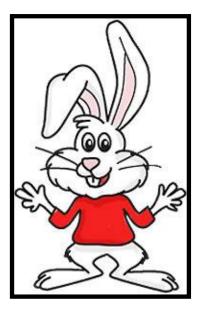
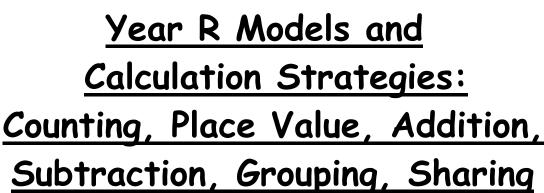
A Parent's Guide to







EYFS Framework

Developing a strong grounding in number is essential so that all children develop the necessary building blocks to excel mathematically. Children should be able to count confidently, develop a deep understanding of the numbers to 10, the relationships between them and the patterns within those numbers. By providing frequent and varied opportunities to build and apply this understanding - such as using manipulatives, including small pebbles and tens frames for organising counting - children will develop a secure base of knowledge and vocabulary from which mastery of mathematics is built. In addition, it is important that the curriculum includes rich opportunities for children to develop their spatial reasoning skills across all areas of mathematics including shape, space and measures. It is important that children develop positive attitudes and interests in mathematics, look for patterns and relationships, spot connections, 'have a go', talk to adults and peers about what they notice and not be afraid to make mistakes.

Early Learning Goals

ELG: Numerical Patterns

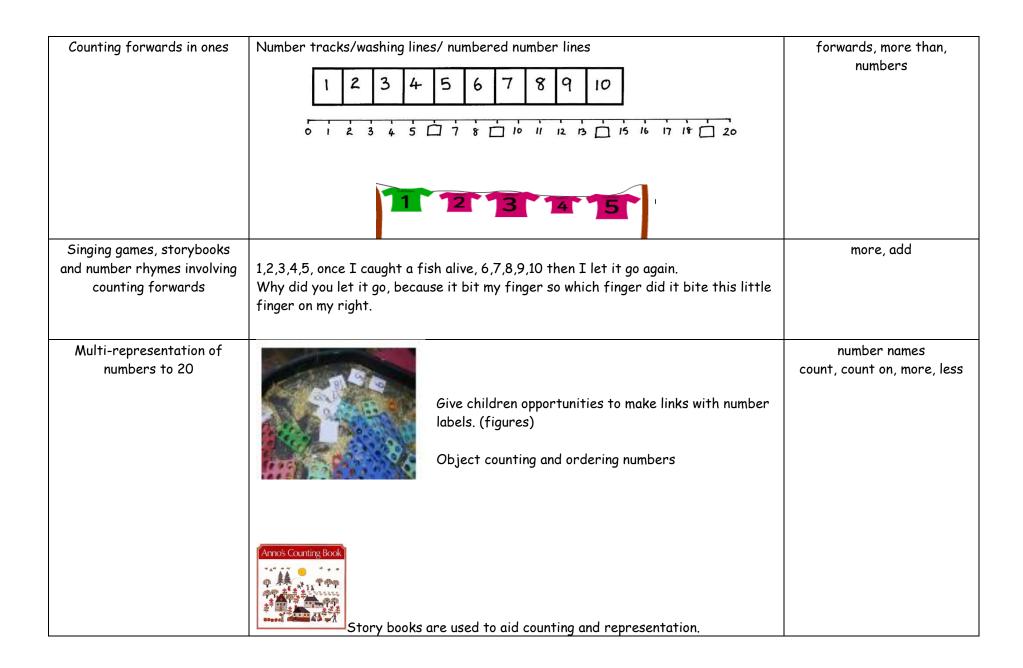
Children at the expected level of development will: - Verbally count beyond 20, recognising the pattern of the counting system; - Compare quantities up to 10 in different contexts, recognising when one quantity is greater than, less than or the same as the other quantity; - Explore and represent patterns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

