

Mathematics Rubric: Updated June 2021 S.Thornton This rubric details the **Learning Outcomes** for Math lessons.



In all math lessons, teachers plan engaging lessons with the aim that pupils:

- master skills in maths which they are then able to apply to a range of contexts within the school and home context
- embed their new skills and understanding to a range of contexts; thus supporting application and progress in learning
- acquire core mathematical skills to support their independence as they progress through the school; such as telling the time, using money and counting.
- are able to apply their understanding to the world of work; supporting them as a young adult when they leave school.

These support and ensure that the following National Curriculum aims are consistently met.

NATIONAL CURRICULUM AIMS (2014)

- 1. become **fluent** in the fundamentals of mathematics so that they are efficient in using and selecting the appropriate written algorithms and mental methods, underpinned by mathematical concepts
- 2. can **solve problems by** applying their mathematics to a variety of problems with increasing sophistication, including in unfamiliar contexts and to model real-life scenarios
- 3. can **reason mathematically** by following a line of enquiry and develop and present a justification, argument or proof using mathematical language.

Mathematical topic areas covered in this document are:

1	N
1	Number
	- Number and place value
	 Addition and subtraction
	 Multiplication and division
	- Fractions
2	Algebra (Early skills)
	- Patterns
	- Number sentences
3	Ratio & proportion (Early skills)
	- Size
	- Factions
	- Capacity
4	<u>Measurement</u>
	 Size, length, weight and capacity
	- Time
	- Money
5	Geometry
	- Shape
	 Position and direction
6	Statistics

1. Number: Number and place value

	B2 progression step 5	B2 progression step 6-8	B2NC step 1c-1b	B2NC Step 1b-2c	B2NC Step 2c-2a	B2NC Step 2a-3a
Subject specific knowledge What do pupils need to know?	To know numbers to 5 inc. their name and shape To know the order of numbers to 5 To know to only touch each object once as they count To know rearranging objects does not change the quantity To know the last number counted represents the total number of objects	To know numbers to 10 inc. their name and shape (then numbers to 20 - PS8) To know the order of numbers to 10 (then numbers to 20 - PS8) To know one more and one less of a given number 1-20 To know ordinal numbers 1st 2nd and 3rd	To know the order of numbers 1-20 To know key words 'more' and 'less' To know one more and one less of a given number 1-20 To know which direction to move along the number line to find one more and one less of a number	To know numbers 1-100 including their name and shape To know 2s, 5s and 10s times tables; counting on and knowing their corresponding multiplication number sentences To know and use the language 'equal to, more than and less than (fewer) correctly	To know 3s, 4s and 6s times tables; counting on and their corresponding multiplication number sentence To know how many tens and ones a 2-digit number has. To know comparative symbols: < = and >	To know 7, 8, 50 and 100 times tables. To know 10 or 100 more and less than a given number; knowing to use partitioning method or times tables To know and identify any 3 digit/4-digit number. To know how many hundreds tens and ones are needed for a 3-digit number HTO To know how many thousands, hundreds , tens and ones are needed for a 4-digit number ThHTO

Subject specific	<u>Is able to</u> rote	<u>Is able to</u> count to 10	<u>Is able to</u> read and	<u>Is able to</u> count to	Is able to count in 3s,	Is able to count 7, 8,
What do pupils need to be able to do?	Is able to count given quantities to 5 Is able to count on a quantity asked for to 5 Is able to find numbers to 5 Is able to represent numbers to 5 using objects or fingers Is able to write numbers to 5	Is able to identify any mistakes when counting or recognise a missing number Is able to order a full set of numbers to 10 (then 20) Is able to order a random set of numbers to 10 e.g. 2-6-10 (then to 20) Is able to state the order of objects in a range of scenarios e.g. I came 1st in the race	Is able to represent numbers using quantity of objects Is able to move forwards and backwards along a number line	Is able to count forwards and backwards from any given number Is able to read and write any numeral 1-100 Is able to count in multiples of 2s, 5s, and 10s	from 0. Is able to partition tens and ones in a 2 digit number. TO Is able to count forwards and backwards in 10s from any number Is able to compare and order numbers 0-100 using: <>= symbols	Is able to count 10 or 100 more and less than a given number. Is able to read and write numbers to 1000 (including words) Is able to compare and order numbers 3-4 digit numbers using words and mathematical symbols
Suggested teaching activities How should I teach this?	Counting songs Counting stories Passing objects around the classroom Collecting up to 2 leaves/fruit/veg Count number of coloured balls	counting songs/stories Numicon number lines Ordering number cards Collecting correct number of objects/leaves/fruit/ veg Counting food harvested/grown on plant	Numicon number lines Number flashcards Write numbers in foam/sand/gloop Collecting correct number of objects/leaves/fru it/veg	Number square - find the number game Count on using fingers (large number in head and count on small number using fingers) Timetable songs/storiesCoun ting wheels on number of bikes (x2) representing	Counting wheels on bike (x2) lights on traffic light (x3) or wheels on car (x4) - visual representation of timetables Number squares to count on and backwards in 10s and find patterns Overlapping partition cards ITP partitioning (google)	

	Count number of	times tables	Crocodile teeth for <
	gles in the room	Give a colour / shape a specific number e.g. 2 = green Count up in 2s for number of green balls found- link to multiples	Count crop from two different patches/bushes/plant s. Decide which has more/less using '< and >' symbols Count down timer in 10s from given number to find object in the room- competition

1. Number: Addition and subtraction

	B2 progression step 5	B2 progression step 6-8	B2NC step 1c-1b	B2NC Step 1b-2c	B2NC Step 2c-2a	B2NC Step 2a-3a
<u>Subject</u>	To know and be	To know symbols: +, -	<u>To know</u> what a	To know and recall all	To know addition	To add and
<u>specific</u>	familiar with the	& =,	number bond is	number bonds to 20	of numbers can be	subtract numbers
<u>knowledge</u>	word 'add'				done in any order	mentally including:
		To know to count	To know and recall all			3-digit numbers
What do	To know 'add' means	altogether / how	number bonds to 10	To know how to use	<u>To know</u> the	and ones, 3-digit
pupils need	the same as 'more'	many left after a		the counting on	inverse of addition	number and tens,
to know?		calculation using	<u>To know</u> what	method (for either	is subtractionand	3-digit number
	<u>To know</u> and be	concrete resources	strategy to use to	addition or	vice versa	and hundreds
	familiar with the		calculate a missing	subtraction)		e.g. 514 + 200
	word 'take'	To know to count on	number bond.	e.g. 11 + 7 =		
		from first number	e.g. 7 + ? = 10	12,13,14,15,16,17,18		Use formal
	To know and be	being added (not		0 04 40		written methods
	familiar with the	starting from the		Or 21 - 19 =		for addition and
	word 'subtract'	beginning)		20,21 (=2)		subtraction of 3
				T. 10		digit numbers
		To know to count on		To know how to use		нто
	<u>To know</u>	from the largest		the counting		
	'subtract/take' means	number being added		backwards method		To be able to
	the same as 'less'	(for efficiency)		for subtraction		estimate
						calculations

sγ	symbols + and -			calculate an addition		operations to
				number sentence and which is the most efficient.		check answers To solve problems including: missing number, number facts and place value
specific skills What do pupils need to be able to do? Is it Is it	Es able to connect add) cubes to a rower Es able to take off subtract) cubes from a tower Es able to place more tems onto a pile Es able to remove tems from a pile Es able to pick up numerous objects when asked for 2	Is able to use concrete resources, to add two single digit numbers Is able to use language: add, subtract, more, less, altogether Is able to count on to calculate addition of two single digits Is able to remove an and objects and count how many now to 10 Is able to read an addition / subtraction number sentence Is able to represent a calculation using a	Is able to read and write number sentence using the correct symbols (+, - and =) Is able to represent number bonds to 10 using a variety of concrete resources. Is able to add and subtract one digits numbers from 1-2 digit number to 20	Is able to represent number bonds to 20 Is able to add and subtract 1-2 digit numbers from 1-2 digit numbers to 20 including 0 Is able to solve one step problems in number sentences e.g. 7 = 9 - ? Is able to solve one step worded problems	Is able to add and subtract: - 1digit from 2digit from 2digit from 2digit e.g.: 63 - 9 = 75 + 21 = Is able to solve simple problems using mental arithmetic Is able to solve addition and subtraction problems using pictorial / jotting methods independently Is able to use knowledge inverse of addition and subtraction and subtraction to	Is able to add and subtract numbers mentally including: 3-digit numbers and ones, 3-digit number and tens, 3-digit number and hundreds e.g. 514 + 200 Is able to use formal written methods for addition and subtraction of 3 digit numbers HTO Is able to estimate calculations Is able to use inverse operations to check answers

		simple			find missing	<u>Is able to</u> solve
		number sentence. (P8-1C)			number sentence	including: missing number, number facts and place value
Suggested teaching activities How should I teach this?	Make towers by adding bricks together Destroy towers by taking away bricks Collect MORE leaves/fruit/veg/soil from outside Placing more items into showing trolley Taking items out of a showing trolley "add" or "subtract"balls into ball suction tube	Adding objects together (can be done using leaves/fruit/veg) Use addition box to add objects Add numicon pieces together Use fingers to count on Frog jumps on number line (on floor or numicon number line) Subtraction dentist teeth Subtract number of leaves/veg/fruit from a patch	Numberbond rainbow Numicon pieces to represent number bonds to 10 (photocopy 10 piece for underneath) Bead strings for number bonds - can make bead string using large seeds Subtract objects Frog jumps backwards on numberline Create number sentences with shape blocks	Numicon numberbonds to 20 Numicon addition/subtraction Frog jumps on number line Create number bonds with shape blocks		

1. Number: Multiplication and division

	B2 progression step 5	B2 progression step 6-8	B2NC step 1c-1b	B2NC Step 1b-2c	B2NC Step 2c-2a	B2NC Step 2a-3a
Subject	To know the word	To know words	To know the word	To know times tables	To know and use	To know and recall
specific	'share' and respond	'share', 'half' and	'double' and connect	2s and 10s	multiplication	multiplication and
knowledge	appropriately.	'equal'	to multiplying by 2.		facts for 2,5 and	division facts for
				<u>To know</u> what an	10	3, 4 and 8
		To know method 'one		'array' is and how to		
		for you, one for me'		use it.		

What do	To limani de anima	To know doubles to		To know the	To know how to
to know?	needs to be equal and 'fair' To know cutting objects in half need to be in equal pieces To know the word 'double' and connect to repeated addition. To know doubles to the total of 10 and recall confidently	recall confidently To know key words: multiply and divide To know symbols: x and ÷ To know multiplying is linked to repeated addition To know division is linked to sharing		numbers can be done in any order To know what a factor and multiple is	methods for multiplying 2-digit numbers
Subject specific skills What do pupils need to be able to do? Is able to pass share objects amongst peers response to be asked to 'share group objects and 3s	Is able to use vocabulary: share and half in structured and unstructured conversations Is able to share	Is able to double quantities to the sum of 20 (first using concrete resources, then jottings and then recall. Is able to represent the multiplication of 2s and 5s using concrete objects Is able to represent simple multiplication as a number sentence Is able to represent simple division as a number sentence	Is able to represent the multiplication of 2, 5 and 10 using arrays Is able to explore number patterns for multiplication (number square etc) Is able to share any given amount equally using concrete objects Is beginning to solve one step division and multiplication problems using arrays with support from an adult	Is able to calculate and write multiplication number sentences using x , ÷ and = Is able to solve contextual multiplication and division problems using a range of resources	Is able to use an array to give creative multiplication or division number sentences for a multiple Is able to multiply 2-digit numbers by 1-digit numbers using facts they already know Is able to solve problems involving multiplication and division; including scaling

_				<u>Is able to</u> represent			
				objects in 2s			
	Suggested teaching activities How should I teach this?	Have sweets/classroom objects to share during a party/celebration - passing to peers in the room Share things grown from allotment Share use of ball suction tube with turn taking	Cut things grown/bought into two Share food onto set number of plates/people	Share food onto set number of plates/people	Multiplication songs Arrays Number square - colouring squares to represent patterns Share food/things grown between people equally Cut food into \frac{1}{4} Give colours / shape a specific value. Catch in a net and calculate e.g. if green = 2 and 5 were 'caught' = 10	Arrays Number square - colouring squares to represent patterns Share food/things grown between people equally Cut food into december in the square of the s	

1. Number: Fractions

	B2 progression step 5	B2 progression step 6-8	B2NC step 1c-1b	B2NC Step 1b-2c	B2NC Step 2c-2a	B2NC Step 2a-3a
Subject	To know cutting an	To know when two	To know key word:	To know	To know half of	To know and read
specific	object creates more	pieces haven't been	fraction	representations of $\frac{1}{4}$	numbers to 20	all fractions
knowledge	smaller pieces	cut fairly - equally		via images, resources		represented as
			<u>To know</u>	and words (quarter)	To know	numbers
What do		To know where to cut	representations of $\frac{1}{2}$		representations of	
pupils need		/ draw a line to	via images, resources	To know half of even	1/3 and 1/8 via	To know key word:
to know?			and words (half)	numbers to 10	images, resources	denominator

		represent 2 equal		To know to use	and words (third/	Ta limani tha
		To know key words: half, equal, same and fair.		'sharing model' to find $\frac{1}{4}$ of numbers/objects e.g. 4 plates, share 16 apples.	To know the equivalence of 2/8 and $\frac{1}{4}$	denominator represents the number of equal pieces the whole has been split into
Subject specific skills What do pupils need to be able to do?	Is able to experience cutting food into pieces	Is able to roughly cut a piece of food in half Is able to say why something hasn't been cut into equal pieces Is able to independently use key words 'equal' and 'fair' in structured and unstructured setting e.g. play	Is able to recognise and name ½ as two EQUAL parts Is able to correctly use the terminology 'Equal pieces" Is able to find ½ of a shape or quantity	Is able to recognise and name \(\frac{1}{4} \) and 1 of 4 equal parts Is able to find \(\frac{1}{4} \) of an object, shape or quantity	Is able to recognise, find, name and write fractions: $1/3$, $\frac{1}{4}$ $2/4$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a shape/set of objects Is able to calculate simple fractions of number e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 6 = 3	Is able to count up and down in tenths by dividing an objects into 10 equal parts Is able to recognise and use fractions as numbers Is able to show, using diagrams, equivalent fractions with small denominators To be able to add and subtractions with the same denominator To be able to compare and order fractions with the same denominator
Suggested teaching activities	Cut up foodCut upplaydough	 Cut up food/playdoug h 	• Fair/equal story	• Cut bread into ¼ (can be things grown)		er of pieces into a a shape e.g fit two

Ham	abauta	Talk about	• Cut shapes	• Cut playdough	½ pieces into a half block to
I tec this?		story	could weigh pieces to see if they are roughly equal • Have shapes made out of playdough and cut using knife	weigh pieces to see if they are roughly equal • Connect to position and direction - quarter turns to move around the soft play room	 Fraction wall Lego pieces to represent fractions and equivalent fractions Connect to position and direction - quarter, half, three-quarter turns when moving around soft play area

2. Algebra (Early skills): Patterns, number and number sentences

	B2 progression step 5	B2 progression step 6-8	B2NC step 1c-1b	B2NC Step 1b-2c	B2NC Step 2c-2a	B2NC Step 2a-3a
Subject specific knowledge What do pupils need to know?	Patterns: To know colours within a 1-2 step pattern	Patterns: To know colours within a 2-3 step pattern To know sequence of colours in a 2-step pattern e.g. blue, green, blue, green Number: To know numbers 1-10 To know numbers 1-20	Number: To know 1 more and 1 less of numbers 1-20 Number: Addition/subtraction To know and recall all number bonds to 10 To know+, - and = symbols	Number: Addition/subtraction To know and recall all number bonds to 20 To know the relationship between + and - To know +, - and = symbols	Number: Addition/subtract ion To know all 2- didgit numbers inc. their order To know the relationship between + and -	Number: Addition/subtract ion To know all 3-4 didgit numbers inc. their order To know the relationship between + and -

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Patterns:</u>	<u>Patterns:</u>	Number:	Number:	Number:	Number:
skills What do pupils need to be able to do?	Is able to continue missing colours from a 1-step pattern e.g. blue, blue, blue, blue, coloue, ?, blue Is able to copy a 2-step pattern including missing colours	Is able to continue missing colours from a 2-step pattern e.g. blue, green, blue, green, ?, green Number: Is able to order numbers 1-10, filling in missing numbers e.g. 1,2,3,4,5,6 _, 8, 9, _ Is able to order numbers 1-20, filling in missing numbers e.g. 14, 15, _, 17, 18, _, 20	Number: Addition/subtraction Is able to identify missing numbers to complete a number sentence e.g. 8 + ? = 10 Is able to complete a + or - number sentence (to 10) by replacing letters with numbers e.g. A=2 B=6 C=5 2 + A = ? 6 - C = ?	Is able to identify missing numbers to complete a number sentence e.g. 18 + ? = 20 Is able to apply understanding of inverse operations to identify missing numbers in a subtraction number sentence e.g. 20 - ? = 18 Is able to complete a + or - number sentence (to 20) by replacing letters with numbers e.g. A=8 B=10 C = 15 6 + A = ? 18 - C = ?	ion Is able to identify missing numbers to complete a number sentence e.g. 88 + ? = 100 Is able to apply understanding of inverse operations to identify missing numbers in a subtraction number sentence e.g. 100 - ? = 88 Is able to complete a + or - number sentence (to 100) by replacing letters with numbers e.g. A = 50 B = 10 C = 23 A + 20 = ? A + B + C = ?	ion Is able to identify missing numbers to complete a number sentence e.g. $485 + ? = 500$ Is able to apply understanding of inverse operations to identify missing numbers in a subtraction number sentence e.g. $500 - ? = 485$ Is able to complete a + or - number sentence (to 1000) by replacing letters with numbers e.g. $A = 500$ $B = 100$ $C = 230$ $A + 100 = ?$ $A + B = ?$ $A + B + C = ?$

<u>Suggested</u>	-printing using paint	-printing using paint	-Use Numicon to	-Using Numicon and	-operation triangle	-operation triangle
activities How should I teach this?	-threading coloured beads	-threading coloured beads -Number songs and using number lines	understanding of number bonds including missing numbers in number sentences -Using base ten sets and counters to calculate number bonds	-Operation triangle	between operations)	between operations)

3. Ratio & proportion: Early skills linked to fractions, size and capacity

	B2 progression step 5	B2 progression step 6-8	B2NC step 1c-1b	B2NC Step 1b-2c	B2NC Step 2c-2a	B2NC Step 2a-3a
<u>Subject</u>	<u>Proportation</u>	<u>Proportation</u>	<u>Proportation</u>	<u>Proportation</u>	<u>Proportation</u>	<u>Proportation</u>
specific	To know key words	<u>To know</u> comparative	<u>To know</u> comparative	To know the key word	To know fractions	<u>To know</u> all
knowledge	big/small and	key words:	key words:	'double'	$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1/3 and	fractions
	bigger/smaller	bigger/smaller,	bigger/smaller,		1/8	
What do		longer/shorter &	longer/shorter &	To know fractions ½		
pupils need	To know key words	taller/shorter	taller/shorter	and $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$:		
to know?	more/less					
		<u>Ratio</u>	To know the key word			
	<u>Ratio</u>	To know and count to	'double'			
	<u>To know</u> and count	10	<u>Ratio</u>			
	to 5	To know how to				
		accurately fill a	To be familiar with			
	<u>To know</u> the key	measuring tool e.g.	the word 'part'			
	word fill	cup				
Subject	<u>Proportation</u>	<u>Proportation</u>	<u>Proportation</u>	<u>Proportation</u>	<u>Proportation</u>	<u>Proportation</u>
specific	<u>Is able to</u> identify	<u>Is able to order</u>	<u>Is able to alter the</u>	<u>Is able to identify</u>	<u>Is able to identify</u>	<u>Is able to identify</u>
<u>skills</u>	objects as big/small	objects by length and	size of an object to	the fraction of a	the fraction of a	the fraction of a
	or bigger/smaller		make it			

Who	at do	Ta abla ta idantifu	size inc. comparative	bigger/smaller or	shape that has been	shape that has	shape that has
to be	pe able	when there is more or less of a quantity of objects Ratio Is able to follow verbal instructions to create a mixture e.g. 1 cup of milk and 1 cup of flour	Is able to identify and describe the size of objects using comparative language Ratio Is able to follow verbal instructions to create a mixture e.g. 1 cup of cordial and 5 cups of water.	Is able to double the size of a shape Is able to double quantities up the total of 20 Ratio Is able to follow less detailed instructions involving ratio such as 1 part and 8 parts in a range of scenarios e.g. using coloured lego blocks / figurines / liquids	Is able to shade the correct fraction of a shape requested Ratio Is able to verbalise the ratio of objects used in play e.g. in a block of lego in a tower: 1 red: 7 blue.	Is able to compare the range of shaded fractions of shapes Ratio Is able to represent ratio of objects / mixtures e.g 1 red block and 6 blue blocks. → 1:6 1 flour and 4 water → 1:4	Ratio Is beginning to apply understanding of simple ratios for bigger quantities e.g. for every 1 cup of cordial, 4 cups of water -> 2 cups cordial, 8 cups water
teac	gested ching vities v should	-comparing objects in the classroom / mathematics figurines / 2d shapes / 3d shapes	-comparing objects in the classroom / mathematics figurines / 2d shapes / 3d shapes	-Building lego towers -printing to creative double the size of 2d shapes -using Numicon to	-Lego towers, - creating smoothies -shading shapes	-Lego towers -making mixtures -making drinks / smoothies -shading shapes	-Lego towers -making mixtures -making drinks / smoothies -shading shapes
I ted	each	-Creating mixtures (link to science)	-Creating mixtures (link to science)	double numbers but also shape		Shading shapes	-snaamy snapes

4. Measurement: Length, Weight and capacity

	B2 progression step 5	B2 progression step 6-8	B2NC step 1c-1b	B2NC Step 1b-2c	B2NC Step 2c-2a	B2NC Step 2a-3a
Subject	To know key words:	To know key words:	To know they can	To know a ruler	To know which is	To know how to
<u>specific</u>	big/small	heavy/light	measure lengths using	measures length	the correct	break down a
knowledge	tall/short		cubes, objects or		standard unit for	worded problem
		<u>To know</u> the size of	hand-spans	<u>To know</u> how to use a	a measurement	related to
		object does not		ruler correctly: start		measure

What do	To know to place	always determine the	To know what a	at zero and not end	e.g. mm,cm,m,g,kg	
to know?	each other to accurately compare inc. from same starting point	does not always mean heavier	how to use it To know the side of the balance then touches the table = heaviest and the side that lifts = lightest	where the object ends To know rulers only accurately measure straight objects - not curved. To know cm and mm are units to measure length To know 10 mm = 1cm To know you can measure liquids using cups and know each cup must be full for accuracy. To know a measuring jug measures liquids To know liquid is measured in ml and l To know how to use a measuring jug accurately: go to eye level and pour slowly.	To know what measuring tool is needed to measure something specific	
Subject specific skills	<u>Is able to</u> find big and small objects on request.	Is able to use every day language to talk about size in context and through play:	Is able to measure lengths using cubes/objects/Hand-spans	<u>Is able to</u> measure the perimeter of 2d shapes (cm)	Is able to use standardised measuring tools to measure length, capacity or weight	<u>Is able to</u> solve worded problems related to measure.

What do	Experience	Weight, capacity,	Ta abla ta usa a	<u>Is able to</u> compare		
to be able to do?	by placing objects next to each other. Is able to indicate which of two saucepans is the bigger. Experience comparing sizes by placing objects next to each other	Is beginning to compare quantities of object e.g. knows whether they have more or less biscuits than their friend Is able to compare and describe lengths and heights using 'long/short, tall short' vocabulary Is beginning to compare and describe weights of objects using heavy/light	balance scale to aid comparative vocabulary independently	and heights using 'double/half' vocabulary Is beginning to use standardised measuring tools to measure length e.g. ruler (start with whole cm, then move onto cm & mm combined) Is able to compare and describe capacity using 'half full/quarter full/empty' vocabulary Is able to solve practical problems for length, weight and capacity. Is able to count out number of cups taken to fill a container Is beginning to use a measuring jug by reading the numbers in ml and attempting to measure this out with some accuracy	Is able to compare and order measurements (cm, ml, g etc)	

Suggested	• Line up toys	Role play	Ordering Incident of	Measure with	• Add	
activities How should I teach this?	size • Measuremen t stories • Compare familiar objects one small and one big	with comparative language e.g. shop. Please can I have a long piece of string? • Order the length of carrots grown when dug out Compare heights of square block / steps in right hand corner of soft play room	children in the class • Measure using hand spans/bricks • Balance weights / hold weights and compare • Compare weight of two of the same food grown • Use certain amount of cups of water to water crops daily • Measure marked out areas of soft play using hand spans Compare weight of chn using sea-saw soft play piece	 Have competition of how far chn can run in 30 secs and measure etc Fill containers with water how many cups to fill this bowl Measure liquids/weight s according to recipe Measure water needed for crops daily Measure marked out areas of soft play using m and cm 	ents of liquid together and check with addition method e.g. poor 450ml with 200ml - answer should be 650ml • Measure water that has evaporate d over the course of a day (link with science and subtractio n) • Measure out all recipe component s Measure area and perimeter of marked out areas of soft play	

	B2 progression step 5	B2 progression step 6-8	B2NC step 1c-1b	B2NC Step 1b-2c	B2NC Step 2c-2a	B2NC Step 2a-3a
Subject specific	<u>To know</u> the word	To know key words:	To know the names of	To know key words:	<u>To know</u> the	
<u>knowledge</u>	'wait'.	before, after next,	all days of the week	'hour, minute and	number of minutes	To know and use
What do pupils		today, yesterday,		second'.	in an hour and	vocabulary:
need to know?	To know the order	tomorrow, morning,	<u>To know</u> Mon-Friday		hours in a day	AM, PM, morning,
	of morning and	afternoon and evening	are wee days	<u>To know</u> clocks /		after noon and
	night.			watches tell the time	<u>To know</u> left of	night
			<u>To know</u> Saturday-		the clock = past	
		<u>To know</u> which of the	Sunday and weekend	<u>To know</u> clocks have	and right = to	<u>To know</u> the
		above key words links	dates	two 'hands' and know	(towards the	number of seconds
		to past, present or		which represent	hour)	in a minute, days
		future events.	Note: going from	minutes and hours		in a month, days in
			vocabulary/language		<u>To know</u> the	a year inc. leap
			they are used to in	<u>To know</u> the minute	minute hand on '3'	year
			the UK	hand on '12' = o'clock	= quarter past and	
					'9' = quarter to	
			<u>To know</u> all seasons	<u>To know</u> the minute		
				hand on '6' = half past	To know to count	
			<u>To know</u> all months in		in 5s around the	
			the correct order		clock e.g. 1 = 5	
					past, 2 = 10 past -	
					stopping at half	
					past	
					To know to	
					continue to use	
					key phrased :	
					o'clock, quarter	
					past, half past and	
					quarter to even	
					when telling the	
					time to 5 minute	
					intervals	

<u>Subject</u>	Is able to wait for	<u>Is able to</u> sequence	<u>Is able to</u> name days	<u>Is able to</u> read	<u>Is able to compare</u>	<u>Is able to</u> tell and
skills What do pupils need to be able to do?	Is beginning to / able to sequence event images from morning to night.	chronological order using language: before, after, next, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon, evening' Is able to describe and compare events and activities using 'quicker, slower, earlier' vocabulary	Is able to say days that come before or after another Is able to identify key events for specific days Is beginning to/able to name months and seasons of the year in the correct order. Is beginning to / able to link seasons to weather and month to seasons	Is able to read half past times Is able to read a mixture of o'clock and half past times (flicking from one to another easily)	intervals of time Is able to read and write the times for quarter past (including drawings hands on a clock) Is able to read and write the times for quarter to (including drawings hands on a clock) Is able to read and write the times for quarter to and quarter to and quarter past (including drawings hands on a clock) Is able to tell and write the time to 5 minute intervals (including drawing hands on a clock)	from an analogue clock; those with roman numerals Is able to estimate and read time to the nearest minute Is able to compare durations of events
Suggested teaching activities	Waiting for snack/dinner /turn in game	 Ordering pictures of bed, brush teeth, food, school 	 Ordering clocks Physical clocks resources 	 Saying month and year each day as part of routine in date 	certain time quarter to 1	o water harvest at s of the day e.g. 2 ng a lesson lasts

How should	• Good	Saying day	Looking at	Timed	Time how long it takes them to
this?	good afternoon • Waiting for turn to water plants Chn to wait for their turn to use specific equipment in soft play area	each day in school routine • Knowing what says chn go to school • What time is it mr wolf • Role play making a dentist appointment etc • Watering harvest on set day of the week Understanding time taken for a plant to grow-how many days	clock face • Mr wolf game	Gym - exercise for certain time Physical clock resources Drawing o clock and half past Watering harvest at half past time every day Timed competitions how many can you do in? - time each other to complete circuit in soft play and compare timings using number skills	Finish soft play task at a specific time - children to read clock and know when to finish - know how long left

2.Measurement: Money

	B2 progression step 5	B2 progression step 6-8	B2NC step 1c-1b	B2NC Step 1b-2c	B2NC Step 2c-2a	B2NC Step 2a-3a
<u>Subject</u>	To know and be	To know key words:	To know there is a	To know 'notes' are	To know and use	To know to round
specific	familiar with the	pounds and pence	front and back to a	higher in value than	the symbols (£)	up the total and
knowledge	appearance of		coin	coins	and (p)	give more money
	money					

What do	To languary which manager	To know and expect	To know the names of		To know coins can	than eeded, then
Subject specific skills What do pupils need to be able to do?	is - coins are money To know different To know some coins are shiny and some are not To experience handling money To experience handing money to somebody and receiving an item/object. Is able to separate coins based on their colour Is able to role play using money	money handling contexts Is able to use key words: pounds and pence in money role play opportunities Is able to hand over any coin to 'pay' for an item Is able to bring the item and a coin to the counter Is able to sort coins based on colour, size and shape	To be able to name all coins when placed face up To be able to name all coins when placed face down	Is able to order coins based on their value Is able to name all notes Is able to give equivalent amount for each note e.g. £5 note = 5 x pound coins	the same value of another coin To know more coins does not always mean more money Is able to use correct signs £ and p independently Is able to find different combination of coins for the same value e.g. 5p + 5p = 10p OR 5p + 2p + 2p + 1p = 10p Is able to solve simple problems for addition and subtraction of money	To know sensible coins to give when rounding e,g, if something is £4.50, give a £5 note and not a £10 if you have it Is able to add and subtract amounts of money to give change in context
Suggested teaching activities How should I teach this?	Money hidden in sand/foam Putting money in and out of a purse/wallet Role playing shop	 Link with handling data separate coins according to colour Role play shop Number coin flash Coin snap 	Coin snap Role play shop Find me the coin game	Order game which would you rather have? Role play shop - introduce notes and change	coin – link wi • Change – link	sing more than one ith addition k with subtraction grown in school that ad sell food from

3. <u>Geometry: Shape</u>

	B2 progression step 5	B2 progression step 6-8	B2NC step 1c-1b	B2NC Step 1b-2c	B2NC Step 2c-2a	B2NC Step 2a-3a
<u>Subject</u>	To know to pick up	<u>To know</u> that the	<u>To know</u> size, colour	To know and name 3D	<u>To know</u>	<u>To know</u> to use a
<u>specific</u>	and look at a range	shape is the same	and position do not	shapes: sphere,	properties of all	ruler to draw
<u>knowledge</u>	of shapes available	even when it is a	alter the name of the	cuboid, cube and	2D shapes	shapes
		different colour/size	shape	pyramid.		
What do	To know to feel the	from the original			To know where	<u>To know</u> what a
pupils need	whole shape		To know the word	<u>To know</u> which shapes	lines of symmetry	right angle is
to know?		To know the shape is	'dimensional'	are 3D without	are for 2D shapes	
	To know shapes go	the same even when		visuals		To know angles:
	onto the peg board	it is turned	To know what a shape		<u>To know</u>	acute and obtuse
			or 2D or 3D		properties of all	
		<u>To know</u> a triangle by			3D shapes	
		their three	To know 3D shapes:			
		representations (do	sphere, cuboid, cube			
		not need to know	and pyramid.			
		mathematical names -				
		just that they are all				
		triangles)				
		To know the name of				
		2D shapes: circle,				
		square, rectangle,				
		triangle and oval				
Subject	Is able to	Is able to find	<u>Is able to</u> find 2d	To be able to relate	Is able to identify	Is able to draw 2d
specific	experience and	physical shapes that	shapes in their	images to 3D shapes	and find	shapes accurately
skills	handle different	are the same.	environment	J. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.	properties of 2d	,
	shapes				shapes; including	

What do	Ta abla ta mlasa a	<u>Is able to</u> experience	<u>Is able to</u> separate	<u>Is able to</u> name 3D	sides and line of	<u>Is able to</u> create
to be able to do?	shape inside a suitable space (e.g. Numicon on a pegboard) Is able to make marks using a shape on a page (printing)	shape Is able to name 2D shapes: Rectangles, squares, circles, triangles and ovals (P8) Is able to count number of sides on simple shapes	Is beginning to recognise and name 3D shapes: sphere, cuboid, cube and pyramid.	or symbol alone <u>Is able to</u> compare and sort common 2d and 3d shapes and every day objects	Is able to identify and describe 3d shapes; including edges, vertices and faces Is able to identify 2d shapes on the faces of 3d shapes	pliable material Is able to describe 3d shapes Is able to identify right angles in shapes Is able to be able to identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines
Suggested teaching activities How should I teach this?	 Placing shapes in a hole Numicon on peg boards - finding space available Pattern printing using shapes - link with art and colours (could use leaves/soil) Sensory shape in foam/sand 	 Shape snap Sensory shape in the bag Take photos of different shapes Drawing around shape - link with art and fine motor skills Draw around cut up fruit and veg grown to explore their shape Continue a pattern of two using 	Describing shape in the bag/behind back to a partner game Take photos of different shapes in the environment Shape snap Locate a shape in the soft play area Continue a pattern of up to 4 using coloured balls in suction tubes of shape blocks	 Print using 3d shapes - finding shape of faces Link orange/apples /plums etc to sphere Describe hidden shape to a partner - communicatio n skills link Find and name 3d shapes in soft play area 	DT Construct 30 DT Find right an environment template (coin play area) Dance routing	games d shapes - link with d shapes - link with ngles in the using card an be on raised beds ne using angled urn and angles - link

Fit balls into	coloured balls		
green, green, green, green	shape blocks Match shapes in the room that are different colours / sizes		

5. Geometry: Position and direction

	B2 progression step 5	B2 progression step 6-8	B2NC step 1c-1b	B2NC Step 1b-2c	B2NC Step 2c-2a	B2NC Step 2a-3a
Subject specific knowledge What do pupils need to know?	To know and be aware of where other people / objects are in comparison to themselves in the room. E.g. if someone is in front or behind them To know where specific items live in the classroom e.g. pens and glue sticks	To know the meaning of quick and slow To know the meaning of pull/push To know key words in front and behind To know to keep turning a shape / item until it fits in the box / hole	To know key words: forward, backward, inside, outside, underneath and ontop'.	To know key words: 'lef half /quarter turns		To know angles and turns: (1 turn, $\frac{1}{4}$ turn, $\frac{1}{4}$ turn etc) To know their picture representation
Subject specific skills	Is able to put rings on a peg Is able to imitate circles with hand	<u>Is able to</u> move quickly and slowly on demand	<u>Is able to</u> place an object forward, backward, inside, outside, underneath and ontop'	Is able to describe and react to movement using 'left, right and whole/ half /quarter turns	To be able to order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in	To identify right angles and relate these to turns (1 turn, \frac{1}{4} turn, \frac{1}{4} turn etc)

