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**Printable resources can be found at the  
back of the pack.**

## Guidance

### Using the at home materials

This pack contains a series of tasks for you to experience with your child. Each session has been carefully designed to develop number sense and support understanding. Provide lots of opportunities to get children to use mathematical vocabulary and explain their reasoning and reveal their thinking.

We have selected short tasks which should last around 15 minutes, so that you can fit them around your daily lives.

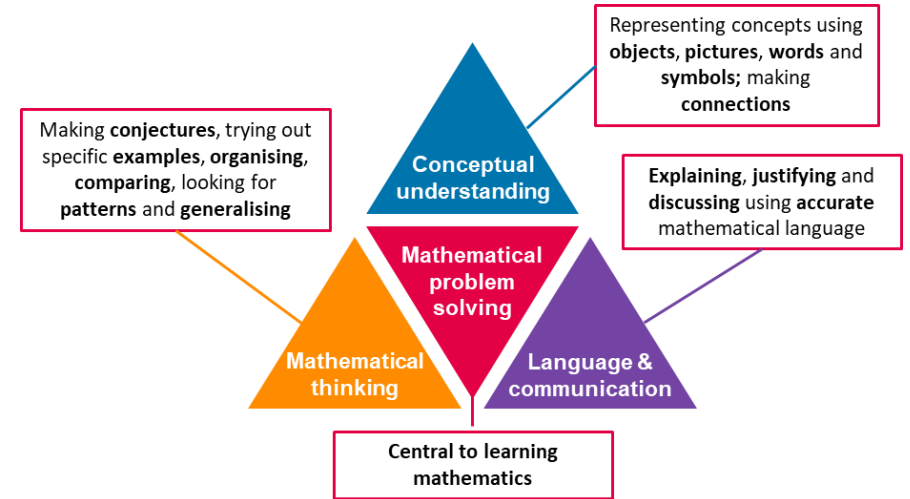
Each session begins with a short adult-guided introduction. This is followed by a suggested task for your child to complete and a suggested task to explore, which will take their learning deeper.

### Success for all

At school we believe all pupils can achieve success in maths. We encourage pupils to have a belief that effort leads to success and that challenges are opportunities to learn.

Here are a few tips to encourage your children at home with maths:

- ✓Talk to your children about everyday maths
- ✓Play games with them
- ✓Value mistakes as learning opportunities
- ✓Recognise that there is more than one way to work things out
- ✓Praise children for effort over outcome
- ✓Avoid saying things like “I’m useless at maths”



### What is ‘Mastery’?

The ‘mastery approach’ to teaching mathematics is the underlying principle of Mathematics Mastery. Instead of learning mathematical procedures by rote, we want your child to build a deep understanding of concepts which will enable them to apply their learning in different situations. To achieve this we aim to develop pupils’ **Conceptual Understanding, Mathematical Thinking** and **Language and Communication** (see diagram).

## Number Bonds Within 20: Understanding number bonds

Focus 1: To explore number in subsets

### About the maths

Being able to identify the number of objects in sets and subsets is key to developing an understanding of the concept of parts and whole in number bonds.

### Key words

set  
combine

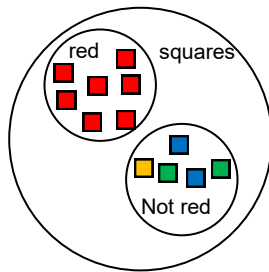
### What you'll need

Paper, pencils, a range of other objects for sorting that could go together e.g. buttons, sweets, knives and forks, spoons and bowls etc.

### Getting started

Display a set of counters (e.g. buttons, beads, sweets) that have been sorted into two subsets.

Ask your child to explain how the shapes have been sorted. E.g.



Ask:

How many counters are there in the set?

How many red counters are there in this sub set?

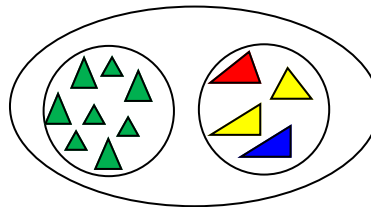
How many counters are not red?

### Task for children

Provide your child with counters that have been sorted into subsets.

Ask your child to identify how many there are in each subset.

Ask your child to identify how many there are altogether in the set.



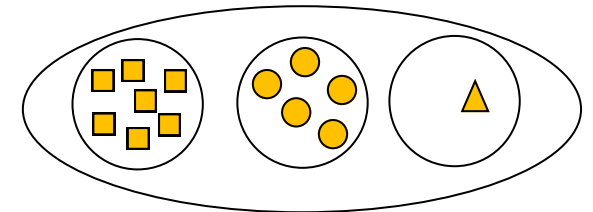
Children should be able to identify that:

- there are twelve counters altogether.
- there are eight green counters.
- there are four counters that are not green.

### Deepening understanding

Provide your child with counters that have been sorted into more than two subsets.

Ask your child to identify how many there are in the set and how many there are in each subset.



Children should be able to identify that:

- there are thirteen orange counters altogether.
- there are seven orange squares.
- there are five orange circles.
- there is one orange triangle.

## Number Bonds Within 20: Understanding number bonds

Focus 2: To understand the concept of 'whole' and 'parts'

### About the maths

The concept of 'whole' and 'parts' is key to understanding number bonds. Your child will apply it when learning about different operations.