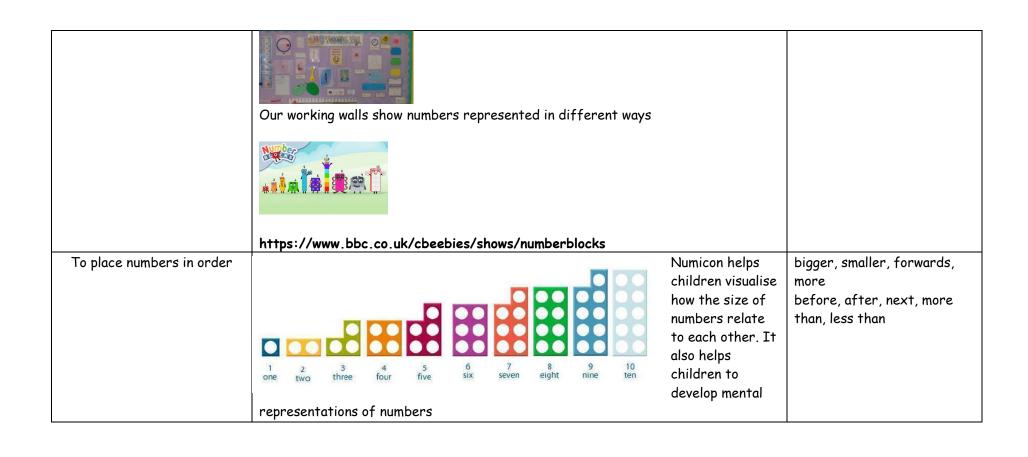
ELG: Number

Children at the expected level of development will: - Have a deep understanding of number to 10, including the composition of each number; 14 - 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.

<u>Place Value</u>

Strategy	Examples	Vocabulary
Oral Counting	Oral counting in 1s, forwards and backwards to 10, then 20 starting from 0.	count
	Progress to starting at any number and counting in 1s. 5,6,7 etc	
To reliably count the number of objects in a set using the numbers 1-20	Counting all: 1:1 correspondence.	number names line move
	Children need to understand that number labels (words) match objects as they count them One, two, three	
	1 2 3 4 5	
	Encourage your child to move each object as they count and place in a line so they don't miss any out. Counting slowly touching or moving each object as they say the number.	





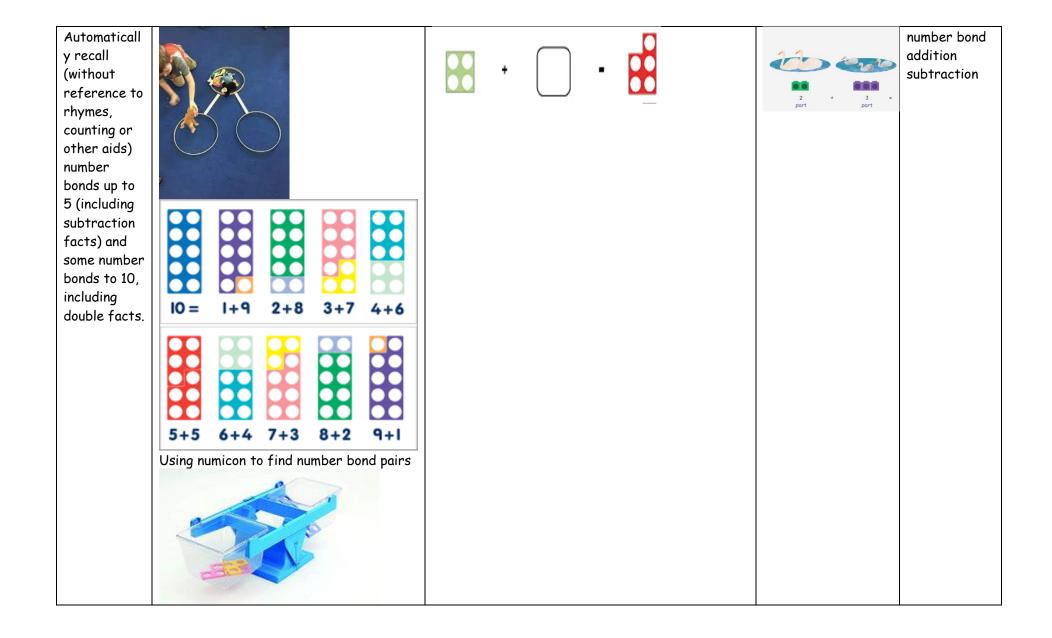
Strategy/Objective	Examples	Vocabulary
	To say which number is 1 more or 1 less than a given number.	numbers , more, less, before, after, forwards,
Compare quantities up to 10 in different contexts, recognising when one quantity is greater than, less than or the same as the other quantity;	nt contexts, sing when one quantity er than, less than or he as the other	
	Practical activities through play Role play activities - has 3 apples and buys 1 more. How many apples are altogether in the shop?	more, add, plus, total, altogether, equals, makes,
	Hopping forward on a number track/line Stand on 5 and hop forwards 1. What number are you on? 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Hop/jump forward, land on
	Y .	

