



**Te Tāhuhu o
te Mātauranga**
Ministry of Education



Mathematics and Statistics in Year 1

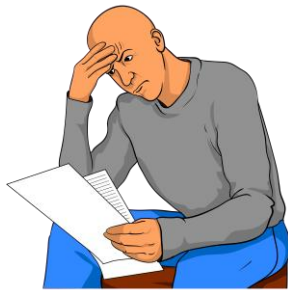


Published: July 2026

Before you start



This is a long document.



It can be hard for some people to read a document this long.

Some things you can do to make it easier are:

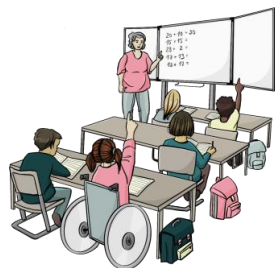


- read it a few pages at a time
- set aside some quiet time to look at it
- have someone read it with you to support you to understand it.



What you will find in here

Page number:



About this Easy Read4

What your child will learn in maths6



What your child will learn about
number at school10



Things you can do at home
to support your child
with number23



What your child will learn about
algebra at school.....28



Things you can do at home to
support your child with algebra32



What your child will learn about
measurement at school.....34



Things you can do at home to
support your child with
measurement36



What your child will learn about
geometry at school.....40



Things you can do at home to support
your child with geometry43



What your child will learn about
statistics at school.....47



Things you can do at home to
support your child with statistics49

About this Easy Read

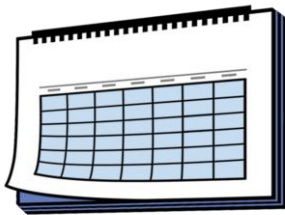


**Te Tāhuhu o
te Mātauranga**
Ministry of Education

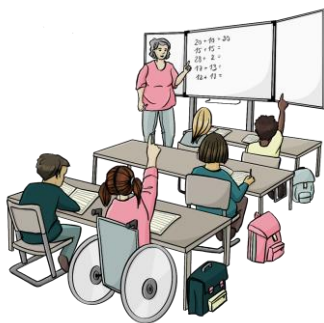
This Easy Read is from the **Ministry of Education**.



The **Ministry of Education** is the part of the Government in charge of schools in Aotearoa New Zealand.



This Easy Read is about what your child will learn in **mathematics and statistics** classes in Year 1.



Mathematics and statistics is the full name for the school subject that is usually called maths.

When you see the word **maths** in this Easy Read it means mathematics and statistics.



This Easy Read tells you:

- what your child will learn at school
- how you can support your child with their maths learning at home.



You can learn more about what your child will learn in maths classes in Year 1 on this **website**:

<https://tinyurl.com/kwbfcnr7>



This **website** has more information about things you can do at home to support your child with their maths learning:

<https://tinyurl.com/2vr9mbax>



These websites are **not** in Easy Read.

What your child will learn in maths



In their first 3 years at school we want children to:

- see maths all around them
- enjoy maths.



Having good maths skills will be important for your child in the future.



Sometimes people find maths hard.

This can make them feel worried about learning maths.



It is important for your child to know that they can learn maths even when it is hard.



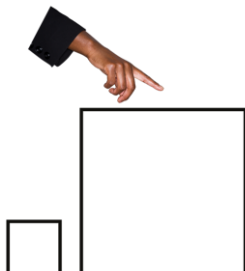
This will support them to keep learning maths as they grow up.



Every day at school your child will learn about maths ideas like:



- counting
- measuring
- sorting
- patterns
- numbers
- shapes
- size
- **position.**





Here **position** means where something is compared to something else.

An example of using position in maths is saying that your house is next to the bus stop.



Your child will be learning lots of new maths words.



You can ask their teacher if you do not know what the new maths words mean.



You can support your child with their maths learning by:



- pointing out:

- patterns

- shapes

- sizes

- numbers



- making sure they use maths ideas:



- when they are playing

- in the activities they do every day



- supporting them to use the maths words they are learning at school.

What your child will learn about number at school



Number is the part of maths where children learn about doing things with numbers like:

- counting
- adding 2 numbers together.



At school your child will learn to count in:

- 1s for example 1 2 3 4 5
- 2s for example 2 4 6 8 10
- 10s for example 10 20 30 40 50.





