Year 1 Wrens

Maths

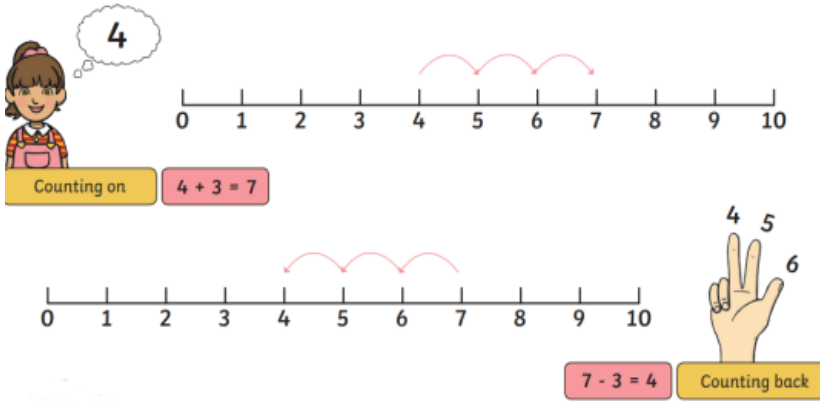
Autumn 2

Addition and Subtraction

Geometry - Shape

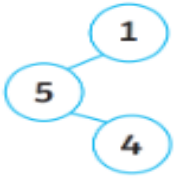
Key Vocabulary	Definition
2D shapes	2D shapes have sides and vertices and are completely flat
3D shapes	3D shapes have 3 dimensions – length, width and depth. The have faces, edges and vertices
addition	To add 2 numbers together
fact family	Group of equations that use the same numbers
geometry	A form 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

Addition and Subtraction – counting on and counting back



Part – whole models

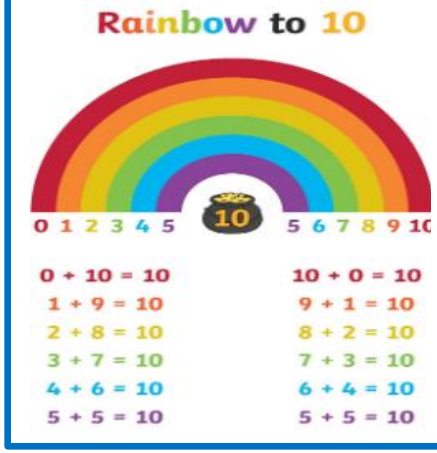
In a part – whole model numbers can be split into parts. The 2 parts add up to the whole.



4+1=5

Number bonds

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

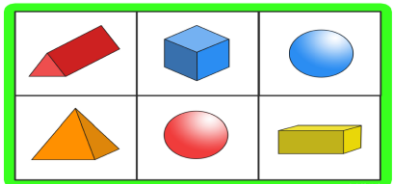


Fact family



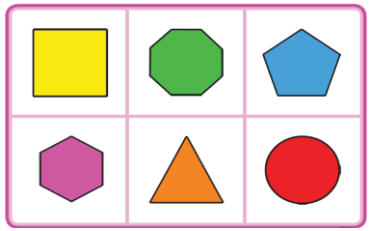
3D-Shapes

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.

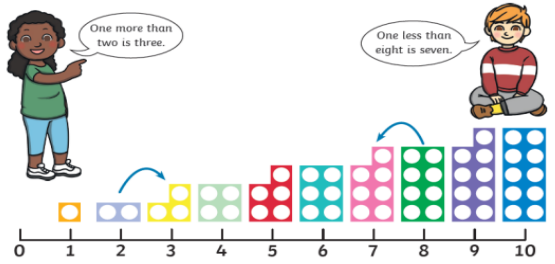


2D-Shapes

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



One more and one less



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