

# Primary 1 Mathematics Curriculum Information



2024



# Curriculum



#### Love to Learn Maths

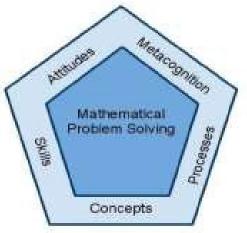
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### **Primary Mathematics (2021) Syllabus**

The Primary Mathematics Syllabus aims to enable all students to:

- acquire mathematical concepts and skills for everyday use and continuous learning in mathematics
- develop thinking, reasoning, communication, application and metacognitive skills through a mathematical approach to problem-solving; and



• build confidence and foster interest in mathematics.



### **Primary Mathematics (2021) Syllabus**

The document is available from MOE Website.



# (1) WHOLE NUMBERS

Numbers to 100

Addition & Subtraction

**Comparing Numbers** 

**Numbers Showing Positions** 

**Multiplication & Division** 



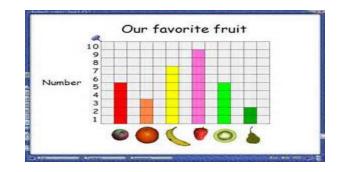
P1 Mathematics Content Strands

# (2) MEASUREMENT & GEOMETRY

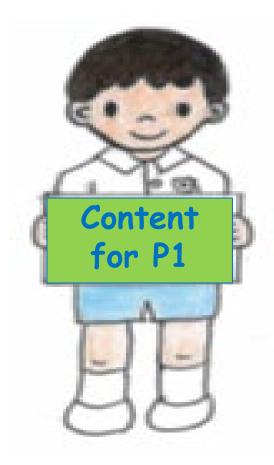
Length Time Money

Shapes & Patterns

## (3) STATISTICS Picture Graphs





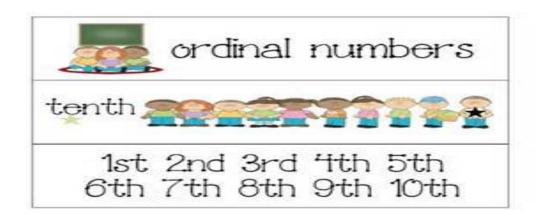






# WHOLE NUMBERS : Numbers up to 100

 counting to tell the number of objects in a given set
 comparing the number of objects in two or more sets
 use of ordinal numbers (first, second, up to tenth) and symbols (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, etc.)





# WHOLE NUMBERS : Numbers up to 100

- Inumber notation and place values (tens, ones)
- reading and writing numbers in numerals and in words
- comparing and ordering numbers
- **number** patterns



### **Concepts of Addition and Subtraction**



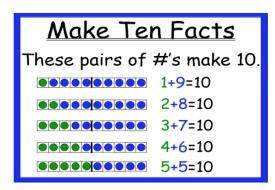
- use of the addition symbol (+) or subtraction
   symbol (-) to write a mathematical statement for a given situation
- □ comparing two numbers within 20 to tell how much one number is greater (or smaller) than the other
- recognising the relationship between addition and subtraction



#### **Concepts of Addition and Subtraction**

- building up the addition bonds and committing to memory
- □ addition of more than two 1-digit numbers
- addition and subtraction within 100 involving
  - \* a 2-digit number and ones
  - \* a 2-digit number and tens

\* two 2-digit numbers





# **Multiplication**

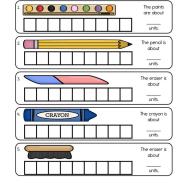


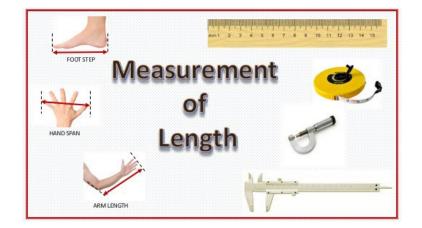
- multiplication as repeated addition (within 40)
- $\Box$  use of the multiplication symbol ( $\times$ ) to write a mathematical statement for a given situation
- division of a quantity (not greater than 20) into equal sets:
- \* given the number of objects in each set/group
   \* given the number of sets/groups
   □ solving word problems with pictorial representation



