



Year 1 Spring 1



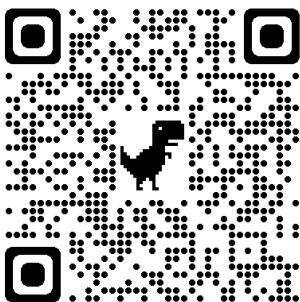
Addition and Subtraction within 20

Dear Parents/ Carers,

Year 1 children have just finished the unit '*Addition and subtraction*'. Today we have sent home homework relating to their learning. After the half term holiday any child that has returned their completed homework will be entered into a draw to win a prize per Year group. Please return any homework to your class teacher by Wednesday 6th March 2024.

Please find attached the vocabulary cards relating to this unit - '**Addition and Subtraction within 20**'. The children are introduced to a vast range of mathematical vocabulary each term. Therefore, the partnership between home and school in helping them to retain, use and acquire a secure understanding of this vocabulary within their learning is paramount. Please keep sharing and using this vocabulary when learning about maths together at home.

Attached is some guidance from White Rose (our predominant maths scheme used within school) on how best to support your child with learning about *Addition and Subtraction* at home. Please click on the QR code.



Your child has been given a paper copy of the homework in their bag but there is a copy attached.

Thank you for your continued support with Maths at home.

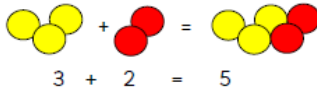
Miss Farmer



Addition

We use the + sign to show addition.

Combining 2 or more numbers or objects together and find the total.



$$3 + 2 = 5$$

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Subtraction Symbol

We use the - sign to show subtraction.

We sometimes say 'take away' because you are taking away one number from another.



$$3 - 2 = 1$$

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Equals Symbol

We use the = sign to show equals.

Equals means the same value.



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Representation

Equipment or diagrams we can use to show the value of a number.

These pictures all represent the number 11.



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Ten Frames

A representation used to show how numbers are made up of ten and a 'bit'.



$$10 + 3 = 13$$

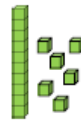
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Number Line

A representation used to help counting on and counting back.



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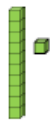
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Comparing

Looking at the difference between numbers.

Is one greater than the other?

Are they equal to each other?



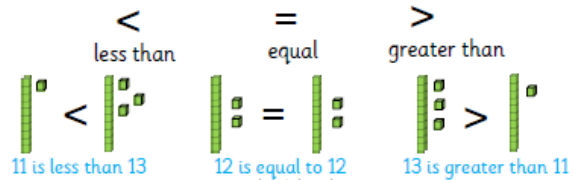
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Inequality Symbols

Can also be known as comparison symbols.

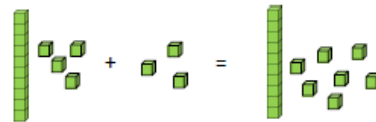
We can use these symbols to tell us if a number is greater than or less than another number.



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Total

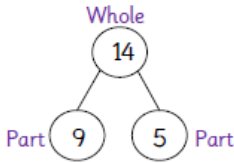
The final amount after you have added everything.



Adding 3 cubes and 14 cubes gives a total of 17 cubes.

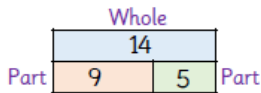
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Part Whole Model



A diagram showing how parts of a number will equal the whole.

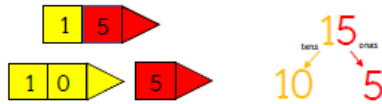
Bar Model



A representation to show the whole and the size and value of its different parts.

Partition

To split/ separate/ divide numbers into smaller parts. This can make calculations easier.



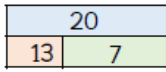
Number Sentence

This will contain numbers and symbols.

Number sentences for addition and subtraction can look like these:

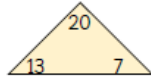
$11 + 4 = 15$ $15 = 12 + 3$ $12 = 12 - 0$
 $20 - \underline{\quad} = 10$ $7 + \underline{\quad} = 16$ $16 - 4 = 12$

Related Facts



Numbers that are related.

Look the numbers 13, 7 and 20.



$13 + 7 = 20$ $7 + 13 = 20$ $20 - 7 = 13$ $20 - 13 = 7$

The same three numbers have been used.

Systematic

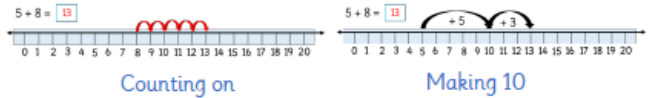
An order when you are working something out.

You might see a pattern when you are working in a systematic way.

