

Year 1

Number – number and place value

Pupils should be taught to:

- count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number;
- count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals; count in multiples of twos, fives and tens;
- given a number, identify one more and one less;
- 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;
- read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words.

Number – addition and subtraction

Pupils should be taught to:

- read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction (–) and equals (=) signs;
- represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20;
- add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero;
- solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete; objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as $7 = [] - 9$.

Number – multiplication and division

Pupils should be taught 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.

Number – fractions

Pupils should be taught to:

- recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of an object, shape or Quantity;
- recognise, find and name a quarter as one of four equal parts of an object, shape or quantity.

Measurement

Pupils should be taught to:

- compare, describe and solve practical problems for: lengths and heights [for example, long/short, longer/shorter, tall/short, double/half];
- mass/weight [for example, heavy/light, heavier than, lighter than];
- capacity and volume [for example, full/empty, more than, less than, half, half full, quarter];
- time [for example, quicker, slower, earlier, later];
- measure and begin to record the following: lengths and heights; mass/weight; capacity and volume; time (hours, minutes, seconds);
- recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes;
- sequence events in chronological order using language [for example, before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening];

- recognise and use language relating to dates, including days of the week, weeks, months and years;
- tell the time to the hour and half past the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times.

Geometry – properties of shapes

Pupils should be taught to:

- recognise and name common 2-D and 3-D shapes, including:
- 2-D shapes [for example, rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles]
- 3-D shapes [for example, cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres].

Geometry – position and direction

Pupils should be taught to:

- describe position, direction and movement, including whole, half, quarter and three quarter turns.