Year 1 Calculations

Count 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

Count in twos

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

They are all EVEN

They all end in 0 or 2 or 4 or 6 or 8

Count in fives

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

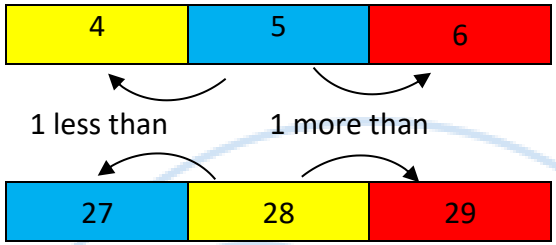
They all end in 0 or 5

Count in 10s

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

They all end in 0

One more or less



Numbers as objects

Max has

Ann has

Max has MORE than Ann
Max has the MOST

Ann has LESS than Max
Ann has the LEAST

Numbers in figures and words

1	one
2	two
3	three
4	four
5	five
6	six
7	seven
8	eight
9	nine
10	ten

11	eleven
12	twelve
13	thirteen
14	fourteen
15	fifteen
16	sixteen
17	seventeen
18	eighteen
19	nineteen
20	twenty

Place value

When we start to use double digit numbers we break down the number into tens and ones:

tens	ones
2	8

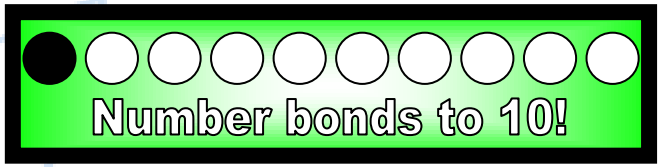
28 means 2 tens and 8 ones (units)

20 and 8

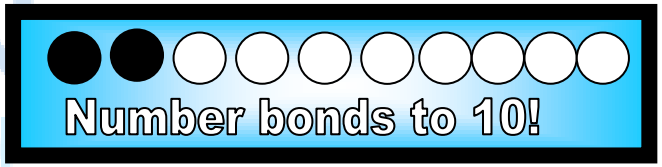
Mathematical statements involving (+) (-) and (=)

We read: 3 added to 4 makes 7
We write: 3 + 4 = 7
We read: 7 subtract 3 makes 4
We write: 7 - 3 = 4

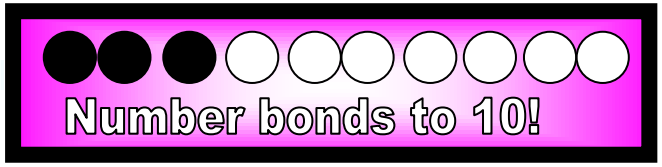
Number bonds



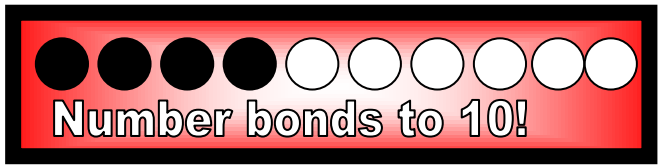
1 + 9 = 10 OR 9 + 1 = 10
10 – 1 = 9 OR 10 – 9 = 1



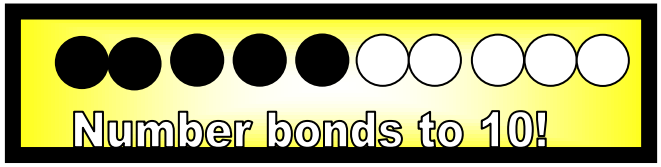
2 + 8 = 10 OR 8 + 2 = 10
10 – 2 = 8 OR 10 – 8 = 2



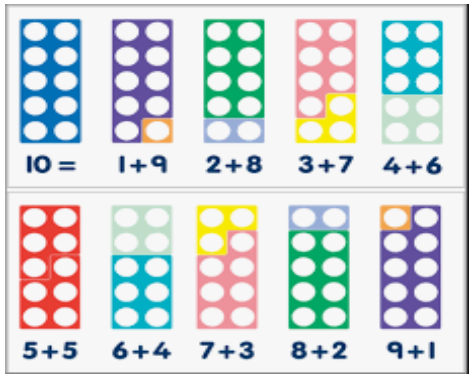
3 + 7 = 10 OR 7 + 3 = 10
10 – 3 = 7 OR 10 – 7 = 3

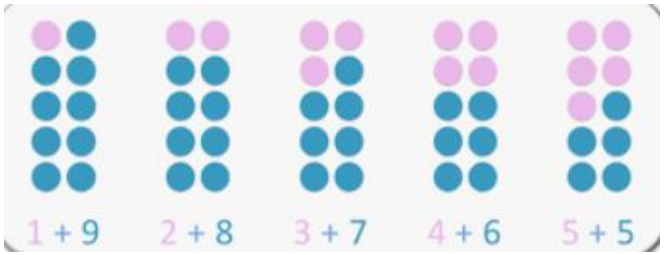


4 + 6 = 10 OR 6 + 4 = 10
10 – 4 = 6 OR 10 – 6 = 4



5 + 5 = 10
10 – 5 = 5





Addition and subtraction

Addition

Example: 8 + 6

= 8 + 2 4 (I need +2 to make 10)