## Length

- measurement and comparison of the lengths of two or more objects in non-standard units
- measure in cm
- □ use of the following terms:
  - long, longer, longest
  - short, shorter, shortest
  - tall, taller, tallest
  - High, higher, tallest



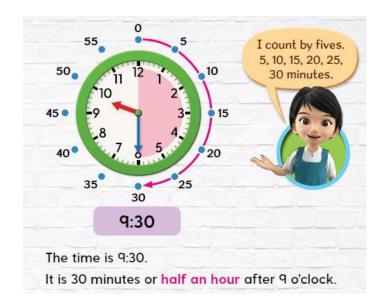






#### Time

- telling and writing time to 5 minutes
   Use of a.m. and p.m.
   Use of abbroviations in b and min
- Use of abbreviations in h and min
- duration of one hour/half hour





## Money

- □ identifying coins and notes of different denomination
- matching a coin/ note of one denomination to an equivalent set of coins/ notes of another denomination
- □ telling the amount of money
- $\hfill\square$  use of the symbols \$ and ¢
- solving word problems involving addition and subtraction of money in dollars only (or in cents only)



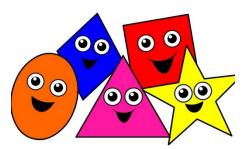






# Geometry

☐ basic shapes: rectangle, square, circle, triangle

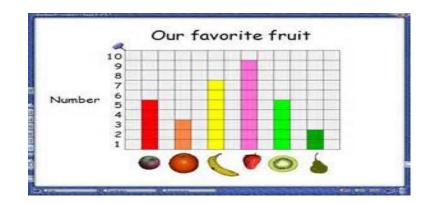


- ☐ identifying and naming the 4 basic shapes from 2-D and 3-D objects
- ☐ describing and classifying shapes
- patterns: making/ completing patterns with 2-D cut-outs according to one or two of the following attributes:
  - \* shape \* size \* colour
- **making / completing patterns with 3-D models:** 
  - \* cube \* cuboid (rectangular block) \* cone \* cylinder



### **Statistics : Data Analysis**

- collecting and organising data
- making picture graphs
- □ use of a symbol/picture to represent one object
- reading and interpreting picture graphs in both horizontal and vertical forms







# Pedagogy



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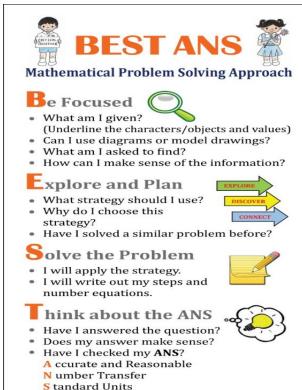
### Learner-centred pedagogy

Teachers will use appropriate pedagogical approaches:

- Concrete-Pictorial-Abstract approach (C-P-A)
- Hands-on Learning experiences
- Co-operative learning, opportunities for collaborative work
- Differentiated Instruction (DI Content, Process, Product)
- E-learning, SLS Lessons, etc



- Informal Formative Assessment (FA) strategies to monitor and deepen students' learning
- Guide students in using BEST ANS problem solving strategy
- Provide Critical Thinking exercises to equip students with problem solving heuristics





# Assessment



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## P1 Mathematics Assessment for Holistic Development NO Mid-Year or End-of-Year Examinations 3 Bite-sized Reviews/ Performance Tasks

- ✓ Assess students' progress at different phases of learning during lessons
- Triangulate students' learning from multiple sources of assessment information such as through observation in class, written work, classroom discussion/ Maths Talk, Journal, Mental Sums, e-learning, etc.
- ✓ Use of learning outcomes (LOs) to give feedback to parents on students' learning progress



- Report of child's attainment level of LOs at the end of Semester 1 and Semester 2
- Use **3 levels of qualitative descriptors** to determine the level of attainment
  - Developing, Competent, Accomplished





#### Primary 1 Learning Outcomes (LOs) for HDP Report

Teachers will use LOs and QDs to give feedback to parents on students' learning progress

