St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plan

Subject: Maths   **Year: 1**   **Term: Autumn/ Spring/ Summer**

Unit: Number and place value

Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	Children will know (that)	Children will understand (that)	Children will be able to
Number **Zero, one, two, three to twenty, and beyond** **None** **Count (on/up/to/from/ down/ forward / backwards)** **Before, after** **More, less, many, few, fewer, least, fewest, smallest, greater, lesser** **Equal to, the same as** **Odd, even** **ones, tens** **Ten more/less** **Digit** – the numerals 0 -9 which then make up a number **Numeral** - the way we write number **Figure(s)** **Compare** **(In) order/a different order**	• the notation of numbers to 100 • the number name with the visual numeral • the terms greater than, less than as many as to compare numbers • which numbers are greatest and smallest in a series • 10 ones are equal to 1 ten **Stem Sentences** One, two… There are _____ objects There is one ten and _____ ones The 1 means one ten and the _____ means _____ one(s) _____ is equal to ten plus_____	• one-to-one correspondence • numbers can be represented with objects and pictures. • the correspondence between using both numerals and words. • the concept of 0 by counting backwards. • the terms greater than, less than as many as to compare numbers	• use concrete materials pictures to show a number/value • count to and from 100 forward and backwards • count numbers to 100 • read numbers to 100 • write numbers to 100 • count in multiples of 2, 5 and 10 • compare numbers • order numbers • use concrete materials to show 1 more and 1 less • identify missing numbers in any part of a sequence. • recognise the number of objects in a group without counting them up to 5

St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plans

Size – How big is the number? **Value** – what is the number worth? **Between, halfway between** **Estimate** – a good guess	There are more _____ than _____ There are fewer _____ than _____ 1 more than _____ is _____ 1 less than _____ is _____		

St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plan

Subject: Maths **Year: 1** **Term: Autumn / Spring**

Unit: Addition and subtraction

Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	Children will know (that)	Children will understand (that)	Children will be able to
Addition **Add, more, and, make, sum, total, altogether** **Double** **Near double** **Half, halve** **One more, two more… ten more** **Subtraction** **Take away, fewer, less, difference between**	• number bonds to 20 • subtraction facts within 20 • how to use a number line to count on or count back • when nothing is added or taken away, the whole remains the same • how to make 10 and then add on the remainder • the relationship between addition and subtraction • whether addition or subtraction is the most appropriate operation to use to solve word problems	• a whole number is made up of other numbers • part, whole model in different orientations • that the order of an addition sentence can be varied, e.g. 3+2=5, 2+3=5, 5=3+2, 5=2+3 • the inverse operations • subtraction can be done by taking away or crossing out • how to subtract by counting back from the largest number • finding the difference as a form of subtracting	• identify one more and one less than a given number • represent and use number bonds to 20 • add two different numbers within 10 • add by counting on • use 10 frames to support addition and subtraction • use concrete objects and pictorial representations to add and subtract • solve missing number problems such as 7=?-9 • solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction

St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plans

One less, two less... ten less	• the = symbol can go at the beginning or the end of the number sentence		• use the = symbol to show that two calculations are equal.
Equals			
Is equal to, is the same as	**Stem Sentences**		
	If we change the order of the addends, the sum remains the same.		
Number bonds			
Number pair			
Part, part, whole	One more than _____ is _____		
Partition			
Recombine	One less than _____ is _____		
Missing number	Adding one gives one more.		
	Subtracting one gives one less.		
	When zero is added to a number, the number remains unchanged.		
	When zero is subtracted from a number, the number remains unchanged.		
	Subtractig a number from itself gives a difference of zero.		

St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plans

_____ is the whole; _____ is a part; ____ is a part.

_____ is equal to _____ plus _____.

____ plus_____ is equal to _____.

_____ and ____ are the addends. _____ is the sum.

St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plan

Subject: Maths **Year: 1** **Term: Autumn**

Unit: Properties of shape

Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	Children will know (that)	Children will understand (that)	Children will be able to
shape, **pattern** **flat** **curved** **straight** **round** **solid** **symmetry,** **symmetrical,** **symmetrical pattern**	• the names of simple 2D shapes: rectangles (including squares), triangles, circles • the names of 3D shapes: cuboids (including cubes), cylinders, pyramids, cones and spheres. • the orientation of shape does not affect its properties. Stem Sentences 	• we can see shapes around us in everyday objects. • the faces of 3D shapes are made from 2D shapes. • the similarities and differences between shapes. (It is not vital for pupils to understand that a square is a type of rectangle at this stage) • the core of a pattern (the part which is being repeated)	• recognise shapes in different orientations. • recognise the 2D shapes they can see on the faces of 3D shapes. • sort shapes according to different properties, size, type, colour, flat faces, curved faces. • complete and make simple patterns.

St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plans

pattern **repeating pattern** **2-D shape** **Corner** **side** **point, pointed** **rectangle (including square)** **circle** **triangle** **3-D shape** **Face** **Edge** **vertex, vertices** **cube** **cuboid** **pyramid** **sphere** **cone** **cylinder**	Shape a: "This is not a triangle because it has 4 sides." Shape b or e: "This is a triangle because it has 3 straight sides." Shape c or d: "This is not a triangle because it has 6 sides." Shape f: "This is not a triangle because some sides are curved."		

St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plans