First your child will learn to count up to 20.



Then they will learn to count up to 1 hundred / 100.



Your child will learn to count:

- forwards
- backwards.



Your child will learn to count to 30 in te reo Māori / the Māori language.



Your child will learn what the numbers up to 1 hundred / 100 look like.



They will learn to:

- read the numbers up to 1 hundred / 100
- write the numbers up to 1 hundred / 100
- compare numbers up to 1 hundred / 100.



An example of comparing numbers is saying that 20 is bigger than 10.



Your child will learn to use **place value**.



Place value is a way of thinking about the parts that make up a number like:

- 1s
- 10s
- 100s.

For example 17 is made of:

- 1 part that is a 10
- 7 parts that are 1s.

Your child will learn to use words like:



- first
- second
- third.



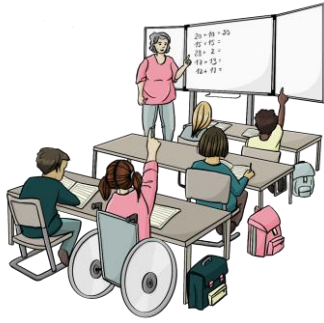
Your child will learn to split 20 objects into smaller groups.



For example a group of 20 toys can be split into:

- 2 groups of 10
- a group of 11 and a group of 9
- a group of 15 and a group of 5.





Your child will start learning:

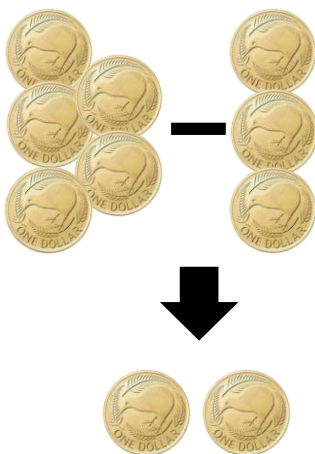
- **addition**
- **subtraction.**



Addition means joining numbers together to make a bigger number.

When you do addition you say you are adding the numbers together.

An example of addition is: $2 + 5 = 7$.



Subtraction means taking 1 number away from another number.

An example of subtraction is:
 $5 - 3 = 2$.

Your child will practise:



- joining together groups of up to 20 objects to learn addition
- splitting up groups of up to 20 objects to learn subtraction
- counting how many objects there are in the new groups to find the answer to the question.



Your child will learn addition facts up to 10.



This means they will learn all the pairs of numbers you can join together to make every number up to 10.



Your child will learn subtraction facts up to 10.



This means they will learn all the pairs of numbers up to 10 that you can take away from each other to make a number smaller than 10.



Your child will learn about:

- **doubles**
- **halves.**



Doubles are when you add / join together 2 of the same number.

For example the double of 5 is 10.



Halves are when you split a number into 2 groups that are the same size.

For example half of 4 is 2.



Your child will start learning:

- **multiplication**
- **division.**



Multiplication means working out how many things you have if you have lots of groups of the thing.

In multiplication problems the groups have to have the same number of things in them.

For example you can use multiplication to work out how many slices of pizza you have if:

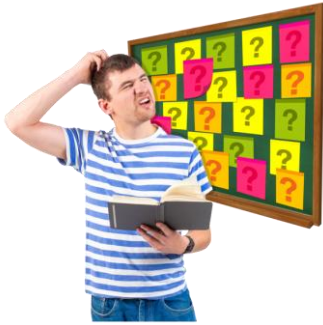
- you have 3 pizzas
- each pizza has 8 slices.

You can write this as:

$$3 \times 8 = 24.$$

You can read this as:

3 times 8 equals 24.



Division means working out how many smaller groups you can make from a bigger group.

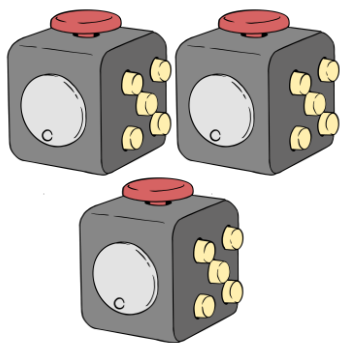
In division problems the smaller groups have to have the same number of things in them.

