Collins

INTERNATIONAL PRIMARY MATHS

# Student's Book 1

# Contents

## Number



## Geometry

## Measure



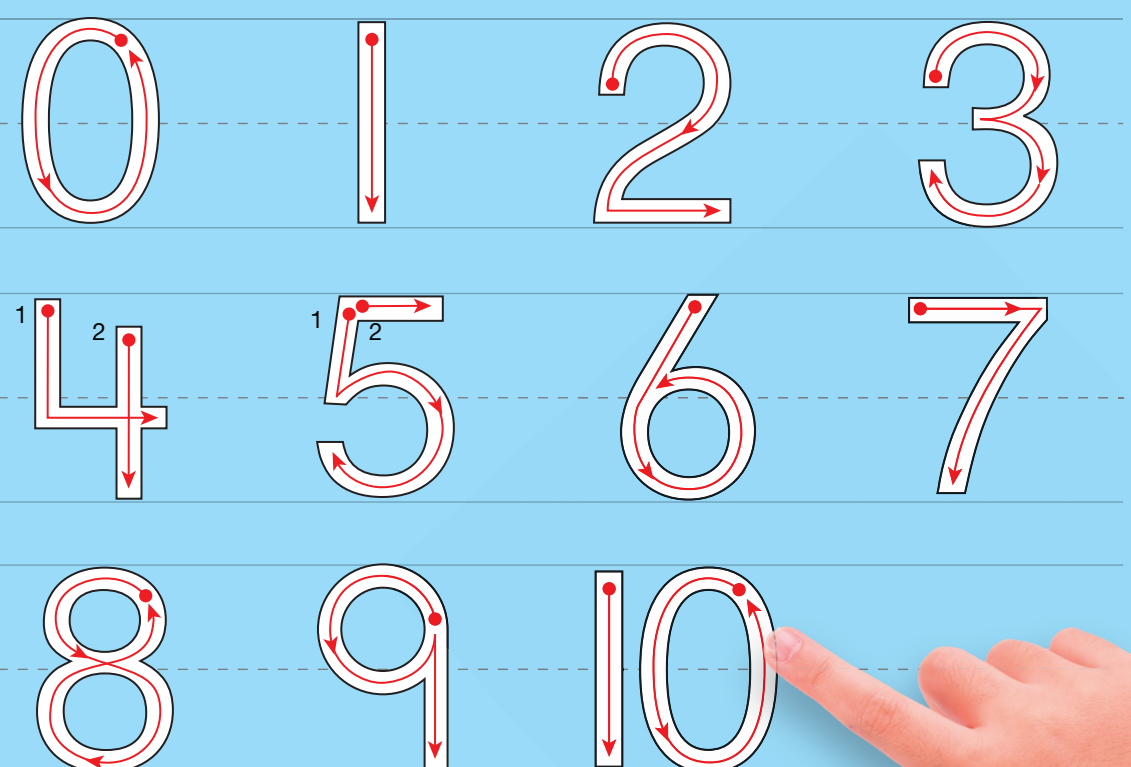
## Handling data

# The numbers 0 to 10

0 1 2 3

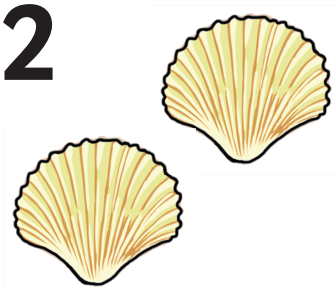
4 5 6 7

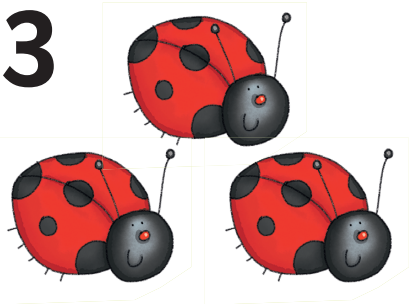
8 9 10

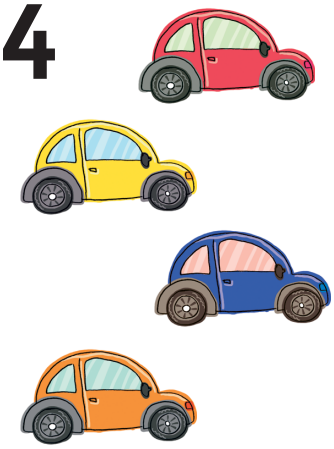


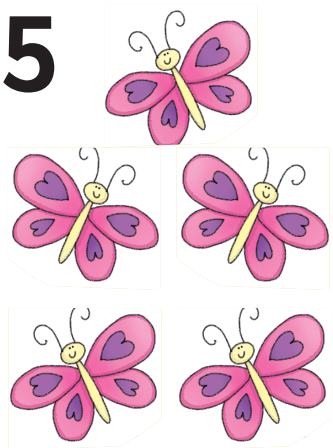
# How many?

