



Curriculum Objectives		
EYFS	KS1	
Development matters:	National Curriculum:	
Birth to three:	<u>Y1:</u>	
 Combine objects like stacking blocks and cups. Put objects inside 	Number and place value:	
others and take them out again.	Pupils should be taught about:	
 Take part in finger rhymes with numbers. 	 count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 	
 React to changes of amount in a group of up to three items. 	1, or from any given number	
 Compare amounts, saying 'lots', 'more' or 'same'. 	• count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals; count in multiples	
Develop counting-like behaviour, such as making sounds, pointing or	of twos, fives and tens	
saying some numbers in sequence.	 given a number, identify one more and one less 	
• Count in everyday contexts, sometimes skipping numbers – '1-2-3-5'.	 identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial 	
 Climb and squeeze themselves into different types of spaces. 	representations including the number line, and use the language of:	
Build with a range of resources.	equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most, least	
Complete inset puzzles.	 read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words. 	
 Compare sizes, weights etc. using gesture and language - 	Number - addition and subtraction:	
'bigger/little/smaller', 'high/low', 'tall', 'heavy'.	 read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition 	
 Notice patterns and arrange things in patterns. 	(+), subtraction (–) and equals (=) signs	
3 and 4 year olds:	 represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 	
 Develop fast recognition of up to 3 objects, without having to count 	20	
them individually ('subitising').	add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero	
• Recite numbers past 5.	solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using	
• Say one number for each item in order: 1,2,3,4,5.	concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number	
 Know that the last number reached when counting a small set of 	problems such as $7 = -9$.	
objects tells you how many there are in total ('cardinal principle').	Number - multiplication and division:	
• Show 'finger numbers' up to 5.	solve one-step problems involving multiplication and division, by	
• Link numerals and amounts: for example, showing the right number of	calculating the answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations	
objects to match the numeral, up to 5.	and arrays with the support of the teacher.	
• Experiment with their own symbols and marks as well as numerals.	Number - fractions:	
• Solve real world mathematical problems with numbers up to 5.	recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of an object,	
 Compare quantities using language: 'more than', 'fewer than'. 	shape or quantity	



The Park

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- Talk about and explore 2D and 3D shapes (for example, circles, rectangles, triangles and cuboids) using informal and mathematical language: 'sides', 'corners'; 'straight', 'flat', 'round'.
- Understand position through words alone for example, "The bag is under the table," with no pointing.
- Describe a familiar route.
- Discuss routes and locations, using words like 'in front of' and 'behind'.
- Make comparisons between objects relating to size, length, weight and capacity.
- Select shapes appropriately: flat surfaces for building, a triangular prism for a roof, etc.
- Combine shapes to make new ones an arch, a bigger triangle, etc.
- Talk about and identify the patterns around them. For example: stripes on clothes, designs on rugs and wallpaper. Use informal language like 'pointy', 'spotty', 'blobs', etc.
- Extend and create ABAB patterns stick, leaf, stick, leaf.
- Notice and correct an error in a repeating pattern.
- Begin to describe a sequence of events, real or fictional, using words such as 'first', 'then...'

Reception:

- Count objects, actions and sounds.
- Subitise.
- Link the number symbol (numeral) with its cardinal number value.
- Count beyond ten.
- Compare numbers
- Understand the 'one more than/one less than' relationship between consecutive numbers.
- Explore the composition of numbers to 10.
- Automatically recall number bonds for numbers 0–5 and some to 10.
- Select, rotate and manipulate shapes to develop spatial reasoning skills.

• recognise, find and name a quarter as one of four equal parts of an object, shape or quantity.

Measurement:

- compare, describe and solve practical problems for:

- lengths and heights [for example, long/short, longer/shorter, tall/short, double/half]
- mass/weight [for example, heavy/light, heavier than, lighter than]
- capacity and volume [for example, full/empty, more than, less than, half, half full, quarter]
- time [for example, quicker, slower, earlier, later]

- measure and begin to record the following:

- lengths and heights
- mass/weight
- capacity and volume
- time (hours, minutes, seconds)
- recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes
- sequence events in chronological order using language [for example, before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening]
- recognise and use language relating to dates, including days of the week, weeks, months and years
- tell the time to the hour and half past the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times.

Geometry - properties of shapes:

- recognise and name common 2-D and 3-D shapes, including:
- 2-D shapes [for example, rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles]
- 3-D shapes [for example, cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres].

Geometry - position and direction:





- Compose and decompose shapes so that children recognise a shape can have other shapes within it, just as numbers can.
- Continue, copy and create repeating patterns.
- Compare length, weight and capacity

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Past and Present Children at the expected level of development will: Number:

- Have a deep understanding of number to 10, including the composition of each number
- Subitise (recognise quantities without counting) up to 5
- Automatically recall (without reference to rhymes, counting or other aids) number bonds up to 5 (including subtraction facts) and some number bonds to 10, including double facts.

