Year 1 home learning

Maths, Summer 1, week 3

Information for parents

This week we are looking at sharing and grouping, this is an introduction to division, but we dont use the word division, or the division symbol yet. The children will look at how to group and share items and then use these skills to solve some problems.

- Each week there is **only 1 maths task** we would like to see submitted through google classroom, this week it is an activity from lesson 3 (it is indicated with a camera picture), all other tasks can either be done on the slides or on orange books, but please don't feel you have to show us unless you want to.
- Resources needed for the week are counters (You can use grapes, peas, coins, cut up pieces of paper, sweets…)

Lesson 1- We start off with 'flashback 4' a quick starter we use in school to recap some previous learning from last half term. Introduction to making equal groups through grouping items. For example, 10 can be split into 2 equal groups of 5 (eventually the children would start to write this as 10÷5=2.

Lesson 2- Children to solve problems using grouping. It is important for the children to explain their reasoning

Lesson 3-We start off again with 'flashback 4'. Introduction to making equal groups through sharing. For example, 6 can be shared between 3, making 3 equal groups of 2. (We would eventually see the children writing this as 6÷3=2)

Lesson 4-Children to solve problems using sharing. It is important for the children to explain their reasoning.

Mental maths children to choose a column of arithmetic questions to keep up their mental maths skills.

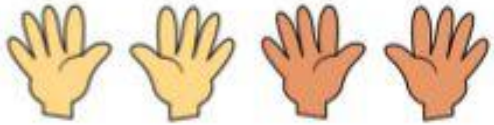
Lesson 1- Making equal groups through grouping

Let's start off our lesson by recaping some of our previous learning.

Flashback 4

Year 1 | Week 3 | Day 1

1) How many fingers?



2) Use **full** or **empty** to complete the sentence.

The glass is _____.

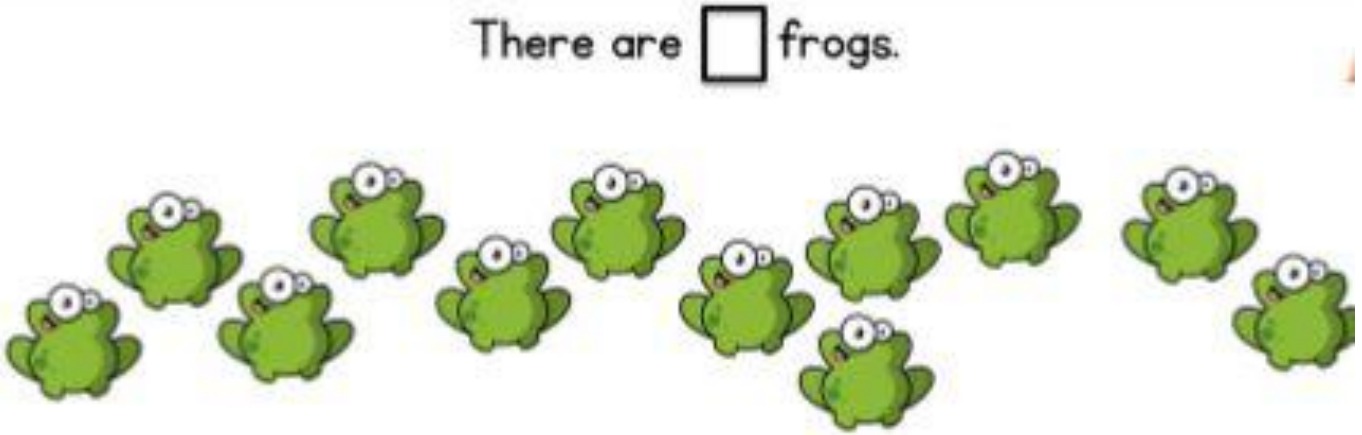
3) Who is shorter? Amir or Ron?

Amir Ron

4) What is twelve take away three?

White Rose Maths

Today we will learn about making equal groups through grouping items.

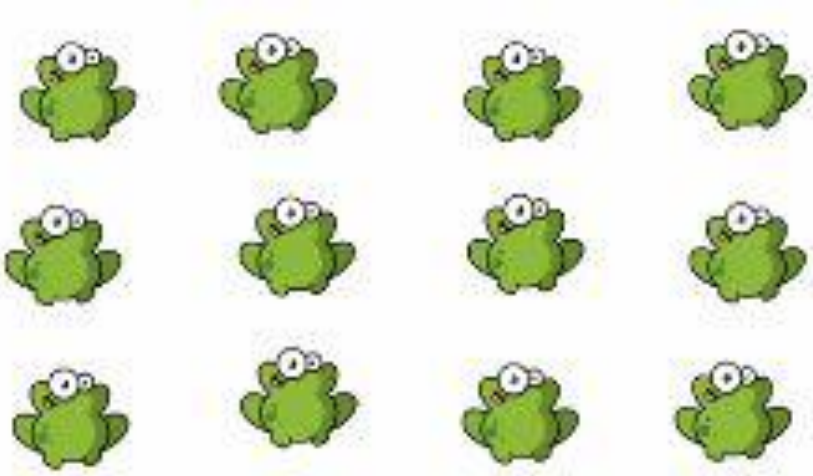


Can you put the frogs into equal groups of 4?

Now the frogs are in groups of 4.

There are 12 frogs in total.
There are 3 equal groups of 4 frogs.

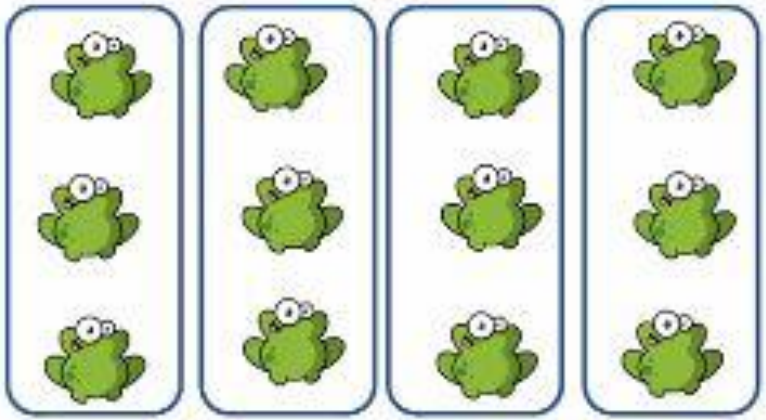
Grouping is easier if we make rows and columns. Like our arrays from last week!