- 1. Understand numbers up to hundred
- 2. Understand addition and subtraction
- 3. Add and subtract numbers
- 4. Understand multiplication and division
- 5. Identify, name, describe and sort shapes
- 6. Tell time to 5 minutes
- 7. Measure and compare lengths of objects
- 8. Read and interpret picture graphs



#### **Example of Qualitative Descriptors**

#### LO 1 Understand numbers up to hundred.

Developing	Competent	Accomplished
• Able to count to tell the number of objects in a given set with some guidance	• Able to count to tell the number of objects in a given set with little guidance	• Able to count to tell the number of objects in a given set independently
• Able to read and write in numerals and in words with some guidance	• Able to read and write in numerals and in words with little guidance	<ul> <li>Able to read and write in numerals and in words independently</li> </ul>
• Able to compare and order whole numbers correctly some of the time	• Able to compare and order whole numbers correctly most of the time	• Able to compare and order whole numbers correctly almost all the time
• Able to describe and continue a given number pattern some of the time	• Able to describe and continue a given number pattern most of the time	• Able to describe and continue a given number pattern almost all the time



## Formative Assessment [FA] to gauge learning

## (1) MATHS JOURNAL

eg. Patterns : How are the shapes arranged? Explain your answer. Draw your answer. Pattern A Pattern B

Pattern A shows a change in size.

Pattern B shows a change in colour and the way shapes are placed.



## **Formative Assessment [FA] to gauge learning**

# (2) MATHS TALK

Ability to verbalise thoughts, communicate, use mathematical terms in presentations in class

North Ial 1. Explain: "This is my solution... explain & show your thinking "My first step... 2. Evaluate: "I agree/disagree with · offer a different solution or another way to solve the problem 3. Extend: "This makes me think. still have a question about ... did you ??" Why did you ... · Could you have ?"

1011 "This is my solution / strategy ... because ny you agree 3."I disagree because



# Formative Assessment [FA] to gauge learning (3) Mental Calculations

Class observation of students' mental calculation ability in Oral Maths and Mental Calculation Exercises

Examples

- Addition and subtraction involving a 2-digit number
- Multiplication: 5 groups of 2, 2 groups of 5
- What is one more than 4?



## Formative Assessment [FA] to gauge learning

# (4) HANDS-ON

Examples:

- Shapes & Patterns
  - Hands-on activity using manipulatives (shapes) to form patterns/pictures
  - Measuring length with a ruler or non-metric object (eg. paper clip, straw)
  - Completing patterns with 3-D models





## **Home-School Partnership**



#### How can parents help?

Early numeracy skills such as matching, counting, sorting, comparing and recognising simple patterns are useful in providing a good grounding for students to begin learning at Primary 1.

We seek to partner you to help your child:

☐ Attain a good mastery of the basic number concepts and skills
 - recognise, read and write number symbols (numerals) 0 to 20

□ Achieve the ability to count, understanding that:

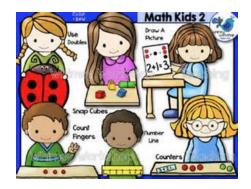
- we count to tell how many there are
- the counting words are said in a fixed order

Activities such as matching, sorting, pairing, ordering and patterning would help your child develop his number sense and basic number concepts.



You may wish to practise this with your child:

- Understand the concept of 'manyness' of numbers Example: '5 is one more than 4' and '5 is one less than 6'
- □ For small sets of up to 5 objects, help your child to visualize the number instead of counting one by one.
- Give your child opportunities to count objects in various arrangements, and counting back from 10 to 0.





# How can parents further help?

Ensure that your child



- does his/her own work
- shows you what he/she has learnt

Primary Mathematics Practice Book A & B P1 Critical Thinking & STRETCH Exercises



Please acknowledge (signature) that you have reviewed your child's work.



# Books for Primary 1

Primary Mathematics Textbooks 1A & 1B Practice Books 1A & 1B

Enrichment : Critical Thinking & STRETCH Exercises

<u>Recommended Supplementary Materials</u> (available from the School Bookshop) My Pals Maths Test 1, Homework Book 1A & 1B Amazing Mathematics







## In Partnership with Parents to Develop your child to their Fullest Potential: Every student a Creator, Connector,

MATHS





**Contributor**