

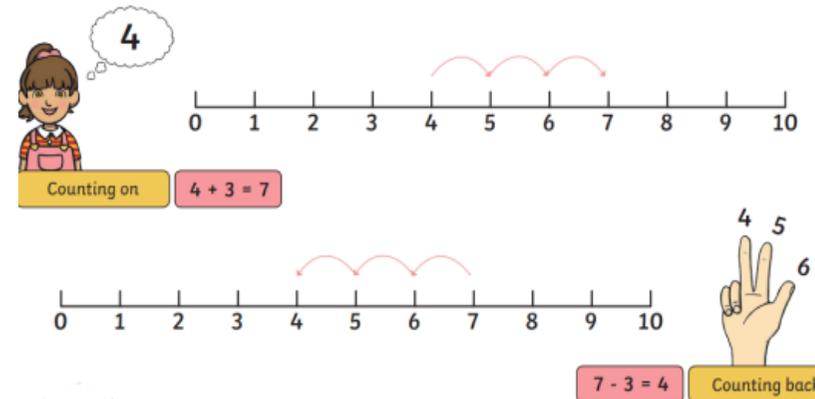
Year 1 Swans

Maths

Autumn 2

Addition and
Subtraction
Geometry - Shape

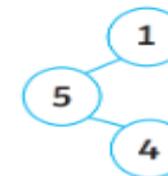
Addition and Subtraction – counting on and counting back



Key Vocabulary	Definition
2D shapes	2D shapes have sides and vertices and are completely flat
3D shapes	3D shapes have 3 dimensions – length, width and depth. They have faces, edges and vertices
addition	To add 2 numbers together
fact family	Group of equations that use the same numbers
geometry	A form of maths concerned with the properties and relations of points, for example shape
number line	A line on which numbers are marked at intervals used to help with maths equations
number sentence	An equation which uses numbers and symbols to represent a problem
part-whole model	Numbers being split into parts
subtraction	To take one number away from another
vertices	The point where 2 or more lines meet

Part – whole models

In a part – whole model numbers can be split into parts. The 2 parts add up to the whole.



$4 + 1 = 5$

Number bonds

Number bonds are a pair of numbers that add together to make another specific number.

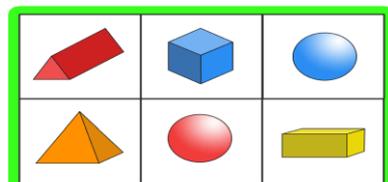
Rainbow to 10



- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| $0 + 10 = 10$ | $10 + 0 = 10$ |
| $1 + 9 = 10$ | $9 + 1 = 10$ |
| $2 + 8 = 10$ | $8 + 2 = 10$ |
| $3 + 7 = 10$ | $7 + 3 = 10$ |
| $4 + 6 = 10$ | $6 + 4 = 10$ |
| $5 + 5 = 10$ | $5 + 5 = 10$ |

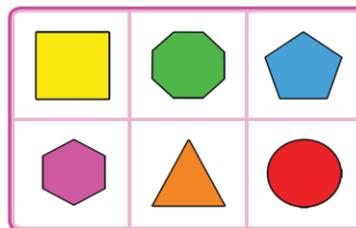
3D-Shapes

3D stands for 3-dimensional. These shapes are solid and have 3 ways they can be measured – length, depth and width. 3D shapes occupy space which means we are able to touch and feel them. The world around us is made up of 3D shapes.

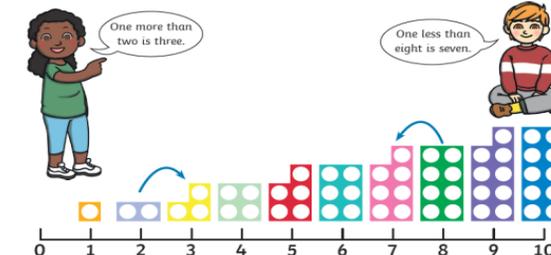
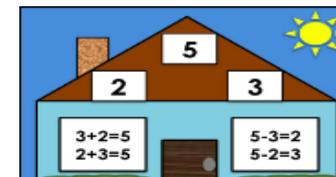


2D-Shapes

2D stands for 2-dimensional. These shapes are flat and only have 2 ways they can be measured – height and length.



Fact family



One more and one less

Add one to find one more and subtract one to find one less.