### Key words

Whole  
Part

### What you'll need

Coloured shapes—cut from paper  
Sorting hoops - you could use string or ribbon to create the hoops

### Getting started

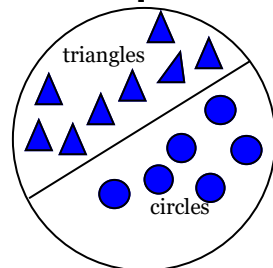
Create a set of coloured shapes that have been sorted into two subsets. You can cut the shapes out of coloured paper.

Ask:

How many [blue] shapes are there in the set?

How many [blue triangles] are there in this sub set?

How many [blue circles] are there in this subset?



Explain that the set represents **the whole** and the subsets represent **the parts**.

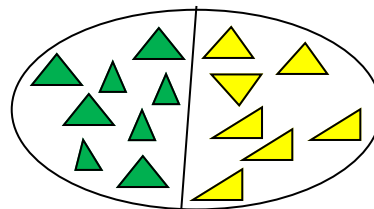
### Task for children

Provide your child with eight [green] triangles and seven [yellow] triangles.

Ask your child to sort the triangles into parts.

Ask your child to identify how many there are in each part.

Ask your child to identify how many there are altogether in the whole.



Your child should be able to identify that:

- The whole is fifteen.
- The parts are eight and seven.

### Deepening understanding

Provide your child with five triangles—you can see them below (one is a different shape). Model how to place the five triangles in different arrangements so that the parts are different for each example.

Say the whole and the parts for each example.

“There are five triangles. There are zero squares. Five is the whole. Five and zero are the parts.”

“There are five triangles. Four are the same. One is different. Five is the whole. Four and one are the parts.”

“There are five triangles. There are two green triangles. There are three red triangles. Five is the whole. two and three are the parts.”

## Number Bonds Within 20: Understanding number bonds

Focus 3: To be able to find number bonds for 'sixteen'

### About the maths

For your child to develop their understanding of number bonds, it is important that they use the same sixteen shapes for the tasks.

### Key words

Set  
Whole, part

### What you'll need

Shapes, part-whole model

### Getting started

Create a set of sixteen green shapes. Sort the shapes into two subsets.

Ask:

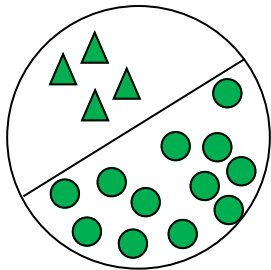
How many green shapes are there in the set?

What is the whole? [16]

How many green triangles are there in this sub set? [4]

How many green circles are there in this subset? [12]

What are the parts? [4 and 12]

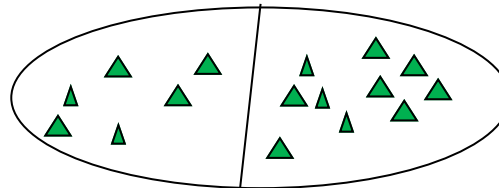


### Task for children

Provide your child with sixteen **identical** shapes.


Ask our child to sort the shapes so that they are in two parts.

For each example, ask your child to identify the whole and the parts.



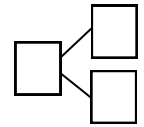
Sixteen is the whole.

Six and ten are the parts.

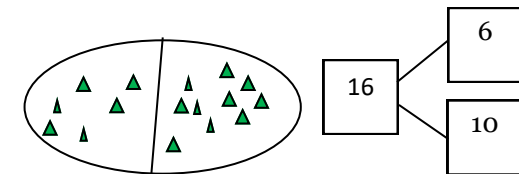
 Ensure your child find **all** number bonds for 16 (0 and 16, 1 and 15, 2 and 14, 3 and 13, 4 and 12, 5 and 11, 6 and 10, 7 and 9, 8 and 8).

### Deepening understanding

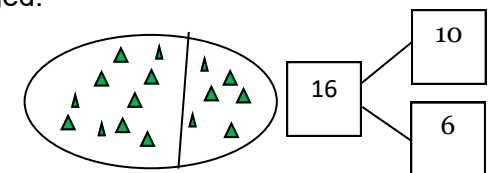
Introduce the part-whole model.



Place six shapes in one subset and ten shapes in the other subset. Ask pupils to identify the parts and record them in the model.



Move four shapes from the larger subset to the other. Discuss what is the same and what is different. Through this discussion the child should recognise that the whole and the parts are the same but the shapes have been rearranged.



## Number Bonds Within 20: Preparing for number bonds within 20

Focus 1: To explore number bonds within 10

### About the maths

Your child needs a secure understanding of number bonds within 10 before learning number bonds within 20.

### Key words

Rod, colour, equal  
Whole, part

### What you'll need

Number rods: You can use squared-paper or the cut outs provided.

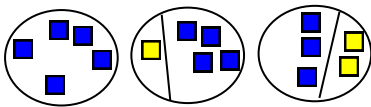
Countable objects e.g. buttons, counters

### Getting started

Make sure your child is confident with number bonds within 10 before learning number bonds within 20.

Display 5 countable objects placed into sets to represent the different number bonds for five.

It will look like this:



Ask your child to say how many there are in each set (five) and in each subset.

Place the countable objects from each set in a row.

Explain that the whole remains the same (five) but the parts differ in each example. Say what the whole is and what the parts are for each example.

### Task for children

Provide your child with the number rod that represents 7 and tell them that the number rod represents the whole (seven).

Provide your child with two rods for each number (0-7)

Ask your child to find the different pairs of rods that are equal to the whole (7). Ask them to find the two parts that are equal to the whole.

Ensure they say what the whole is and what the parts are.

E.g.

	Seven is the whole. Three and four are the parts.
	Seven is the whole. Five and two are the parts.

