**Maths in EYFS**

The EYFS framework is structured very differently to the national curriculum as it is organised across seven areas of learning rather than subject areas. These areas are Communication and Language, Personal, Social and Emotional Development (PSED), Physical Development, Mathematics, Literacy, Understanding the World and Expressive Art and Design. These seven areas of learning are further divided into Early Learning Goals (ELG’s). ELG’s are the targets that the children are expected to achieve at the end of their reception year.

The seven areas of learning are divided as follows:

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| **Area of Learning** | **Early Learning Goals (ELG’s)** |
| Communication and Language | Listening, Attention and Understanding |
| Speaking |
| Personal, Social and Emotional Development (PSED) | Self-Regulation |
| Managing Self |
| Building Relationships |
| Physical Development | Gross Motor Skills |
| Fine Motor Skills |
| Mathematics | Number |
| Numerical Patterns |
| Literacy | Reading | Comprehension |
| Word Reading |
| Writing |
| Understanding the World | Past & Present |
| People, Culture and Communities |
| The Natural World |
| Expressive Art and Design. | Creating with Materials |
| Being Imaginative and Expressive |

As a subject leader, it is important to note how the different skills taught across the seven areas of learning feed into national curriculum subjects.

These statements from the 2020 Development Matters are prerequisite skills for Maths within the national curriculum. The table below outlines the most relevant statements taken from the Early Learning Goals in the EYFS statutory framework and the Development Matters age ranges for Three and Four-Year-Olds and Reception to match the programme of study for Maths.

The most relevant statements for Maths are taken from the following areas of learning:

* Communication and Language
* Mathematics
* Understanding the World

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| **Maths Vocabulary** |
| Three and Four Year Olds | Communication and Language | * Use a wider range of vocabulary.
* Understand ‘why’ questions, like: “why do you think the caterpillar is so fat?”
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| Reception | Communication and Language | * Learn new vocabulary.
* Use new vocabulary throughout the day.
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| Early Learning Goal (ELG) | Communication and Language | Speaking | * Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary.
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| **Number and Place Value** |
| **Counting** |
| Three and Four Year Olds | Mathematics | * Recite numbers past 5.
* Say one number name for each item in order: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
* Know that the last number reached when counting a small set of objects tells you how many there are in total (‘cardinal principle’).
 |
| Reception | Mathematics | * Count objects, actions and sounds.
* Count beyond ten.
 |
| Early Learning Goal (ELG) | Mathematics | Numerical Patterns | * Verbally count beyond 20, recognising the pattern of the counting system.
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| **Identifying, Representing and Estimating Numbers** |
| Three and Four Year Olds | Mathematics | * Develop fast recognition of up to 3 objects, without having to count them individually (‘subitising’).
* Show ‘finger numbers’ up to 5.
* Link numerals and amounts: for example, showing the right number of objects to match the numeral, up to 5.
* Experiment with their own symbols and marks as well as numerals.
 |
| Reception | Mathematics | * Subitise.
* Link the number symbol (numeral) with its cardinal number value.
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| Early Learning Goal (ELG) | Mathematics | Number | * Subitise (recognising quantities without counting) up to 5.
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| **Reading and Writing Numbers** |
| Three and Four Year Olds | Mathematics | * Link numerals and amounts: for example, showing the right number of objects to match the numeral, up to 5.
* Experiment with their own symbols and marks as well as numerals.
 |
| Reception | Mathematics | * Link the number symbol (numeral) with its cardinal number value.
 |
| **Compare and Order Numbers** |
| Three and Four Year Olds | Mathematics | * Compare quantities using language: ‘more than’, ‘fewer than’.
 |
| Reception | Mathematics | * Compare numbers.
 |
| Early Learning Goal (ELG) | Mathematics | Numerical Patterns | * Compare quantities up to 10 in different contexts, recognising when one quantity is greater than, less than or the same as the other quantity.
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| **Understanding Place Value** |
| Reception | Mathematics | * Understand the ‘one more than/one less than’ relationship between consecutive numbers.

Explore the composition of numbers to 10. |
| Early Learning Goal (ELG) | Mathematics | Number | * Have a deep understanding of numbers to 10, including the composition of each number.
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| **Solve Problems** |
| Three and Four Year Olds | Mathematics | * Solve real world mathematical problems with numbers up to 5.
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| **Addition and Subtraction** |
| **Mental Calculations** |
| Reception | Mathematics | * Automatically recall number bonds for numbers 0-5 and some to 10.
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| Early Learning Goal (ELG) | Mathematics | Number | * 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.
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| **Solve Problems** |
| Early Learning Goal (ELG) | Mathematics | Numerical Patterns | * Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10, including evens and odds, double facts and how quantities can be distributed evenly.
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| **Measurement** |
| **Describe, Measure, Compare & Solve** |
| Three and Four Year Olds | Mathematics | * Make comparisons between objects relating to size, length, weight and capacity.
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| Reception | Mathematics | * Compare length, weight and capacity.
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| **Telling the time** |
| Three and Four Year Olds | Mathematics | * Begin to describe a sequence of events, real or fictional, using words, such as ‘first’, ‘then…’
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| **Properties of shapes** |
| **Recognise 2D and 3D shapes and their properties** |
| Three and Four Year Olds | Mathematics | * 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 a building, a triangular pattern for a roof, etc.
* Combine shapes to make new ones – an arch, a bigger triangle, etc.
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| Reception | Mathematics | * Select, rotate and manipulate shapes in order to develop spatial reasoning skills.
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| **Compare and Classify shapes** |
| Reception | Mathematics | * Compose and decompose shapes so that children can recognise a shape can have other shapes within it, just as numbers can.
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| **Position and Direction** |
| **Position, Direction and Movement** |
| Three and Four Year-Olds | Mathematics | * Understand position through words alone – for example, “The bag is under the table,” – with no pointing.
* Describe a familiar route.
* Discuss routes and locations, using words like ‘in front of’ and ‘behind’.
 |
| Reception | Understanding the World | * Draw information from a simple map.
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| **Patterns** |
| Three and Four Year Olds | Mathematics | * Talk about and identify the patterns around them. For example, stripes on clothes, designs on rugs and wallpaper. Use informal language like ‘pointy’, ‘spotty’, ‘blobs’, etc.
* Extend and create ABAB patterns – stick, leaf, stick, leaf.
* Notice and correct an error in a repeating pattern.
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| Reception | Mathematics | * Continue, copy and create repeating patterns.
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| **Statistics** |
| **Record, Present and Interpret data** |
| Three and Four Year Olds | Mathematics | * Experiment with their own symbols and marks, as well as numerals.
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