How many groups of 3 are there?

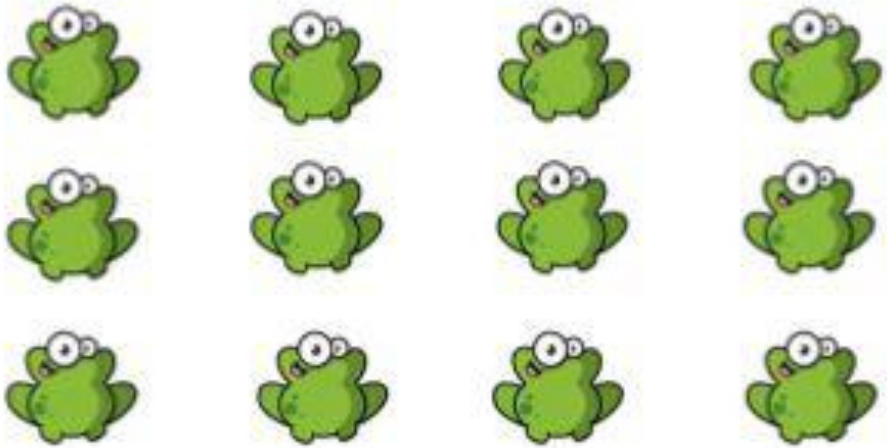
There are 12 frogs in total.

There are 4 equal groups of 3 frogs.



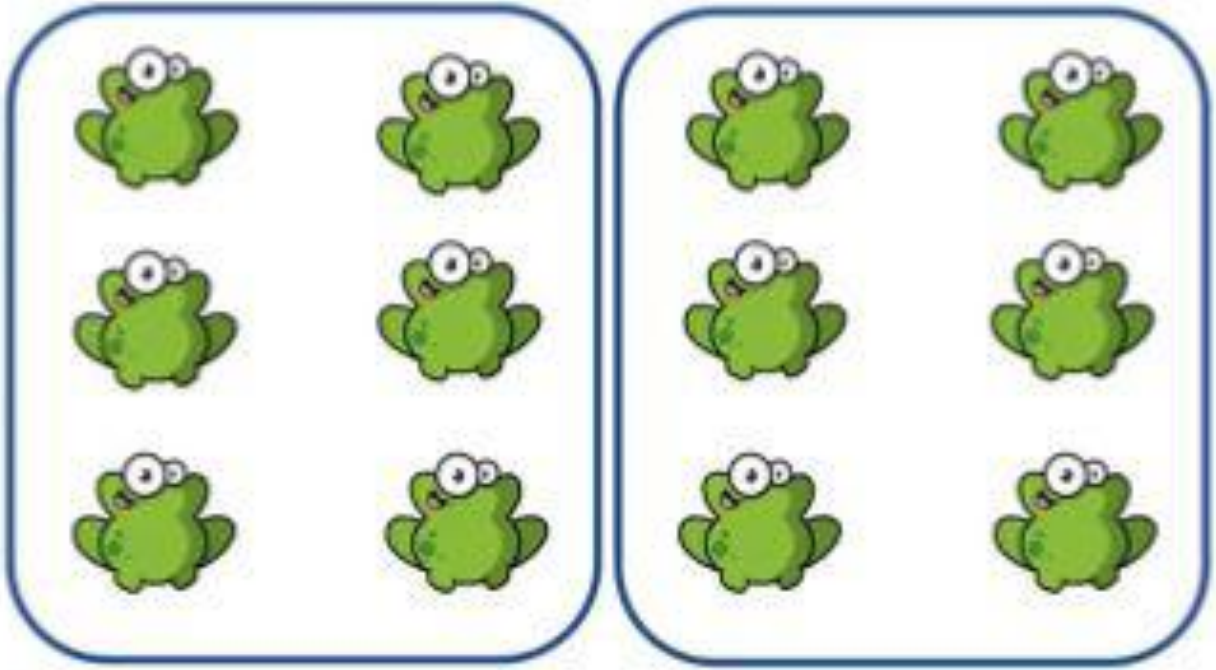
How many groups of 6 are there?

There are ☐ groups of 6



There are 12 frogs in total.

There are 2 equal groups of 6.

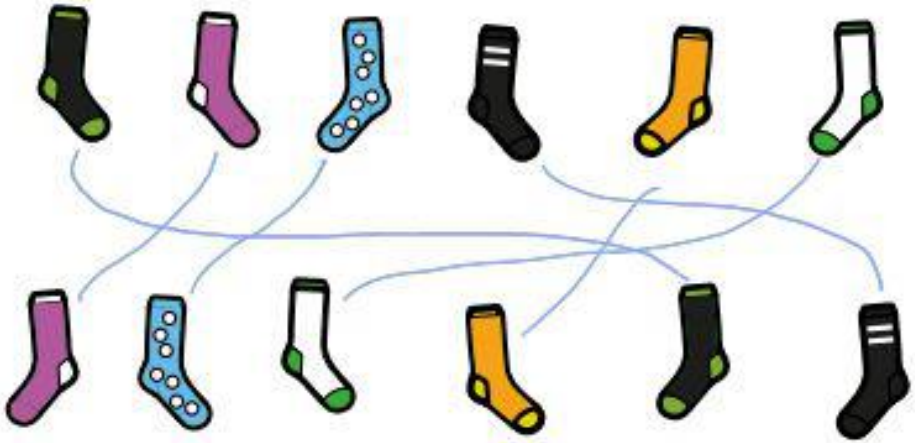


Can you match the socks into correct pairs and complete the sentences?

There are ☐ socks altogether.

There are ☐ socks in each pair.

There are ☐ pairs of socks.



There are [12] socks altogether.

