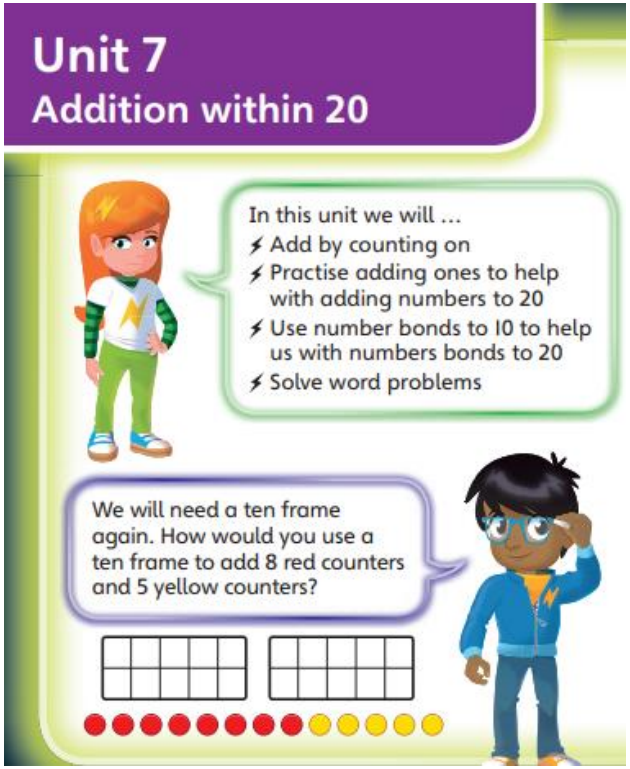



## KEY LANGUAGE

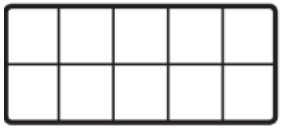
There is some key language that children will need to know as part of the learning in this unit:

- count, count on
- add, addition, additions, plus or +
- altogether, in total
- number bond
- tens, ones
- number stories, represent
- part, whole, part-whole
- greater, less, how many more?
- predict

## STRUCTURES AND REPRESENTATIONS

**Ten frame**: The ten frame helps give children a sense of ten and of number bonds to 10.

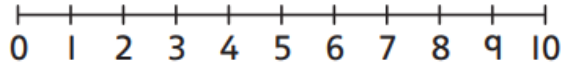
It is especially powerful when two ten frames are placed side by side, to be used when adding numbers to 20.

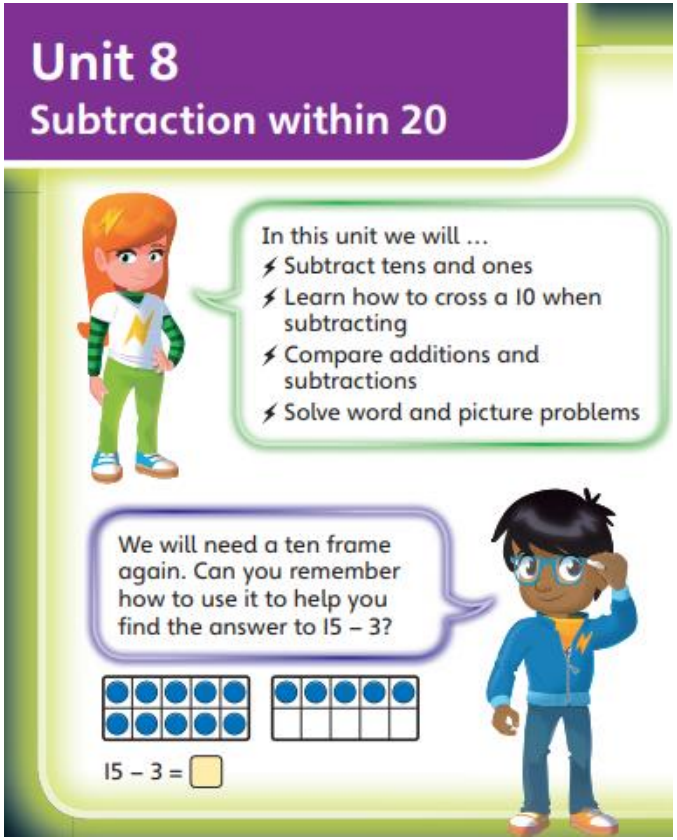


**Bead string**: The bead string helps children represent numbers and split numbers into parts. It can also be used to show the effect of adding two numbers together.