For example you can use division to work out how many slices of pizza each person gets if:

- you have 8 slices of pizza
- the pizza is shared between 4 people
- each person needs to get the same number of slices of pizza.

You can write this as:

$$8 \div 4 = 2.$$



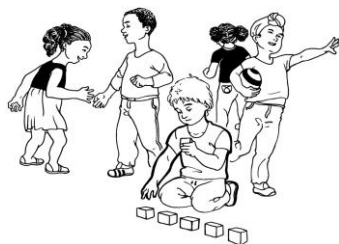
Your child will use objects to support them to learn:

- multiplication
- division.



For example they will learn to work out the answer to 3×3 by:

- making 3 groups of 3 blocks
- counting how many blocks there are.



Your child will learn how to:

- talk about **fractions**
- draw fractions
- use objects to show fractions.





Fractions are parts of numbers like:

- $\frac{1}{2}$ / half
- $\frac{1}{4}$ / quarter.



For example your child will learn how to work out what half of a small group of objects is.

Things you can do at home to support your child with number



There are lots of things you can do at home to support your child with their number learning.

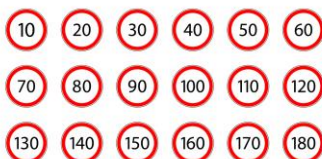


You can find numbers in your:

- home
- neighbourhood / local area.



For example you might find numbers on:



- clocks
- letterboxes
- speed signs.



You can practise counting:

- forwards
- backwards.

When they are practising counting your child could:



- look at:
 - the timer on the microwave
 - a clock
 - letterboxes
 - signs
- use their:
 - fingers
 - toes
- sing rhymes that use numbers.



You can ask your child addition questions using small numbers.



For example you could say to your child:

- I have 2 marbles
- you have 3 marbles
- how many marbles are there?





You can make up stories using numbers.



For example you could say to your child:

- you have:
 - 2 cats
 - 2 dogs
- this means you have 4 pets.



You can bake with your child.

Talk to your child about the recipe when you are baking using words like:

- more
- how much?





For example you could count how many:

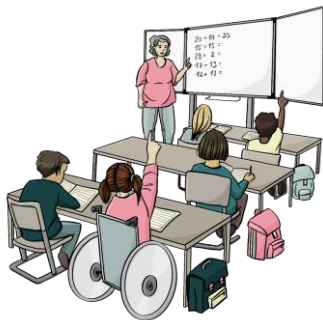
- teaspoons of baking soda the recipe needs
- cups of flour the recipe needs
- muffin cases you need.

What your child will learn about algebra at school



Algebra is the part of maths where children learn about:

- patterns
- finding missing numbers in simple problems / questions.



At school your child will learn how to work out the missing number in simple:

- addition problems
- subtraction problems.



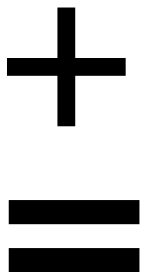
For example your child will learn how to work out what number should go where the letter x is in the problem:

$$3 + x = 7.$$



Your child will learn how to work out if **number sentences** are:

- right
- wrong.



A **number sentence** is made of:

- numbers
- maths signs like:
 - +
 - =

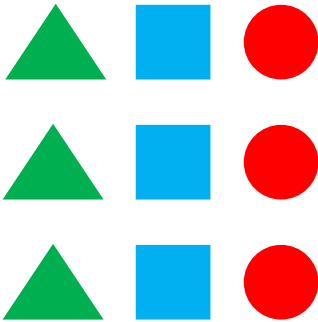


An example of a number sentence is
 $4 + 2 = 7$.

This number sentence is wrong.



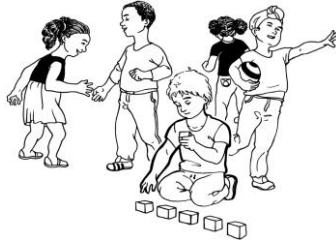
The right number sentence is
 $4 + 2 = 6$.



Your child will learn about patterns
made of 3 things like:

- colours
- shapes
- actions.





Your child will learn how to:

- copy patterns
- keep the pattern going
- make patterns
- spot what is missing in a pattern.



An example of spotting what is missing in a pattern is working out what colour should go where the letter X is in the pattern:

red green orange red X orange

Things you can do at home to support your child with algebra



There are lots of things you can do at home to support your child with their algebra learning.