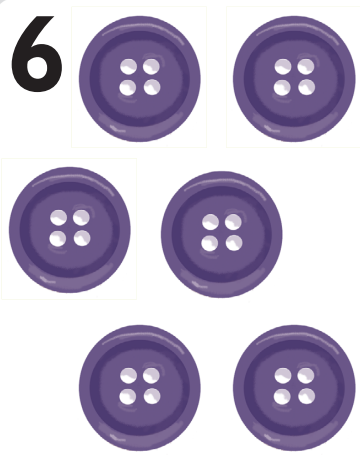
1 

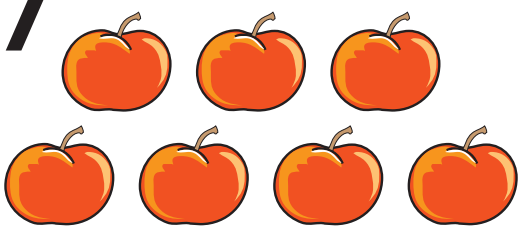
2 

3 

4 

5 

6 

7 

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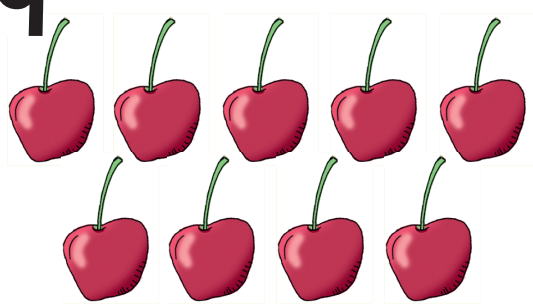
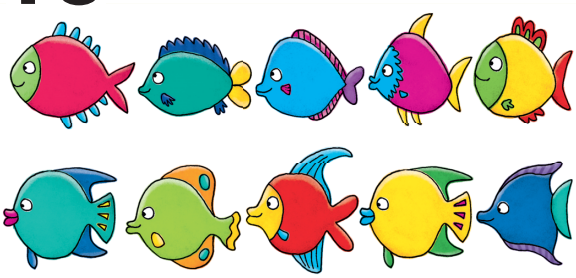
9 

10 

# Lesson 7: **Partitioning (1)**

- Partition 2-digit numbers into tens and ones

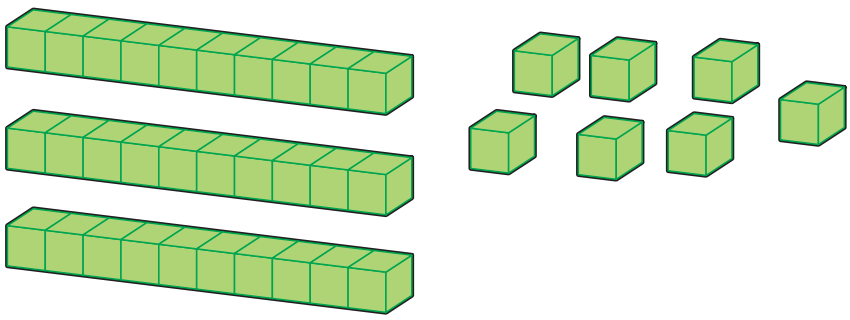
**Key words**
- partition
- tens
- ones
- digits



