## Maths EYFS \& KS1 Curriculum Map

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Number} <br>
\hline Early Years \& Year 1 \& Year 2 <br>

\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
- Have a deep understanding of number to 10 , including the composition of each number. <br>
- Subitise (recognise quantities without counting) up to 5 . <br>
- 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. <br>
- Verbally count beyond 20, recognising the pattern of the counting system. <br>
- Compare quantities up to 10 in different contexts, recognising when one quantity is greater than, less than or the same as the other Quantity`. <br>
- Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10 , including evens and odds, double facts and how quantities can be distributed equally

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- 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. <br>
- Read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition ( + ), subtraction ( - ) and equals ( $=$ ) signs. <br>
- Represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20. <br>
- Add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20 , including zero. <br>
- Solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as $7=\square$ -9 <br>
- 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. <br>
- 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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- count in steps of 2,3 , and 5 from 0 , and in tens from any number, forward or backward <br>
- recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones) <br>
- identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line <br>
- compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100 ; use <, > and $=$ signs <br>
- read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words <br>
- use place value and number facts to solve problems <br>
solve problems with addition and subtraction: <br>
using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures <br>
-     - applying their increasing knowledge of mental and written methods <br>
- recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100 <br>
- 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 <br>
- show that addition of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction of one number from another cannot <br>
- recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and missing number problems <br>
- recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2,5 and 10 multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers <br>
- calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication ( $\times$ ), division $(\div)$ and equals ( $=$ ) signs <br>
- show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of one number by another cannot. <br>
- solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts <br>
- recognise, find, name and write fractions $1 / 3,1 / 4,2 / 4$ and $3 / 4$ of a length, shape, set of objects or quantity <br>
- write simple 2 of $6=3$ and recognise the equivalence of $2 / 4$ and $1 / 2$.fractions for example, 1 /
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Early Years
Make comparisons between objects relating to size, length, weight and capacity.

- 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 (full/empty, more than, less than, half, half full, quarter)
- time (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
- choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure length/height in any direction ( $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{cm}$ ); mass ( $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{g}$ ); temperature ( ${ }^{\circ}$ 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

Early Years
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.

Select, rotate and manipulate shapes in order to develop spatial reasoning skills.

Compose and decompose shapes so that children can recognise

- 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]
- describe position, direction and movement, including whole, half, quarter and three-quarter turns
- identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides and 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
- 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 anti-clockwise)


## Statistics

| Early Years | Year 1 | Year 2 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | - interpret and construct simple pictograms, tally charts, block <br> diagrams and simple tables |
|  |  | -ask and answer simple questions by counting the number of <br> objects in each category and sorting the categories by quantity <br> ask and answer questions about totalling and comparing <br> categorical data |