Allow time for them to find all possible number bonds for 7 and then do the same for 6.

### Deepening understanding


Display an example of a number bond for eight represented using number rods and a part-whole model.



Ask your child to identify which is the whole and which are the parts.

Ask them to record the whole and the parts on the model.

Ask them to find all possibilities for 8, then 9 and 10.

 If your child record the same numbers more than once, use it as an opportunity to explore how both represent the same number bond.

## Number Bonds Within 20: Preparing for number bonds within 20

Focus 2: To consolidate number bonds within 10

### About the maths

A secure understanding of number bonds within 10 will help your child to make connections between number bonds within 20.

### Key words

How many  
Whole, part

### What you'll need

String and beads or any twenty items threaded onto string e.g. pasta tubes, buttons,  
part-whole model

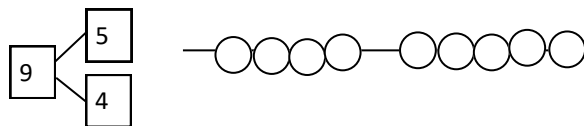
### Getting started

Display a bead string and a part-whole model.  
Tell your child that the whole is nine and display nine beads.

Ask them to discuss how a bead string could be used to help us to find the parts.

Share suggestions and model how to put the nine beads into two parts.

Record the parts on the part-whole model



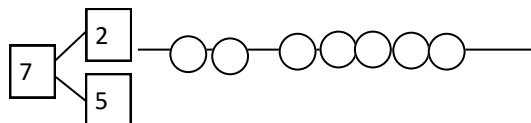
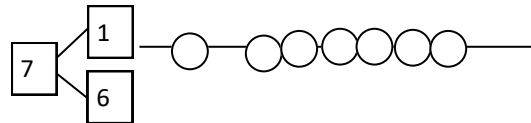
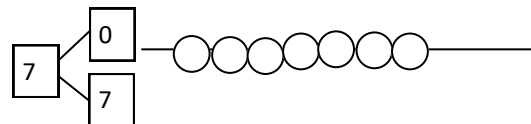
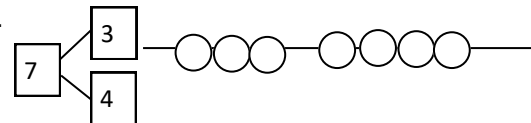
Repeat with all number bonds for 8 and for 10.

### Task for children

Ask your child to find the different number bonds for seven using a bead string.

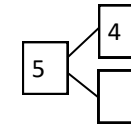
For each example, your child should use the same seven beads to reinforce that the whole is the same and that the parts change.

E.g.



### Deepening understanding

Display a part-whole model for 5 with the whole and one of the parts (4) recorded.



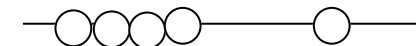
Discuss how the bead string could be used to help us to find out what the missing part is.

Prompts:

What is the whole? Ask your child to make the whole (5) with the bead string.

What is one of the parts? Ask pupils to move 4 beads from the whole to represent one part.

How many are there in the other part? Ask pupils to count the beads in the other part.



Repeat with any number bond within 10.

## Number Bonds Within 20: Preparing for number bonds within 20

Focus 3: To explore place value within 20

### About the maths


A secure understanding of **place value** will support pupils with number bonds within 10 and within 20.


### Key words

Group, groups of  
Exchange, regroup  
ones

### What you'll need

Cut these out:

x20 individual squares (ones) 

x2 10x1 rectangles (ten) 

### Getting started

Provide your child with a “ten” (do not tell pupils that is it a “ten”).

Ask them to place the ones alongside each other to find out how many ones are equal to a tens.

Ensure that they recognise that ten ones are equal to one ten.

Tell them: “the longer shape is called a ten because it has the same value as ten ones, it is equal to one group of ten”.

Tell them: “the smaller cube is called a one because it has the value of one”.

Display 11 ones. Model how to group one ten ones for one ten and find out how many ones there are left.

Record it in a table.

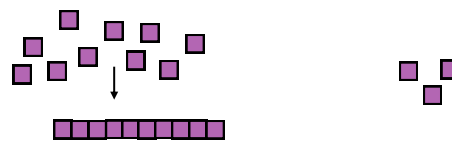
11

Tens	ones
1	1

### Task for children

Provide your child with 20 ones and two tens.

Ask them to explore grouping 13 ones into a 10 and 2. Then exchange the group of ten “ones” for a ten . Ask pupils to record their answers in a table.



13

tens	ones
1	3

Repeat with numbers 10-20.

### Deepening understanding

Remind your child that one “ten” is equal to ten “ones” .

Display the table below and explain that they are going to explore numbers within 10.

Provide them with nine ones cubes.

Ask them to explore whether they can regroup ten ones for one ten and discuss why they can't (because there are not ten ones)

Record the number of tens and the number of ones for nine in a table.

9

tens	ones
0	9

Repeat with all numbers 0-10.



## Number Bonds Within 20: Preparing for number bonds within 20

Focus 4: To consolidate place value within 20

### About the maths

A secure understanding of place value with numbers within 20 will support pupils with number bonds within 10 and within 20.

### Key words

Group, groups of  
Exchange, regroup  
Tens, ones

### What you'll need

Squares (20 ones and two tens)  
Bead string or twenty items threaded onto string e.g. pasta tubes, buttons, number line

### Getting started

These tasks should be repeated for each pair of numbers (1 and 11, 2 and 12, 3 and 13, 4 and 14, 5 and 15, 6 and 16, 7 and 17, 8 and 18, 9 and 19, 10 and 20)

This example is for 1 and 11.