Strategy	<u>Examples</u>	Vocabulary
Subitising	Children should start to recognise small amounts without counting, especially	recognise
	when presented with familiar arrangement. Eg numicon and dice	number
		names
Number conservation	Children should have opportunities to explore groups of objects and note that	How many?
	when some are moved there is still the same quantity.	What can you see?
	How many counters? How many now?	

Addition and Subtraction

Strategy/ Curriculum Statement	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract	Vocabulary
Have a deep understandin g of number to 10, including the composition of each number	Using objects to add two single digit numbers by counting on to find the answer.	Pictorially represent adding using an addition story There are 4 balloons. 3 more balloons are added. How many balloons ar total?	4+3=	add, more, altogether, total, equals, and, makes
*Please note there is no formal expectation for children to record in an abstract	Using bar models and part part whole method to develop vocabulary involved in adding and subtracting.	Children record pictorially and then informally annotate their drawing numbers 3 part the whole 5 whole 2 3 2	2 + 3 = 5 OR 3+2=5 OR 5-3=2 5-2= 3	inverse commutative
way in Year R.	ar III	part part 2 3 2 a part a part 3 Bar model		

You can use bar models to add two numbers together as a group in a bar You can then go on to use a bar model to show the relationship between subtraction and addition There are 10 balloons. 3 of the balloons pop. Show this by crossing ou Use toys and general classroom 10-3=7 children less, take 3 balloons, leaving 7. resources for children to physically need to understand away, less than, starting manipulate, group/regroup. Use specific that in Year R we maths resources such as, Numicon, bead will be starting with with, take strings, multilink etc. Use visual supports the biggest number away, how such as ten frames, part part wholes when subtracting. many are with the physical objects and resources left? that can be manipulated. Children will need to cross out or cover quantities to support subtraction.



Multiplication and Division

Strategy/Objective	Examples	Vocabulary
Explore and represent	Numicon	
patterns within numbers up		
to 10, including evens and odds, double facts.	Show children the difference in odd and even numbers. First look at their appearance. We start by describing this as even numicon having a friend and odd numicon not. We then explain to the children that even numbers can be shared equally between two groups but odd numbers can't without breaking a whole.	Odd, even, lots of, groups of, longer, bigger, columns
	Each day Jack's beanstalk doubled in height. It was twice as tall. Today it is 3 bricks tall. How tall will it be tomorrow? Cut the food in half to share with a friend. 3 friends wanted to share the last 6 apples. To make it fair they need the same amount each.	half, double, total, altogether, equals, same, different, method

Grouping Strategies

Strategy	Examples	Vocabulary
Groups or 'lots of' with concrete materials Practical examples and use of role play	3 plates, each with 2 biscuits. How many biscuits are there altogether? 2 biscuits and 2 biscuits and 2 biscuits is 6 biscuits	altogether, lots of, groups
	Use different objects to add equal groups	
Grouping and 'lots of' with concrete materials and recording using pictures	Each teddy has two buttons. Draw the buttons on the teddy bears. How many buttons is that altogether?	group, lots of, altogether
	2 buttons and 2 buttons and 2 buttons is 8 buttons	

Sharing Strategies

Strategy	Examples	Vocabulary
	Share the fruit between the teddy bears equally.	
Sharing with concrete materials Practical examples and use of role play		Share, fair, each, same
	Can you share 6 apples out between the 3 bears fairly?	!
	How many apples does each bear have?	
Sharing with concrete materials and recording using pictures	Share the buttons between the teddy bears equally.	Share, fair, each, same, equal(ly)
	Can you share the 9 buttons out between the 3 bears fairly? Draw the buttons onto the pictures of three bears? How many buttons does each bear have?	