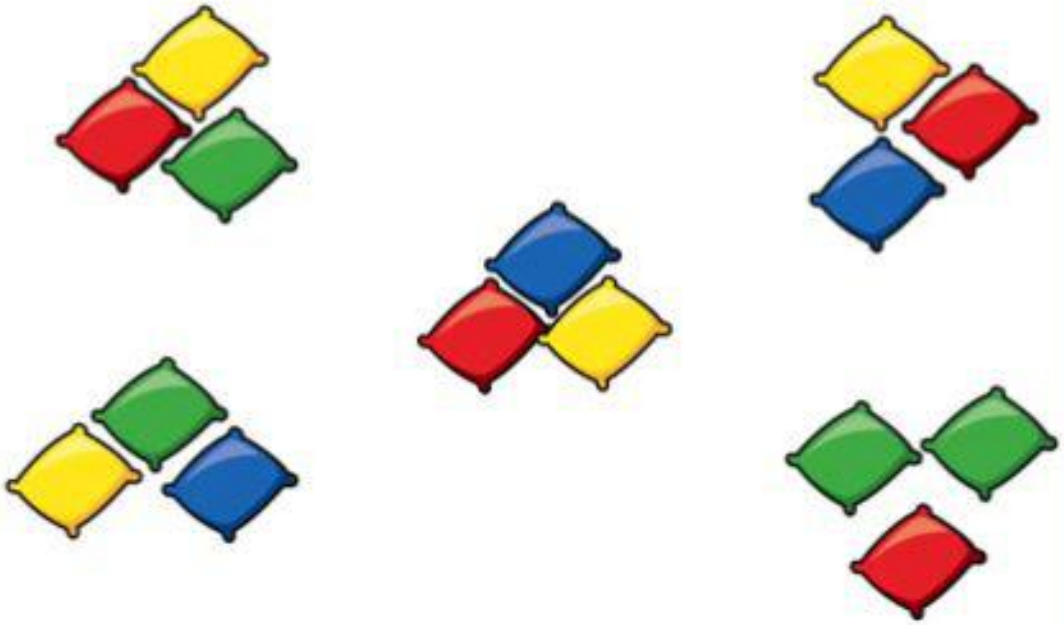
There are [2] socks in each pair.

There are [6] pairs of socks.

There are 12 socks in total.
We have made 6 equal groups of 2 socks.

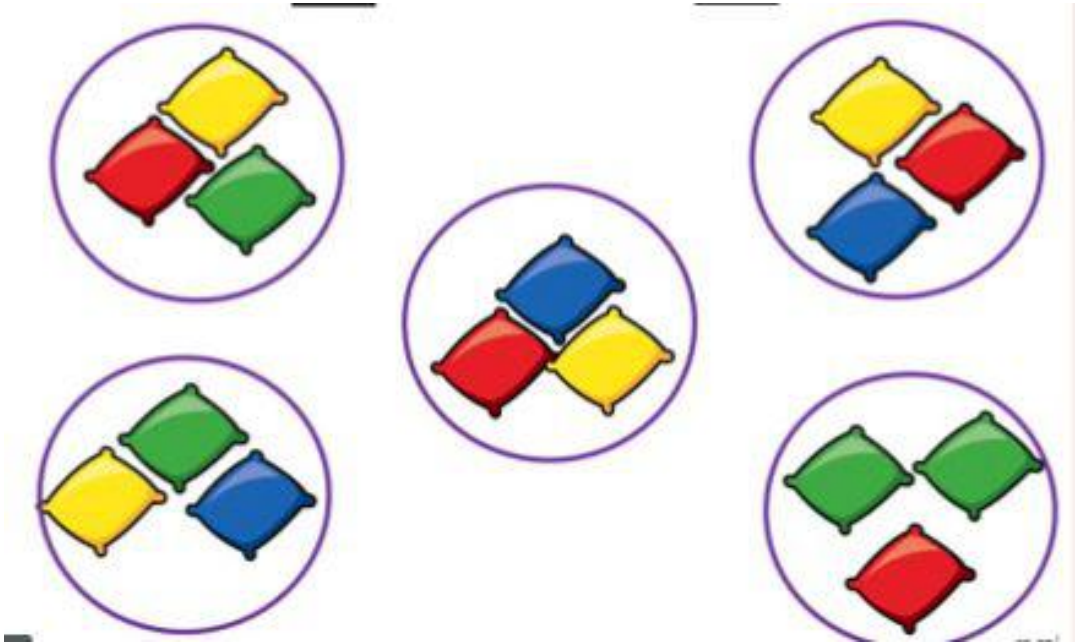
There are [15] beanbags altogether.

There are [ ] equal groups of [ ] beanbags.

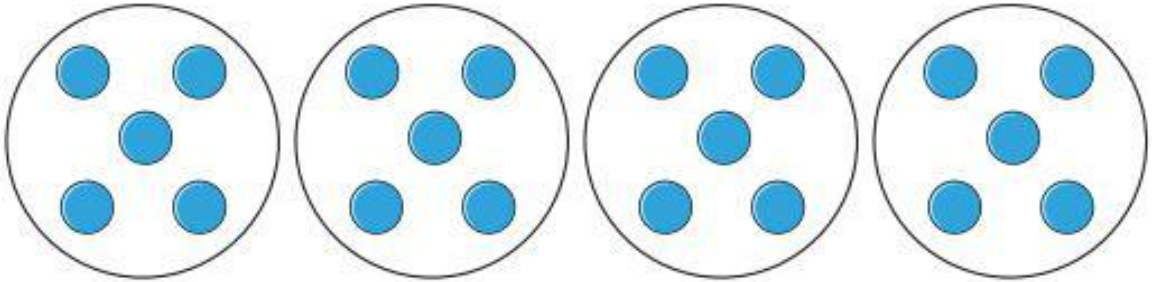


There are 15 beanbags.

There are 5 equal groups of 3 beanbags.

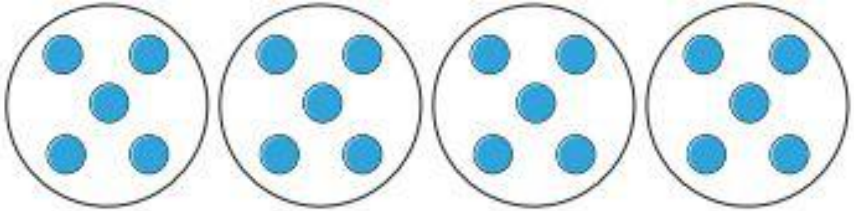


Here are some counters that have already been grouped.



There are ☐ counters altogether.

There are ☐ equal groups of ☐ counters.



There are 20 counters altogether.

There are 4 equal groups of 5 counters.

How many other ways could you group 20 counters?

Activity

Take 15 items.

they could be counters, coins, stones, or anything else of a similar size that you can find around your home.

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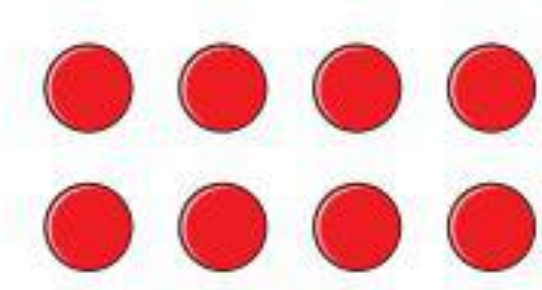
1. How many equal groups of 3 can you make?
2. How many equal groups of 5 can you make?
3. Can you make equal groups of 2?