Provide your child with a bead string.

Tell them that each bead represents one.

Explain and highlight how the beads on the string have been arranged into groups.

Ask your child to find out how many beads there are in one group.

Ensure they know the bead string has been grouped into tens.

Ask them to show you one bead, ten beads and 11 beads.

Discuss how they know they have the correct number of beads.

### Task for children

Provide your child with partially completed place value charts and ask them to find out the missing number.

tens	ones
0	1

The answer is 1

Tens	ones
1	1

The answer is 11

Ask them to explore the numbers represented on the place value chart and discuss how they are the same and how they are different.

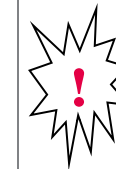
Ask them to represent the numbers using a bead string.

Your child should recognise that 11 has one more ten than 1.

### Deepening understanding

Ask your child to represent one using squares.

Ask them to represent 11 using squares (ones and tens).



Allow pupils to count out 11 squares and regroup ten ones for one ten if necessary to ensure pupils understand that the value of one "ten" and one "one" is equal to eleven ones.

Discuss the similarities and differences between the two numbers.



Ensure that pupils recognise that 11 is ten greater than one.  
Both numbers have one "one".  
Eleven has one "ten" and one doesn't have any "tens".

## Number Bonds Within 20: Number bonds within 20

Focus 1: To be able to use known number bonds within 10 for finding number bonds within 20

### About the maths

Links between place value within 20 and number bonds within 10 should be made clear to pupils to enable them to find number bonds within 20.

### Key words

Dienes, tens, ones  
Bead string  
Whole, part

### What you'll need

Squares, Bead string or other resource with twenty items threaded onto string e.g. pasta tubes, buttons.

Part-whole model

### Getting started

These tasks are designed to be explored by children with the following pairs of number bonds (1 and 11, 2 and 12, 3 and 13, 4 and 14, 5 and 15, 6 and 16, 7 and 17, 8 and 18, 9 and 19).

The example for this guide focuses on number bonds for 15.

Display the number 5 and the number 15 and ask your child to record the number of tens and the number of ones on a place value chart for each number.

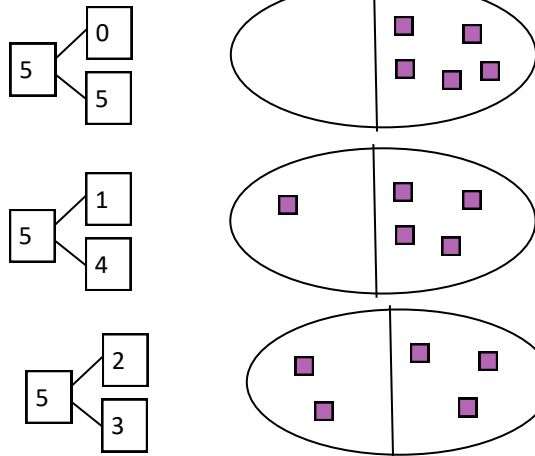
Explore what is similar and what is different and ensure that they recognise that 15 is ten greater than 5.

Create a representation of a number bonds for 5.

Discuss and explore how we can use our known number bonds for 5 and the knowledge that 15 is ten greater than 5 to find number bonds for 15.

### Task for children

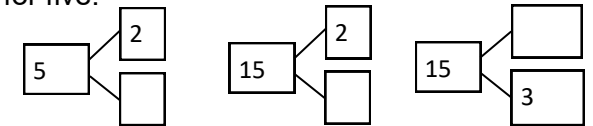
Ask your child to create all representations for the number bonds for five.



Ask pupils to use the known number bonds and knowledge of place value to find some number bonds for 15 by adding a "ten" to one of the parts.

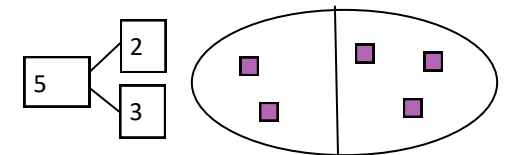
### Deepening understanding

Display an example of a number bond for five and two number bonds for 15 with the whole and one of the parts completed. Make sure the part shown is a part for a number bond for five.



Ask your child to identify what is known (the whole and one of the parts) and what is unknown (one of the parts).

Ask them to refer to their known number bonds for five and identify what the other part would be if five is the whole.

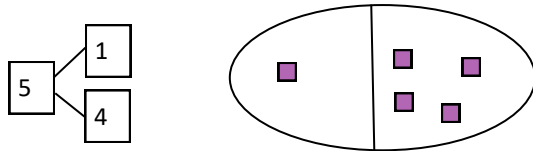


## Number Bonds Within 20: Number bonds within 20

Focus 1: To be able to use known number bonds within 10 for finding number bonds within 20

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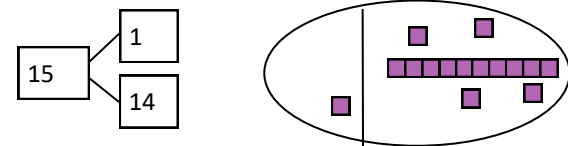
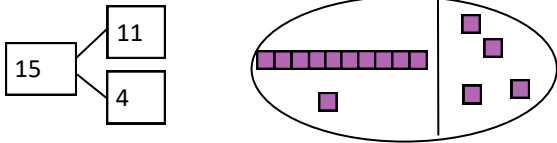
### Getting started



Five is the whole. One and four are the parts.

