Maths Knowledge Organiser for Year 1

Term: Spring

Key vocabulary	
-Number bonds – Numbers that add together to make a number. **-Fact families** – The relationship between numbers. For example if we know that 6+4 = 10, we also know that 4+6=10, 10-6=4 and 10 – 4= 6 **-Tens/Ones** – In every two-digit number, the first number is the amount of tens and the second number is the amount of ones. 32 = 3 tens and 2 ones -**Standard units of measure** – These are units used universally e.g. cm, m, mm, g and kg. **-Non-standard units of measure** – Measuring the weight/length of an object using items such as paper clips, cubes, pasta pieces etc. -**2D shape** – A two-dimensional (2D) shape has only two measurements, length and height. -**3D shape** – is a solid object with three measurements, length, width, and height.	-More/Less -Greatest/Least -Smallest/Largest -Heavier/Lighter -Length -Height -Weight -Volume -Measure -2D Shape -3D Shape

Curriculum Objectives

Addition and Subtraction to 20
Count on from a given number within 20 when adding, starting with the largest number
- Recognise number bonds that make 20
- Recognise and use the –, + and = symbols
- Subtract numbers within 20, crossing 10
- Recognise fact families that make 20 e.g. 16+4, 20-16=4
- Compare number sentences within 20

Place Value to 20 and then 50
- Count forwards and backwards within 50
- Recognise tens and ones in a number to 50 (e.g. 32 is 3 tens and 2 ones)
- Find one more and one less than a number up to 50
- Use the language 'more than', 'less than' and 'equal to' to compare numbers to 50
- Order numbers to 50
- Count in 2s and 5s to 50

Measurement – Length/Height and Weight/Volume
- Compare, describe and solve practical problems for: lengths and heights (for example, long/short, longer/shorter, tall/short, double/half)
- Compare, describe and solve practical problems for: mass/weight [for example, heavy/light, heavier than, lighter than]; and volume [for example, full/empty, more than, less than, half, half full, quarter]
- Measure length, height and weight using standard and non-standard units

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]
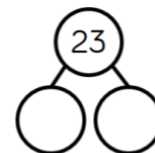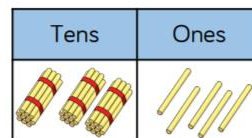- 3-D shapes [for example, cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres]

Examples

Addition and Subtraction to 20

2 Eva has 4 coins.

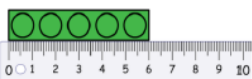Jack gives her 7 more coins.

How many coins does Eva have now?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
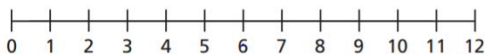
Length and Height
Measure in standard and non-standard units

How long is the building block?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

The building block is ☐ cm long.

Place Value

Tens	Ones

23

Weight and Volume
Complete the sentences below.

The cupcake weighs _____ cubes.

The grapes weigh _____ cubes.

The cupcake is _____ than the grapes. *(heavier/lighter)*

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