

**Collins**

INTERNATIONAL  
**PRIMARY  
MATHS**

# Student's Book 1



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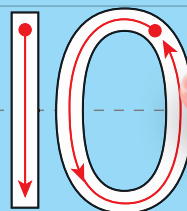
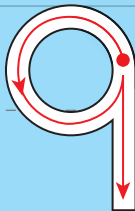
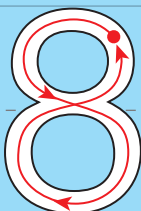
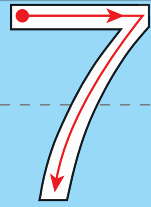
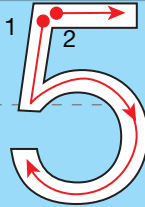
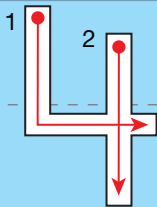
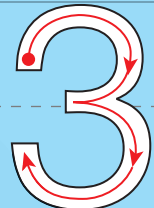
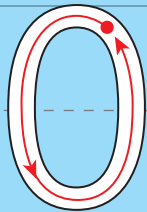
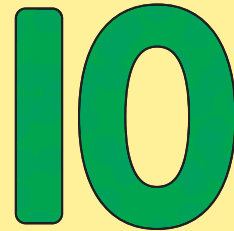
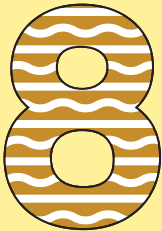
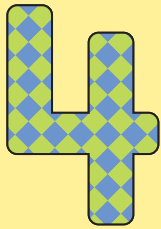
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# The numbers 0 to 10



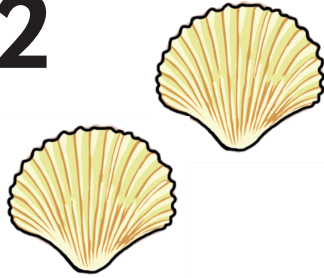


# How many?

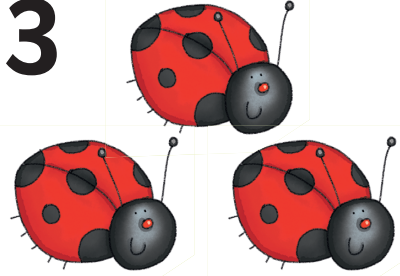
1



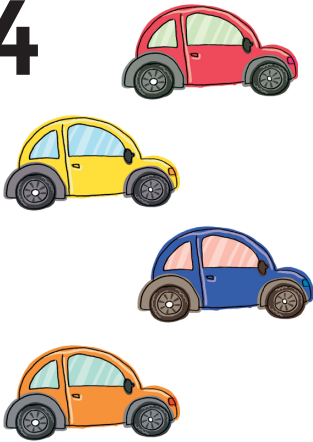
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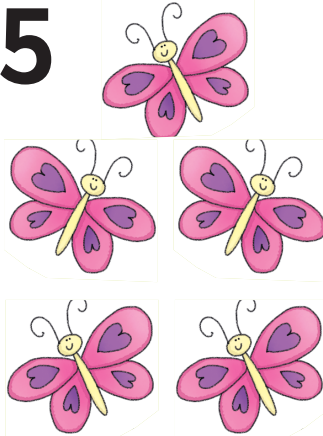
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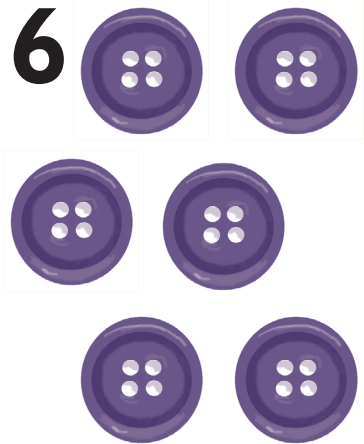
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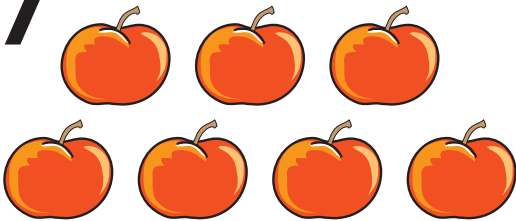
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6



