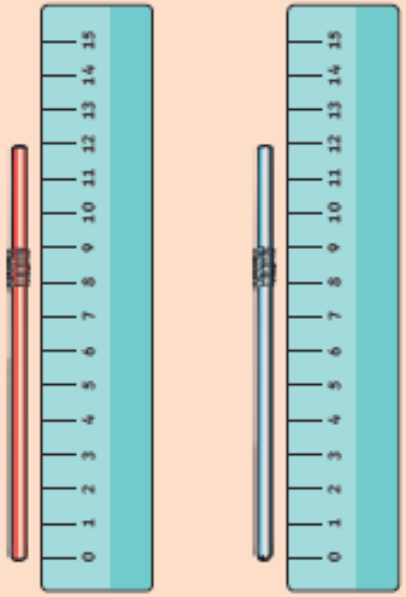


Length and Height

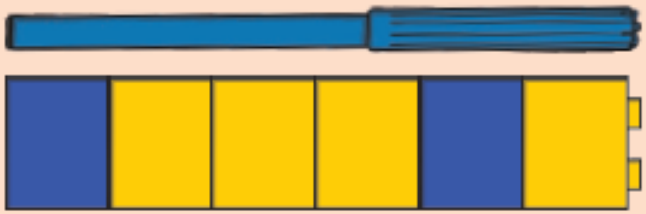
The same length.

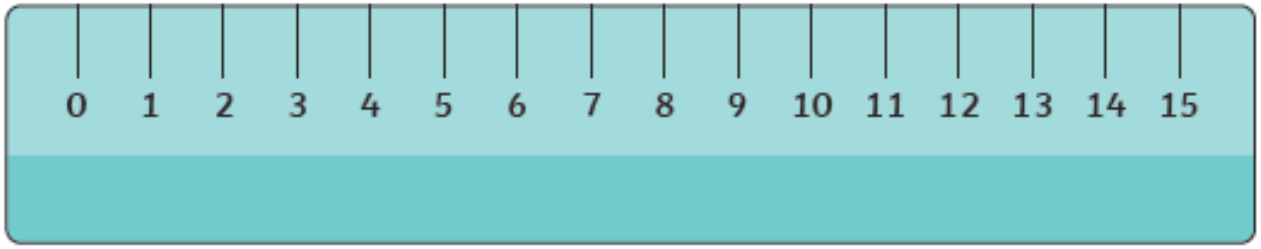


The same height.



This pen is 6 cubes long.





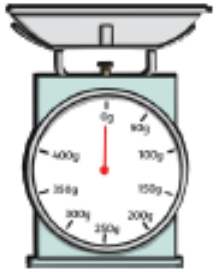
This ruler is to scale.

Weight and Volume

Weight and Volume **Knowledge Organiser**

Weight and Mass

We can use different types of scales to measure mass.



Compare Mass

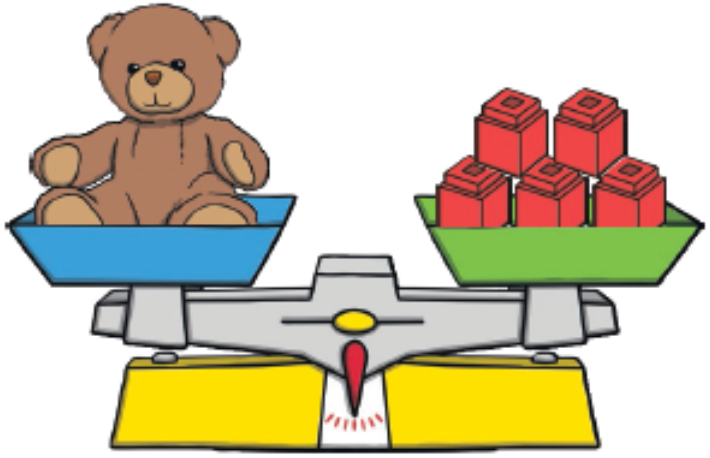
The duck is **heavier** than the ball.

The ball is **lighter** than the duck.