Fifteen is ten greater than five.

If we make one of the parts ten greater then the whole will be fifteen.



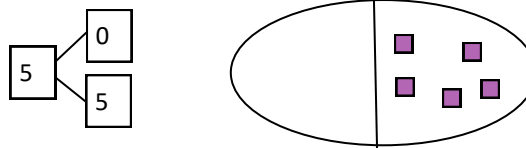
When exploring the number bonds, use the same squares to show that the whole remains the same.

For each number bond make links between the number bond for 5 and that 15 is ten greater than 5.

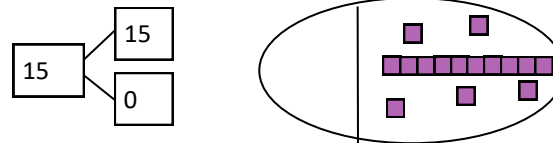
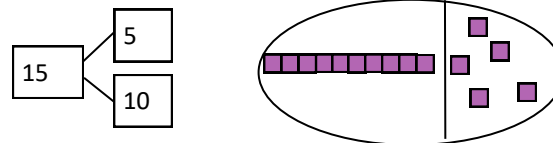
### Task for children

E.g.

Five is the whole. Zero and five are the parts.



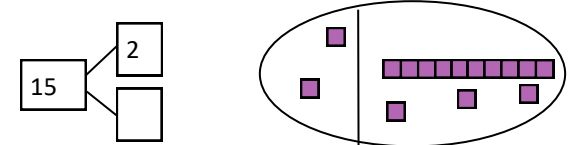
Fifteen is ten greater than five. If I add ten to one of the parts, the whole will be fifteen.



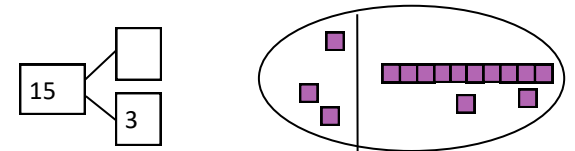
Ensure they find all number bonds they can using known number bonds for five and place value.

### Deepening understanding

Ask children to refer to their knowledge of place value and knowledge of number bonds for five and identify what the other part would be if fifteen is the whole.



Ask them to refer to their knowledge of place value and knowledge of number bonds for five and identify what the other part would be if fifteen is the whole.



Continue to make links between number bonds within 10 and number bonds within 20.

## Number Bonds Within 20: Number bonds within 20

Focus 2: To be able to find out unknown number bonds

### About the maths

Pupils understanding of number bonds will develop through exploring number bonds in a variety of ways. References should be made to the 'whole' and the 'parts' throughout these tasks.

### Key words

How many  
Whole, part

### What you'll need

Bead string or twenty items threaded onto string e.g. pasta tubes, buttons.

Part-whole model

### Getting started

These tasks are designed to be explored by your child for each number 11-20.

The example for this guide focuses on number bonds for 15.

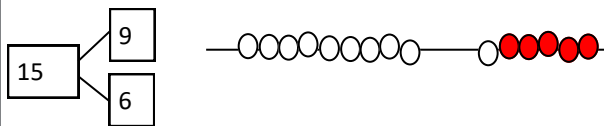
Display a bead string and a part-part-whole model.

Tell your child that the whole is fifteen and display fifteen beads.

Ask them to discuss how a bead string could be used to help us find the parts.

Share suggestions and model how to put the fifteen beads into two parts.

Record the parts on the part-part-whole model



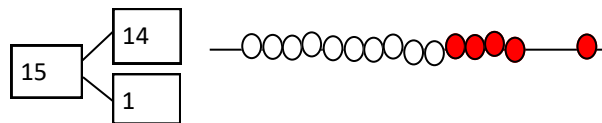
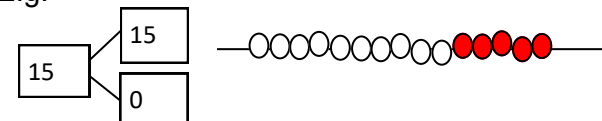
### Task for children

Ask pupils to find the different number bonds for fifteen using a bead string.

For each example, pupils should use the same fifteen beads to show that the whole is the same and that the parts change.

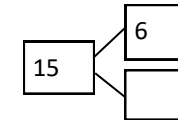
For each example, pupils should be encouraged to use a systematic approach to show that, when one part decreases by one, the other part increases by one when the whole is the same.

E.g.



### Deepening understanding

Display a part-whole model with the whole and one of the parts recorded.



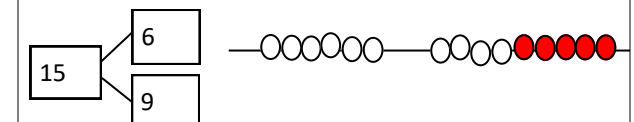
Discuss how the bead string could be used to help us to find out what the missing part is.

Prompts:

What is the whole? Ask your child to represent the whole with the bead string.

What is one of the parts? Ask your child to move the same number of beads from the whole to represent one part.

How many are there in the other part? Ask them to count the beads in the other part.



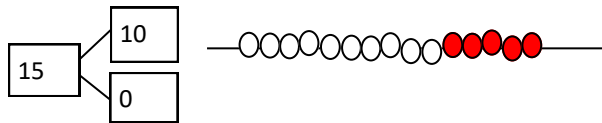
## Number Bonds Within 20: Number bonds within 20

Focus 2: To be able to find out unknown number bonds

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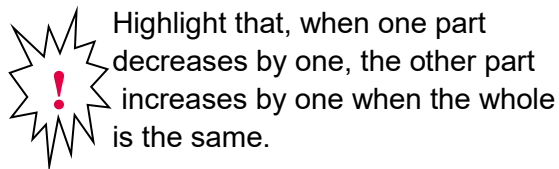
### Getting started

Show representation of the whole and the parts using a bead string.