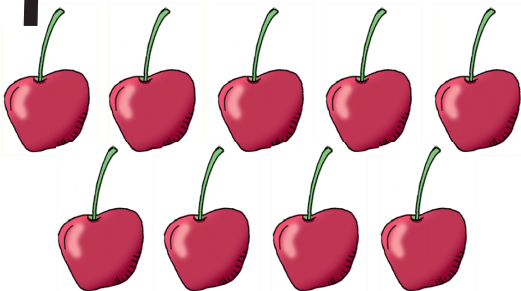
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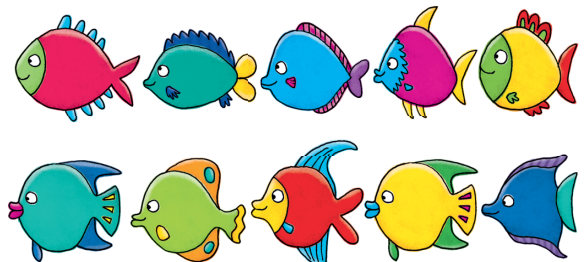
8



9



10



# Lesson 7: Partitioning (1)

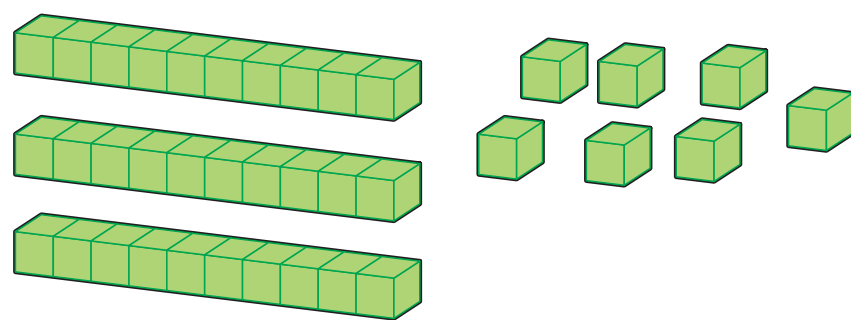
- Partition 2-digit numbers into tens and ones

**Key words**

- partition
- tens
- ones
- digits

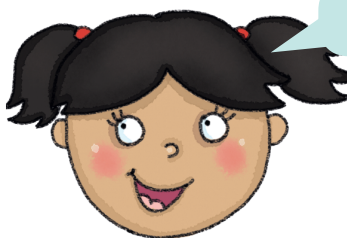
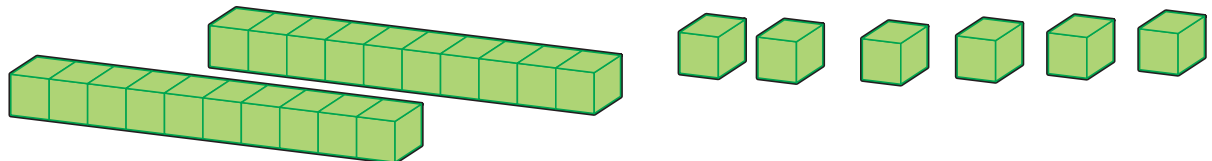
## Discover

37 → 30 <sup>tens</sup> and 7 <sup>ones</sup>



## Learn

26 → 20 and 6



26 is made up of 20 and 6.

