

Week.	Mathematical aspect	Non-negotiable end	Non-negotiable end points	Curriculum statements – Year 1.	Curriculum Statements. Year 2.
1.	Number and place value: counting, reading and writing 2-digit numbers, place value	points Year 1. Knows the counting patterns from 1 to 100. Knows that counting can go forwards or backwards in order.	Year 2. Knows the properties of two digit numbers. Knows that counting can be done in varying step sizes.	 To count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number. To 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. 	 To count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and count in tens from any number, forward or backward. To recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones). To identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line. To compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100; use <, > and = signs. To read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words. To use place value and number facts to solve problems.
Count in 1s, 2s, 5s, 10s		I		23	
29 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 559 5 5 tens and 9 ones Fifty nine One ten is equal to ten ones	60 6 tens 60 ones Sixty	Say one more 28 21 27 23 24 25 26 27 28 26 20 31 32 33 34 35 53 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 55 58 60 61 62 63 64 65	36 37 38 39 48 41 40 43 44 45 48 47 48 48 50 66 67 68 69 76 71 77 73 74 75 79 77 78 78 50 Say one	2 tens and 3 ones 27 tens and 7 ones 28 tens and 7 ones 27 tens and 7 ones 29 tens and 7 ones 27 tens and 7 ones 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 tens and 7 ones 27 tens and 7 ones 29 tens and 7 ones 29 tens and 7 ones 29 tens and 3 ones 27 tens and 7 ones 28 tens and 7 ones 29	Count on and back is 2s 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 0 3 6 9 12 15 If Loontinue counting in 3s what number will I say next? Convince me that both of these numbers are the same.
2.	Addition and subtraction: concrete, visual and number facts	Knows that addition makes a larger total. Knows that subtraction reduces the amount.	Knows number bonds to 20. Knows efficient strategies for adding and subtracting for up to two 2-digit numbers. Knows that addition is commutative.	 To read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words. When given a number, identify one more and one less. To read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction (-) and equals (=) signs. To add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero. 	To solve problems with addition and subtraction: Using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures Applying their increasing knowledge of mental and written methods. To recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently and derive and use related facts up to 100. To add and subtract using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including: a two-digit number and ones; a two-digit number and tens; two two-digit numbers; adding three one-digit numbers. To show that addition can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction cannot. To recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and missing number problems.



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8+4=12 + 3+4=7 Subtraction	4+3=7 7-3=4 7-4=3	25 + 25 = 50 dou 24 + 25 = 49 nea 28 + 20 = 48 + 10 3 + 27 = 30, 27 + + 0 1 2 0 0+0 0+1 0+2 0 1 1+0 1+1 1+2 1 2 2+0 2+1 2+2 2 3 3+0 3+1 3+2 3 4 4+0 4+1 4+2 4 5 5+0 5+1 5+2 5 6 6+0 6+1 6+2 6 7 7+0 7+1 7+2 7 8 8+0 8+1 8+2 9 9+0 9+1 9+2 9	ble 25 - 20 = 5 difference r double 50 - 25 = 25 halving +10 28 - 12 = 16 - 10, - 6	What is the same? What is the same? What is the best method Which is the best method for $19-14$? 19-10=9 9-4=5 14+5=19 19-14=5	18 + 18 = 36 Because 18 + 10 = 28 then add on 2 then 6. Is this the best way? 29 - 26 = 3 Because you just count on from 26. Is this true? Raj says that 32 + 6 = 38 and 32 - 6 = 28. Is he right? Raj says 14 + 15 = 31 and 14 - 31 = 15 as they are a fact family. What is going wrong?
3.	Multiplication and division: repeated addition equal groups of	Knows the operations of multiplication (repeated addition) and division (equal groups of).	Knows the operations of multiplication (repeated addition) and division (equal groups of). Knows that multiplication is commutative.	• To solve one-step problems involving multiplication and division, by calculating the answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher.	 To recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2,5 and 10 multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers. To calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and write them using multiplication, division and equals signs. To recognise and use the inverse relationship between multiplication and division in calculations. To show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division for one number by another cannot. To solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts.
Arrays representing the dividend 10 ÷ 2 = 5 Repeated addition (to reach a given targe 10 ÷ 2 = 5 10 ÷ 2 = 5 10 ÷ 2 = 5 10 ÷ 2 = 5 10 ÷ 2 = 5 10 ÷ 2 = 5 10 ÷ 3 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 10 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 ÷ 5 1	tt) children can	3		G can be put into groups of 2. 2+2+2=6 10 can be put into groups of 2 and 5. 2+2+2+2=10 5+5=10 Use your peg board to show 4 groups of 2 3 groups of 15 Is it true that all groups of 2 are even? Do all groups of 10 end in 0?	How many number sentences can you write to describe this array? Can you use addition, multiplication and division? Explain your answers. Convince me that 3 x 5 is the same as 5 x 3. Complete the fact family: 2 x 5 = 10 5 x 2 = 10 10 ÷ 5 = 2 10 ?????
4.	Geometry: properties of shape	Know the mathematical names of 2d and 3d shapes.	Know the mathematical names and properties of 2d and 3d shapes.	 To recognise and name common 2D and 3D shapes, including: 2D shapes (rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles) 3D shapes (cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres). 	 To identify and describe the properties of 2D shapes, including the number of sides and symmetry in a vertical line. To identify and describe the properties of 3D shapes including the number of edges, vertices and faces.