You can make patterns using things like:

- blocks
- beads
- shells
- toys.



You can ask your child what comes next in the pattern.



You can play a game where your child has to work out what toy is missing.



First line up some toys.



Then ask your child to close their eyes.



Take 1 of the toys away.



Ask your child to:

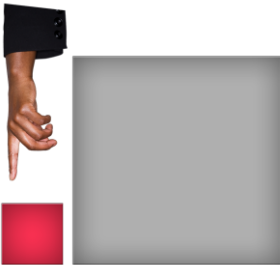
- open their eyes
- tell you what toy you took away.

What your child will learn about measurement at school



Measurement is the part of maths where children learn how to work out what size things are.

At school your child will learn how to:

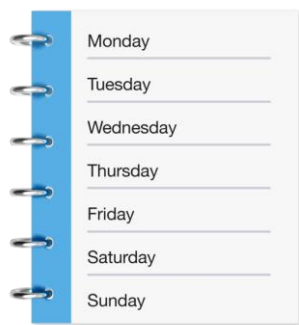


- compare objects based on how:
 - big they are
 - heavy they are
 - much they hold



- work out which object is:
 - bigger
 - heavier
 - holds more.





Your child will learn how to:

- put the days of the week in order
- talk about what they do each day using words like:
 - morning
 - afternoon
 - night
- tell the time.

Things you can do at home to support your child with measurement



There are lots of things you can do at home to support your child with their measurement learning.



You can measure things around your house using things like:

- string
- blocks
- shoes.



You can ask your child questions like:



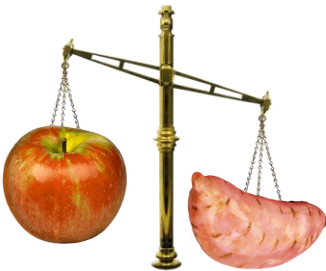
- which toy is longer?
- can we measure both toys with the same piece of string?



You can ask your child to hold 2 objects like:



- an apple
- a kūmara.



You can ask them which object feels heavier.



You can use kitchen scales to measure how much each object weighs.



You can let your child play with cups when:

- they are having a bath
- you are cooking.

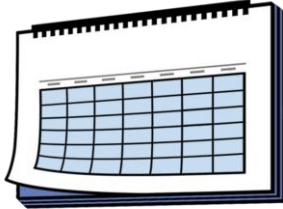


You can ask your child questions like:

- which cup holds more water?
- can we fill this bowl using the same cup each time?



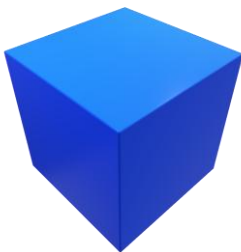
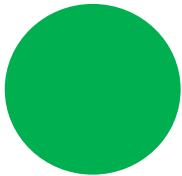
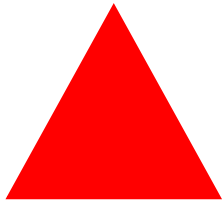
You can talk to your child about the time.



You can show your child your family calendar so they can see the:

- days
- weeks
- months.

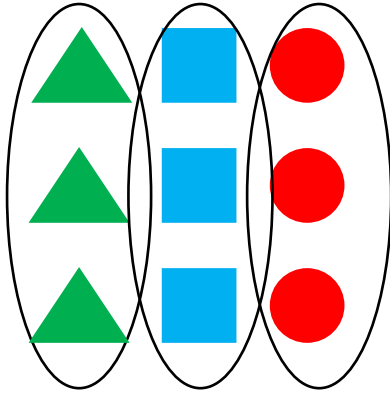
What your child will learn about geometry at school



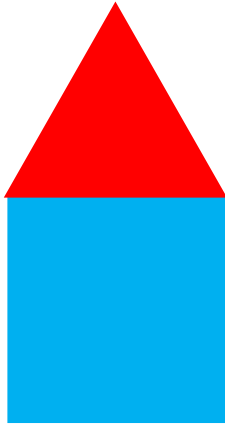
Geometry is the part of maths where children learn about shapes.

At school your child will learn to name shapes like:

- triangles
- circles
- squares
- cubes
- cylinders
- spheres.