Super challenge: Can you answer the same questions for 30 items? Are there any other equal groups you can make?

Lesson 2- problem solving with grouping.

Let's recap our learning from last lesson.

Here are some counters in an array. Can you put them into groups of 2?



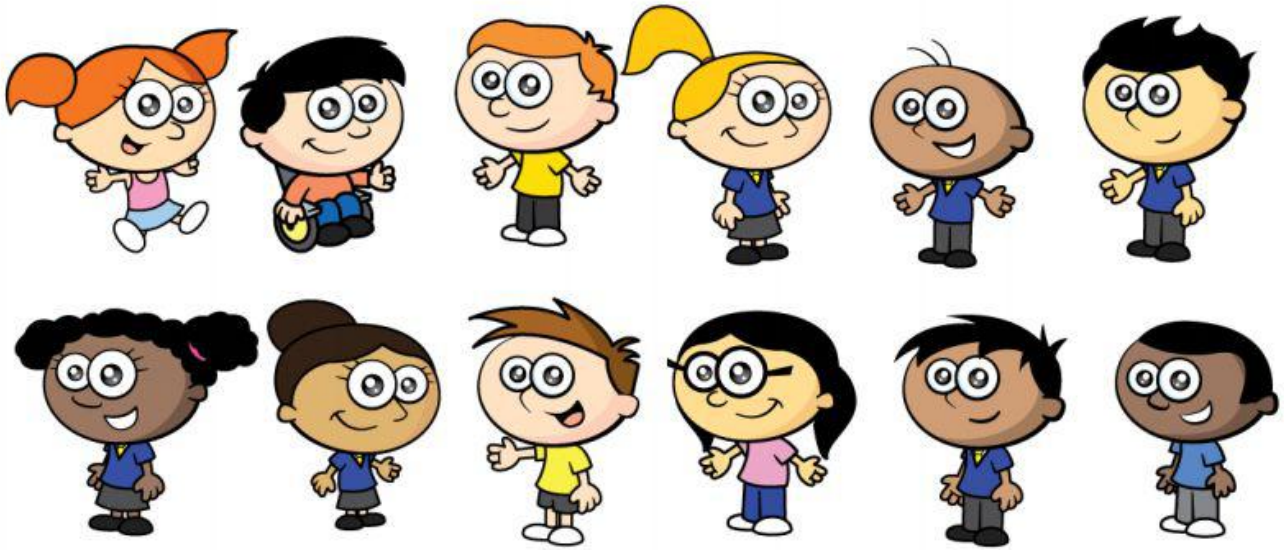
There are ☐ counters altogether.

There are ☐ equal groups of 2 counters.

Can you fill in the gaps?

Representation	Description
	There are ____ altogether. There are ____ equal groups of ____
	There are ____ altogether. There are ____ equal groups of ____
	15 has been sorted into 3 equal groups of 5
	____ has been sorted into ____ equal groups of ____

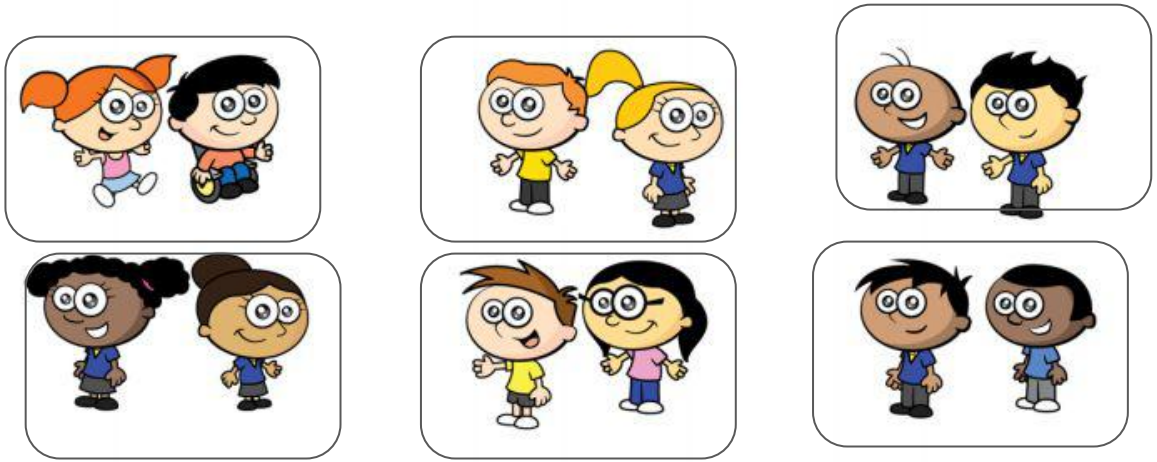
True or false?



The children can get into 6 groups of 2

Answer!

True



12 children can get into 6 groups of 2

(I wonder how else they could make equal groups.)

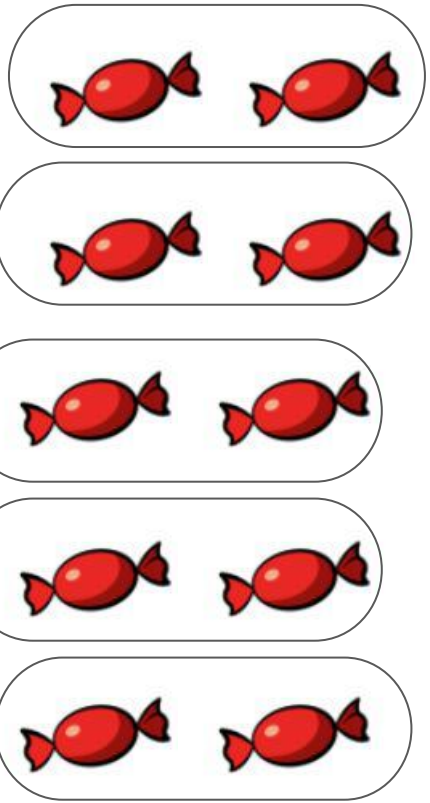
Challenge- Use counters or pictures to help you solve this problem.

Tommy and Jack each have the same number of sweets.

Tommy has 5 equal groups of 2
Jack has 1 equal group.
How many sweets are in Jack's group?

