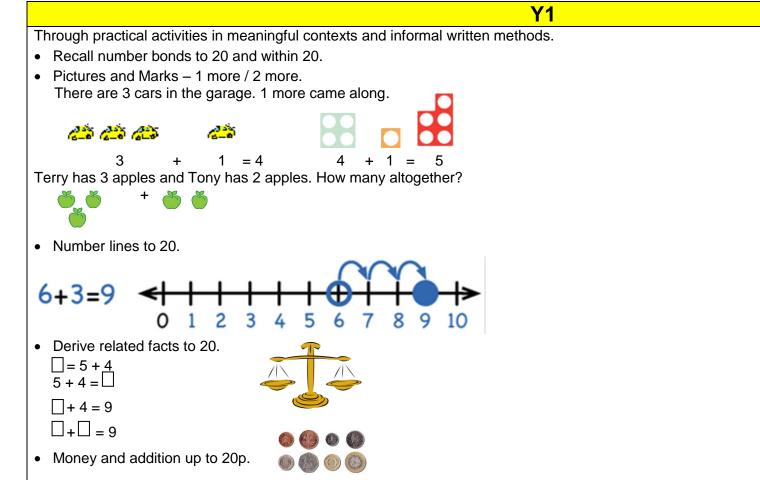
Key Stage 1 – Addition



• Read, write and interpret mathematical statement involving addition (+) and equals (=).

Video clips:

Using a range of equipment and strategies to reinforce addition statements

National Curriculum requirements:

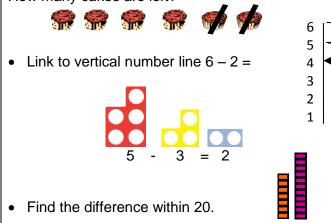
Add 1 digit and 2 digit numbers to 20, including 0.

Key Stage 1 – Subtraction

Y1

Through practical and meaningful contexts and informal written methods.

• We made 6 cakes. We ate 2 of them. How many cakes are left?



- Represent and use number bonds within 20.
- Record using subtraction (-) and equals signs (=)
- Derive related facts up to 20.

 $5 - 2 = \square \qquad \square = 5 - 2$ $5 - \square = 3 \qquad 3 = \square - 2$ $\square - 2 = 3 \qquad 3 = 5 - \square$ $\square - \square = 3 \qquad 3 = \square - \square$

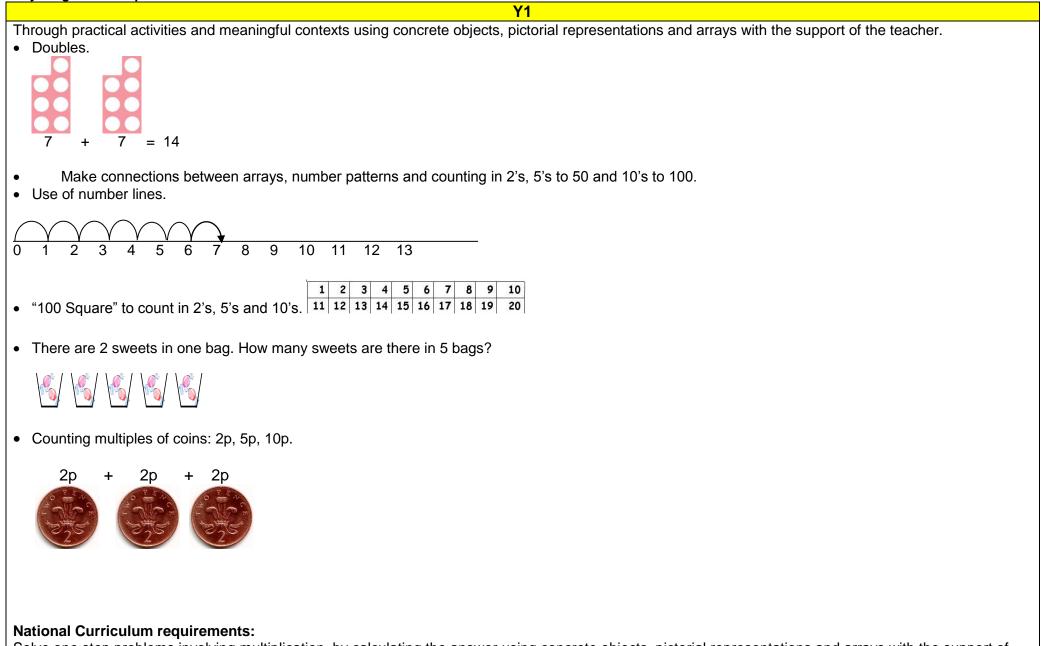


• Counting back on a 100 square and a vertical number line.

National Curriculum requirements:

Subtract 1 digit and 2 digit numbers up to 20, including 0. Represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts.

Key Stage 1 – Multiplication



Solve one step problems involving multiplication, by calculating the answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher.

Key Stage 1 – Division

Y1

Through practical activities in meaningful contexts.

• Division as sharing.

Emphasise the importance of sharing equally.

Share a bag of 15 sweets between 5 children – one for you, one for you, one for you, one for you, one for me.

This is an important stage in teaching the difference between grouping and sharing.



12 shared between 3 is 4



National Curriculum requirements:

• Introduce halving even numbers up to 10.

Solve one step problems involving division, by calculating the answer by using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher.