

Early Learning Goals

Below are the Early Learning Goals for mathematics. This is the expected level of development for a Reception child at the **end** of their Reception year.



Number

Children count reliably with numbers from one to 20 place them in order and say which number is one more or one less than a given number.

Using quantities & objects, they add & subtract two single digit numbers & count on or back to find the answer.

They solve problems, including doubling, halving and sharing.

Shape, Space and Measure

Children use everyday language to talk about size, weight, capacity, position, distance, time and money to compare quantities and objects and to solve problems. They recognise, create & describe patterns. They explore characteristics of everyday objects & shapes & use mathematical language to describe them.



The National Centre for Excellence in Teaching of Mathematics (NCETM) lists six main areas of learning for early years maths:

Cardinality and counting Understanding the value of a number refers to the quantity of things it represents.

Comparison Understanding that comparing numbers involves knowing which numbers are worth more or less than each other.

Composition Understanding that one number can be made up from two or more smaller numbers.

Pattern Looking for and finding patterns helps children notice and understand mathematical relationships.

Shape and space Understanding what happens when shapes move, or combine with other shapes, helps develop wider mathematical thinking.

Measures Comparing different aspects such as length, weight and volume, as a preliminary to using units to compare later.

Our planning ensures all of these areas are taught and revisited throughout the year.