# Lesson 8: Partitioning (2)

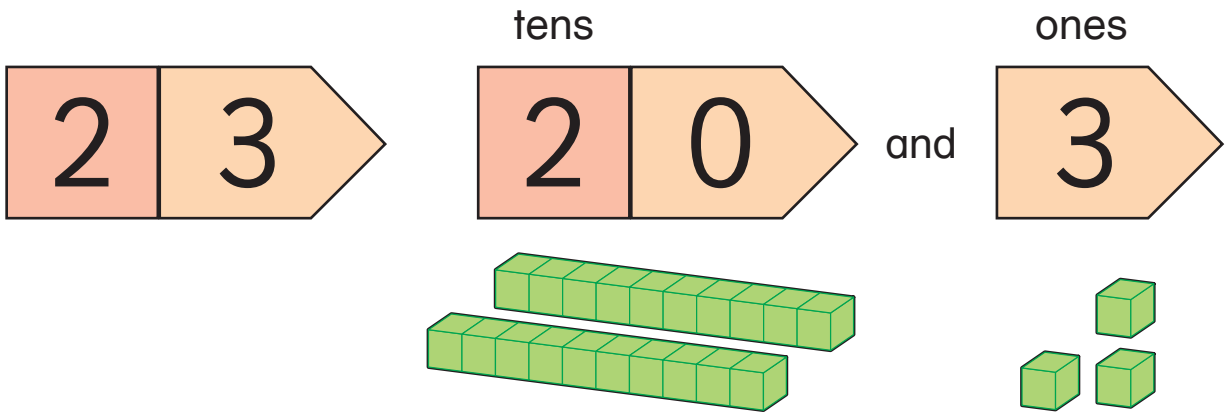
- Partition 2-digit numbers into tens and ones
- Write a 2-digit number written as tens and ones

**Key words**

- partition
- tens
- ones
- digits

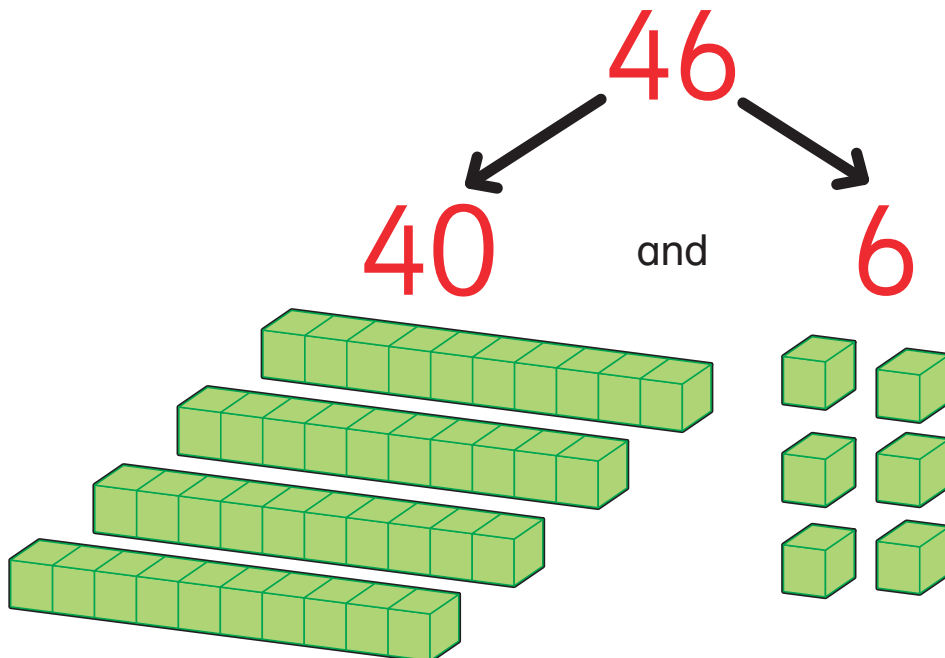
## Discover

23 is made of 2 tens and 3 ones.