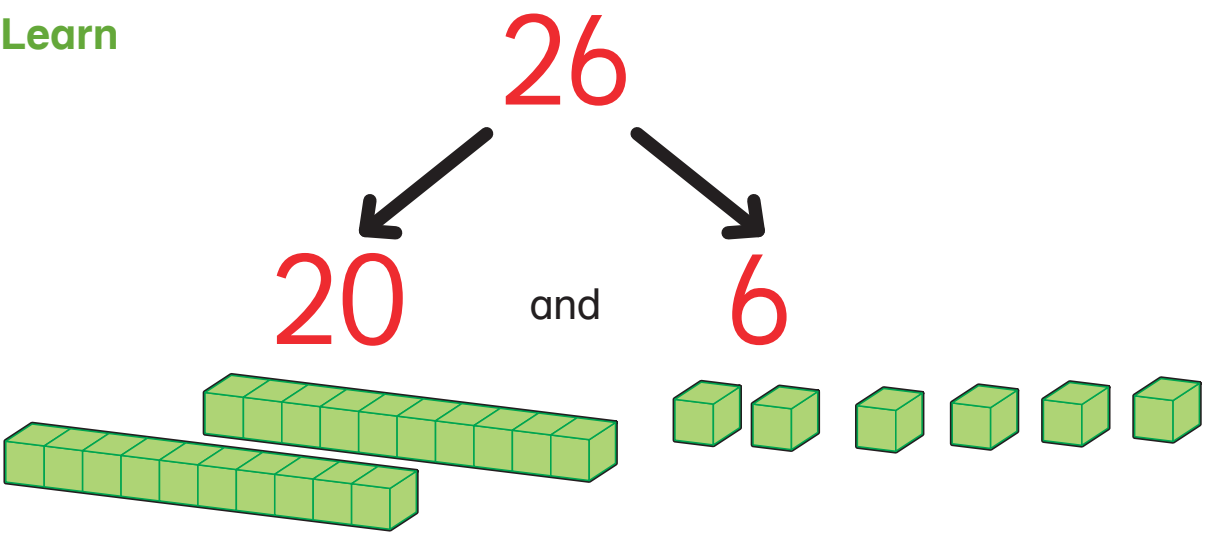
## Discover

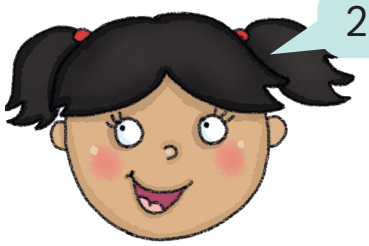
tens ones

37 → 30 and 7



## Learn



26 is made up of 20 and 6.

# Lesson 8: **Partitioning (2)**

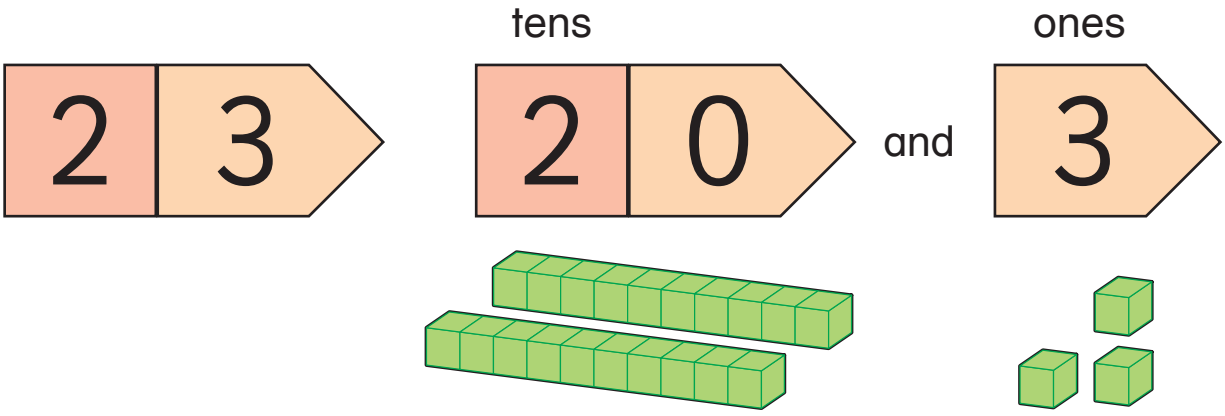


- Partition 2-digit numbers into tens and ones
- Write a 2-digit number written as tens and ones

