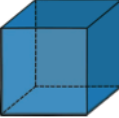
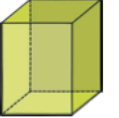
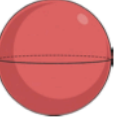



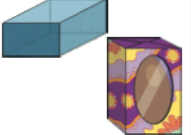






Year 1 Maths Knowledge Organiser

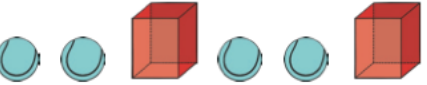
2D shapes are flat shapes for example square, triangle, rectangle and circle.
3D shapes are fat shapes for example cuboid, cube, sphere and cone.

3D Shapes				
cube	cuboid	sphere	cylinder	cone
				
				

Patterns
 A pattern follows a rule.













What shape will be next?



What shape will be next?

2D Shapes

Name	Sides	Vertices
triangle		3
circle		0
square		4
rectangle		4
pentagon		5
hexagon		6
oval		0
rhombus		4
trapezium		4
parallelogram		4

Key vocabulary

addition: finding the total value of two or more numbers

subtraction: taking a number away from another number


2D shape: has 2 dimension such as width and height and It is flat

3D shape: has 3 dimensions such as length, width and height

vertices: corner of a shape.

edge: side of a shape.

Count up in your 2's, 5's and 10's. What number can you count up to?



10 20 30 40 50 60

ten twenty thirty forty fifty sixty

5 10 15 20 25 30

five ten fifteen twenty twenty five thirty

2 4 6 8 10 12

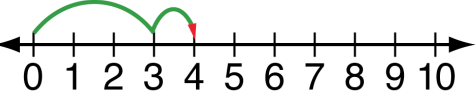
two four six eight ten twelve

●	●	●	●	●
●	●	●	●	●

4 + 6 = 10

10 - 6 = 4

3 + 1 = 4

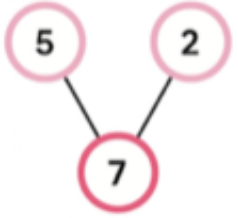


When we add two numbers the answer gets bigger. When we add two numbers we jump forwards on the number line.

When we subtract two numbers the answer gets smaller. When we subtract numbers we jump backwards on the number line.


We can use the part part whole diagram to help us add, take away and learn find number bonds.

part part



whole

part



part whole

2 + 5 = 7

5 + 2 = 7

7 - 2 = 5

7 - 5 = 2

2 + 3 = 5

3 + 2 = 5

5 - 2 = 3

5 - 3 = 2