## Learn

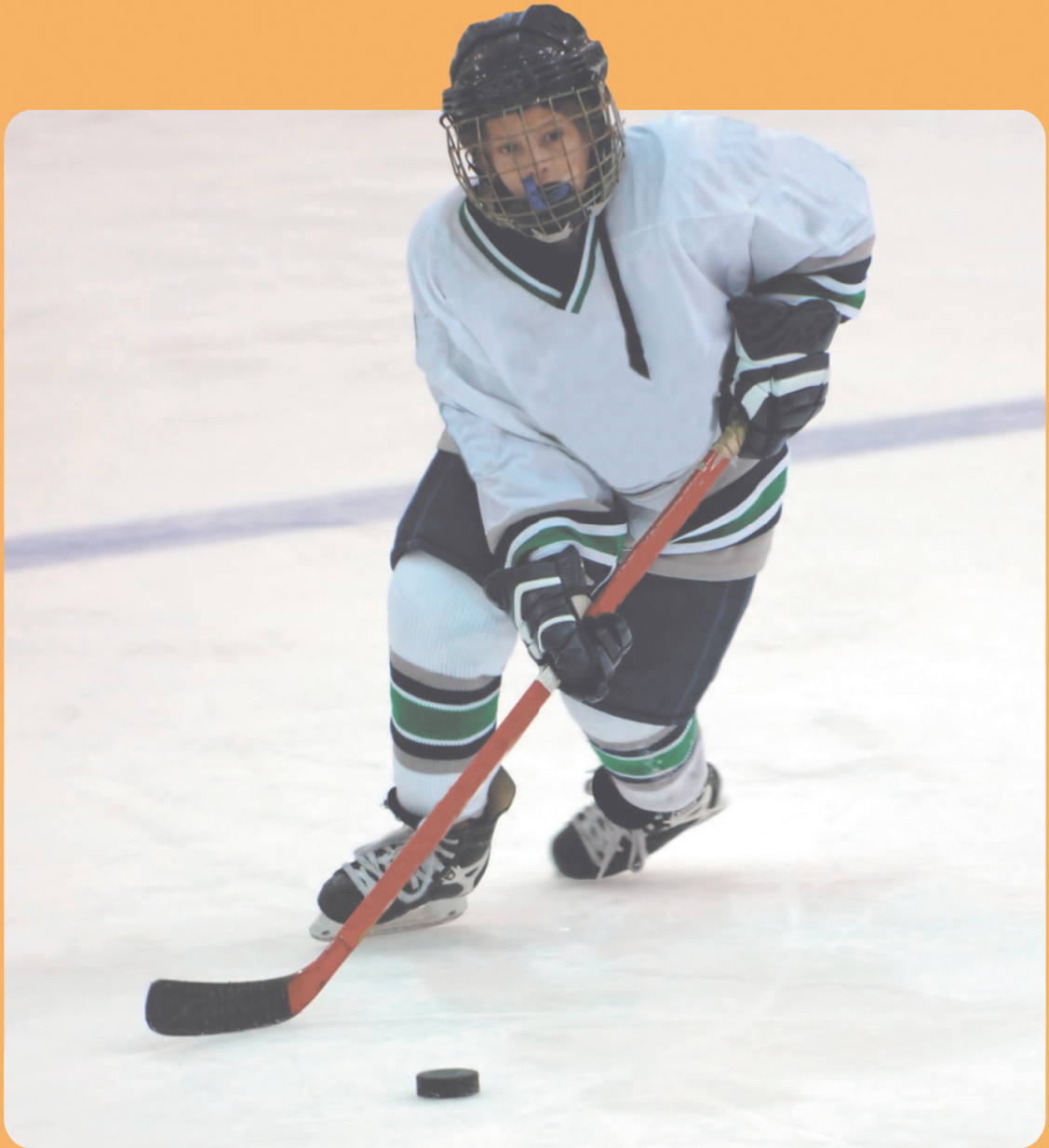
Split the number into tens and ones.



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# Student's Book 6





# Contents

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# Lesson 1: Visualising 3D shapes

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

**Key words**

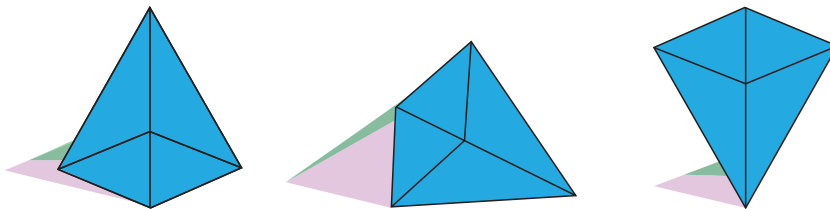
- prism
- pyramid
- cube
- edge
- face
- vertex

## Discover

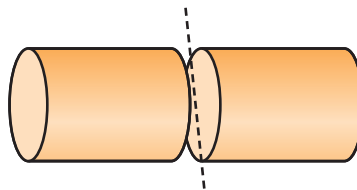


## Learn

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.

