## Maths Long Term Map

Nursery

## Autumn 1-All about me / Gingerbread Man

## Shape \& Colour

- Talk about and explore 2D (circles, rectangles, squares and triangles) and 3D (spheres, cuboids and cubes) shapes using informal and mathematical language.
- Develop fast recognition of the primary colours.
- Develop fast recognition of the secondary colours.


## Provision and resources

* Using 2d shapes, create a self portrait. Name the shapes used. Talk about the number of sides, corners etc.

* Using 2d shapes, create a picture of your home. Name the shapes and discuss their features and colours.

* Create a $2 d$ shape (trace an outline) using standard and non standard manipulative. Name the shape and discuss the features and colours. Tweezers and beads, counters etc.

* Play hopping / jumping shape recognition games. (similar to Twister, simplified.) eg) Touch a square with your foot. Touch a yellow triangle with your hand. Large foam coloured shapes.

* Shape sorting - Feed the hungry shapes. Discussing key vocabulary and colours. Coloured shapes for shape sorting.


## V ocabulary

circle, rectangle, square, triangle, sphere, cuboid, cube, side, corner, straight, flat, round, red, yellow, blue purple, green, orange


|  |  | * Colour / shape sorting using tweezers. My first sorting kit YPO. <br> * Add coloured shapes to the gingerbread man for his buttons and eyes. Keep referring to shape features and colours. |  |
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| Autumn 2 - People who help us / The J olly Postman. |  |  |  |
| $N$ E E E ¢ | Shape \& Space <br> - Select shapes appropriately: flat surfaces for building, a triangular prism for a roof, etc. <br> - Combine shapes to make new ones - an arch, a bigger triangle, etc. | * Daily Calendar W ork - Count down to Christmas on the calendar in terms of the number of days or sleeps. Refer to the days of the week, and the day before or day after, 'yestenday' and 'tomorrow'. Calendar. Use vocabulary like 'morning', 'afternoon', 'evening' and 'night time', 'earlier', 'later', 'too late', 'too soor', 'ir a minute'. <br> * Provide den-making materials. Allow children to play freely with these materials, outdoors and inside. W hen appropriate, talk about the shapes and how their properties suit the purpose. Plasbricks YPO. <br> * Combine / link shapes to make repeating patterns. Discuss shape features, patterns and colours. Shape links. <br> * Combine 3d shapes to create a given model. 3d shapes and challenge cards from | M onday, Tuesday, W ednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, morning, afternoon, evening, night time, earlier, later, too late, too soon, in a minute. <br> circle, rectangle, square, triangle, sphere, cuboid, cube, side, corner, straight, flat, round, |

## Twinkl. <br> 4 4 <br> 714

* Build houses for the J olly Postman to deliver his mail. Can the children select the appropriate 3d shapes? 3d shapes.

* Story time - ABABA a Book of Pattern Play by B Cleary. Pattern Bugs by T Harris.
* I dentify and discuss patterns - Theme day - Children to come to school wearing patterned clothing. Discuss the patterns on the clothes throughout the day. Can the children recreate the patterns using Autumnal objects such as leaves, acorns and conkers?
* Copy a pattern in the sand tray. (Zig zag, swirl / spiral, dots, spots stripes etc.)

* Complete an ABAB movement pattern, eg) head, knees, head, knees etc.
* Make your own $A B A B$ music pattern. eg) drum, triangle, drum, triangle etc. Simple
stripy, spotty, blobs, zig zag, spiral, repeating
- Begin to describe a sequence of events, real or fictional, using, wonds such as 'first', 'then!'
- 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 'infront of' and 'behind'.
* Can the children spot an error in a repeating pattern of Autumnal objects?

* Have ordered, blown up, laminated photographs of the trip to the post box stuck on the wall (inside or out.) Children to verbally describe the sequence of events, eg) First, I put my coat on. Then, I set off walking. Next, I posted my letter. Last, I came back to school. V ocabulary to be verbally recorded on talking postcards and displayed in order above each picture. Children can push the button to hear the vocabulary for each picture. Talking postcards or tins
* Other sequenced events to describe if needed - J olly Postman story, teeth brushing or lunch time.
* Recall the route of the trip to the post box verbally, using photographs, and the order of the things seen on the way.
* Set up an obstacle course, interesting pathways and hiding places for children to play with freely. W hen appropriate, ask children to describe their route and give directions to each other. Can the children use preposition language such as under, on top of (I crawled under the plank. I walked on top of the plank. I zig zagged through the cones. was infront of me. $\qquad$ was behind me) Planks of wood, crates, cones.
first, then, next, last.
under, on top, above, through.)

