

Inspire Maths 1 Long-term Plan

Unit title	Key concepts
1 Numbers to 10	
Counting to 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand numbers from 0 to 10
Compare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two sets of objects can be compared using the method of one-to-one correspondence The number of objects can be the same as, smaller than or greater than another set of objects
Order and pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A sequence of objects and numbers can form a pattern
2 Number Bonds	
Making number bonds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adding two or more numbers gives another number
Practice Book – Review 1	
Assessment Book – Test 1	
3 Addition within 10	
Ways to add	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adding is associated with the 'part-whole' and 'adding-on' concepts
Making up addition stories	
Solving word problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applying the 'part-whole' and 'adding on' concepts in addition
4 Subtraction within 10	
Ways to subtract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subtracting is associated with the 'part-whole' and 'taking away' concepts
Making up subtraction stories	
Solving word problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applying the 'part-whole' and 'taking away' concepts in subtraction
Making a family of number sentences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A family of number sentences can be written from a set of three related numbers
Practice Book – Review 2	
Assessment Book – Test 2, Challenging Problems 1, Check-up 1	
5 Shapes and Patterns	
Getting to know shapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A circle has no corners and no sides A square has 4 equal sides and 4 corners A triangle has 3 sides and 3 corners A rectangle has 4 sides (opposite sides are equal) and 4 corners
Making pictures from shapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shapes such as circles, triangles, squares and rectangles can be used to make pictures
Seeing shapes in things around us	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When an object is viewed from different angles/sides, we can see different shapes. For example, the top view of a tin of soup is a circle
Getting to know patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patterns are formed by repeating a particular arrangement of shape, size and/or colour placed next to each other

Unit title	Key concepts
Making more patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patterns can be formed by repeating a particular arrangement of objects placed next to each other
6 Ordinal numbers	
Knowing ordinal numbers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ordinal numbers are for describing the position of something
Naming left and right positions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positions from the left and right can be named using ordinal numbers
Practice Book – Review 3	
7 Numbers to 20	
Counting to 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use one-to-one correspondence in counting
Place value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers to 20 can be represented as tens and ones in a place value chart
Compare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers to 20 can be compared using the terms 'greater than' and 'smaller than' as well as by arranging in ascending or descending order
Order and pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers can be arranged in order and made into a pattern
Assessment Book – Test 3	
8 Addition and Subtraction within 20	
Ways to add	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two 1-digit numbers can be added by using the 'make 10' strategy and the 'regrouping into tens and ones' strategy
Ways to subtract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2-digit numbers can be regrouped into tens and ones
Solving word problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applying the 'part-whole', 'adding on' and 'taking away' concepts in addition and subtraction
9 Length	
Comparing two things	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lengths of two objects can be compared using the terms 'tall/taller', 'long/longer', 'short/shorter' and 'high/higher'
Comparing more things	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lengths of more than two objects can be compared using the terms 'tallest', 'longest', 'shortest' and 'highest'
Using a start line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A common starting point makes comparison of lengths easier
Measuring things	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length can be measured using objects as non-standard units
Finding lengths in units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length can be described using the term 'unit' instead of paper clips or lolly sticks
Practice Book – Revision 1	
Assessment Book – Test 4, Challenging Problems 2, Check-up 2	
10 Mass	
Comparing things	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare masses using a pan balance
Finding the masses of things	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mass can be measured using objects as non-standard units
Finding mass in units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mass can be described using the term 'units'

Unit title	Key concepts
11 Picture graphs	
Simple picture graphs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data can be collected and organised into a horizontal or vertical picture graph for interpretation
More picture graphs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data can be collected and organised into a horizontal or vertical picture graph using symbols
Assessment Book – Test 5	
12 Numbers to 40	
Counting to 40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using one-to-one correspondence in counting 1 ten equals ten ones
Place value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers to 40 can be represented as tens and ones in a place value chart
Comparing, order and pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers to 40 can be compared using the terms 'greater than' / 'smaller than' and 'greatest' / 'smallest' as well as arranged in ascending or descending order
Simple addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Add on' and 'part-whole' concepts are used in adding numbers
More addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Add on' and 'part-whole' concepts are used in adding numbers Regrouping concept can be applied in addition
Simple subtraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'taking away' concept is used in subtraction
More subtraction	
Adding three numbers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Add on' and 'making ten' concepts are used in adding three numbers The regrouping concept is also applied
Solving word problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'part-whole', 'taking away', 'adding on' and 'comparing' concepts are used to solve word problems involving addition and subtraction
Practice Book – Review 4	
13 Mental calculations	
Mental addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 2-digit number can be conceptualised as tens and ones Adding is conceptualised as adding or putting parts together
Mental subtraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 2-digit number can be conceptualised as tens and ones Subtracting is conceptualised as taking away from a whole
14 Multiplication	
Adding the same number	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiplication is conceptualised as repeated addition
Making multiplication stories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tell stories based on the multiplication concept and repeated addition
Solving word problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applying the multiplication concept to solve word problems
Practice Book – Review 5	
Assessment Book – Test 6, Challenging Problems 3, Check-up 3	
15 Division	
Sharing equally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Division is conceptualised as dividing a set of objects equally

Unit title	Key concepts
Finding the numbers of groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Division is conceptualised as sharing a set of items equally into groups
16 Time	
Telling the time to the hour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time can be used to measure the duration of an event
Telling the time to the half hour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measuring half an hour using the term 'half past'
Practice Book – Review 6	
Assessment Book – Test 7	
17 Numbers to 100	
Counting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using one-to-one correspondence in counting • 1 ten is the same as 10 ones • 10 tens is 100
Place value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers to 100 can be represented as tens and ones in a place value chart
Comparing, order and pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers to 100 can be compared using the terms 'greater than' and 'smaller than' • Numbers to 100 can be arranged in ascending or descending order
Simple addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 'adding on' and 'part-whole' concepts are used in adding numbers
More addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 'adding on' and 'part-whole' concepts are used in adding numbers • The regrouping concept is applied in addition
Simple subtraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 'taking away' concept is used in subtraction
More subtraction	
18 Money (1)	
Getting to know our money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coins and notes in pounds and pence can be used to pay for goods and services
Exchanging money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A coin or note of one denomination can be used as the equivalent of another set of coins or notes of a smaller denomination
Work out the amount of money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amount of money can be counted in pence (up to £1) and pounds (up to £100)
19 Money (2)	
Adding and subtracting in pence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addition and subtraction concepts in numbers are used in addition and subtraction of money
Adding and subtracting in pounds	
Solving word problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 'part-whole', 'adding on', 'taking away' and 'comparing' concepts in addition and subtraction are used in solving word problems
Practice Book – Revision 2	
Assessment Book – Test 8, Challenging Problems 4, Check-up 4	