Mathematics in the Early Years involves providing children with opportunities to develop and improve their skills in counting, understanding and using numbers, calculating simple addition and subtraction problems; and to describe shapes, spaces, and measure. The principal focus of mathematics teaching in Key Stage $\mathbf{1}$ is to ensure that pupils develop confidence and mental fluency with whole numbers, counting and place value. At this stage, pupils should develop their ability to recognise, describe, draw, compare and sort different shapes and use the related vocabulary. Teaching should also involve using a range of measures to describe and compare different quantities such as length. By lower Key Stage 2, pupils become increasingly fluent with whole numbers and the four operations, including number facts and the concept of place value. This should ensure that pupils develop efficient written and mental methods and perform calculations accurately with increasingly large whole numbers. By upper Key Stage 2, pupils should be fluent in arithmetic and develop their ability to solve a wider range of problems, including using algebra.

| EYFS Strand | End of Nursery | End of Reception | YearOne |
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|  | * To recognise, name and match colours <br> * To explore numbers 1 to 5 through songs (five current buns, 5 little monkeys, 1,2,3,4,5 once I caught a fish alive, 5 little ducks) and repetitions by the adults. <br> * Take part in finger rhymes with numbers. <br> * To talk about 1. <br> * To give 1 item on request. <br> * To talk about 2 <br> * To give 2 items on request. <br> * To recognise 1 or 2 objects by subitising <br> * To recite numbers to 5 . <br> *Use counting like behaviour, such as making sounds, pointing or saying some numbers in sequence <br> * To talk about 3. <br> * To recognise 1,2 or 3 objects when subitising. | * To count objects, actions and sounds, saying the numbers in order and matching one number name to each item. <br> * To record quantities in different ways such as tallies. <br> * Play games that involve counting. <br> *To sing number songs (counting to 20) <br> * To count out a smaller number from <br> a larger group: 'give me seven'. <br> * To link the number symbol (numeral) with its cardinal number value. <br> * To use five frames and ten frames, learning the structure of the number system. <br> * To count by rote to 20 . <br> * To count back from 10. <br> *Compare quantities up to 10 in different contexts, recognising when | - Count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1 , or from any given number <br> - Count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals; count in multiples of twos, fives and tens <br> - Given a number, identify one more and one less <br> - Identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations including the number line, and use the language of: equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most, least <br> - Read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words |


|  | * To recite the numbers to 10. <br> * React to changes of amount in a group of up to three items. <br> *Fast recognition of up to 3 objects <br> - subitising <br> * Experiments with their own symbols and marks as well as numerals. <br> *Count in everyday contexts, sometimes skipping numbers - '1-2-3-5' <br> *Know that the last number reached when counting a small set of objects tells you many there are in total. <br> * To talk about 4. <br> * To recognise 1,2,3 and 4 objects when subitising. <br> * To count to 10 from a given number. <br> * To know that the last number reached when counting a small set of objects tells you how many there are in total. <br> *React to changes of amount in a group of up to three items <br> * To talk about 5. <br> * To recognise up to 3 objects without counting. <br> * To recognise 1,2,3,4, and 5 objects when subitising. <br> * To compare two groups of objects. <br> * To play games with a dice and track. <br> *Use fingers to represent amounts up to 5 <br> *Link numerals and amounts (for example, showing the right | one quantity is greater than less than or the same as the quantity. <br> * Subitise up to 5. <br> * To count on from a given number to 20. <br> * Count beyond 10, counting verbally beyond 20 . <br> *Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10 , including evens and odds <br> * To use the number bonds to 10 to solve problems. <br> * To talk about the odd and even numbers to 10. <br> * Have a deep understanding of number to 10 , including the composition of each number. <br> * Automatically recall number bonds up to 5 and some number bonds to 10 , including double facts. <br> * Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10 , including even and odds. <br> *Verbally count beyond 20, recognising the patterns of the counting system. |  |  |
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|  |  | * Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10 , including even and odds. <br> * To continue, copy and create repeating patterns: $\mathrm{AB}, \mathrm{ABB}$ patterns. *Continue, copy and create repeating patterns: ABBC patterns. <br> * To make my own ABBC pattern. <br> * To create a pattern that has a fixed number of spaces. | - Recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of an object, shape or quantity <br> - Recognise, find and name a quarter as one of four equal parts of an object, shape or quantity. |
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| $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & \stackrel{y}{5} \end{aligned}$ | * To identify attributes: heavy, full. <br> * To copy a 2-part pattern. <br> * To notice patterns and arrange things in provision. <br> *Talk about and identify the patterns around them, use informal language like; pointy, spotty, blobs <br> *Start to notice and correct an error in a repeating pattern <br> * To spot an error in a pattern. <br> * To find shapes in the environment; circles, triangles, squares, rectangles. <br> * To identify and name squares, rectangles, circles, triangles. <br> * To continue a 2 part pattern. <br> * To describe 2D shapes using the words curved, straight. <br> * To make my own pattern. <br> * To use the language: 'straight, <br> flat, round, sides, corners' to describe shapes. <br> * To select 3D shapes <br> appropriately for building. | * To select, rotate and manipulate shapes in order to develop spatial reasoning skills. <br> * To continue, copy and create repeating patterns: $A B, A B B$ patterns. <br> * To find 2D shapes within 3D shapes. <br> * To identify straight and curved sides on 2D shapes and flat and curved faces on 3D shapes. <br> * To identify and name 3D shapes (cylinder, cube, cuboid, sphere) talk about their properties. <br> * Understand and use correct mathematical language to describe 2D and 3D shapes (e.g., vertices, sides, edges, faces, flat, curved). <br> * To compose and decompose shapes so that children recognise a shape can have other shapes within it, investigate how shape can be combined to make new shapes. | - Recognise and name common 2-D and 3-D shapes, including: - 2-D shapes [for example, rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles] <br> - 3-D shapes [for example, cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres]. |




