How to support your child at home!

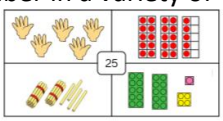
Below are some ideas that you can do with your child at home to help them with their Maths.

Number – Place Value

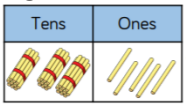
To be successful in understanding and applying their knowledge of place value, children in year one need to be able to represent and order numbers within 100 by the end of the academic year.

Part, part whole models can be used with objects, pictures and numerals to support children make and represent numbers.

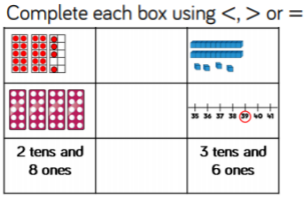
Number representation grids are really helpful for children to explore and explain how they can make a number in a variety of ways.



Tens and ones frames are a great way for children to recognise place value in double digit numbers.



Comparing and ordering numbers in grids and number lines is a useful skill.

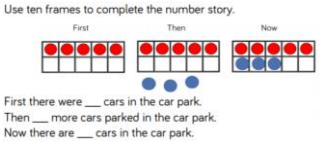


By the end of year one children should be able to confidently count in 1s, 2s, 5s and 10s.

Number – Addition and Subtraction

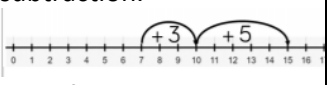
We use a variety ways to help children add and subtract. Most importantly we use pictures, concrete objects (counters, numicon etc) and the abstract of numerals and symbols.

Counting on is the first step of addition.

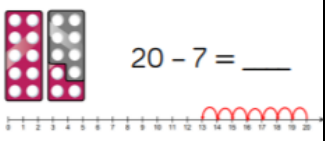


Number bonds are a key foundation to addition and subtraction. All pupils need to know their number bonds to 10 confidently.

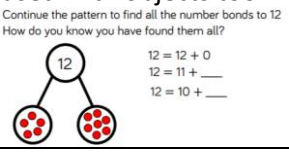
Number lines are useful for addition and subtraction.



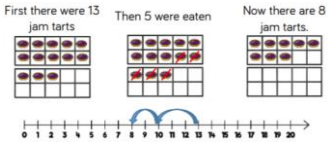
Use of pictures or counting aids such as numicom are helpful.



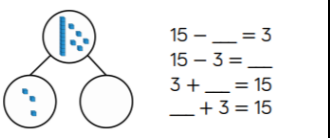
Part, part whole models are a greatvisual represntation and can be used with objects too.



Being able to cross 10 with addition and subtraction can be quite tricky but is an essential skill in addition and subtraction.



Recognising related facts and being able to compare number sentences is another key foundation to success in addition and subtraction.

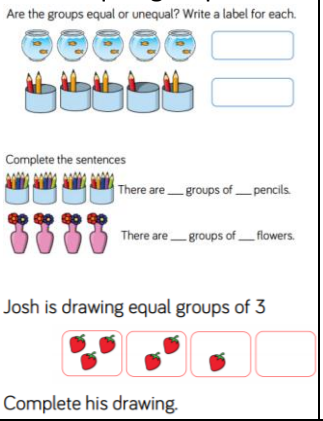


Bar models are a super way to link related facts in a visual way.

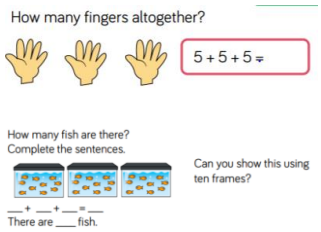
Number - Multiplication and Division

Children will explore multiplication and division by grouping and sharing in year one. Below are some examples of how we teach the early stages of multiplication and division. The majority of these lessons would be taught with concrete objects such as counters.

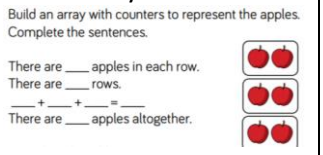
Make equal groups



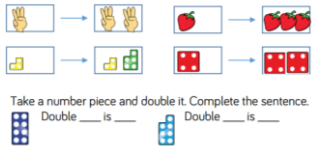
Add equal groups



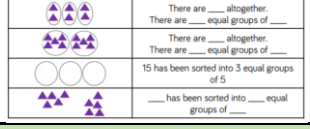
Make arrays



Make doubles



Grouping

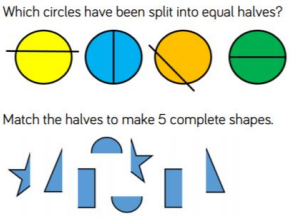


Sharing

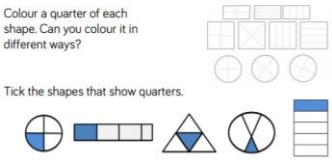
Number – Fractions – By the end of year one pupils should be able to find half and a quarter of a number.

Children need to recognise halves and quarters of shapes as well as numbers, we teach this using visuals and concrete objects. Counters for halving and finding quarters are particularly helpful.

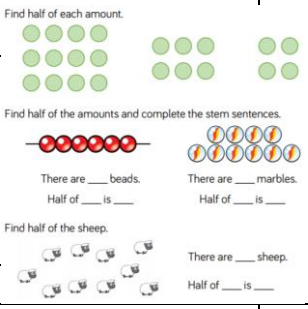
Find half of a shape



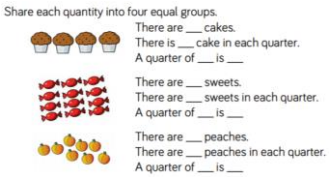
Find a quarter of a shape



Find half of a number



Find a quarter of a number



Geometry – Shape

This aspect of maths is taught in a hands on way as much as possible. Especially the 3D shapes so children can actually feel the characteristics of the shapes.

A lovely activity at home to help learning 3D shapes is a shape hunt. Can they find a object that is a cylinder, cuboid, cube, cone etc and can they describe how they know each shape is that shape.

Geometry – Position and Direction

This aspect of maths has a lot of vocabulary for the children to learn and use accurately.

When out and about, crossing roads, visiting places talk through the journey to help children apply their positional and directional language.

Vocabulary :-
Half turn, quarter turn, full turn, three-quarter turn, left, right, forwards and backwards, top, middle, bottom, below, under etc

Measurement – Weight and Volume

The best way to support children with this is to encourage to help with cooking, baking and making drinks.

Vocabulary they need to use and understand includes: Full, empty, almost, full, almost empty, more, less, heavier, lighter, weigh, capacity and mass.

Measurement – Length and Height

In year one children should understand the words taller, shorter and longer.

To support children at home compare objects heights and lengths. They will also measure objects using a ruler. This is another activity they could do at home to practise this skill.

Measurement - Money

In a world that is using less and less cash this aspect of maths does require extra support.

Children should recognise coins and notes. They should be able to count amounts of money with coins. At home use real coins to create amounts of money, can they make the same amount in different ways with different coins?

Measurement - Time

Children should know the order of events in a day such as breakfast is the first meal of the day, we go to bed at night time etc.

We will use dialogue clocks to learn the time on the hour and time to the half hour. At home you can use a clock to support this learning at key points in the day including main meal times etc.