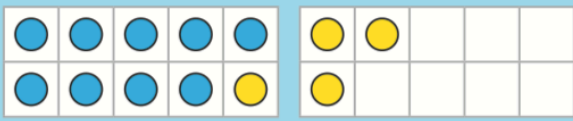


# Y1 Maths Knowledge Organiser- Spring 1



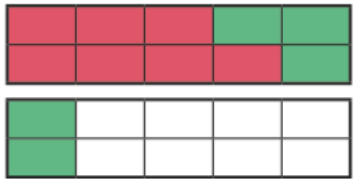
I partitioned 4 into 1 and 3.

$$9 + 1 = 10$$

$$10 + 3 = 13$$



We can **partition** larger numbers into smaller numbers and use that to help us add and subtract.



I partitioned 5 into 2 and 3.

$$12 - 2 = 10$$

$$10 - 3 = 7$$



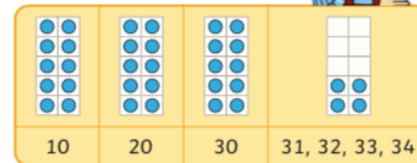
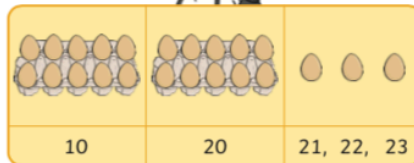
The opposite to **adding** is **subtracting**. When we write an addition number sentence we can also write it as a subtraction number sentence using the same 3 numbers. For example  $15 + 3 = 18$  is the same as  $18 - 3 = 15$ .

We can use a number square to find **one more** and **one less** up to 50.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

One more than 43 is 44

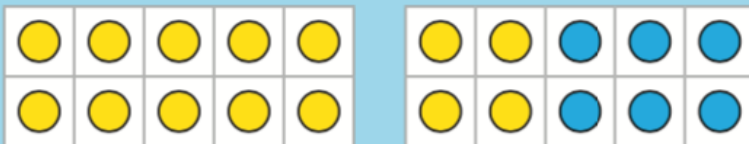
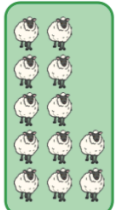
49 is one less than 50



least  
smallest

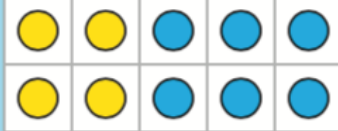


most  
greatest



$$14 + 6 = 20$$

$$20 - 6 = 14$$



$$4 + 6 = 10$$

$$10 - 6 = 4$$

Tens	Ones

Tens	Ones

We can partition (split) the numbers into **tens** and **ones**. For example 25 has 2 tens and 5 ones.

4

14

Counting in Fives