Measure Mass

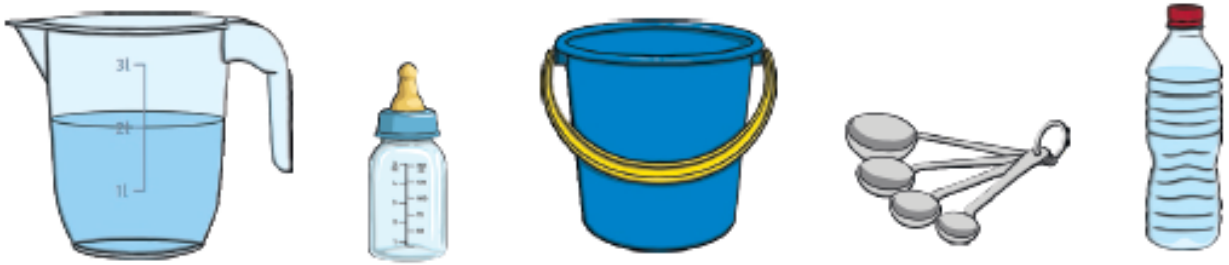
The teddy **weighs** the same as 5 cubes.

They are **balanced**.



Capacity and Volume

We can use different containers to measure volume.

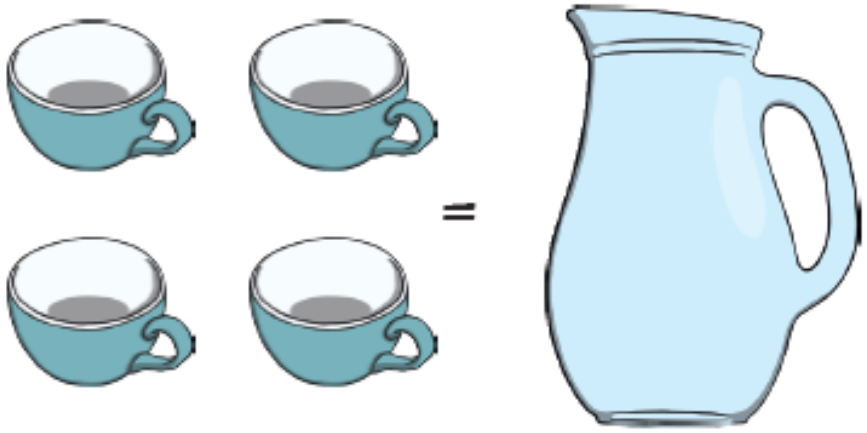


Capacity is the total amount of liquid a container can hold.

Volume is the amount of liquid that is in the container. This can vary.

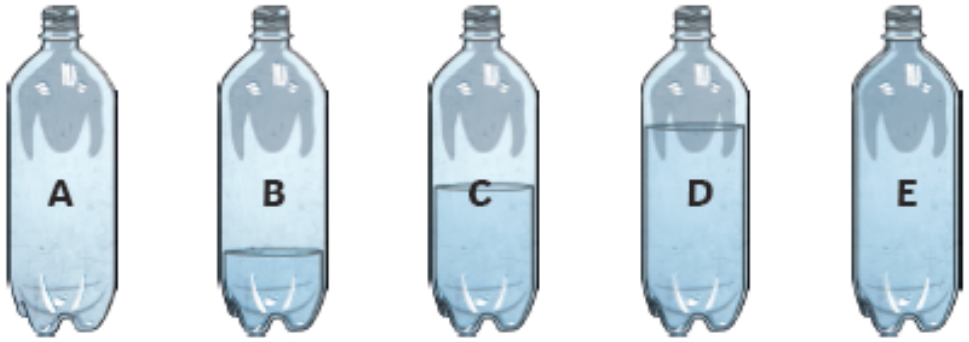
Measure Capacity

It takes 4 cups to fill this jug.



