



Maths Knowledge Organiser for Year 1

Term: Autumn Term

Key vocabulary:

Place Value	Addition (+)	Circle
Sort	Subtraction (-)	Triangle
Count, read, write	Equals (=)	Cube
More/less	Add/Subtract	Pyramid
Compare	2D shapes	Cuboid
Order	3D Shapes	Sphere
Part Whole Model	Rectangle	Cone
Fact families	Square	Cylinder

Curriculum Objectives

Place Value (within 10)

- Sort objects according to criteria such as colour, shape or size
- Count to 10 forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number.
- Count, read and write numbers to 10 in numerals and words
- Given a number identify one more or one less
- Identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations, including the number line, and use the language of; equal to, more than, less than, fewer, most and least
- Compare numbers to 10 – which is larger/smaller? Use $<$, $>$ and $=$ to compare 2 numbers
- Order numbers to 10

Addition and subtraction

- Explore part whole models using numbers to 10
- Read and write number sentences using +, - and =
- Identify pairs of numbers that total numbers to 10 (fact families)
- Add and subtract numbers to 10
- Solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations

Geometry: properties of shapes

Recognise and name common 2-D and 3-D shapes, including:

- 2-D shapes [for example rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles]
- 3-D shapes [for example, cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres]

Examples

<p>A part-whole model for the number 5. A large circle contains the number 5 and is labeled 'whole'. Two lines branch out from the 5 to two smaller circles. The top circle contains the number 3 and is labeled 'part'. The bottom circle contains the number 2 and is labeled 'part'.</p>	<p>Write $<$, $>$ or $=$ to compare the numbers.</p> <p>Four sets of base-ten blocks are shown. Each set is followed by a circle for a comparison symbol. 1. Two tens rods and five units cubes (25) followed by a circle and the number 5. 2. Four tens rods and one unit cube (41) followed by a circle and the number 1. 3. One ten rod and four units cubes (14) followed by a circle and the number 4. 4. Five tens rods and five units cubes (55) followed by a circle and the number 5.</p>
<p>2D shapes are shapes with two dimensions – width and height. They are completely flat. In Year 1, we focus mainly on the following 2D shapes:</p> <p>Four 2D shapes are shown: a red square, a blue rectangle, a green triangle, and a yellow circle.</p> <p>rectangle circle square triangle</p>	<p>3D shapes are shapes with three dimensions – width, height and depth. The children will explore these shapes in different orientations and will begin to sort them according to their properties.</p> <p>Six 3D shapes are shown: a purple pyramid, a yellow cube, a red sphere, a blue cylinder, a blue cuboid, and a green cone.</p> <p>cube cylinder cuboid pyramid cone sphere</p>

For more information, please see the Calculation Policy on the school website.