

[A Guide to Maths in Reception at Glebe](#)

[Early Learning Goals in Reception](#)

There are two Early Learning Goals for Maths. This is what most children in Reception are expected to be able to do by the end of their first year at school.

<u>Number:</u>	<u>Numeral Patterns:</u>
ELG - Have a deep understanding of number to 10, including the composition of each number.	ELG - Verbally count beyond 20, recognising the pattern of the counting system.
ELG - Subitise (recognise quantities without counting) up to 5.	ELG - Compare quantities up to 10 in different contexts, recognising when one quantity is greater than, less than or the same as the other quantity.
ELG - 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.	ELG - Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10, including evens and odds, double facts and how quantities can be distributed equally

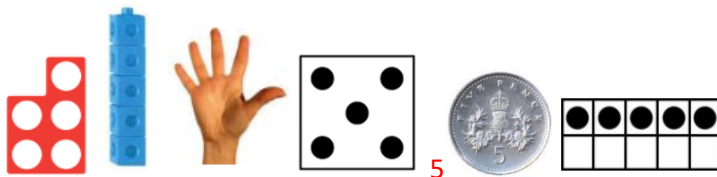
[How do we teach Maths in Reception?](#)

In Reception, we aim to teach so that children have a deep understanding of number.

Representing Numbers

We want to develop children's number sense so that they understand the number rather than just recognising the numeral. Children need to understand that numbers can be represented in many ways, not just as a written numeral. We use many different objects and pictures to show that numbers can be represented in lots of ways.

Some ways to represent five



Children sometimes need lots of practise to recognise numbers in different forms. We play matching games and encourage children to recognise and make different amounts in our indoor and outdoor areas.

Counting

When counting, children need to understand that

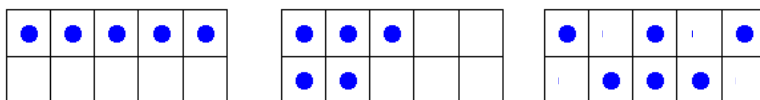
- That we need to say one number for each object counted (touch counting).
- The final number we say is how many altogether. Some children continue to count after they have reached the final object as they don't connect the numbers they are saying to the objects in front of them.
- That we can count objects in any order and the total stays the same.

Recognising amounts

Another skill that is very important is recognising small amounts without the need to count them. Initially this should be by using concrete objects such as those shown above but as children progress, allowing them to see groups of dots in different arrangements helps them to mentally 'see' how many objects are there without needing to count. This is a very important skill when children begin to add and subtract. Using dice is a good way to practise this skill before moving onto objects in different arrangements.



Understanding that the total stays the same even when the objects move When children first start to use numbers, they often do not understand that if we move objects into another arrangement the total stays the same. We practise this with many different types of objects but a useful tool is using a tens frame to be able to move counters around.



How can I help at home?

Many of these activities can become part of your daily routine. You don't need to sit down at a table to complete them formally.

- Count - steps up the stairs, money into a money box etc
- Ask children to say how many without counting (5 or fewer)
- Play games using a dice and encourage child to say how many spots without counting
- Ask children to set the table with enough knives, forks and plates for everyone
- Spot numbers in the environment – on phones, microwaves, clocks, registration plates, doors.
- Ask children to think of their own representations for numbers eg one of them, two hands, three bears, four wheels on a car, five toes, six sides on a dice, seven dwarves, eight legs on an octopus etc
- Deliberately make mistakes. Children need to understand mistakes are normal and everyone makes them eg get mixed up when counting, muddle two numbers when ordering them
- Watch Numberblocks on Cbeebies. This programme is written by maths specialists to model maths concepts and represents number brilliantly. Also, Numberjacks is excellent for solving problems.
- Hide numbers around the house or garden for children to find.
- Play outdoor maths games like hopscotch and skittles. Even better, let children make up their own games and decide how to score points
- Read books with maths concepts eg The Very Hungry Caterpillar, One is a snail, ten is a crab, What's the time, Mr Wolf?