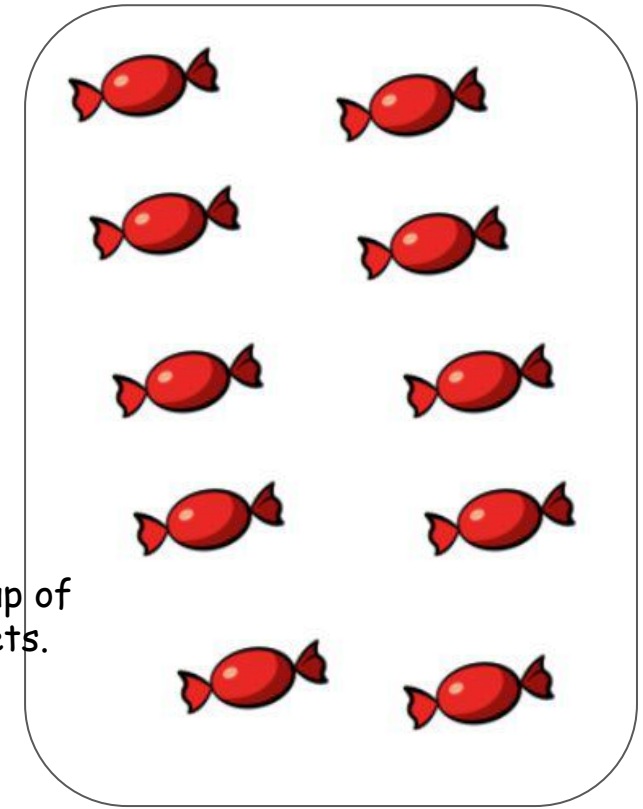
Click onto the next slide to see how I found my answer.

Tommy



5 equal groups of 2 =10 sweets.

Jack



1 equal group of 10 =10 sweets.

Super challenge!

You can use your counters or pictures to help you.

I am thinking of a number between 20 and 30

I can only make equal groups of 5

What must my number be?

What happens when I try to make groups of 2 with it?

What happens when I try to make groups of 10 with it?

Answer!

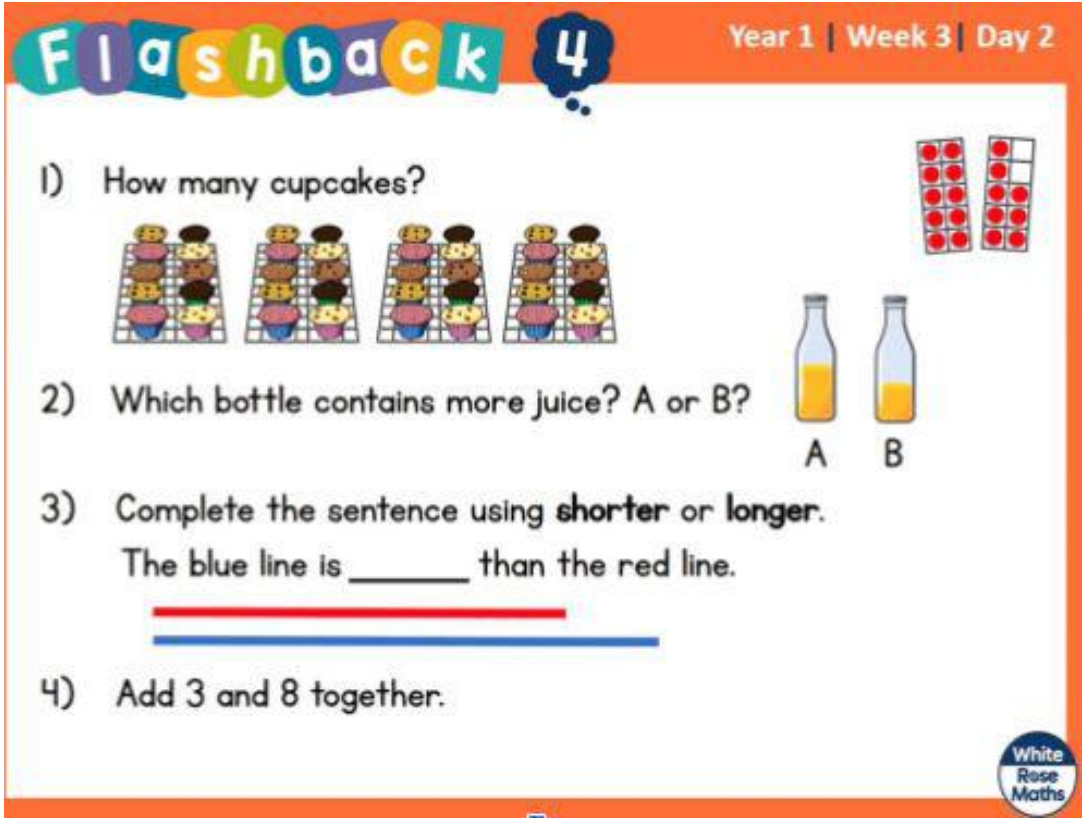
The answer is 25.

Children can use practical equipment like counters to solve this and discover what happens.

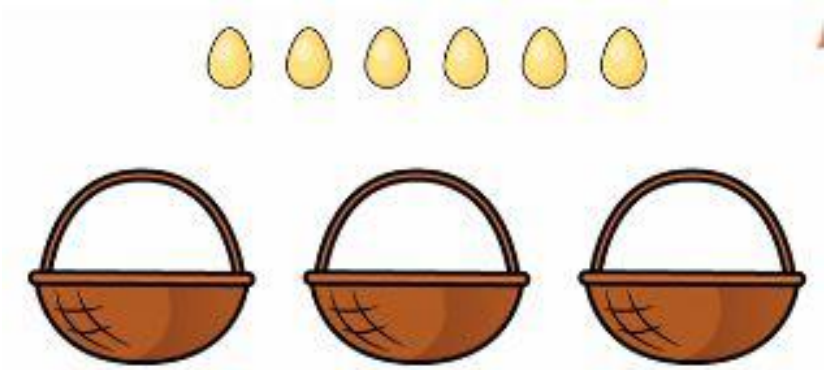
If you make equal groups of 2 with it there will be 1 left over. If you make equal groups of 10 with it there will be 5 left over.

Lesson 3- Making groups through sharing.

Let's start off our lesson by recaping some of our previous learning.



Yesterday we made equal groups by grouping.
Today we will make equal groups by sharing.
When we share it is important that we all have the same amount.



Can you share the 6 egs equally between the 3 baskets?