Numerical Patterns:

- Verbally count beyond 20, recognising the pattern of the counting system
- Compare quantities up to 10 in different contexts, recognising when one quantity is greater than, less than or the same as the other quantity
- Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10, including evens and odds, double facts and how quantities can be distributed equally.

• describe position, direction and movement, including whole, half, quarter and three-quarter turns.

Y2:

Number and place value:

Pupils should be taught about:

- count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forward and backward
- recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones) identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line
- compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100; use and = signs
- read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words
- use place value and number facts to solve problems.

Number - addition and subtraction:

- solve problems with addition and subtraction:
- using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures
- applying their increasing knowledge of mental and written methods
- recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100
- add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including:
- a two-digit number and ones
- a two-digit number and tens
- two two-digit numbers
- adding three one-digit numbers
- show that addition of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction of one number from another cannot
- recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems.





Number - multiplication and division:

- recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers
- calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (×), division (÷) and equals (=) signs
- show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of one number by another cannot
- solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts.

Number - fractions:

- recognise, find, name and write fractions 1/3, 1/4, 2/4 and 3/4 of a length, shape, set of objects or quantity
- write simple fractions for example, 1/2 of 6 = 3 and recognise the equivalence of 2/4 and 1/2.

Measurement:

- choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure length/height in any direction (m/cm); mass (kg/g); temperature (°C); capacity (litres/ml) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers, scales, thermometers and measuring vessels
- compare and order lengths, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using >, < and =
- recognise and use symbols for pounds (£) and pence (p); combine amounts to make a particular value
- find different combinations of coins that equal the same amounts of money
- solve simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change
- compare and sequence intervals of time
- tell and write the time to five minutes, including quarter past/to the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times





 know the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day

Geometry - properties of shapes:

- identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides and line symmetry in a vertical line
- identify and describe the properties of 3-D shapes, including the number of edges, vertices and faces
- identify 2-D shapes on the surface of 3-D shapes, [for example, a circle on a cylinder and a triangle on a pyramid]
- compare and sort common 2-D and 3-D shapes and everyday objects.

Geometry - position and direction:

- order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns and sequences
- use mathematical vocabulary to describe position, direction and movement, including movement in a straight line and distinguishing between rotation as a turn and in terms of right angles for quarter, half and three-quarter turns (clockwise and anticlockwise).

Statistics:

- interpret and construct simple pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and simple tables
- ask and answer simple questions by counting the number of objects in each category and sorting the categories by quantity
- ask and answer questions about totalling and comparing categorical data.

Objectives			
YN YR KS1 Cycle A & Cycle B		KS1 Cycle A & Cycle B	
	As a mathematician	As a mathematician	As a mathematician
Number:	Autumn Term:	Autumn Term:	Y1 - Autumn Term:





Number and Place Value

- Take part in finger rhymes with numbers.
- React to changes of amount in a group of up to three items.
- Count in everyday contexts, sometimes skipping numbers – '1-2-3-4-5'.
- Develop fast recognition of up to 3 objects, without having to count them individually ('subitising').
- Recite numbers past 5.
- Say one number for each item in order: 1,2,3,4,5.
- Show 'finger numbers' up to 5.
- Select shapes appropriately: flat surfaces for building, a triangular prism for a roof, etc.

Spring Term:

- Say one number for each item in order
- Show 'finger numbers' up to 5

Summer Term:

- Count objects, actions and sounds.
- Subitise.
- Link the number symbol (numeral) with its cardinal number value.
- Compare numbers
- Understand the 'one more than/one less than' relationship between consecutive numbers.
- Explore the composition of numbers to 10.

Spring Term:

- Have a deep understanding of number to 10 including the composition of each number.
- Subitise.
- Compare quantities up to 10 in different contexts, recognising when one quantity is greater than, less than or the same as the other quantity.

Summer Term:

 Have a deep understanding of number to 10 including

- given a number, identify one more and one less
- 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
- read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words.

Y1 - Spring & Summer Term:

- count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number
- count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals;
 count in multiples of twos, fives and tens
- given a number, identify one more and one less
- 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

Y2 - Autumn Term:

- count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forward and backward
- recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones) identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line
- compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100; use and = signs
- read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words
- use place value and number facts to solve problems.

Y2 - Summer Term:





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	 Link numerals and amounts, showing the right number of objects to match the numeral, up to 5 Number facts within 5 Experiment with their own symbols and marks as well as numerals Compare quantities using language 'more', 'fewer than'. 	the composition of each number. Subitise. Verbally count beyond 20 recognising the pattern of the counting system. Explore and represent patterns with numbers up to 10 including evens and odds, double facts and how quantities can be distributed equally	problem solving and efficient methods using addition, subtraction, multiplication and division methods.
Number: Addition and Subtraction	Autumn Term: Solve real world mathematical problems with numbers up to 5. Spring Term: Know that the last number reached when counting a small set of objects tells you how many are in total ('cardinal principle')	 Spring Term: Automatically recall number bonds up to 5 and some to 10 including double facts. Summer Term: Automatically recall number bonds up to 5 and some to 10 including double facts. 	 Y1 - Autumn Term: read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction (-) and equals (=) signs represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20 add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as 7 = -9. Y2 - Autumn Term: solve problems with addition and subtraction: using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures





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	 applying their increasing knowledge of mental and written methods recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100 add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including: a two-digit number and ones a two-digit numbers adding three one-digit numbers show that addition of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction of one number from another cannot recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems.
Number: Multiplication and Division	 Y1 - Spring Term: solve one-step problems involving multiplication and division, by calculating the answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher. Y2 - Spring Term:





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			 show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of one number by another cannot solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts.
Number: Fractions			 Y1 - Spring Term: recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of an object, shape or quantity recognise, find and name a quarter as one of four equal parts of an object, shape or quantity. Y2 - Spring Term: recognise, find, name and write fractions 1/3, 1/4, 2/4 and 3/4 of a length, shape, set of objects or quantity write simple fractions for example, 1/2 of 6 = 3 and recognise the equivalence of 2/4 and 1/2.
Measurement	 Spring Term: Make comparisons between objects relating to size and length Summer Term: Make comparisons between objects relating to weight and capacity Begin to describe a sequel of events, real or fictional 	 Autumn Term - Time Begin to describe a sequence of events, real or fictional, using words such as 'first', 'then' Summer Term: Compare length, weight and capacity 	 Y1 - Length and Height Spring Term: to measure and record lengths and heights [for example, long/short, longer/shorter, tall/short, double/half] Y1 - Time Summer Term:





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<u>Y1 - Ma</u>	oney Summer Term:
• rec	ognise and know the value of different
der	nominations of coins and notes
<u>Y1</u> - We	eight and Volume Summer Term:
• ma	ss/weight [for example, heavy/light, heavier than,
	iter than]
• cap	acity and volume [for example, full/empty, more
tha	n, less than, half, half full, quarter]
<u>Y2 - Ma</u>	oney Autumn Term:
• rec	ognise and use symbols for pounds (£) and pence
(p);	combine amounts to make a particular value
• find	d different combinations of coins that equal the
	ne amounts of money
• solv	ve simple problems in a practical context involving
	lition and subtraction of money of the same unit,
	uding giving change
<u>Y2 - Ler</u>	ngth and Height Spring Term:
	oose and use appropriate standard units to estimate
and	measure length/height in any direction (m/cm)
• con	npare and order lengths using >, <, =
<u>Y2 - Tin</u>	ne Summer Term:
• con	npare and sequence intervals of time
• tell	and write the time to five minutes, including
	arter past/to the hour and draw the hands on a clock
fac	e to show these times
• kno	ow the number of minutes in an hour and the
	mber of hours in a day
	eight, Volume and Temperature Summer Term:
	pose and use appropriate standard units to estimate
	measure mass (kg/g); temperature (°C); capacity
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Geometry:	Spring Term:	Spring Term:	 (litres/ml) to the nearest appropriate unit, using scales, thermometers and measuring vessels compare and order lengths, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using >, < and = Y1 - Spring Term:
Properties of Shapes	 Talk about and explore 2D shapes using mathematical language Extend and create ABAB patterns Notice and correct an error in a repeating pattern Talk about and explore 3D shapes using mathematical language 	 Talk about and explore 2D and 3D shapes (for example, circles, rectangles, triangles and cuboids) using informal and mathematical language: 'sides', 'corners'; 'straight', 'flat', 'round'. Select shapes appropriately: flat surfaces for building, a triangular prism for a roof, etc. Combine shapes to make new ones – an arch, a bigger triangle, etc. Talk about and identify the patterns around them. For example: stripes on clothes, designs on rugs and wallpaper. Use informal language like 'pointy', 'spotty', 'blobs', etc. 	 recognise and name common 2-D and 3-D shapes, including: 2-D shapes [for example, rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles] 3-D shapes [for example, cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres]. Y2 - Spring Term: identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides and line symmetry in a vertical line identify and describe the properties of 3-D shapes, including the number of edges, vertices and faces identify 2-D shapes on the surface of 3-D shapes, [for example, a circle on a cylinder and a triangle on a pyramid] compare and sort common 2-D and 3-D shapes and everyday objects.





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Geometry: Position and Direction	 Autumn Term Understand position through words alone – for example, "The bag is under the table," – with no pointing. Describe a familiar route. Discuss routes and locations, using words like 'in front of' and 'behind'. Spring Term: Discuss routes and locations using words like 'in front of' and 'behind' Summer Term: Understand positional language – beside, between, next to 	 Y1 - Summer Term: describe position, direction and movement, including whole, half, quarter and three-quarter turns. Y2 - Summer Term: order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns and sequences use mathematical vocabulary to describe position, direction and movement, including movement in a straight line and distinguishing between rotation as a turn and in terms of right angles for quarter, half and three-quarter turns (clockwise and anticlockwise).
Statistics		 Y2 - Spring Term: interpret and construct simple pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and simple tables ask and answer simple questions by counting the number of objects in each category and sorting the categories by quantity ask and answer questions about totalling and comparing categorical data.



