Reception: Autumn term	Reception: Spring term	Reception: Summer term	Year 1
Number: NCETM Mastering Number	Number: NCETM Mastering Number	Number: NCETM Mastering Number	Number
Pupils will build on previous experiences of number from their home and nursery environments, and further develop their subisions and counting skills. They will evaluate	Pupils will continue to develop their subitising and counting skills and explore the composition of numbers within and beyond 5. They will begin to identify when two	Pupils will consolidate their counting skills, counting to larger numbers and developing a wider range of counting strategies. They will secure knowledge of number facts	Count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number. (Number and Place Value)
the composition of numbers within 5. They will begin to compare sets of objects and use the language of comparison.	to doubles. They will begin to connect two equal groups numerals.	continue to develop their counting skills, counting larger	Count and read numbers to 100 in numerals. (Number and Place Value)
 identify when a set can be subitised and when counting is needed 	 continue to develop their subitising skills for numbers within and beyond 5, and increasingly connect quantities to numerals 	 explore a range of representations of numbers, including 	Count and write numbers to 100 in numerals. (Number and Place Value)
• subitise different arrangements, both unstructured and structured, including using the	• begin to identify missing parts for numbers within 5	the 10-frame, and see now doubles can be arranged in a 10-frame	and Place Value)
Hungarian number framemake different arrangements of numbers within	• explore the structure of the numbers 6 and 7 as '5 and a bit' and connect this to finger patterns and the Hungarian number frame	compare quantities and numbers, including sets of objects which have different attributes	Identify one more and one less of a given number. (Number and Place Value)
5 and talk about what they can see, to develop their conceptual subitising skills	 focus on equal and unequal groups when comparing numbers 	• continue to develop a sense of magnitude, e.g. knowing that 8 is quite a lot more than 2, but 4 is only a little bit more than 2.	Represent and use number bonds within 20. (Addition and Subtraction)
 spot smaller numbers 'hiding' inside larger numbers connect quantities and numbers to finger patterns 	 understand that two equal groups can be called a 'double' and connect this to finger patterns 	 begin to generalise about 'one more than' and 'one less than' numbers within 10 	Represent and use subtraction facts within 20. (Addition and Subtraction)
and explore different ways of representing numbers on their fingers	sort odd and even numbers according to their 'shape'	 continue to identify when sets can be subitised and when counting is necessary 	Solve one-step problems involving multiplication and division, by calculating the answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the
 hear and join in with the counting sequence, and connect this to the 'staircase' pattern of the counting numbers, seeing that each number is 	 continue to develop their understanding of the counting sequence and link cardinality and ordinality through the 'staircase' pattern 	 develop conceptual subitising skills including when using a rekenrek 	teacher (Multiplication and Division)
made of one more than the previous number	 order numbers and play track games 		Recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of an object, shape or quantity. (Fractions)
that the last number in the count tells us 'how many' (cardinality); to be accurate in counting, each thing must be counted once and once only and in any order; the need for 1:1 correspondence; understanding that anything can be counted	 join in with verbal counts beyond 20, hearing the repeated pattern within the counting numbers 		
 compare sets of objects by matching 			
 begin to develop the language of 'whole' when talking about objects which have parts. 			

Shape and Space: Development Matters	Geometry
Select rotate and manipulate shares to develop spatial reasoning skills	Recognise and name common 2-D shapes e.g. rectangles (including
	squares), circles and triangles. (Properties of Shape)
 Compose and decompose shapes so that children recognise a shape can have other shapes within it, just as numbers can. 	
	Recognise and name common 3-D shapes e.g. cuboids (including
	cubes), pyramids and spheres. (Properties of Shape)
Measurement: Development Matters	Measurement
Compare length, weight and capacity	compare, describe and solve practical problems for capacity and volume e.g. full/empty, more than, less than, half, half full, quarter.
	(Measurement)
	Compare, describe and solve practical problems for lengths and
	heights e.g. long/short, longer/shorter, tall/short, double/half.
	(Measurement)
	Compare, describe and solve practical problems for mass/weight
	e.g. heavy/light, heavier than, lighter than. (Measurement)
	Compare, describe and solve practical problems for time e.g.
	quicker, slower, earlier, later. (Measurement)
	Tell the time to the hour and half past the hour and draw the hands
	on a clock face to show these times. (Measurement)
Pattern: Development Matters	
Continue, copy and create repeating patterns	

	Moderated By	Pre- Moderation Step		Post- Moderation Step		Terrete
		Well Below, Below, EXP	On track to meet ELG	Well Below, Below, EXP	On track to meet ELG	Targets
Autumn Term						•
Spring Term						•
Summer Term						•