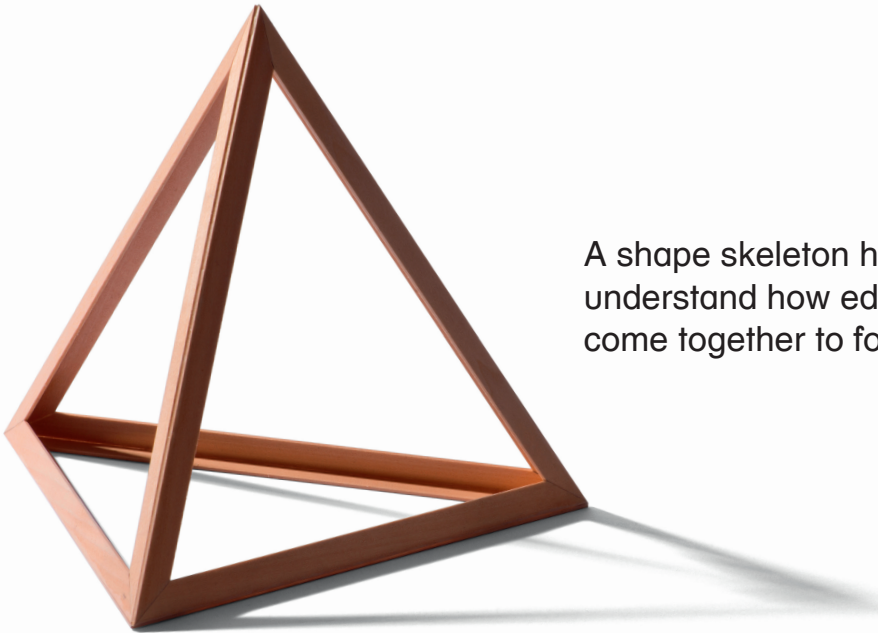
- A – pentagonal prism
- B – hexagonal prism
- C – triangular prism
- D – cube or cuboid



## Lesson 2: Constructing 3D shapes

- 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.

### Key words

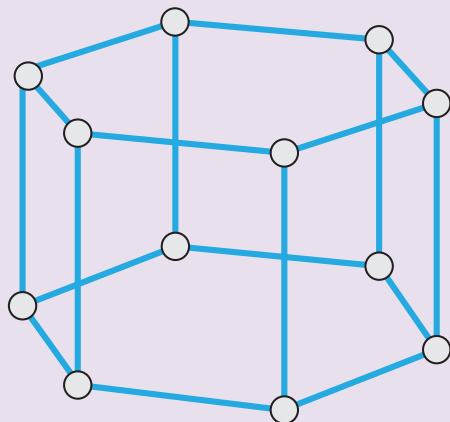
- prism
- pyramid
- cuboid
- tetrahedron
- octahedron

### 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)

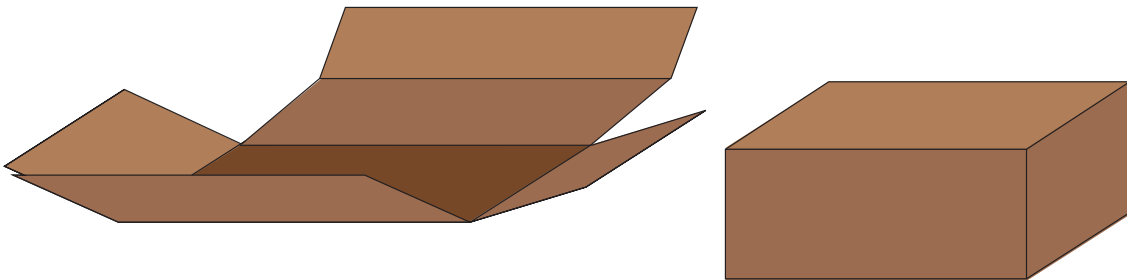
- Use knowledge of the properties of cubes to identify and draw different nets of cubes