Ask your child to use the bead string to find out what the missing part is.

Move one bead from the part to show a different number bond.



Repeat with another example using a systematic approach. Each time highlighting that when one part decreases by one, the other part increases by one when the whole remains the same.

### Task for pupils

15	13	2	
15	12	3	
15	11	4	
15	10	5	
15	9	6	
15	8	7	

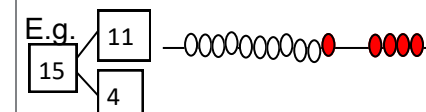
Ask your child to continue to ensure that they have got all of the number bonds for the whole.

Once they have found all of the number bonds, ask pupils to identify the ones that they could have found using place value and number bonds for 5.

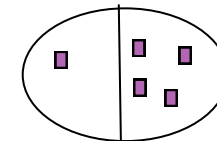
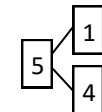
### Deepening understanding

Repeat with other examples for number bonds for 15.

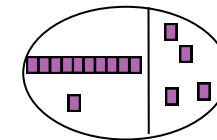
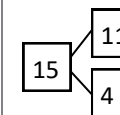
When appropriate, make explicit links between the number bonds for 5 and place value.



5 is the whole, 1 and 4 are the parts.



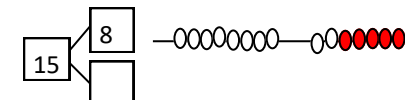
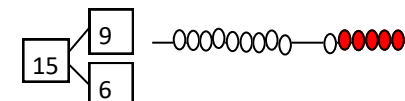
15 is ten greater than 5.



I can add ten to the part that is one. The whole is now 15. the parts are 11 and 4.

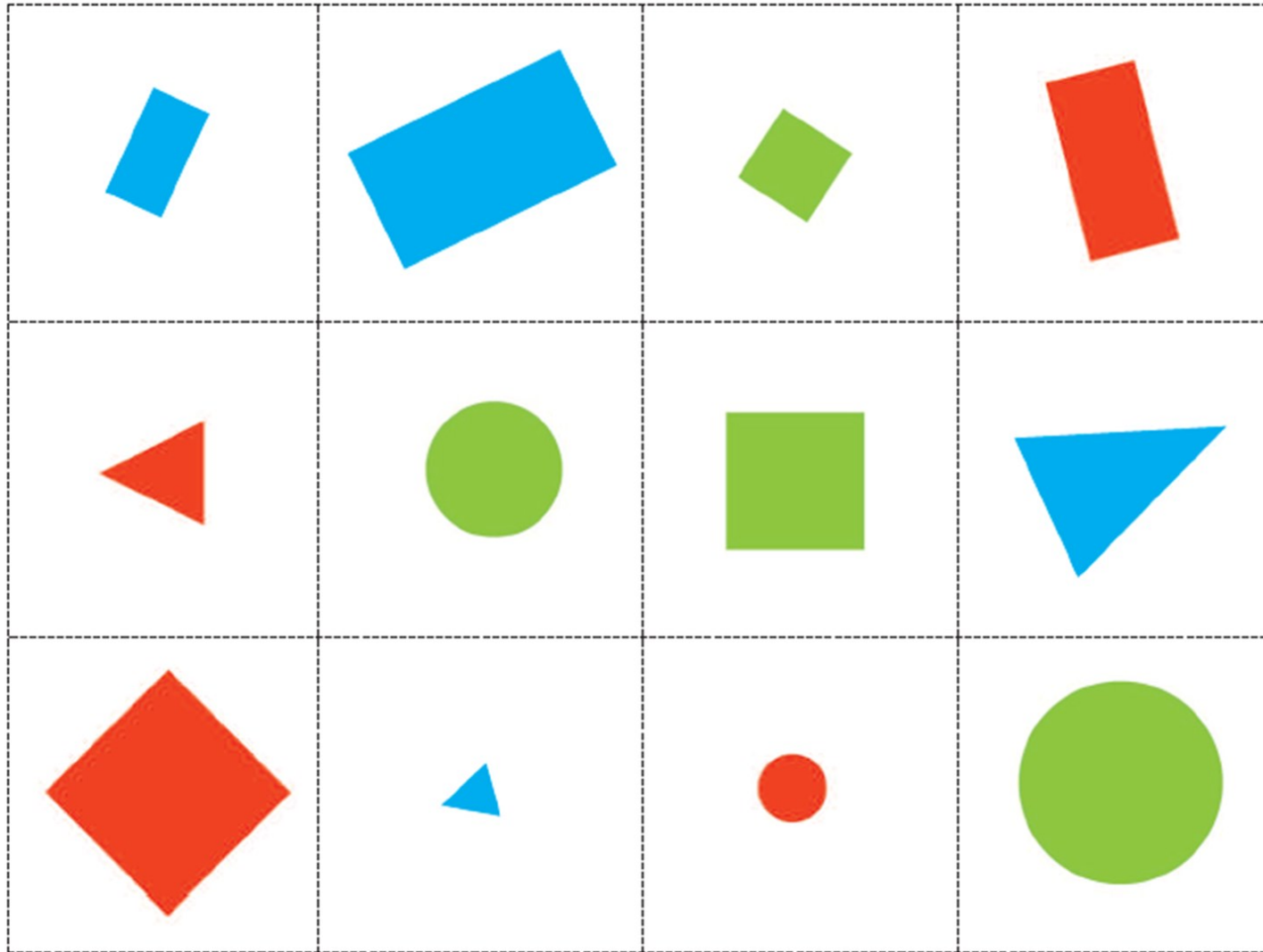
When appropriate, make explicit links between the approach used in the tasks for this session.