$20 = 19 + 1$ What is next? $16 = 16 + 0$
 $20 = 18 + 2$ $16 = 15 + 1$

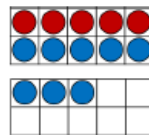
Strategy

A method you can use to find the answer to a calculation. These are different strategies for solving $5 + 8$.



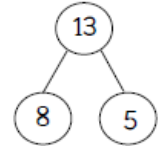
Commutativity

Addition is commutative because it can be done in any order.



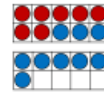
$5 + 8 = 13$

$8 + 5 = 13$



'Making 10'

A strategy we can use to add two values together when the numbers cross over 10.



$7 + 3 = 10$

$10 + 6 = 16$

Counting On

This is a strategy when adding numbers.

You have to hold the greatest number in your head first, then count on.



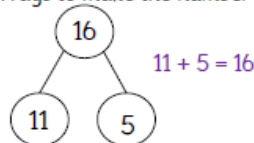
$13 + 5 = ?$ Put 13 in your head and count on 5 more.



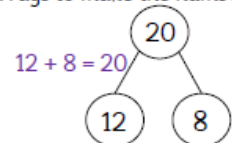
Number Bonds

Pairs of numbers that make up a given number.

Ways to make the number 16.




Ways to make the number 20.



Addition and Subtraction within 20

First Then Now



First there were _____ bees.

Then _____ more joined the group.

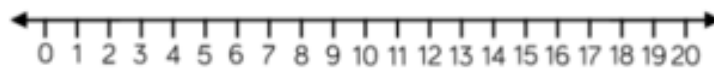
Now there are _____ bees.

Mark has 11 cars.

He finds 5 more.

How many cars does Mark have now? _____

Show your calculation on the number line.

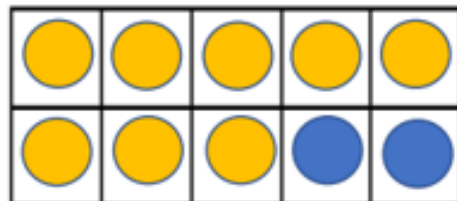


What number bond is represented in the picture?

There are _____ orange counters.

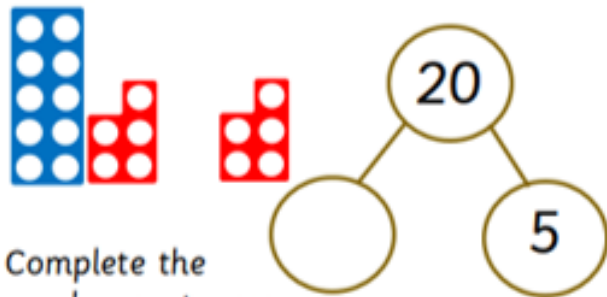
There are _____ blue counters.

Altogether there are _____ counters.



_____ + _____ = _____ _____ + _____ = _____

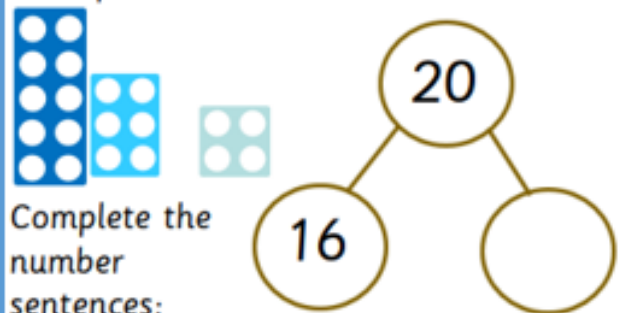
Represent the number bond to 20 in the part whole model.



Complete the number sentences

$$\underline{\quad} + 5 = 20 \quad 20 - \underline{\quad} = 5$$

Represent the number bond to 20 in the part whole model.



Complete the number sentences:

$$16 + \underline{\quad} = 20 \quad 20 - \underline{\quad} = 4$$

There were 14 doughnuts on a plate and Philip ate 6 of them.

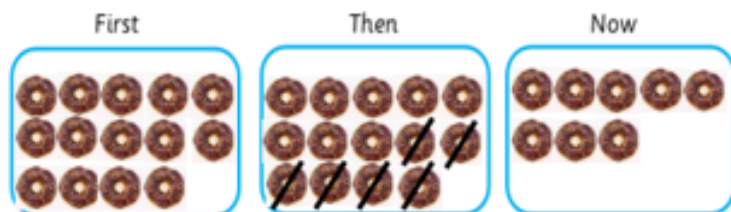
Complete the sentences.

First there were $\underline{\quad}$ doughnuts.

Then $\underline{\quad}$ were eaten.

Now there are $\underline{\quad}$ doughnuts.

$$14 - 6 = \underline{\quad}$$



Use the number pieces and the number line to complete the number sentences.



$$20 - 3 = \square$$



Choose the correct symbol $<$, $>$ or $=$ to compare the number sentences.