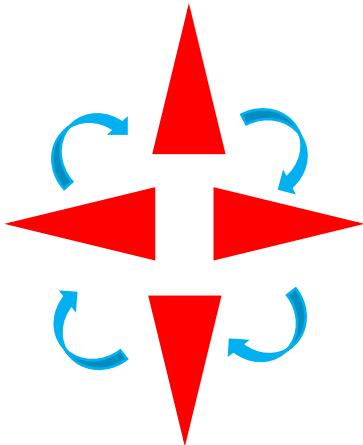


Your child will learn to sort a big group of shapes into smaller groups of the same type of shape.



Your child will learn how to make a big shape using smaller shapes like making a house shape from a:

- square
- triangle.



Your child will learn to make fun patterns by:

- flipping shapes
- sliding shapes
- turning shapes.



Your child will learn to follow easy instructions like:

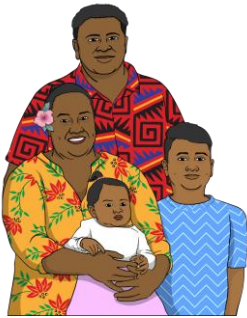
- go to the right of the door
- find your red ball on the shelf above the books.



Your child will learn how to say where things are using:

- pictures
- stories.

Things you can do at home to support your child with geometry



There are lots of things you can do at home to support your child with their geometry learning.



You can talk about shapes when you are building with blocks.

For example you can:



- name the shapes you are using
- talk about where the blocks go using words like:
 - on top of
 - beside.



You can read your child books that talk about:

- where things are
- movement.

Some good books to read are:



- Scatter Cat
- Bears in the Night
- We're Going on a Moa Hunt.



You can look for shapes around your:

- house
- neighbourhood / local area.



You can cut sandwiches into different shapes like:

- triangles
- rectangles
- squares.



You can talk about how there is still the same amount of food when the pieces are different shapes.

What your child will learn about statistics at school



Statistics is the part of maths where children learn about **data**.



Data means information like:

- facts
- numbers.

At school your child will learn how to:



- ask easy questions like what is your favourite colour
- get answers to the question from different people.



Your child will learn how to:

- sort the answers to their question into groups
- look at the groups to answer questions like:
 - what is the most popular favourite colour?
 - what is the least popular favourite colour?

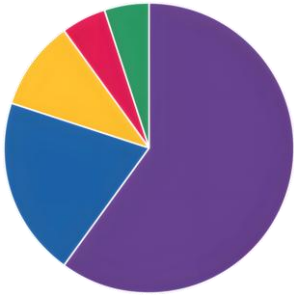


Your child will learn how to record information using **tally marks**.

Favourite Colour	
Red	
Blue	
Green	

Tally marks are lines that are used to record data.

For example 3 lines shows 3 people.



Your child will learn how to make simple graphs to show the information they collect.

Your child will learn how to:



- say what the graph shows
- answer questions about the graph like how many people said blue is their favourite colour.

Things you can do at home to support your child with statistics



There are lots of things you can do at home to support your child with their statistics learning.

You can collect things on a walk like:



- leaves
- rocks
- pinecones.



You can sort the things you collect into groups like by putting all the:

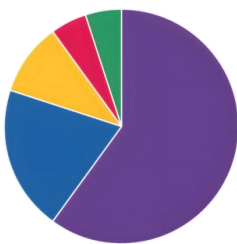
- green leaves in one group
- brown leaves in another group.



You can count how many are in each group.



You can ask people you know a simple question like what is your favourite fruit.



You can draw a graph showing the answers to your question.

You can ask your child questions about the graph like:



- how many people chose bananas?
- which fruit do people like the most?



This information has been written by the Ministry of Education.



It has been translated into Easy Read by the Make it Easy Kia Māmā Mai service of People First New Zealand Ngā Tāngata Tuatahi.



The ideas in this document are not the ideas of People First New Zealand Ngā Tāngata Tuatahi.



All images used in this Easy Read document are subject to copyright rules and cannot be used without permission.



Make it Easy uses images from:



- Photosymbols
- Change Images
- Huriana Kopeke-Te Aho
- SGC Image Works
- T Wood
- Studio Rebeko
- Inga Kramer.