**Key words**
- partition
- tens
- ones
- digits

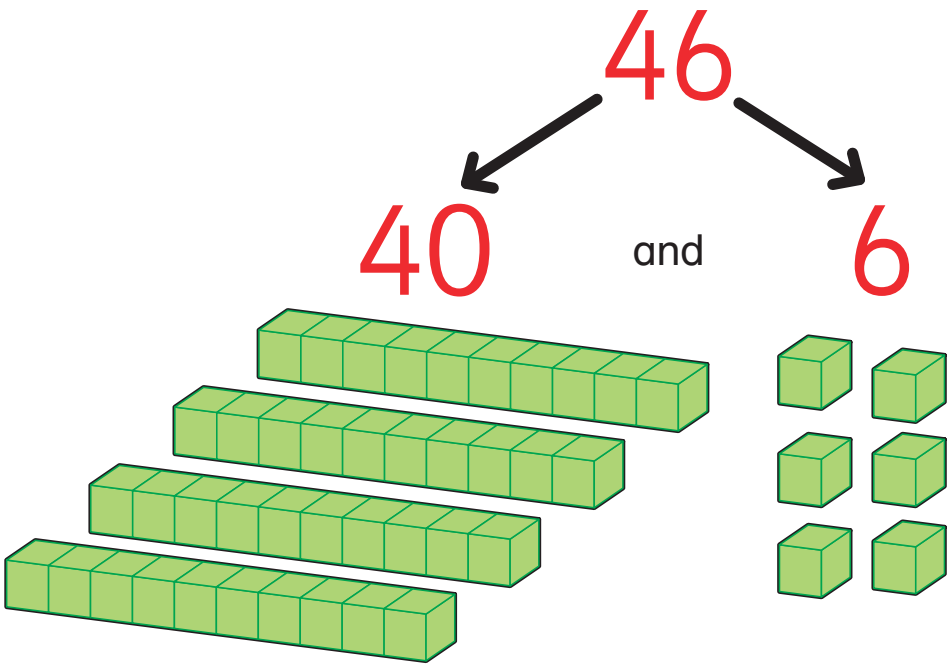
## Discover

23 is made of 2 tens and 3 ones.




## Learn

Split the number into tens and ones.



Collins

INTERNATIONAL PRIMARY MATHS

# Student's Book 6

# Contents

## Number



## Geometry

## Measure



## Handling data

# Lesson 1: **Visualising 3D shapes**

- Visualise and describe the properties of 3D shapes, e.g. faces, edges and vertices

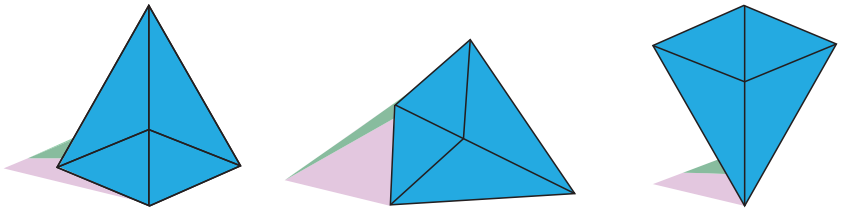
**Key words**
- prism
- pyramid
- cube
- edge
- face
- vertex



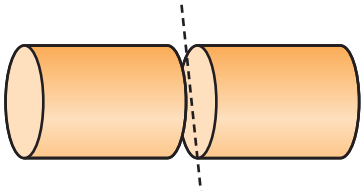
## Discover

## Learn

A shape is still the same shape, whatever its position or size.
This pyramid is still a pyramid, no matter what position it is in.



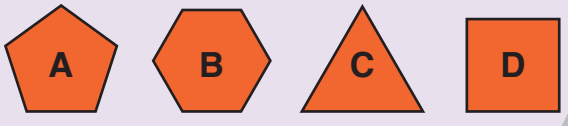
A cross-section is what you see when you slice through something.



**Example**

These are the cross-sections of some prisms.