Compare Capacity

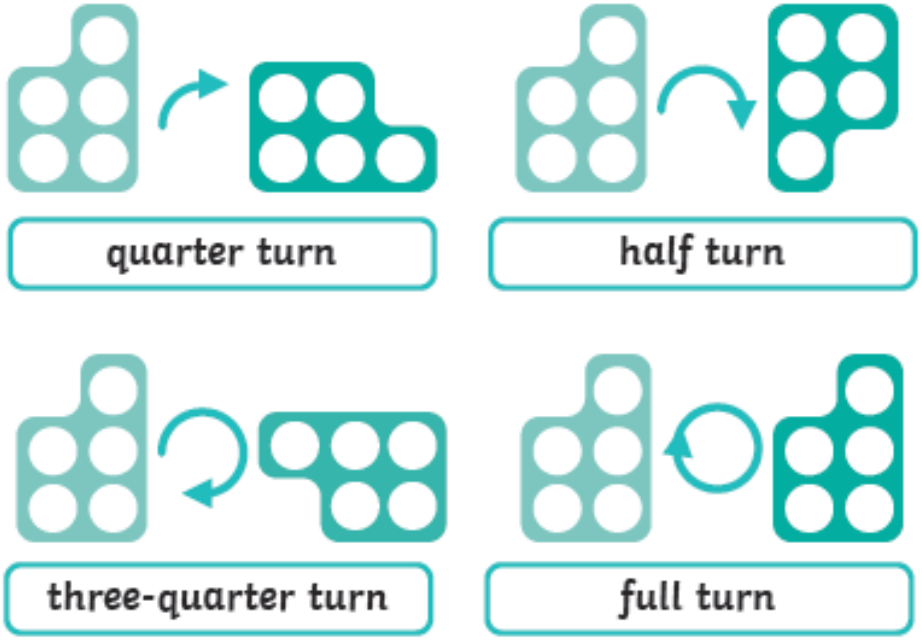
empty	nearly empty	**half full**	nearly full	**full**

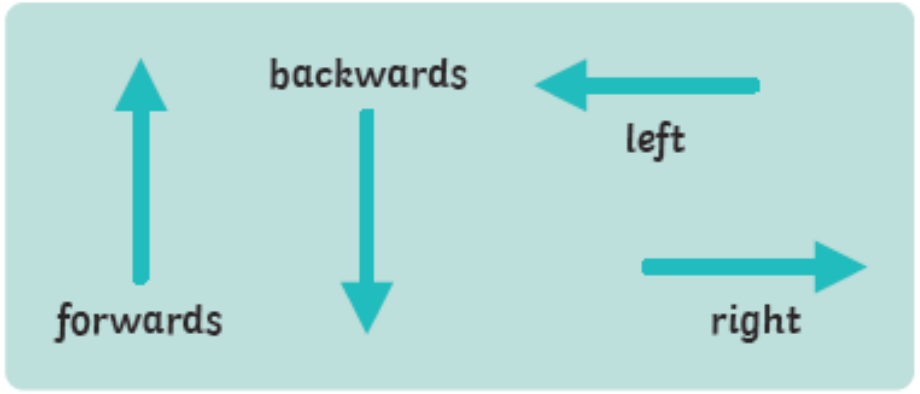


B has more water than A. D has less water than E.

Position and Direction

Describing Movement





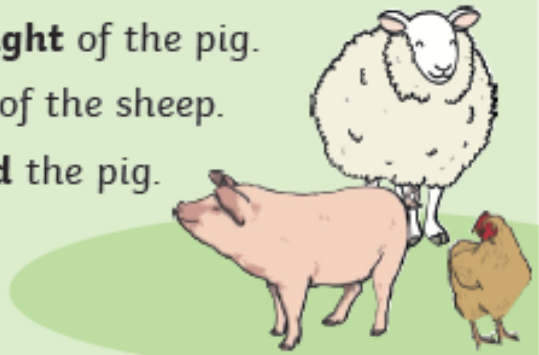
Describing Position

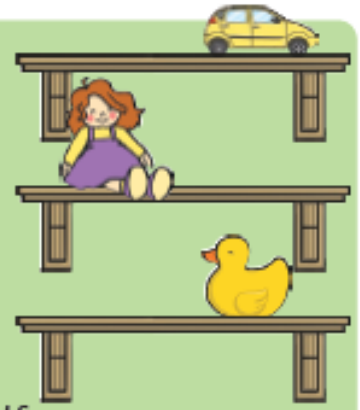
The pig is to the **left** of the hen.

The hen is to the **right** of the pig.

The pig is in **front** of the sheep.

The sheep is **behind** the pig.





The duck is **below** the doll.

The car is **above** the doll.

The car is on the **top** shelf.

The doll is on the **middle** shelf.

The duck is on the **bottom** shelf.

The doll is **between** the car and the duck.