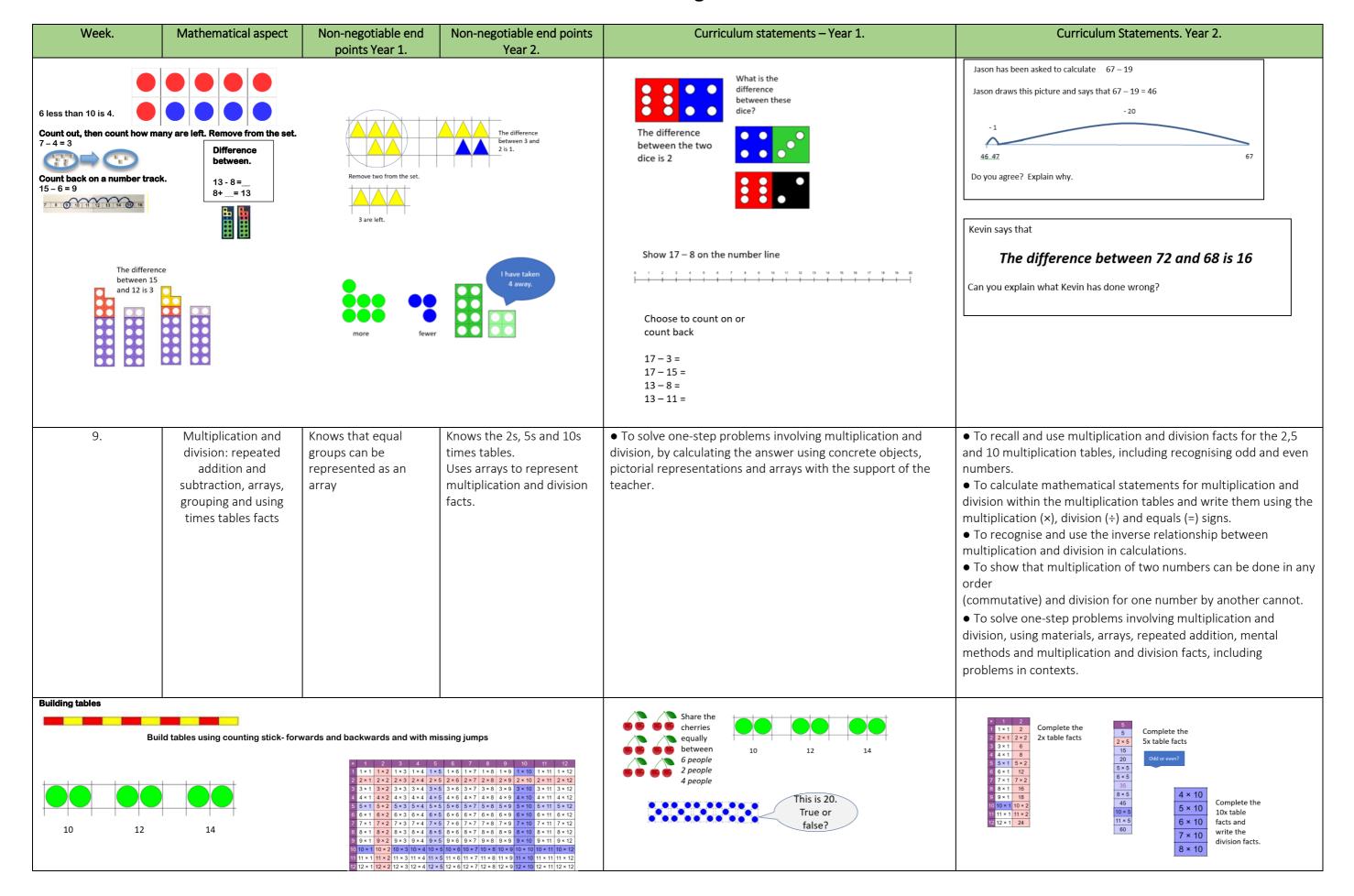


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		·			 To identify 2D shapes on the surface of 3D shapes, for example circle on a cylinder and a triangle on a pyramid. To compare and sort common 2D and 3D shapes and everyday objects.
Less than 4 sides 4 sides or me	All pentagons have 5 sides	round straight sides straight on vertices 4 vertices 5 vertice circle rectangle pentago What is the same different? Show the vertice shapes?	cone cube cylinder sphere 1 apex 8 vertices Overtices Overtices and what to	What is the same and what is different? Name the shape.	Guess the shape. I have two triangular faces and three rectangular faces. Sort the shapes into sets A and B.
5.	Measurement: length, mass, capacity	Know how to measure a length, a mass and a capacity in nonstandard units then standard units.	Knows the standard units of measure for length, mass and capacity.	 To compare, describe and solve practical problems for: lengths and heights (long/short, longer/shorter, tall/short, double/half) mass or weight (heavy/light, heavier than, lighter than) capacity/volume (full/empty, more than, less than, quarter) 	To choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure length/ height in any direction; mass; temperature; volume and capacity to the nearest appropriate unit using rulers, scales, thermometers and measuring vessels. • To compare and order lengths, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using >, < and =.
Non standard benchmarks How many sticks long? How many yoghurt pots full? How many bags heavy?	Standard benchmarks How many metres long? How many litres full? How many kilograms heavy?	Measuring in m		The packet of seeds says that the sunflowers may grow to 2m high. How will you measure the sunflower? The mass of the cake is a) 2m (c) 2kg	Find the mass of the parcels in grams. Find the length of the ribbon in centimetres. Choose the correct equipment
6.	Number and place value: comparing, ordering two-digit numbers and knowing their place value	Count to 100 in 1s, 2s, 10s and 5s. Knows small quantities that do not need counting. Knows that 1 ten is ten ones as a base ten value. Knows how the teen numbers are built.	Knows the symbols of comparing numbers. Uses the skill of estimation.	 To count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number. To count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals, count in multiples of twos, fives and tens. When given a number, identify one more and one less. To 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. To read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words. 	 To identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line. To compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100; use <, > and = signs. To read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words. To use place value and number facts to solve problems.