**Part-whole model**: This model helps children understand that two or more parts combine to make a whole. It also helps strengthen children's understanding of number bonds within 10.

**Number line and number track**: These help children identify whether an addition will require 'crossing the 10' and can also be a useful support when children use 'count on' to check an addition.




## KEY LANGUAGE

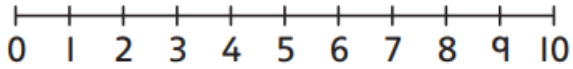
There is some key language that children will need to know as part of the learning in this unit:

- subtract (–)
- find the difference
- how many are left?
- take away
- tens, ones
- number bonds
- part-whole
- addition (+)
- count back
- fact family

## STRUCTURES AND REPRESENTATIONS

In this unit, the following structures and representations are key to learning:

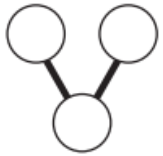
**Number line and number track:** These help children identify whether a subtraction will require 'crossing the 10' and can also be a useful support when children use 'count back' to check a subtraction.



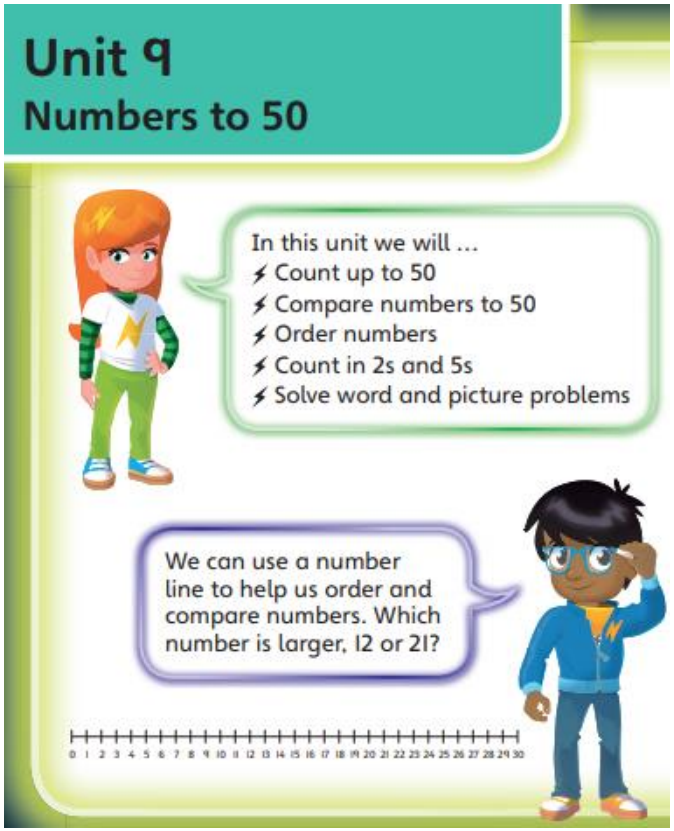


**Ten frame:** The ten frame helps give children a sense of ten and of number bonds to 10. It is especially powerful when two ten frames are placed side by side, to be used when subtracting numbers within 20.

**Part-whole model:** This model helps children to partition numbers and visualise that addition and subtraction are inverse operations.



**Bead strings:** The bead string helps children represent numbers and split numbers into parts.



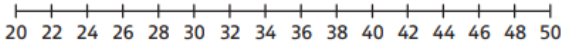

## KEY LANGUAGE

There is some key language that children will need to know as part of the learning in this unit:

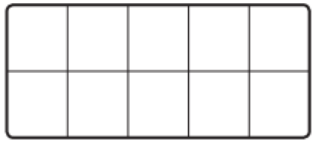
- tens, ones
- compare, order
- less than (<), greater than (>)
- number names and numerals to 50

## STRUCTURES AND REPRESENTATIONS

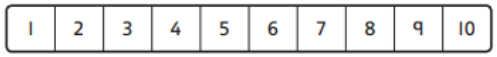
**Number line:** A number line is useful for helping children to order and compare numbers.