|  | - Make comparisons betw een objects relating to size, length, weight and capacity. | * Using the balance scales, weight the Jolly Post Man's, pancels. Can the childnen compare the parcels using the language, heaviest, lightest? Outdoor balance scales. <br> * Compare the length of the Jolly Postman's letters: Can the children compare the letters using the languge, longest, shortest. A ssortment of envelopes <br> * Compare the length of multi link towers using the language, longest, shortest. Multi link. <br> * Show given capacities using containers in the water tray or sand tray. Containers. <br> * Order containers from full to empty and from empty to full. <br> oderan tacsibs. | heavy, heaviest, light, lightest, long, longest, short, shortest, full, half full, empty. |
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| Spring 1-Antarctica / W inter - Chinese New Year |  |  |  |
| - O O O 0 | Number 0-2 (Ten Town) <br> Comparison, counting, composition, change <br> 1 Number taught across 2 weeks. <br> - Develop fast recognition of up to 3 objects, without having to count therr individually ("subitising'). <br> - Recite numbers past 5. <br> - Say one number for each item in order: 1,2,3,4,5. <br> - Know that the last number reached when counting a small set of objects tells you how many there are in total ("cardinal principle"). <br> - Show 'finger numbers' up to 5 . <br> - Link numerals and amounts: for example, showing the right number of objects to match the numeral, up to 5 . | * Songs to be introduced when a new number is taught and repeated throughout the year. Zero pond's song, King, One's song, Tommy Two's, song. T en Town subscriptions. <br> * Stories to be introduced when a new number is taught. Zeno pond's stony, King One's story, Tommy Twa's story. Ten Town subscriptions. <br> * Comparison - I ntroduce the number and explore lots of different representations of each number - ten frame and counters, part whole model, counting beads, number line, numicon, number digit, number word, Ten Town character, die, coins, clock, multilink cubes, 0-10 drawstring number bags from Ten Town, Ten Town 0-10 number lines. <br> * Comparison - Can the children find an object that represents the focus number when Shown numerous objects? Use the stem sentences - This is $\qquad$ This has $\qquad$ (insertnumber.) | zero, one, two, <br> zero pond, King <br> One, Tommy Two, <br> count, represent, <br> ten frame, part <br> whole model, <br> numicon, number <br> line, add, subtract, <br> equals, make. |

- Experiment with their own symbols and marks as well as numerals.
- Solve real world mathematical problems with numbers up to 5 .
- Compare quantities using language: 'more than', 'femer than'.
* Comparison - Draw or paint the focus number worth of objects.
* Comparison - Count the focus number worth of objects using 1-1 correspondence. Use the stem sentence, I can see $\qquad$ Counting shapes.
* Comparison - Refer to the display board / point board to find the focus number. Can the children explain why it is the focus number? Prove it by counting out loud.
* Comparison - Use the Ten Town formation rhymes to support number formation of each focus number. Squared whiteboards and $W$ ipable wallets for repeated practise.
* Comparison - Can the children show each focus number using their fingers? Can they clap the focus number? Can they stomp etc?
* Counting - Show numberblocks clips to model counting to each focus number.
* Counting - Count the focus number of W inter objects. W inter counting shapes.
* Counting - Count the focus number of mimed actions (throwing snow balls, putting on hat, rolling a snow man.
* Counting - On a whiteboard, tally the focus number, draw the number in a ten frame, in a part whole model etc. Ten frame stickers and part whole model stickers.
* Counting - Build a tower using the focus number of blocks. Count the blocks demonstrating that the last number counted is the total.
* Counting practise -

Tweezers to pick up focus number of objects. Bead threading Link numbers and amounts.


* Composition - How can you make $\qquad$ (focus number.) Children to add themselves together to make the focus number of children.
* Composition - Use a ten frame and two coloured counters to find ways to make the focus number. Say the stem sentence $\qquad$  makes $\qquad$ Ten frames and counters.


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* Composition - Use a part whole model and numicon to make the focus number. Say the stem sentence __ is __ +_ Part whole models and numicon.

* Change - Have counters on a ten frame already. Can the children add more counters to increase the whole to the focus number. Use the $2^{\text {nd }}$ side so we have 2 colours. Use the stem sentence $\qquad$ add $\qquad$ equals $\qquad$ counters.
* Change - Have counters in a part whole model already. Can the children add more counters to increase the whole to the focus number. Use the $2^{\text {nd }}$ part section so we can clearly see the separate parts. Use the stem sentence $\qquad$ adds $\qquad$ equals $\qquad$ counters.
* Change - Have counters in a ten frame already. Can the children remove counters to decrease the whole number? Use the stem sentence $\qquad$
$\qquad$ equals
* Change - Have counters in the whole section of a part whole model already. Can the children remove counters to decrease the whole number. Use the stem sentence $\qquad$ - equals $\qquad$ counters.


