



Maths in Year 1

Supporting Maths at Home

Subtraction

What is subtraction?

Subtraction means **taking away** or **finding how many are left**.

- $-$ means “take away”
- $=$ means “equals” or “total left”

You can help your child by using **everyday objects** like toys or snacks to take some away and then count how many remain. Encourage them to use a **number line** by starting at the first number and **jumping backwards** to find the answer. A **part-whole model** can also show how a whole can be broken into parts (e.g. 7 becomes 5 and 2). Practising **number bonds** (like $10 - 4 = 6$) builds confidence and helps children work out answers more quickly.



Addition

What is addition?

Addition means **putting groups together** to find **how many altogether**.

- $+$ means “add”
- $=$ means “equals” or “total”

You can support your child by using everyday objects like toys or snacks to add two groups together and count how many there are in total. Encourage them to use a **number line**, starting at the first number and **jumping forward** to find the answer. You can also use a **part-whole model** (two parts make a whole) to show how numbers fit together, and practise **number bonds to 20** (e.g. $6 + 4 = 10$) to build quick recall of simple addition facts.



Division

What is division?

Division means **sharing into equal groups** or **splitting a number into parts**.

- \div means “divide” or “shared between”
- $=$ means “equals” or “how many in each group”

You can help your child by **sharing objects into equal groups**, like 6 sweets shared between 2 children.

Encourage them to **count how many are in each group**.

They can also use **arrays** to see division as the opposite of multiplication (e.g. 6 objects in 2 rows = 3 in each row).

Multiplication

You can support your child by making equal groups with everyday objects like toys or snacks (for example, 2 groups of 3). Encourage them to **count in steps** (like 2s, 5s, or 10s) to find the total. They can also use arrays (rows and columns) to see the groups clearly. Talk about repeated addition (e.g. $3 + 3 = 6$) to help them understand what multiplication means. At this stage, children don't need to memorise all times tables — just understand the concept of grouping and



Maths Links

[ictgames - Home Page](https://www.ictgames.com/)

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/>

<https://home.oxfordowl.co.uk/kids-activities/fun-maths-games-and-activities/>

<https://thirdspacelearning.com/blog/fun-maths-games-activities-for-kids/>

Year 1 Bitesize

Maths