**Ten frame:** This model helps children to develop a sense of ten. It is particularly useful for exploring the concept of exchange when counting across tens boundaries and for spotting patterns when counting in multiples of 2 and 5.



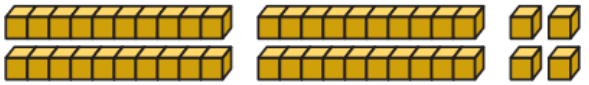
**Number track:** Like a number line, a number track helps children represent the order of numbers. A number track can support children in counting and in comparing and ordering numbers.



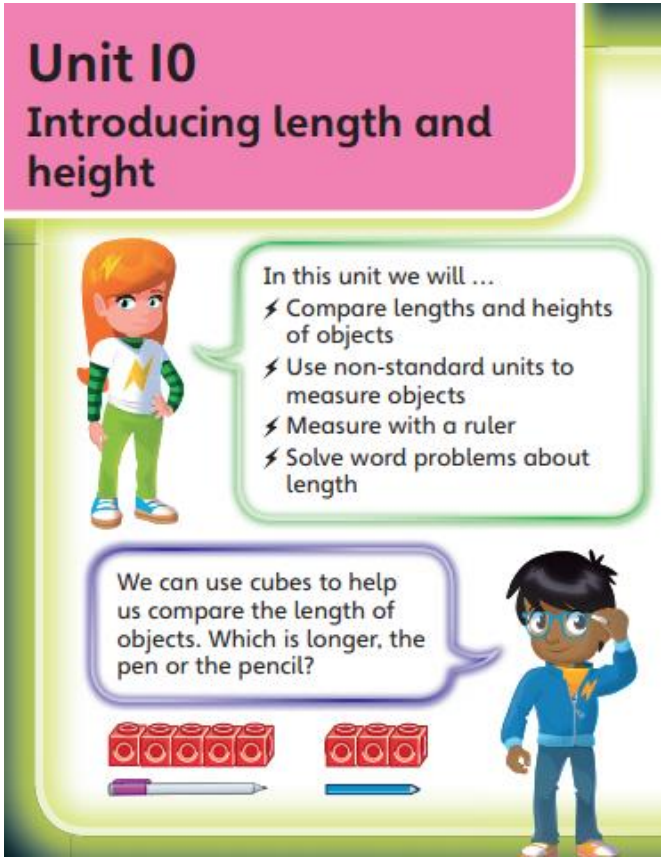

**Bead string:** The bead string offers children the opportunity to manipulate different numbers.

**Part-whole model:** This model helps children understand that two or more things combine to make a whole. In this unit, it is especially useful for showing how a number is made up of tens and ones.

**Base 10 equipment:** Base 10 equipment allows children to see the structure of a number, and how it is made up of tens and ones.



# Unit 10
## Introducing length and height



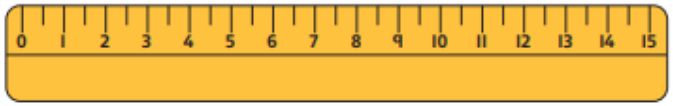

## KEY LANGUAGE

There is some key language that children will need to know as part of the learning in this unit:

- long, longer, longest
- short, shorter, shortest
- tall, taller, tallest
- length, height
- compare, comparison
- measure
- distance
- unit, non-standard units
- ruler
- centimetre (cm)
- total
- difference

## STRUCTURES AND REPRESENTATIONS

**Ruler**




## KEY LANGUAGE

There is some key language that children will need to know as part of the learning in this unit:

- weight, weigh
- capacity, volume, contains, container
- heavier, heaviest, lighter, lightest
- more, most, fewer, less, least
- >, <, =
- addition, subtraction
- balance scales, balanced
- compare, measure, estimate
- empty, full, amount, half

## STRUCTURES AND REPRESENTATIONS

Although there are no set mathematical structures and representations for this unit, the following concrete resources will be helpful:

- balance scales
- jugs and cups
- cubes