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1 ten and 3 = 13 1 ten and 3	15 1 ten and 5 ones Fifteen	Is this more or less than 48 stars?		Make models of 1 ten and 6 ones 1 ten and 4 ones Which is bigger?	27 < 72 46 =
7&8.	Addition and subtraction: using recall of addition and subtraction facts and mental calculation strategies Subtraction as take away & difference (counting on and back)	Knows the operation required and calculates using counting and known facts, including doubles. Knows that counting back is 'take away' and counting on is 'find the difference'.	Knows efficient methods using number sense, place value, bridging, near doubles and adjustment strategies.	 To read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction (−) and equals (=) signs. To represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20. To add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero. To solve one-step problems that involve addition using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as 7 = ② - 9. 	To solve problems with addition and subtraction: Using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures Applying their increasing knowledge of mental and written methods. To add and subtract using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including: a two-digit number and ones; a two-digit number and tens; two two-digit numbers; adding three one-digit numbers. To show that addition can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction cannot. To recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and missing number problems.
Whole-part model 27 Adjustment strategy 5+9= 5+10-1=14 +10 5 Re-arranging 18+4 = Tell me what you know about 4 18+4= Rearrange the 4 into 2+: (Round and adjust) What is the nearest 10? 55-27 = 55-30+3=25+3 =28 91-48 = 91-50+2=41+2 =43	77 - 9 = 77 - 10 + 1 = 67 + 1 = 68 -10 4, e.g. 3+1, 2+2	3 17 9= 8+ 20=3+17 20=17+3 20-3=17 20-17=3	9 8+1 7+2 1=7+2 	Add 15 + 4 = 16 + 6 = 17 + 8 = How would you find the missing number? 9 18 Spot the mistake 18 + 4 = 18 + 2 + 2 13 + 9 = 13 + 7 + 3 17 + 8 = 17 + 3 + 5 18 Prioge the mistake 18 + 4 = 18 + 2 + 2 13 + 9 = 13 + 7 + 3 17 + 8 = 17 + 3 + 5 Subtract 25 - 8 = 16 - 7 = 27 - 23 = 27 - 23 = 10 11 12 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 10 20 21 22 23 24 25 28 27 28 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Add 25 + 10 25 + 15 25 + 17 Spot the mistake 75 + 25 = 100 76 + 34 = 100 100 - 24 = 76 Show me how to do 76 - 43 using the Dienes.







