First Learner

Match these number sentences up their partners of equal value.





How did you do it?

# How to help my child at home

Oliver Mayhew KS1 Maths Leader and SLE

## Aims of the session

Look briefly at the maths curriculum

Discuss some key vocabulary

Look at and try some strategies that you can use at home to support your child

Look at games and websites that you can use at home



#### Maths is for everyone

Attitudes to maths

#### Growth mind-set – The Power of Yet

#### It is ok to not know something

Maths is all around us



#### Mastery Maths – What is it?

The aim is to have all children to master areas of the curriculum before they move on.

Number fluency

Mathematical reasoning

Problem solving



#### Place Value

- A number is made up of digits. Place Value is the value of each digit in a number. What does that number mean and represent?
- Place value is the most important part of maths. Children need to have a good understanding of place value before anything else.

#### Key words:

- digits
- numerals
- tens
- ones
- partitioning







Counting one to one

- Knowing one more and one less
- Ordering numbers
- Form digits 0-9

Numbers to 20

Represent the numbers in different ways





#### Place Value in Year One

Numbers to 100

- Count to 100
- One more and one less
- Write numbers to 20 as words



Partition and combine numbers in tens and ones

16	17	18	19	20
sixteen	seventeen	eighteen	nineteen	twenty

13 14

15 16 17 18 19 23 24 25 26 27 28 29

32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39

82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89

53 54 55 56 57 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 73 74 75 76 77 78 79

30

80





Numbers to 100

Read and write numbers to 100 in numerals and words

Partition numbers in different ways

#### Have a go yourself – place value

Choose a number card from the pot and create it by either:

Using the objects that are on the table

Draw a representation of a number on paper

Show the number in a part whole model or a bar model.

# Addition and Subtraction

- Addition means to <u>combine</u> two or more amounts to create a greater <u>total</u>
- Subtraction means to <u>take away</u> a <u>smaller value</u> from a <u>greater value</u> to leave a new amount

#### Key words:

greater than

less than

increase

decrease

total

partitioning

exchanging

# Addition and Subtraction in EYFS

Numbers up to 20

Find the total amount by combining two groups together

- Add items by counting on
- Subtract items by counting back



# Addition and Subtraction in Year One

Numbers to 20

- Understand and use addition, subtraction and equal symbols
- Know all numbers facts within 10
- Add and subtract one and two digit numbers to 20.



## Addition and Subtraction in Year Two

Numbers to 100

- Add 3 one digit numbers
- Calculate bonds to 20
- Add 2 two digit numbers



Subtract 2 two digit numbers where you may have to regroup

#### Have a go yourself – addition and subtraction

Choose an addition or a problem from the pot or write your own (the answer can't be over 100)

- Use the tens and ones to help you solve the problem. You can choose to use the diennes or to draw the tens and ones yourself
- Remember if you are subtracting and don't have enough ones you must exchange one of your tens for ten ones.

# Multiplication and Division

- Multiplication is making a total from combining <u>equal groups</u> together.
- Division is separating a larger amount by <u>sharing</u> into <u>equal groups</u>

#### Key words:

sharing groups of lots of equal groups

### Multiplication and Division in EYFS

#### Numbers to 20

#### Start to double and half with objects





Multiplication and Division in Year One Numbers to 100

Count in steps of 2, 5 and 10 forwards and backwards.
 Solve practical problems that involve grouping
 Solve practical problems that involve sharing



Share 10 burgers between the 2 plates





# Multiplication and Division in Year Two

Numbers to 100

- Know my 2, 5, 10 and 3 times tables
- Solve practical problems involving grouping and record using the symbol
- Solve practical problems involving sharing and record using the symbol

$$1 \times 2 = 2$$

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

$$5 \times 2 = 10$$

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

$$7 \times 2 = 14$$

$$8 \times 2 = 16$$

$$9 \times 2 = 18$$

$$10 \times 2 = 20$$

$$11 \times 2 = 22$$

$$12 \times 2 = 24$$



## Have a go yourself – multiplication and division

Choose one of the statements from the pot.

 Use the objects in front of you or the paper and jottings to create the multiplication or division.

Now write a multiplication or division to go with your problem

Remember:

- Groups of means multiplication
- Sharing means division
- The rules

#### Links and Games

Hit the button – times tables and number bonds

Splat square – 100 square

general number, number bonds and times tables songs – youtube

topmarks – general maths games

Calculation policy on school website

### Aims of the session

Look briefly at the maths curriculum

Discuss key vocabulary for the core maths area

Look at and try strategies that you can use at home to support your child

Look at games and websites that you can use at home

# Thank you for coming

Oliver Mayhew KS1 Maths SLE On each table

- Number sentences + and -
- Number cards
- Sentences times and divide
- Handouts lots
- lots of tens and ones
- Numicon
- Beadstrings
- Objects/counters
- Paper and pencils
- Bowls for the number sentences
- Bundles of 10 straws