= 10 + 4

= 14

Subtraction

Example: 13 - 5

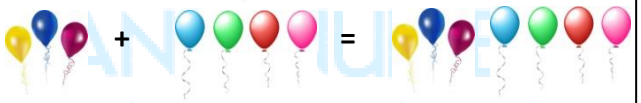
13 - 3 2 (I need - 3 to make 10)

= 10 - 2

= 8

Addition & subtraction problems

3 balloons and 4 balloons make 7 balloons



We can write: 3 + 4 = 7

If we have 7 balloons and 3 balloons burst that leaves 4 balloons

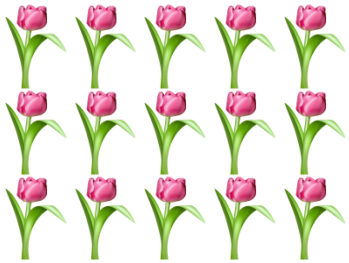
We can write: 7 - 3 = 4

NOTICE 7 - 3 = 4

3 + 4

Multiplication and division

- A gardener sows some tulip seeds



- How many tulip seeds did he plant?

Answer: 3 x 5 = 15
or 5 x 3 = 15

- The gardener planted 15 tulip seeds in 3 rows. How many tulips is in each row?

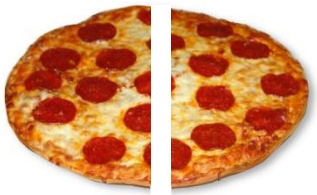
Answer: 15 ÷ 3 = 5

Recognise and name a half

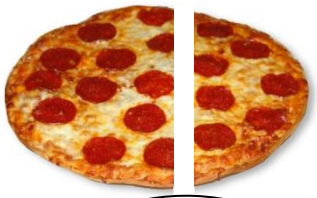
We write: $\frac{1}{2}$

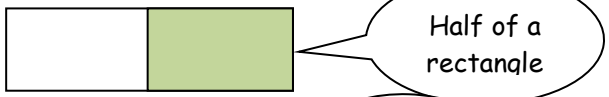
Split into two equal parts

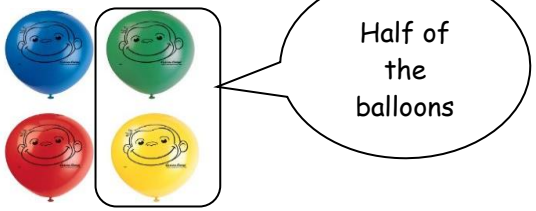
$\frac{1}{2}$ **YES**



$\frac{1}{2}$ **NO!**

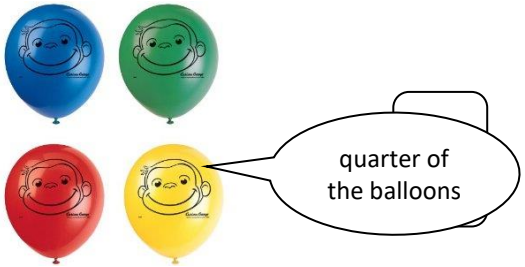






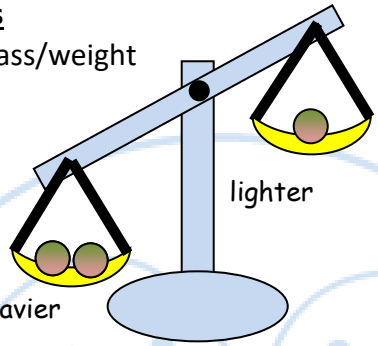
Recognise and name a quarter

We write: $\frac{1}{4}$



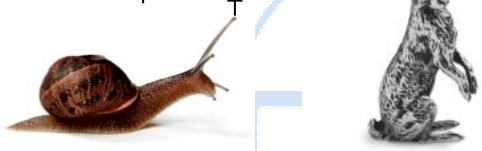
Measures

- mass/weight



- capacity/volume

- time



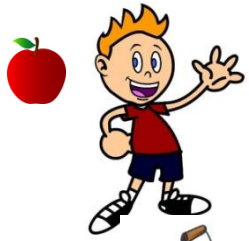
- length

Measuring

- mass/weight

weight of an apple – grams

weight of a boy - kilograms



- capacity/volume

medicine spoon - millilitres

bucket of water – litres

- time

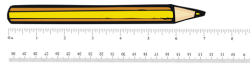
count to 20 – seconds

eat your dinner – minutes

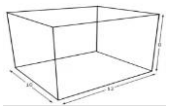
sleep - hours

- Length

A pencil – centimetres



The school hall – metres



Road distance– kilometres

Year 1 Calculations

Value of coins 1p 2p 5p 10p

Value of notes

Sequence events

1. Watched some TV

2. Came home from school

3. Brushed my teeth

4. Went to bed

5. Had my tea

6. Did my homework