There are 6 eggs altogether.

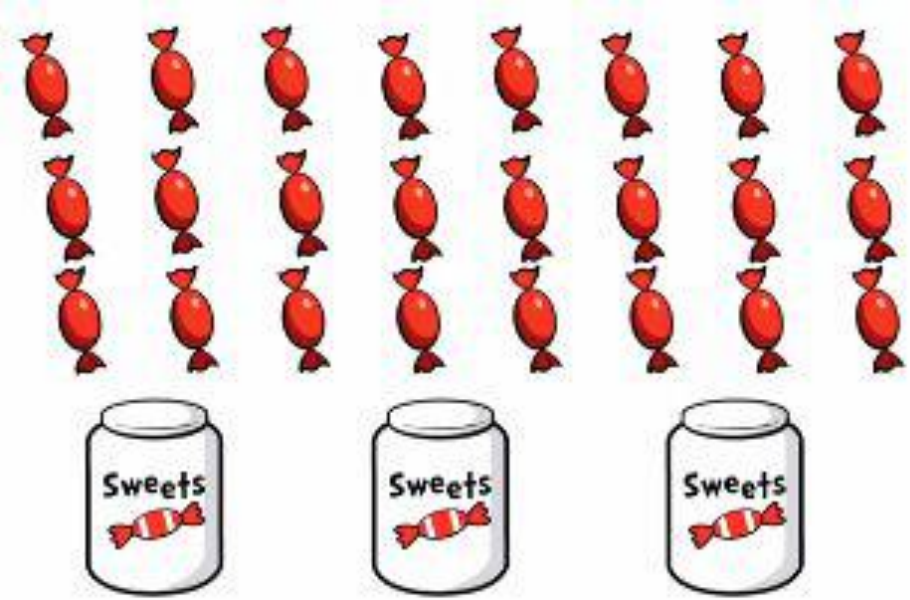
Each basket has 2 eggs.

6 eggs shared equally between 3 is 2

Can you share the sweets into the 3 jars?

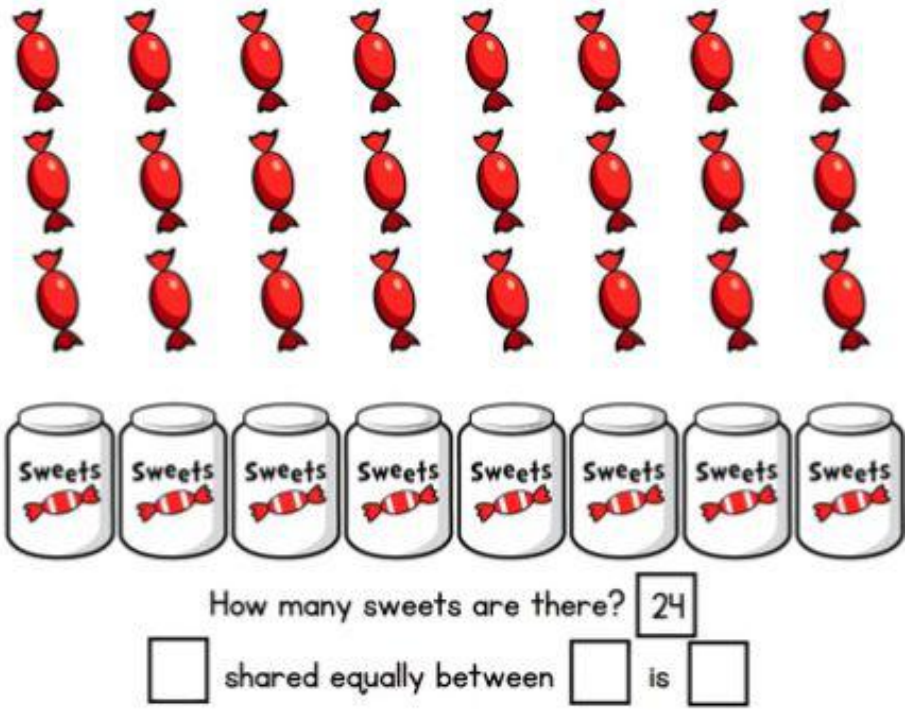
There are ___ sweets.

___ sweets shared equally between 3 jars is ___



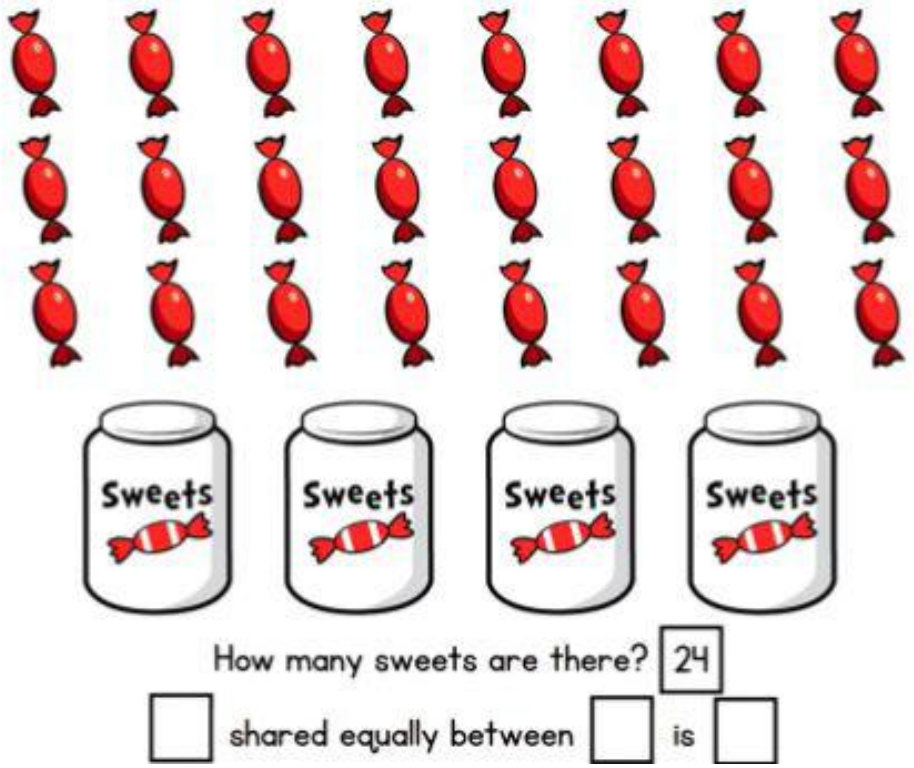
Now we have more jars to share the sweets between.