What do	Ta abla to mut a coat	<u>Is able to</u> pull and	Ta abla to describe		patterns and
to be able to do?	on a peg Is able to look for a missing item Is able to put objects away in the correct place Is able to place objects inside a container	Is able to place a shape in its specific hole Is able to rotate a shape to fit into a specific hole Is able to complete a 10 piece puzzle Is able to place a shape on top of its double (Numicon peg pattern boards)	and react to movement using 'forward, backward, inside, outside, underneath and ontop'.		To be able to use mathematical vocabulary to describe position, direction and movement
Suggested teaching activities How should I teach this?	Doughnut ring game Tidy game Clearing up the crop area Planting certain plants in their areas	 Pass the playdough (ask chn to pull, press, squeeze etc the material) Place shapes in a hole - link with Geometry Jigsaw puzzles Numicon peg board Planting fruit/beg in the correct place Move slowly or quickly around soft play area 	Jigsaw puzzle Simple dance routine using forwards and backward commands Blindfold partner and guide them saying forward and backwards number of steps - link with number Tidy room game Move forwards, backwards, climb over or under in the soft	Dance routine Blind fold partner Tidy room game Move around maze / pathway in room using left / right vocab. Chn lead each other around room to stay away from the 'crafty crocodiles'	Dance routine Use fraction language for turning directions in soft play area e.g. quarter turn right then stop.

	play room -	
	positional and directional language	

6. <u>Statistics</u>

	B2 progression step 5	B2 progression step 6-8	B2NC step 1c-1b	B2NC Step 1b-2c	B2NC Step 2c-2a	B2NC Step 2a-3a
<u>Subject</u>	<u>To know</u> to place	<u>To know</u> to line	<u>To know</u> to place	<u>To know</u> how items	<u>To know</u> what a	<u>To know</u> how to
<u>specific</u>	things of the same	heights up to	objects into columns	have been sorted.	tally is	read data from a
<u>knowledge</u>	colour next to each	accurately sort.	/ squares to show			range of sources
	other - with a clear		categories.	<u>To know</u> what a	<u>To know</u> tallies	
What do	gab from another			pictogram is	are in 5s and to	<u>To know</u> which
pupils need	colour		To know to look for		cross on the 5 th	form of data
to know?			similarities on use,	To know how to read	stroke	representation
	<u>To know</u> same		shape, size or colour	a pictogram		best suits the
	things go together				<u>To know</u> what a	data they have
				<u>To know</u> what a	block graph is	collected
				pictogram is for	including key	
					features	
<u>Subject</u>	<u>Is able to</u> sort	<u>Is able to</u> order the	<u>Is able to</u> sort	<u>Is beginning to</u>	<u>Is able to</u> read	<u>Is able to</u> use and
<u>specific</u>	objects/items	heights of children	familiar objects	explain the reason	and create a	read data from a
<u>skills</u>	according to colour	from big to small	when given the	for sorting items a	simple pictogram,	bar chart,
			criteria	particular way	tally chart, block	pictogram and
What do	<u>Is able to</u> make two	<u>Is able to</u> think of			diagrams and	table
pupils need	hand/foot prints on	suitable places in the	<u>Is beginning to</u> think	<u>Is able to</u> create a	tables	
to be able	the same page	room to put familiar	of how to separate	physical pictogram		<u>Is able to</u> draw a
to do?		items e.g. cleaning	items based on		<u>Is able to</u> ask and	bar chart
		items near the sink	similarities and	<u>Is able to</u> say which	answer simple	independent to
			differences	option had the	questions about	represent their
		<u>Is able to</u> remove		most/least	information	own collected
		odd items from a pile		counts/votes	gathered	data including all
		e.g remove the odd				key features.
		colour items from a			<u>Is able to</u> ask and	
		blue pile			answer totalling	<u>Is able to</u> solve 1
						and 2-step

					questions;	questions for
						How many more apples did jack each than sue?-chn to read data then find difference
Suggested teaching activities How should I teach this?	 Separating bears by colour - art link Separating bears by size (big and small) - link with Measure Hand/foot print making - sensory 	Visual height bar chart with pupil bodies Tidying activity Odd one out game Separating fruit/beg/leaves by their colour or size	Tidying/organising activity e.g. sort your engand maths work into piles Odd one out game	Make a concrete pictogram using physical resources ITP for pictogram, tally chart and bar Gather information about crops grown - be done using a pictogram or making correct number of marks	question wa Create ques Record data	n gathered e answer The as? stionnaire - eng link a using ICT <mark>ps grown - number</mark>

Online resources

Here are suggested online resources to support the teaching of Mathematics.

- Twinkle (e.g. number cards, dice, clocks, number lines etc)
- White Rose
- NCETM (create an account which gives access to interactive editable ppts and printable resources)

Evidencing Work

There must be a <u>balance</u> between practical and worksheet based work. Each new skill must be taught using practical style lessons with the use of physical resources. At North Ridge we use a C-P-A approach (Concrete – Pictorial – Abstract) to teach new skills and concepts.

The teaching of the Mathematics curriculum <u>must not</u> solely be worksheet led. See the following page for samples of practical and worksheet based evidencing.

