| Maths | What to practise. <br> What you can do at home |
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| Place Value (within 20) <br> Count forwards and backwards and write numbers to 20 in numerals and words <br> Numbers from 11-20 <br> Tens and ones <br> Count one more and one less <br> Compare groups of objects | Count forwards and (especially) backwards to and from 21.Try starting on a number like 4 and counting on to 12 , or 18 and count back to 9 . Recite numbers to 20 missing one out or mixing them up |
| Addition \& subtraction (within 20) <br> Add by counting on <br> Find and make number bonds <br> Add by making 10 <br> Subtraction - not crossing 10 <br> Subtraction - crossing 10 <br> Related facts <br> Compare number sentences <br> Place Value (within 50) <br> Counting to 50 by making 10s <br> Numbers to 50 <br> Counting forwards and backwards within 50 <br> Tens and ones <br> Represent numbers to 50 <br> One more one less <br> Compare objects within 50 <br> Compare numbers within 50 <br> Order numbers within 50 <br> Count in 2 s <br> Count in 5 s | Do small number adds, like asking : <br> "What's 2 add3?" <br> "What's do you add to 7 to make 10 ?" <br> "What's 7-3?" (Practise all the pairs of numbers to 10 ( $10 \backslash 09 \backslash 1,8 \backslash 2,7 \backslash 3,6 \backslash 4,5 \backslash 5$ <br> "What is double 4, or 5 , or 6 ?" <br> When you are getting something out (apples from the bag, plates from the cupboard etc) start with a number (maybe 3 and then count on until you see how many altogether. <br> There will be lots of practise to 50 in our home maths books for you to do. When you are doing this with your child try to use all the mathematical vocabulary ~ add, equals, subtract, greater than, less than, same, more, less, fewer etc. <br> If you are counting more than 10 of something, count the ten and put that into a group and them count the ones $\sim$ so 18 is one ten and 8 ones. 24 is 2 tens and 4 ones. <br> If you would like some ten frames for home please ask. <br> Best of all play games like dominoes and snakes and ladders or anything using a dice. |


| Maths | What to practise. <br> What you can do at home |
| :---: | :---: |
| Length and Height <br> Compare lengths <br> Compare heights <br> Compare lengths \& heights <br> Measuring lengths (non-standard units) <br> Measure length <br> Introducing the ruler <br> Adding length problems <br> Subtracting length problems | Notice how long things are ~ long stick, short stick, longer, shorter, longest etc when you are out and about. Use the mathematical language above and the same for tall, shorter, tallest. <br> Talk about centimetres and let your child help you to use a ruler or tape measure. |
| Weight and Volume <br> Introduce weight \& mass <br> Measure mass <br> Compare mass <br> Weight and mass problems <br> Introduce capacity and volume <br> Measure capacity <br> Compare capacity | When you are out and about pick up a heavy and light stone, parcel, orange juice bottle ("Why is lighter?" "Because it is on-ly half full, or nearly empty and the other one is full". This is great with containers at bath time!) <br> Let your child help you weigh things at home and when you are out about. Com-pare which is heavier or lighter by holding them in your hands (making them into weigh scales going up and down). Look at weights on packets and tins you buy from the shop. <br> Just talk together about things and you will be hugely helping your child. |

Perhaps most important of all - encourage a "growth mindset" let students know that they have unlimited maths potential and that being good at maths is all about working hard. When children have a growth mind- set, they do well with challenges and do better in school overall.