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0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100				
10.	Fractions: finding fractions of quantities, shapes and sets of objects	Knows that halves are two equal parts of a whole. Knows that quarters are 4 equal parts of a whole.	Knows that fractions are relative to the whole. Knows that fractions are equal parts to the whole.	• To recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of an object, shape or quantity.	 To recognise, find, name and write fractions 1/3, 1/4, 2/4 and 3/4. To write simple fractions for example, 1/2 of 6 = 3 and recognise the equivalence of two quarters and one half.
whole \(\frac{1}{2}\) 8 4	2	$\frac{1}{3} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \text{One of equal} \\ \text{equal} \\ \end{array}$ $\frac{1}{3} \qquad \frac{1}{3} \qquad \frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4} \qquad \frac{1}{4} \qquad \frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2} \qquad \qquad $		How many ways can you show $\frac{1}{2}$? Whole $\frac{1}{2}$ How many ways can you show $\frac{1}{4}$?	Write the fraction that is shaded. The content positions in the correct positions on the number line The number lin
11.	Geometry: position, movement and motion	Knows that shapes can be placed in different locations.	Knows how to describe position and movement using the correct terms.	 To recognise and name common 2D and 3D shapes, including: 2D shapes (rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles) 3D shapes (cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres). To describe position, directions and movements, including half, quarter and three- quarter turns. 	 To order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns. To use mathematical vocabulary to describe position, direction and movement, including distinguishing between rotation as a turn and in terms of right angles for quarter, half and three-quarter turns (clockwise and anti-clockwise) and movement in a straight line.
The blue square has moved 2 shape be after a 3 turn? The blue square has moved 2 shape be after a 3 turn? Move the dog to the bones. How does the dog move?				The square is above the man. The circle is below the man. The triangle is next to the man. Half turn Quarter turn Full turn	Move the green square to the same position as the black square. Describe how it has moved. Move the green square to the same position as the square has moved 2 squares to the left and 2 squares up. Explain why Jan is not correct.
12.	Measurement: time and money	Knows that days of the week and the months of the year. Knows the coins and notes by their value, size and colour.	Knows how to read the time to the nearest 15 minutes. Knows how to find totals and equivalent amounts in money using notes and coins.	 To compare, describe and solve practical problems for: time (quicker, slower, earlier, later). To recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes. 	To compare and sequence intervals of time. • To 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. • To recognise and use the symbols for pounds and pence; combine amounts to make a particular value • To find different combinations of coins that equal the same amounts of money • To solve simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change



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January February March April June July August September October November December	Today Yesterday Tomorrow Playtime Lunchtime Home time	10 to 11 12 12 10 11 12 10 10 11 12 10 10 11 12 10 10 11 12 10 10 11 12 10 10 11 12 12 10 10 11 12 12 10 10 11 12 12 10 10 11 12 12 10 10 11 12 12 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1 2 3 4 3 4 5 5 past 1 2 10 past 2 20 past 2 5 p	March April June July August Today is Monday. So yesterday was and tomorrow will be Minutes, seconds, hours The time it will take to read a page of your book The time it will take to walk from the class room to get your coat The time it would take to write your name	Put the hour hand on the clock to show: quarter past 11 9 3 4 7 6 5 Sam says the clock shows the time is quarter to 3. Explain why Sam is not correct.
Throws the coins by stee, colour and value 20 50 10 2	Town for the state of the state	How do I find half of 20p? 50p? How do I find half of 20p? 50p? Spence 50 Spence 50	$ \begin{array}{cccc} \stackrel{\text{dis.}}{10} + \stackrel{\text{will.}}{10} & = & & \\ \stackrel{\text{dis.}}{20} & & & \\ \stackrel{\text{dis.}}{1} + \stackrel{\text{will.}}{1} & = & \\ \stackrel{\text{dis.}}{2} & & & \\ \end{array} $	How much do I have? True or false? I have 20p What is the same and what is different about these coins/notes?	Which is more? Which is more? Which is more? Which is more? Would you like these 3 coins or the other 3 coins?