## Batheaston Church School

"That they may have life, life in all its fullness"

## Knowledge and Skills Progression for Maths

| Strand | EYFS | Year I | Year 2 | Year 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number and place value. | To count objects, actions and sounds. | Count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1 , or from any given number given a number, identify one more and one less. | Count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0 , and in 10 s from any number, forward and backward | Count from 0 in multiples of 4,8 , 50 and 100; find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number |
|  | ELG <br> To be able to subitise numbers up to 5 (recognise quantities without counting). |  | Compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100; use <, > and = signs | Compare and order numbers up to 1000 |
|  | Link the numeral with its cardinal number value | Count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals; count in multiples of twos, fives and tens | Recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (10s, 1s) | Recognise the place value of each digit in a three-digit number (hundreds, tens, ones) |
|  | To be able to count beyond ten. <br> ELG <br> Verbally count beyond 20, recognising the pattern of the counting system. | 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. | Identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line. | Identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations |

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|  | To be able to compare numbers using more than, less than and equal | Read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words | Read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words. | Read and write numbers up to 1000 in numerals and in words |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Understand the one more/one less than relationship between consecutive numbers. |  | Use place value and number facts to solve problems. | Solve number problems and practical problems involving these ideas |
| Addition and subtraction | Explore the composition of numbers to 10 . <br> ELG <br> Have a deeper understanding of the number 10, including composition of each number. | Read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction (-) and equals (=) signs. | Solve problems with addition and subtraction: <br> Using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures | Solve problems, including: <br> - Missing number problems <br> - Using number facts <br> - Place value <br> - More complex addition and subtraction. |
|  | ELG <br> Automatically recall number bonds for numbers $0-5$ and some to 10. |  | Applying their increasing knowledge of mental and written methods. | Add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction |

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|  | ELG <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. | 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 | 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: <br> - A two-digit number and ones <br> - A two-digit number and tens <br> - Two two-digit numbers <br> - Adding three one-digit numbers. | Add and subtract numbers mentally, including: <br> - A three-digit number and ones <br> - A three-digit number and tens <br> - A three-digit number and hundreds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as $7=-9$. | 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 solve missing number problems. | Estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers |
| Multiplication and division | ELG Explore and represent | Solve one-step problems involving multiplication and division, by calculating the answer using | Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables, including | Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables |

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|  | patterns within <br> numbers up to <br> 10, including <br> evens, odds, <br> double facts and <br> how quantities <br> can be distributed <br> equally. | concrete objects, pictorial <br> representations and arrays with <br> the support of the teacher. | recognising odd and even <br> numbers. | Calculate mathematical <br> statements for multiplication and <br> division within the multiplication <br> tables and write them using the <br> multiplication ( $\times$ ), division ( $\div$ ) and <br> equals (=) signs. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Write and calculate mathematical <br> statements for multiplication and <br> division using the multiplication <br> tables that they know, including <br> for two-digit numbers times one- <br> digit numbers, using mental and <br> progressing to formal written <br> methods |  |  |  |  |

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|  |  |  | Write simple fractions for <br> example, $1 / 2$ of $6=3$ and <br> recognise the equivalence of $2 / 4$ <br> and $1 / 2$. | Recognise and use fractions as <br> numbers: unit fractions and non- <br> unit fractions with small <br> denominators. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  | Count up and down in tenths; <br> recognise that tenths arise from <br> dividing an object into 10 equal <br> parts and in dividing one-digit <br> numbers or quantities by 10 |
|  |  |  |  | Recognise and show, using <br> diagrams, equivalent fractions <br> with small denominators. |
|  |  |  |  | Add and subtract fractions with <br> the same denominator within one <br> whole [for example, $5 / 7+1 / 7=$ <br> 6/7] |
|  |  |  | Compare and order unit <br> fractions, and fractions with the <br> same denominators |  |

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|  |  | squares), circles and triangles] | Identify 2-D shapes on the surface of 3-D shapes, [for example, a circle on a cylinder and a triangle on a pyramid] | Draw 2-D shapes and make 3-D shapes using modelling materials; recognise 3-D shapes in different orientations and describe them |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Compose and decompose shapes so that children recognise a shape can have other shapes within it, just as numbers can. | Recognise and name common 2-D and $3-D$ shapes, including: <br> - 3-D shapes [for example, cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres]. | Identify and describe the properties of 3-D shapes, including the number of edges, vertices and faces | Identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines. |
|  | Continue, copy and create repeating patterns. |  | Compare and sort common 2-D and 3-D shapes and everyday objects. |  |
|  |  |  |  | Recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn. |
| Position, direction movement |  | Describe position, direction and movement, including whole, half, quarter and three-quarter turns. | 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). | Identify right angles, recognise that two right angles make a halfturn, three make three quarters of a turn and four a complete turn; identify whether angles are greater than or less than a right angle. |

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|  |  |  | Order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns and sequences. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Measure: | Compare length, weight and capacity. | Lengths and heights [for example, long/short, longer/shorter, tall/short, double/half] | Compare and order lengths, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using >, < and = | Measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths ( $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{cm} / \mathrm{mm}$ ); mass (kg/g); volume/capacity (l/ml) |
|  |  | Mass/weight [for example, heavy/light, heavier than, lighter than] | Choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure length/height in any direction (m/cm); mass (kg/g); temperature ( ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ); capacity (litres $/ \mathrm{ml}$ ) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers, scales, thermometers and measuring vessels |  |
|  |  | Capacity and volume [for example, full/empty, more than, less than, half, half full, quarter] |  |  |
|  |  | Time [for example, quicker, slower, earlier, later] | Know the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day. | Know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in each month, year and leap year. |
|  |  | Tell the time to the hour and half past the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times. | 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. | Tell and write the time from an analogue clock, including using Roman numerals from I to XII, and 12 -hour and 24 -hour clocks. |
|  |  | Sequence events in chronological order using language [for example, before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening] | Compare and sequence intervals of time | Estimate and read time with increasing accuracy to the nearest minute; record and compare time in terms of seconds, minutes and hours; use vocabulary such as o'clock, |

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|  |  |  |  | a.m./p.m., morning, afternoon, noon and midnight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Recognise and use language relating to dates, including days of the week, weeks, months and years. |  | Compare durations of events [for example to calculate the time taken by particular events or tasks]. |
|  |  |  | Recognise and use symbols for pounds ( $£$ ) and pence (p); combine amounts to make a particular value. |  |
|  |  | Recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes. | Find different combinations of coins that equal the same amounts of money. | Add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both $£$ and $p$ in practical |
|  |  |  | Solve simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change. | context |
| Statistics |  |  | Interpret and construct simple pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and simple tables. | Interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables. |
|  |  |  | Ask and answer simple questions by counting the number of objects in each category and sorting the categories by quantity | Solve one-step and two-step questions [for example, 'How many more?' and 'How many fewer?'] using information |
|  |  |  | Ask and answer questions about totalling and comparing categorical data | presented in scaled bar charts and pictograms and tables. |

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