Can you fill in the missing numbers?

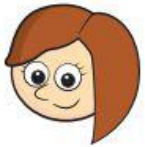


Now we have the same number of sweets, but a different number of jars.

Can you fill in the missing numbers?



Rosie and Amir are sharing some sweets.



a) Draw lines to share the sweets equally.

b) How many sweets does each child get?

Each child gets ☐ sweets.

8 sweets shared equally between 2 is ☐

Five children share some grapes.

a) Draw lines to share the grapes equally.

b) How many grapes does each child get?

Each child gets ☐ grapes.

10 grapes shared equally between 5 is ☐

Activity

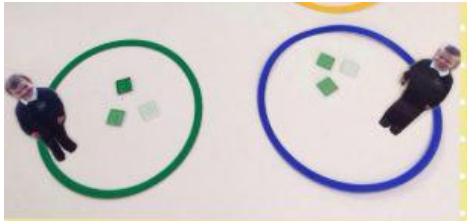
Using 20 counters (coins, stones, sweets, grapes) can you share between different numbers of people (parents, siblings, toys or drawings of children)

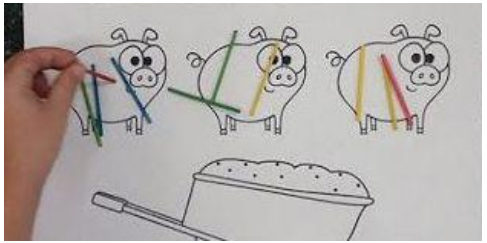
Answer these questions and take a photo of your equal groups to send to your teacher

a) Share the counters between 2 friends.
How many counters does each friend get?

b) Share the counters between 5 friends.
How many counters does each friend get?

c) Share the counters between 10 friends.
How many counters does each friend get?





Lesson 4- Problem solving using sharing.

Let's recap our learning from last lesson.

Share the muffins equally between the two plates.
Complete the sentence.

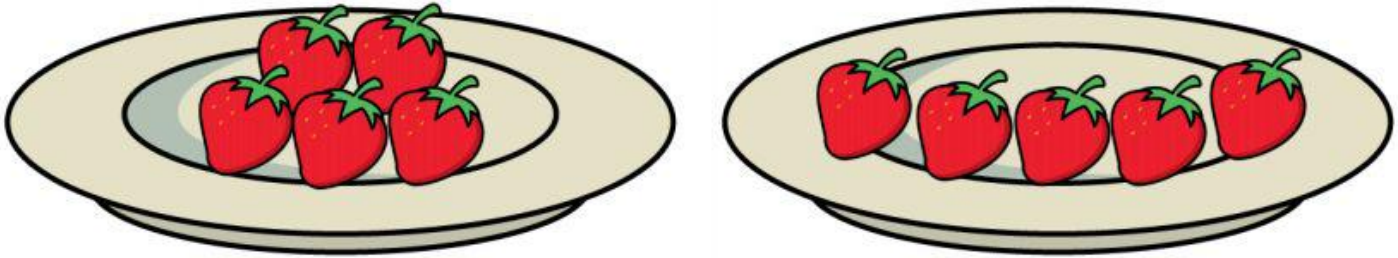
___ cakes shared equally between 2 is ___

Answer

Share the muffins equally between the two plates.
Complete the sentence.

8 cakes shared equally between 2 is 4

True or false?



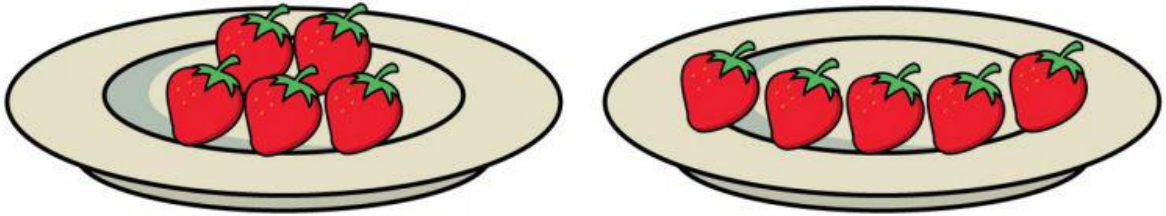
The strawberries have been shared equally.

Answer!

This one was tricky because the strawberries look differently on each plate.

Remember to always count the items.

True



Each plate has 5 strawberries.

Now try this tricky sharing problem.

Dora has 10 biscuits.

She wants to share them equally at her party.

How many people could be at the party?

Could there be more than 1 answer?

Remember, your guests all need to have an equal amount.

Top tip- Try using counters or drawing out biscuits and guests to see which numbers work.

Answer!

This problem has many possible answers:

There could be: 10 people (each with 1 cookie) 5 people (each with 2 cookies) 2 people (each with 5 cookies) 1 person (with 10 cookies!)

If you found this problem tricky, why not try drawing out the cookies and party guests, or using counters and teddies to see how this problem works. You could even use real biscuits!

Now try this one.

Remember to explain your answer.

Top tip! Why not try drawing the cakes and cake boxes to see who is correct.

There are 10 cakes and 2 boxes.

An equal amount needs to be put into each box.

Put them into groups of 2

Jack

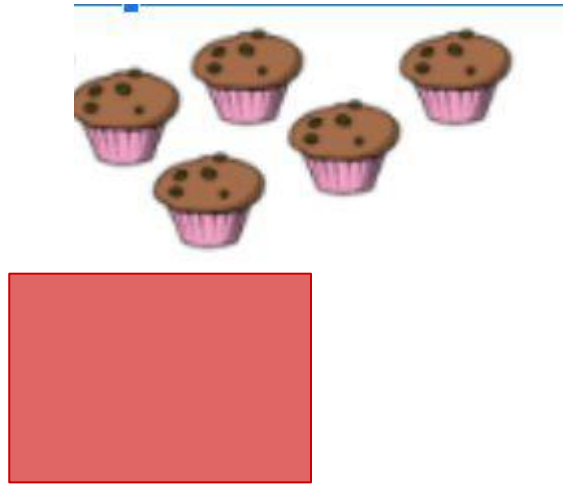
Share them into 2 groups.