E.g.





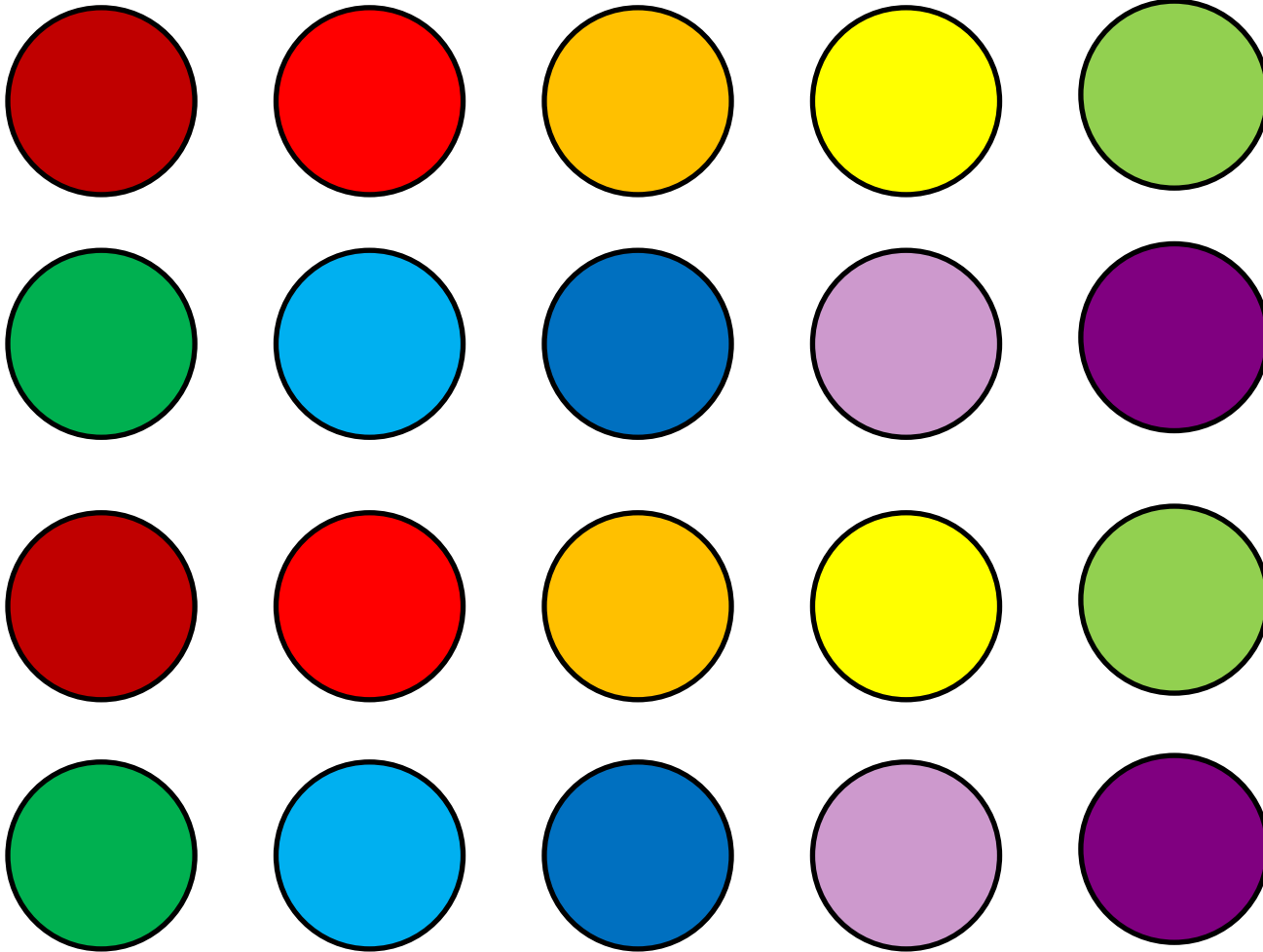
Coloured 2-D shapes - ensure to cut out the squares and not the individual shapes.