A – pentagonal prism
B – hexagonal prism
C – triangular prism
D – cube or cuboid

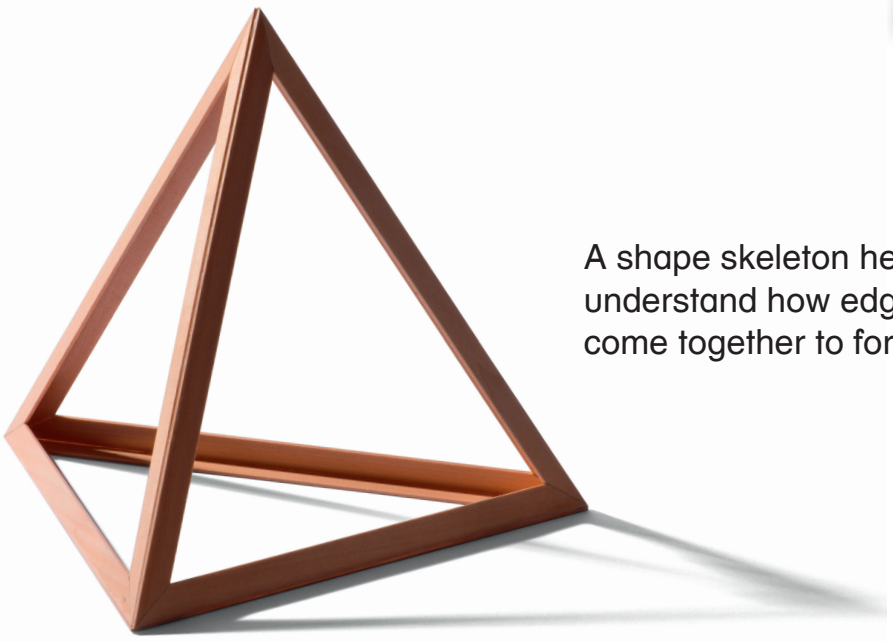


# Lesson 2: Constructing 3D shapes

**Key words**
- prism
- pyramid
- cuboid
- tetrahedron
- octahedron

- Recognise, describe and build simple 3D shapes

## Discover



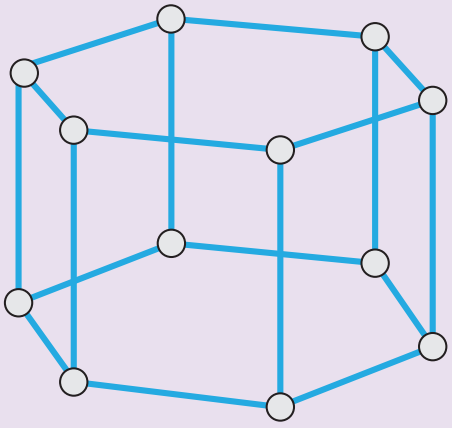
A shape skeleton helps us to understand how edges and vertices come together to form a 3D shape.

## Learn

To construct the skeleton of a 3D shape think about the shape of the faces and how they meet at the edges.

### Example

A hexagonal-based prism consists of two hexagons, which form the bases and six rectangles, which form the faces that connect the bases.



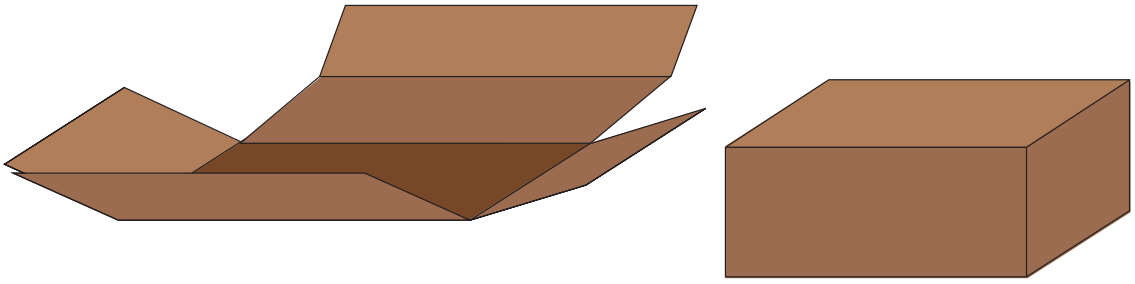
# Lesson 3: **Nets (1)**

- Use knowledge of the properties of cubes to identify and draw different nets of cubes

**Key words**
- cube
- square
- net
- base
- side
- vertex

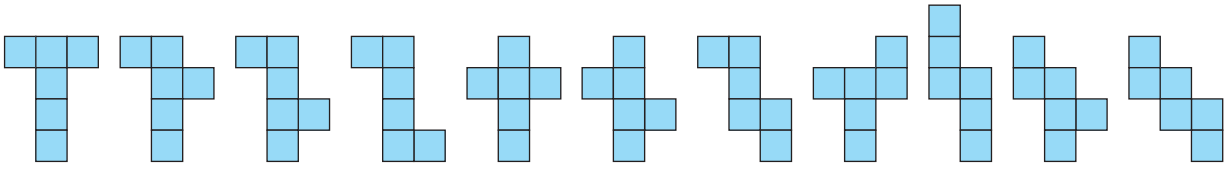
## Discover

A net is what a 3D shape would look like if it was opened out flat.



