

Parent Information - Maths Facts Booklet

Year One

Each year group has an individual maths booklet and is stuck in the back of Spelling Books. The Maths Planet Booklets are pitched in line with year group expectations. They contain the maths facts from the National Curriculum and these will be taught during the year in Maths. They are designed to support parents to reinforce this learning outside school. The children need to be very secure in their knowledge and ability to recall (quickly) in order to 'achieve' each objective.

Teachers will indicate in the Maths Planet Booklet which facts need to be practised at home. Children need to show that the learning has been embedded. Once you feel your child is confident with the fact put a date in the 'Home' column. The dates in the 'Home' column must be at least two weeks apart to show they have practiced over a period of time. When a fact is tested in school, the teacher will either put a sticker on the 'star' on the front cover or date the completed fact to show your child has been tested and has been successful. **This can only be done in school!**

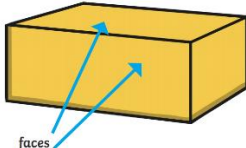
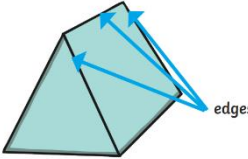
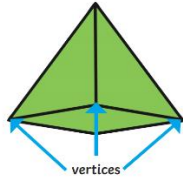


Addition & Subtraction / Doubles & Halves Facts	Further explanation / Ideas of how to practise
Children in KS1 need to have secure understanding of the value of number, and need to be able to create numbers in different ways. These facts need to be recalled quickly.	
Number bonds.	<p>Number bonds – two numbers that add together to make a whole. e.g. $5 = 1 + 4$ or $3 + 2$</p> <p>Play games matching pairs with playing of numbers together to make a bond (ie. 5 and 2 to make 7); roll a dice and say the other number (the complement) to make the bond. Use pegs and a coat hanger to create the number bonds Create a rainbow of the 'bonds'</p>
Subtraction facts	<p>Subtraction facts for number bonds – the reversal, e.g. $5 - 2 = 3$, $5 - 1 = 4$</p> <p>Play 'Kims' game with number bonds – needs to be quick!</p>
Doubles	<p>Doubles – by the end of Year 2 children need to be able to mentally double numbers to 20, e.g. double 4 = 8, double 16 = 32</p> <p>Play games using playing cards or dice to double the number shown – needs to be quick</p>
Halves	<p>Halves – the reversal of doubles facts. They need to be able to mentally half even numbers, e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 14 = 7</p> <p>Play games halving (even) numbers</p>

Number	Further explanation / Ideas of how to practise
Order numerals 1-20	Order magnetic numbers on the fridge. Pictures of football shirts with numbers on back.
Read and write numbers to 100 in numerals.	Notice numbers all around and ask what they are, including digital clocks, speed signs, bus timetables etc.
Read and write numbers 1 to 10 in words.	
Read and write numbers 11 to 20 in words.	
Say if a number is odd or even	Asking children to write the numbers or dates in words.
	Remind children that counting in 2's is counting our even numbers

More / Less	Further explanation / Ideas of how to practise
Say 1 more or 1 less than a given number to 20	What is 2 more than 16? What is 1 less than 18? This needs to be quick recall!
Say 2 more or 2 less than a given number to 20	

Counting	Further explanation / Ideas of how to practise
Count forwards in 1's to 20	Regular practice counting anything and everything! Sing counting songs (eg, 1,2,3,4,5, once I caught a fish alive!) How many marbles are in this jar? How many socks are in the laundry basket? Use storybooks – count the number of eyes you can see on the page / count the number of trees you can see on the page Counting backwards is just as important as counting forwards!
Count backwards in 1s from 20	
Count forwards in 1s across 100 from any given number.	Counting verbally in 1s forwards and backwards from any number to and over 100 Counting steps along a walk
Count backwards from 100 to 0 or 1 (at any given number).	
Count in 2's to 20 forwards and backwards.	Use 2p coins, or objects in pairs such as socks
Count in 5's to 100 forwards and backwards.	Play a 'clapping' game using one hand at a time for 5 fingers, use 5p coins
Count in 10's to 100 forwards and backwards.	Play a 'clapping' game with your hands so you're using 10 fingers, use 10p coins

Geometry	Further explanation / Ideas of how to practise
Recognise and name common 2D shapes (circle, square, triangle and rectangle)	Look at shapes in the environment and count how many sides and corners they have, e.g. a square has 4 sides and 4 corners
Recognise and name common 3D shapes (cuboids, cube, pyramid and sphere)	<p>Look at shapes in the environment and talk about how many faces, vertices and edges they have</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>faces</p> <p>Faces are the flat surfaces on a shape.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>edges</p> <p>Edges are where 2 faces meet.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>vertices</p> <p>Vertices are the corners of a 3D shape, where 2 or more edges meet.</p> </div> </div>

Measure	Further explanation / Ideas of how to practise
Know the months of the year (in order).	Talk about the months, which months certain events or birthdays are in and how many months away things are, e.g. Christmas
Know my date of birth ('long' and digital version). i.e. 10 th April 2015 / 10.04.15	Long – 13 th April 2012 Short – 13.04.12
Tell the time to the nearest hour on an analogue clock.	Reading clocks around the home, creating a timetable with clocks
Tell the time on an analogue clock (half past)	
Recognise all coin values	Play 'shops' at home and use real coins and notes.
Recognise all note values	



Updated: September 2021