Subject: Mathematics

Class: Year One

Topic: Counting and Writing Numbers up to 1000 (Week 1)

Objective: I am learning to count and write numbers from 1 to 1000

Counting practice

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 14 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 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69

70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 … 1000

Writing Number Names

Examples of number names

1 = one

9 = nine

15 = fifteen

30 = thirty

100 = one hundred

Ordering Numbers and Ordinal Numbers

Ordinal numbers are the position of numbers in a sequence (1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.).

examples of ordinal numbers:

1st (first), 2nd (second), 3rd (third), 12th (twelfth), 20th (twentieth).

Topic: Place Value and Ordering Using Hundreds, Tens, and Units (week 2)

Objective: I am learning the place value of Numbers

PLACE VALUE

Every digit in a number has a value depending on its position. For example:

- In the number 345:

  The digit 3 is in the hundreds place and means 300.

  The digit 4 is in the tens place and means 40.

  The digit 5 is in the unit's place and means 5.

Hundreds	Tens	Units
3	4	5

Breaking Down Numbers into Hundreds, Tens, and Units (10 minutes)

- 4 = 400 (four hundred)
- 7 = 70 (seven tens)
- 2 = 2 (two units)

Topic: Counting Properties of Numbers and Number Sequences (Odd and Even Numbers) (WEEK 3)

Objectives: I am learning Odd and Even Numbers

Counting in Twos from 0 (Even Numbers)

Even numbers are numbers that can be divided by 2 without leaving any remainder. Examples: 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20.

Counting in Twos from 1 (Odd Numbers)

Odd numbers are numbers that cannot be divided evenly by 2. Examples: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19.

Counting in Steps of 5

We can also count in steps of 5. Starting from 0 and go up to 200. For example: 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and so on.

Counting in Tens from and Back to 0 (5 minutes)

- Counting in tens means jumping from one ten to the next. Example: 10, 20, 30, 40, up to 100.

Topic: 2D and 3D Shapes (WEEK 4)

Objectives: I am learning 2D and 3D shapes

Identification of 2D Shapes

Triangle: 3 sides, 3 corners.

Square: 4 equal sides, 4 corners.

Circle: No sides, no corners, round shape.

Rectangle: 4 sides (2 long, 2 short), 4 corners.

Introduction to 3D Shapes

models of 3D shapes (cube, sphere, cylinder, cone).

Cube: Looks like a box; 6 square faces.

Sphere: Like a ball; round with no edges or corners.

Cylinder: Like a can; two circle faces and one curved side.

Cone: Like an ice-cream cone; has a circle at the base and a pointed top.

Topic: Mental Strategies for Addition (Whole Numbers) (Week 5)

Objectives: I am learning Addition of Numbers

Number Doubles

Doubles are numbers added to themselves, like 2 + 2 = 4, or 4 + 4 = 8.

double 2 = 4, double 4 = 8, double 5 = 10).

Identifying Near Doubles

A near double is a number that is just one more or less than a double. For example:

5 + 6 can be thought of as 5 + 5 + 1.

Double 5 is 10, and then add 1 more, which makes 11.

2 +3 = 5 can be written as 2+2+1= 5

Topic: Subtraction of Numbers Without Renaming (Week 6)

Objectives: I am Learning how to subtract Numbers

Introduction to Simple Subtraction

Subtraction means taking one number away from another. For example, 5 - 2 means you take 2 away from 5, which leaves 3.

5 – 3 = 2

8 – 4 = 4

9 – 1 = 8

Subtraction Using Tens and Units

Numbers are made up of tens and units. For example, 43 means 4 tens and 3 units. We can subtract tens and units separately.

subtract the tens first (40 - 20) and then subtract the units (5 - 3).

40 - 20 = 20, and 5 - 3 = 2, so the final answer is 22.

54 – 32 = 22

63 – 41 = 22

82 – 21 = 61

Topic: Measurement (Length) (Week 8)

Objectives: I am learning measurement

Introduction to Length

Length is how long something is.

For example, which is longer or shorter (a pencil vs. a book, the top of the teachers table vs. the top of the pupils' desks)

We use words like "long," "short," "tall," and "wide." In measurement

We can measure length using non-standard units, like paper strips or blocks.

For example, we can measure the length of a pencil or eraser using the strips or blocks.

Measuring Length with Standard Units

Standard units for measuring length are tools like rulers and measuring tapes.

For example, you can measure the length of your desk using a ruler or the length of your books and other objects using a ruler.

The End