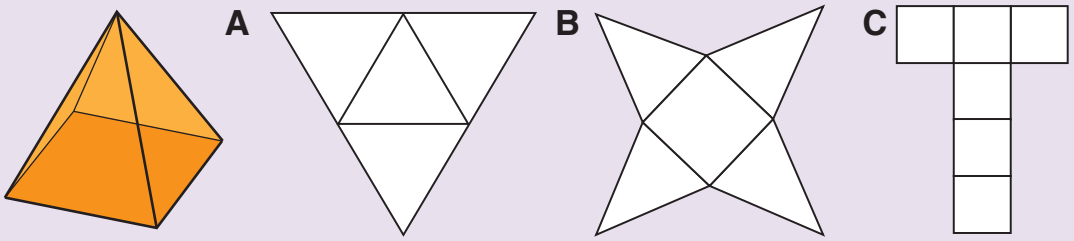
## Learn

There may be several nets for one shape, like these for a closed cube.



### *Example*

Which is the correct net for a square-based pyramid?




Net **B** is the net for a square-based pyramid. It is the only one of these three nets with the correct polygonal shapes to construct a square-based pyramid: a square and four triangles.

Geometry

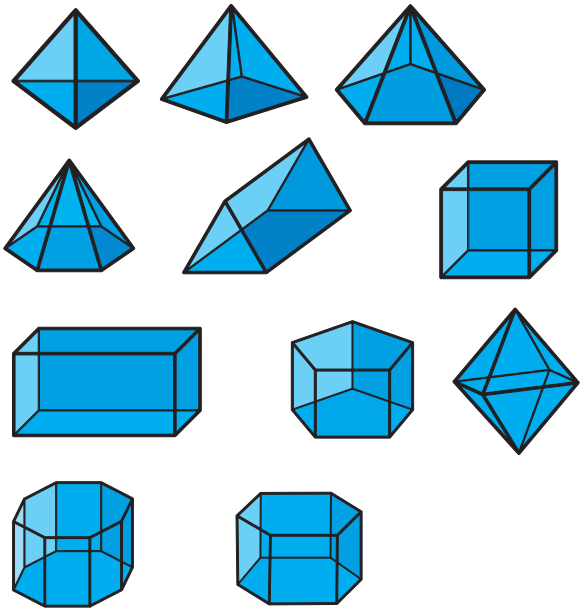
# Lesson 4: **Nets (2)**

- Use knowledge of prisms and pyramids to identify and draw nets of these shapes

**Key words**
- prism
- pyramid
- net
- base
- side
- vertex



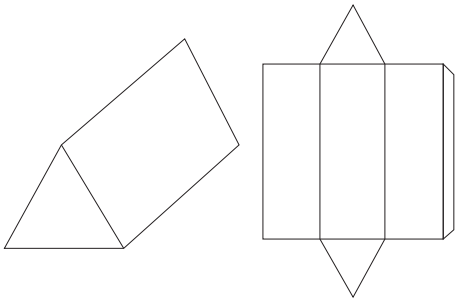
## Discover



## Learn

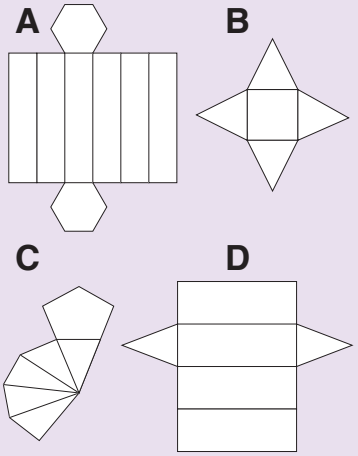
The net of a shape can identify:

- its base(s): the number of triangular faces extending from one base (a pyramid)
- the number of parallelograms connecting two bases (a prism).



### Example

Which of these nets will form prisms?




Nets A and D will both form prisms – they have two identical polygonal bases and side faces that are parallelograms.

Nets B and C will form pyramids – they have multiple, identical triangles forming side faces; the remaining face is the base.