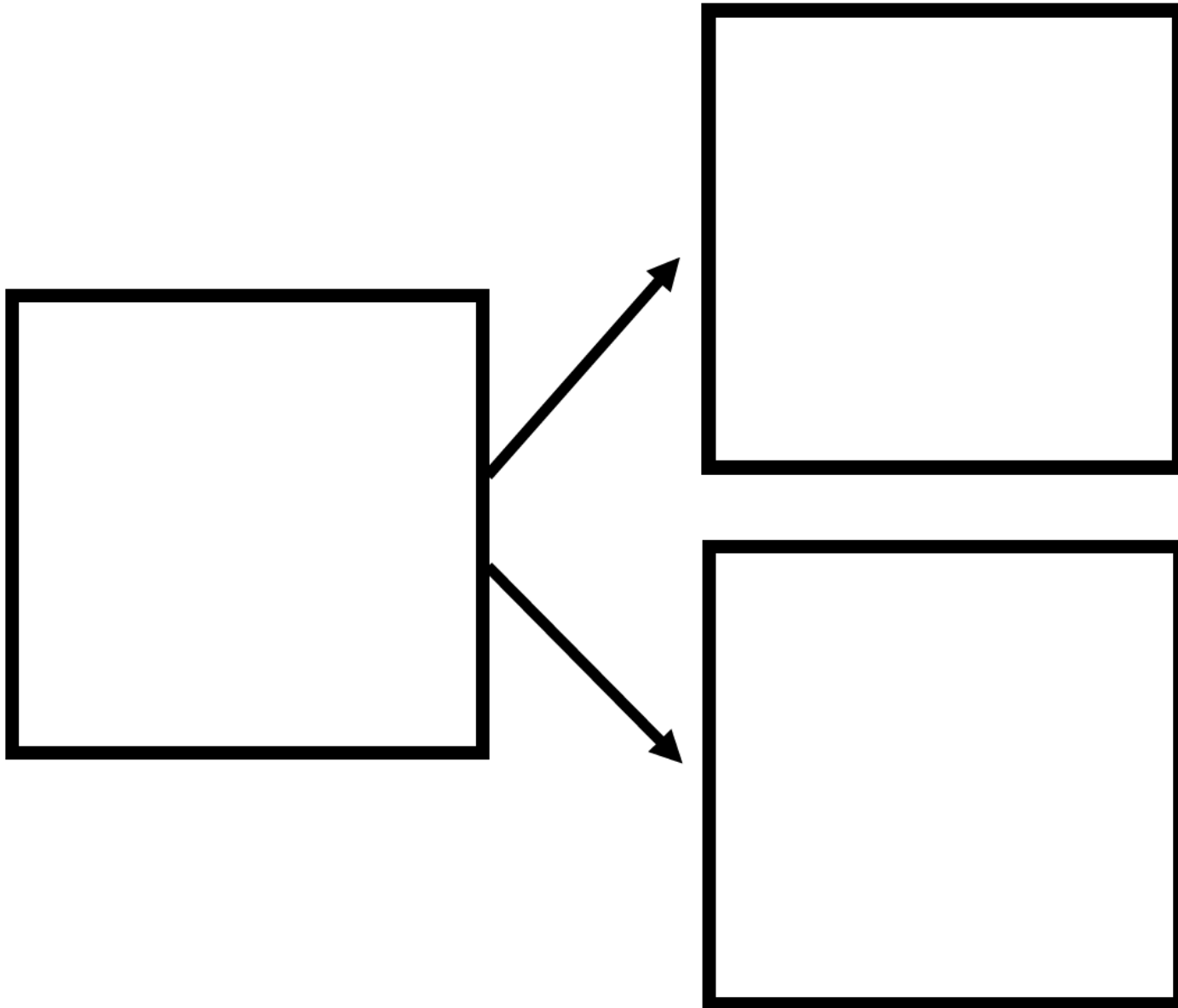


20 Counters



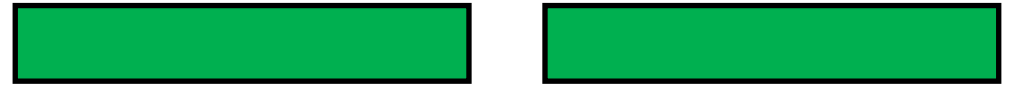
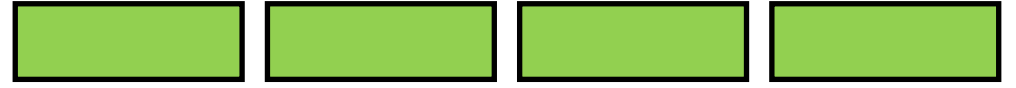
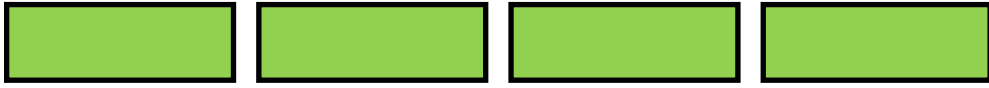
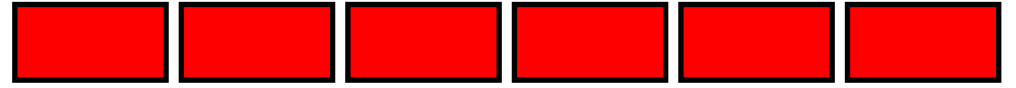
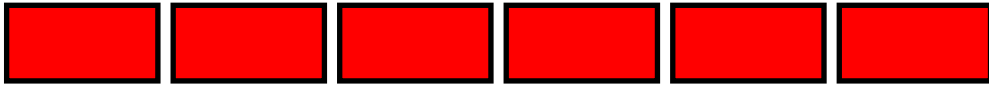
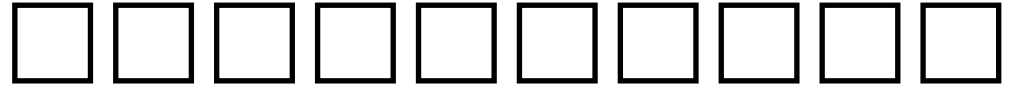
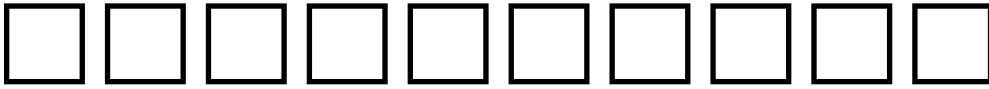


Part-whole model





Number Rods





Dienes

