


Here are the key skills in maths that children need to work on throughout year 1.

Key skill	What it looks like and ways to help
Recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number, partition into tens and ones (within 50)	<p>Children can identify how many tens and how many ones are in each number. They understand the difference between the word number and digit. (45 is the number, 4 and 3 are the digits)</p> <p><a href="https://www.ictgames.com/sharkNumbers/mobile/index.html">https://www.ictgames.com/sharkNumbers/mobile/index.html</a>  <a href="https://www.ictgames.com/mobilePage/lifeguards/index.html">https://www.ictgames.com/mobilePage/lifeguards/index.html</a></p>
Count to and from 100, forwards and backwards	<p>Children can count forwards and backwards from any number with 100. Children often struggle counting backwards when they have to go over a 10. ( 43,42,41,40,39)</p> <p><a href="https://www.topmarks.co.uk/ordering-and-sequencing/caterpillar-ordering">https://www.topmarks.co.uk/ordering-and-sequencing/caterpillar-ordering</a></p>
Count in 2's	<p>Children need to be able to count in 2's forwards and backwards starting from any multiple. Looking at door numbers when out and about is a good way to look at multiples of 2.</p> <p><a href="https://www.topmarks.co.uk/ordering-and-sequencing/caterpillar-ordering">https://www.topmarks.co.uk/ordering-and-sequencing/caterpillar-ordering</a></p>
Given a number to 100 identify 1 more/1 less	<p>When given a number children should be able to say what is one more and one less. The way the questions are worded can sometimes confuse them</p> <p>One more than 35 is ...            One less than 63 is...            24 is one more than ...            76 is one less than...</p> <p>A common struggle is when finding one less that goes over the ten. One less than 40 is ...</p> <p>Children start off by working these out using number lines and 100 squares to help them see the numbers that come before or after a number but by the end of the year they should be able to do this mentally.</p>
Represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 10	<p>Children need to be able to recall addition facts within 10. Once they know one fact they then should be able to recall others. For example, I know <math>2+6=8</math> therefore I also know <math>6+2=8</math>, <math>8-2=6</math> and <math>8-6=2</math>.</p> <p>Children can use different methods to help them. In year 1 we look at the part whole model. Children can place the numbers in a part whole model to help them remember the corresponding facts.</p> <div data-bbox="472 1379 922 1693" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; color: red; font-size: small;">Part-Part-Whole Model</p> </div> <div data-bbox="938 1424 1232 1693" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-left: 20px;"> </div>
Understand half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) and quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of objects, shapes and amounts	<p>Children need to understand that <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> is one of two equal parts and <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> is one of four equal parts. Children will need to show <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> and <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> of shapes by splitting the shape into the equal parts then colouring in one part.</p> <p>The difficult part comes when we look at amounts. Children should be taught to share the amount into 2 or 4 parts depending on the question then count how many are in one part.</p> <p><math>\frac{1}{4}</math> of 12 is </p>