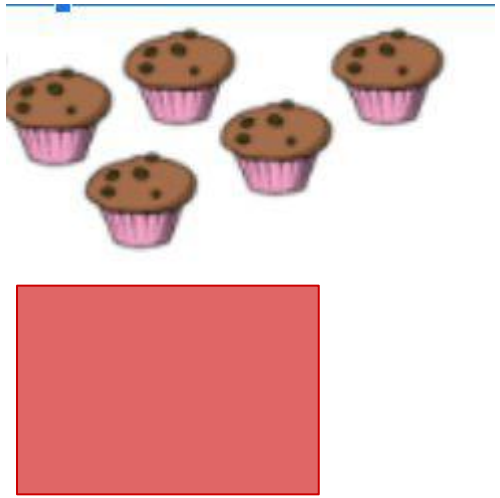
Eva

Who is correct?
Explain your answer.

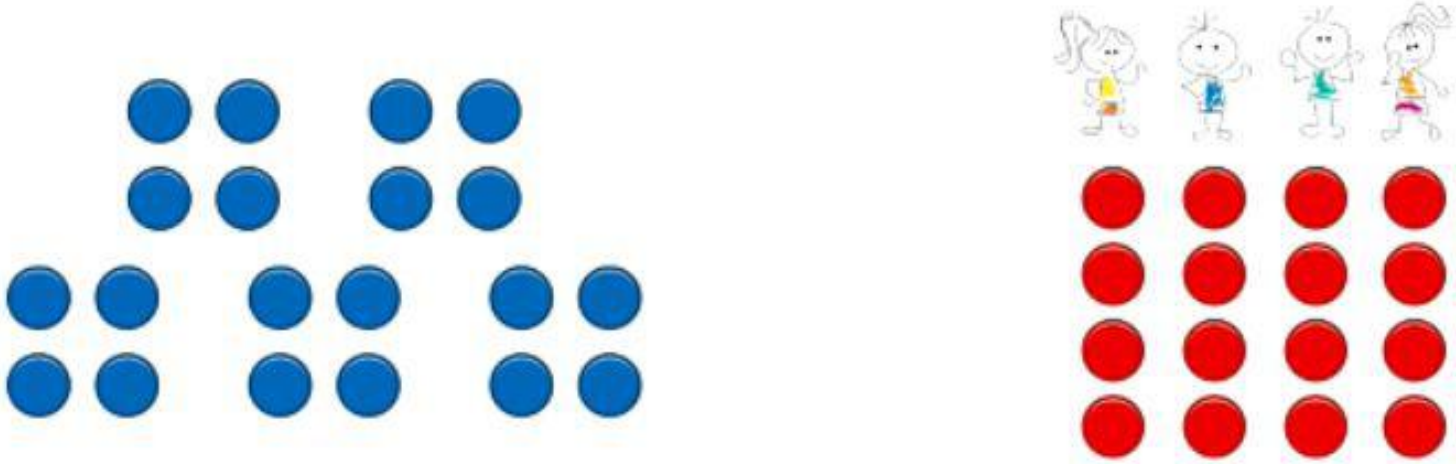
Answer

Eva is correct. She has shared the cakes equally and put 5 into each pink cake box.





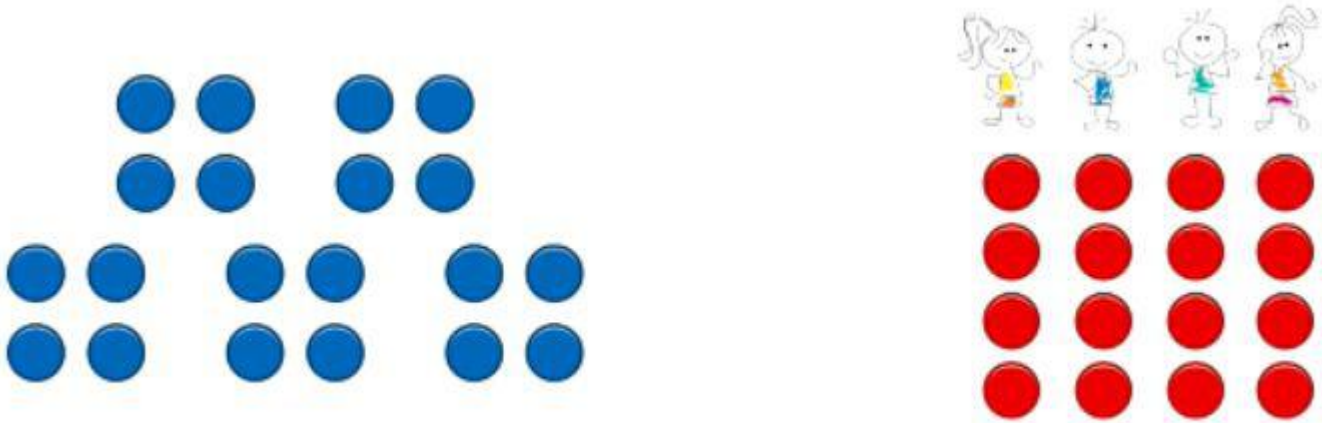
Can you explain what is the same and what is different?



What is the same? What is different?

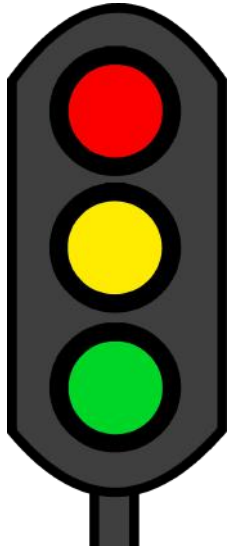
Answer!

They both have 20 counters. The blue counters have been grouped into 5 groups of 4. The red counters have been shared into 4 groups of 5.



What is the same? What is different?

Mental Maths practise



Have a go at these addition and subtraction problems. Remember the different strategies we use at school (counting on, counting back, number bonds and other fast facts…) Don't forget to look carefully at + or -

Choose which colour challenge you feel ready for!

4+4=

7-3=

5+4=

10-6=

3+3=

6-3=

10-2=

12+5=

13+4=

17-3=

23-12=

25+2=

14+12=

13+13=

23-15=

25+16=

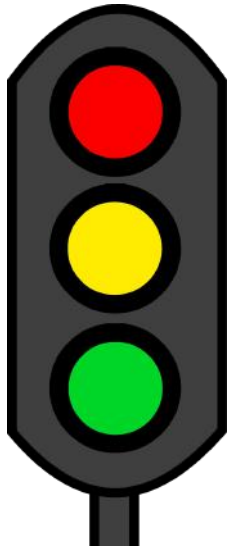
34+43=

32-29=

30-12=

40+40=

37-28=




Maths
Superstar