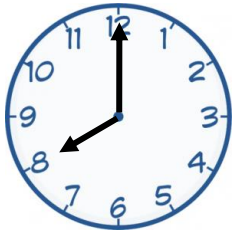
Dates

To write the date

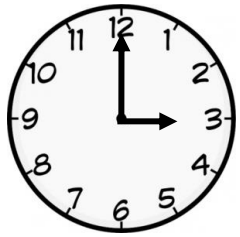
Today is Thursday 3rd April 2014

Tell the time

The long pointer is called the MINUTE hand.
The short pointer is called the HOUR hand
When the **long pointer** is on 12, we say **o'clock**

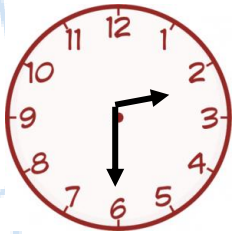


8 o'clock

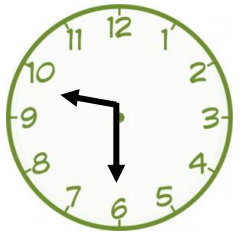


3 o'clock

When the **long pointer** is on 6, we say **'half past'**



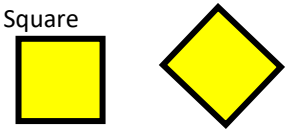
Half past 2



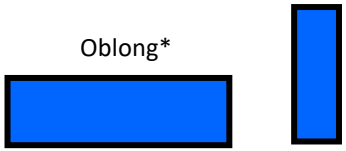
Half past 9

Recognise 2D shapes

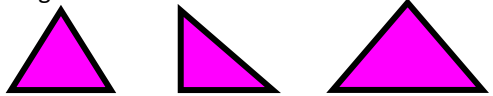
Square



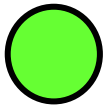
Oblong*



Triangle



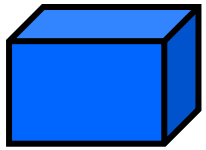
Circle

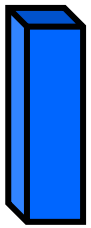


*Note: Both oblongs and squares are rectangles (a four sided shape with four right angled corners or vertex). We use the term oblong to highlight the difference from a square.

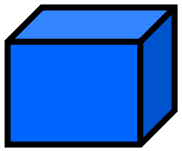
Recognise 3D shapes

- Cuboid

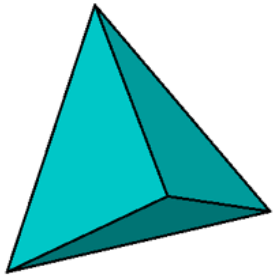




- Cube



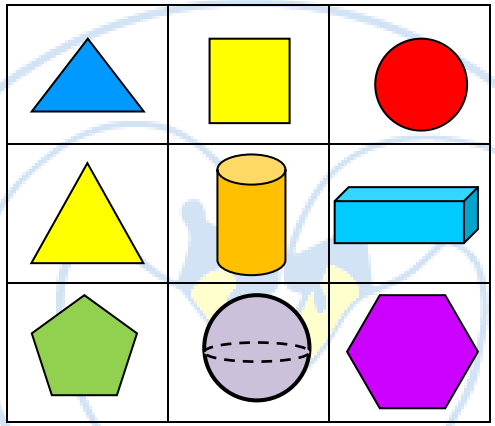
- Pyramid



- Sphere

Position, direction and movement

a) Position



What shape is **above** the cuboid?

Answer: circle

What shape is **below/under** the blue triangle?

Answer: yellow triangle

What shape is **right** of the green pentagon?

Answer: sphere

What shape is **left** of the circle?

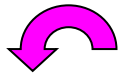
Answer: square

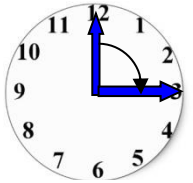
b) Direction

Forward Backward Turn right Turn left

c) Movement

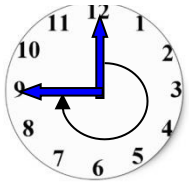
ANTICLOCKWISE CLOCKWISE





Clockwise (1 right angle) or $\frac{1}{4}$ turn

Clockwise(2 right angles) or $\frac{1}{2}$ turn



Clockwise(3 right angles) or ¾ turn