**Key words**

- cube
- square
- net
- base
- side
- vertex

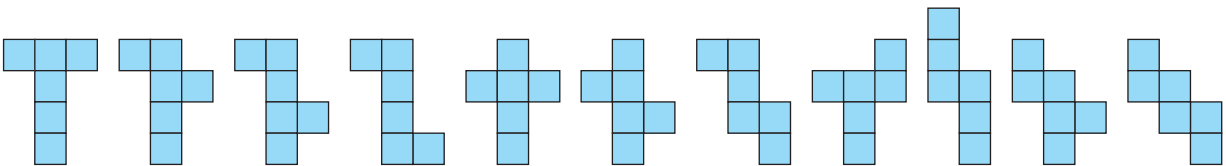
## Discover

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



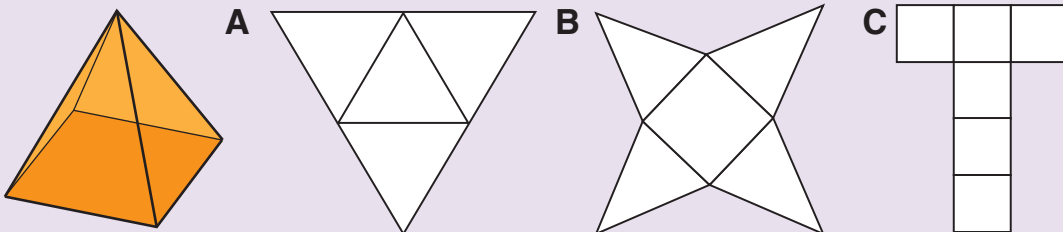
## Learn

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.

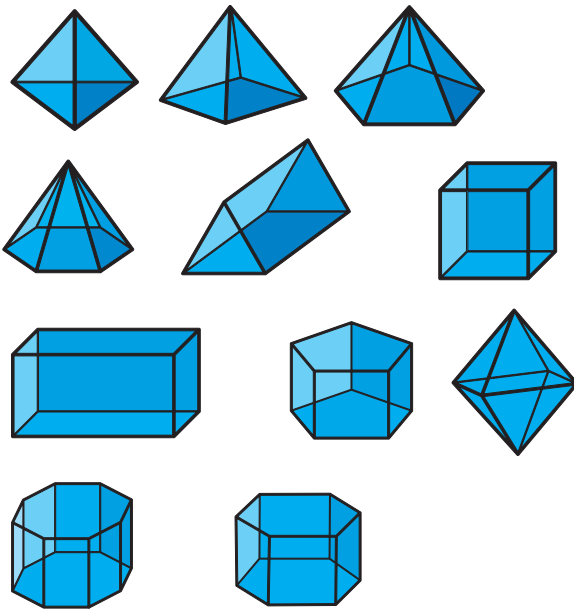
# Lesson 4: Nets (2)

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

### Key words

- prism
- pyramid
- net
- base
- side
- vertex

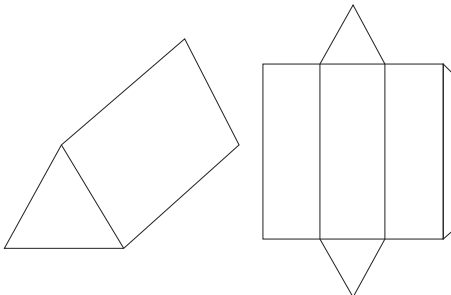
## Discover



## Learn

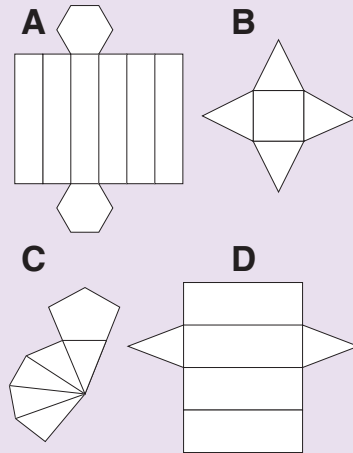
The net of a shape can identify:

- 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.