## Maths

|  | Links to KS1 curriculum | Reception |  |  | Nursery |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number counting | Count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1 or from any given number | Count beyond 20 | Count beyond 15 | Count beyond 10 | Count beyond 5 | Count beyond 3 | Says number names in an incorrect order |
|  |  | Count backwards from 20 | Count backwards from 15 | Count backwards from 10 | Count backwards from 5 | Count backwards from 3 | Says number names in an incorrect order |
|  |  | Can recite 10+ number songs | Can recite a minimum of 5 number songs Uses number language in everyday contexts |  | Can recite a minimum of 3 number songs <br> Uses number language in everyday contexts |  |  |
|  |  | Count objects to 20+ | Count objects to 10+ | Count objects to 5+ |  | Counts objects to $3+$ | Says some number names but not for each object |
|  |  | Count actions/sounds to 20+ | Count actions/sounds to 10+ | Count actions/sounds to $5+$ | Count actions/sounds to 3+ |  |  |
|  |  | Make a sensible guess of quantities within 10 | Subitise (to 5) | Subitise <br> (to 3) |  | Subitise (to 2) | Subitise <br> (to 1 ) |
| Number - | Begin to recognise place value in numbers beyond 20 | Link numerals and amounts to 20 | Link numerals and amounts to $10+$ | Link numerals and amounts to 5+ | Links numerals and amounts to 5 | Link numerals and amounts to 3 | Recognises some numbers |

recognition

|  | Identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations including the number line | Order numbers to 20 | Orders numbers to 10 | Orders nu | mers to 5 | Orders numbers to 3 |
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| Number sense |  | Partitions sets of objects using a part-part whole model, exploring composition to 10 | Partitions sets of objects using a part-part whole model, exploring composition to 5 | Partitions sets of objects using a part-part whole model, exploring composition to 3 |  |  |
|  |  | Understands that teen numbers are $10+$ | Knows that when a ten frame is full there are 10 objects and when one row is complete there are 5 |  | Knows that when a five frame is full there are 5 objects and when empty there are 0 |  |
|  |  | Can use the vocabulary of 'tens' and 'ones' to explain pattern | Recognises patterns such as $6,7,8$ and $16,17,18$ | Recognises that after each unit of 10, we go back to 1 again |  |  |
|  | Represent and use number bonds | Can recall all number bonds to 10, explaining the pattern | Can recall some number bonds to 10 | Knows that $5+5$ and $10+0$ make 10 |  |  |
| Number graphics | Read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals (and words) | Can write numbers $0-20$ | Can write numbers 1-10 | Is able to write numbers 1-5 |  | Experiments with their own symbols and marks, as well as numerals. Is able to write numbers of personal significance. |
| Calculating | Use the language of: equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most, least | Children understand the difference between quantity and size | Compare numbers using 'more than', 'less than' 'fewer' 'equal to' |  | Compares quantities using 'more than', 'less than' and 'the same' | Compares quantities using 'more than' |
|  | Given a number, identify one more or one less | Children can find 1 more than and 1 less than in mixed problems | Children can find 1 less than | Children can find 1 more than |  |  |
|  | Read, write and interpret mathematical symbols | Recognises that + means add and means subtract | Understands that subtraction is removing objects | Understands that addition is the combining of sets of objects |  |  |


|  | Add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20 , including zero | Adds two single digit numbers totalling more than 10 | Adds two single digit numbers totalling up to 10 | Adds two single digits totally up to 5 | Combines amounts and knows that they have 'more' |  |  |
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|  |  | Subtracts a single digit from a number greater than 10 | Subtracts a single digit number from a number up to 10 | Subtracts a single digit number from a number up to 5 | Takes some away and knows that they have 'less' |  |  |
|  | Solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction | Solves real world mathematical problems with numbers to $10+$ | Solves real world mathematical problems with numbers to 10 | Solves real world mathematical problems with numbers to 5 |  | Solves real world mathematical problems with numbers to 3 |  |
|  | Recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of an object, shape or quantity <br> Compare, describe and solve practical problems for double/half | Understands that halving is sharing into two equal parts | Understands that sharing is splitting an amount into equal parts |  | Children 'share' items by giving items to their friends or teachers |  |  |
|  |  | Understands that doubling is adding the same number to itself |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shape | Pupils should be taught to recognise and name common 2-D shapes, including rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles | Compose and decompose 2D shapes so that children recognise a shape can have other shapes within it, just as numbers can | Explores how many corners and sides other 2D shapes have. | Explores how many corners and sides basic 2D shapes have. Is beginning to explain if the sides are 'straight' or 'curved' | Talks about and explores 2D shapes using informal and mathematical language - corners, sides <br> Combines shapes to make other shapes | Combines shapes to make pictures <br> Select shapes appropriately - triangular roof, square house... |  |
|  |  | Can identify a pentagon, octagon and hexagon |  | Can identify a circle, square, triangle, rectangle |  |  | Can identify a star and a heart |
|  | Pupils should be taught to recognise and name common 3-D shapes, including cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and | Recognises that a cube and cuboid have very similar properties. Uses language such as faces, vertices, edge | Children recognise that the faces on a 3D shape often comprise of 2D shapes | Explores which shapes will roll and which will slide and is beginning to explain why using the vocabulary 'curved' and 'flat' | Talks about and explores 3D shapes using informal and mathematical language - corners, faces <br> Combines shapes to make other shapes | Combines shapes to make pictures <br> Selects shapes appropriately cube/cuboid for a house |  |



|  | Compare, describe and solve practical problems for capacity and volume | Uses standard measures whilst measuring capacity | Can order three items by capacity using non-standard measures Uses 'full', 'empty', 'half empty' |  | Make simple comparisons using 'more' and 'less' | Uses 'full' and 'empty' to compare capacity |  |
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|  | Sequence events in chronological order using language [for example, before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening] | Children can use language before, after, yesterday, today, tomorrow | Children can identify if it takes a shorter or longer time to do something | Children can talk about significant times of the day, home time, lunch time etc... and then sequence them | Begins to describe using nex | nces of events later | Begins to understand the vocabulary 'first', 'last' and 'soon' |
|  | Recognise and use language relating to dates, including days of the week, weeks, months and years | Can tell you which day comes before/after a given day | Says the days of the | week in order | Knows | of the days of | week |
|  | Recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes | Can pay for items using 1 p coins | Recognises that there are different coins | Talks about the different ways we can pay for things | Understands that abo | to pay for it they would | shop and can talk uy |