## Spring 2 - Growing - J ack and the Beanstalk

## Number 3-5 (Ten Town)

## Comparison, counting, composition, change

1 Number taught across 2 weeks.

- Develop fast recognition of up to 3 objects, without having to count them individually ('subitising').
- Recite numbers past 5.
- Say one number 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').
- Show 'finger rumbers' 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.
- Solve real world mathematical problems with numbers up to 5 .
- Compare quantities using language: 'more than', 'femer than'.
* Songs to be introduced when a new number is taught and repeated throughout the year. Thelma Three's song, Freddie Foursis song, Fiona Five's song. Ten Town subscriptions.
* Stories to be introduced when a new number is taught. Thelma Three's story, Freddie Fours's, story. Fiona Fiwe's story. Ten Town subscriptions..
* Comparison - I ntroduce the number and explore lots of different representations of each number - ten frame and counters, part whole model, counting beads, number line, numicon, number digit, number word, Ten Town character, die, coins, clock, multilink cubes, 0-10 drawstring number bags from Ten Town, Ten Town 0-10 number lines.
* Comparison - Can the children find an object that represents the focus number when Shown numerous objects? Use the stem sentences - This is $\qquad$ This has $\qquad$ (insertnumber.)
* Comparison - Draw, foam number print or paint the focus number worth of objects. Foam numbers.
* Comparison - Count the focus number worth of objects using 1-1 correspondence. Use the stem sentence, I can see $\qquad$ Counting shapes.
* Comparison - Refer to the display board / point board to find the focus number. Can the children explain why it is the focus number? Prove it by counting out loud.
* Comparison - Use the Ten Town formation rhymes to support number formation of each focus number. Squared whiteboards and W ipable wallets for repeated practise.
* Comparison - Can the children show each focus number using their fingers? Can they clap the focus number? Can they stomp etc?
three, four, five,
Thelma Three,
Freddie Four, Fiona
Five
count, represent, ten frame, part whole model, numicon, number line, add, subtract, equals, make.
* Counting - Show numberblocks clips to model counting to each focus number.
* Counting - Count the focus number of W inter objects. W inter counting shapes.
* Counting - Count the focus number of mimed actions (throwing snow balls, putting on hat, rolling a snow man.
* Counting - On a whiteboard, tally the focus number, draw the number in a ten frame, in a part whole model etc. Ten frame stickers and part whole model stickers.
* Counting - Build a tower using the focus number of blocks. Count the blocks demonstrating that the last number counted is the total.
* Counting practise -
Make youn own Count Jack's, beans. Make each number to help Jack numberblocks climb the beanstalk. Playdough
Multilink

* Composition - How can you make $\qquad$ (focus number.) Children to add themselves together to make the focus number of children.
* Composition - Use a ten frame and two coloured counters to find ways to make the focus number. Say the stem sentence $\qquad$ $+$ makes $\qquad$ Ten frames and counters.


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- Shom 'finger rumbers' 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.
- Solve real world mathematical problems with numbers up to 5 .
- Compare quantities using language: 'more than'. 'Jemer than'.
numicon, number digit, number word, Ten Town character, die, coins, clock, multilink cubes, 0-10 drawstring number bags from Ten Town, Ten Town 0-10 number lines.
* Comparison - Can the children find an object that represents the focus number when Shown numerous objects? Use the stem sentences - This is $\qquad$ This has $\qquad$ (insertnumber.)
* Comparison - Draw, foam number print or paint the focus number worth of objects. Foam numbers.
* Comparison - Count the focus number worth of objects using $1-1$ correspondence. Use the stem sentence, I can see $\qquad$ Counting shapes.
* Comparison - Refer to the display board / point board to find the focus number. Can the children explain why it is the focus number? Prove it by counting out loud.
* Comparison - Use the Ten Town formation rhymes to support number formation of each focus number. Squared whiteboards and W ipable wallets for repeated practise.
* Comparison - Can the children show each focus number using their fingers? Can they clap the focus number? Can they stomp etc?
* Counting - Show numberblocks clips to model counting to each focus number.
* Counting - Count the focus number of W inter objects. W inter counting shapes
* Counting - Count the focus number of mimed actions (throwing snow balls, putting on hat, rolling a snow man.
* Counting - On a whiteboard, tally the focus number, draw the number in a ten frame, in a part whole model etc. Ten frame stickers and part whole model stickers.
* Counting - Build a tower using the focus number of blocks. Count the blocks demonstrating that the last number counted is the total.
line, add, subtract,
* Counting practise -
$\qquad$ Count the characters. pigs using $\qquad$ bricks. pigs. farm animals. Small world bricks small world farm animals

* Composition - How can you make $\qquad$ (focus number.) Children to add themselves together to make the focus number of children.
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* Composition - Use a part whole model and numicon to make the focus number. Say the stem sentence __ is __ +__ Part whole models and numicon.

* Change - Have counters on a ten frame already. Can the children add more counters to increase the whole to the focus number. Use the $2^{\text {nd }}$ side so we have 2 colours. Use the stem sentence $\qquad$ add $\qquad$ equals $\qquad$ counters.
* Change - Have counters in a part whole model already. Can the children add more

|  | counters to increase the whole to the focus number. Use the $2^{\text {nd }}$ part section so we can clearly see the separate parts. Use the stem sentence $\qquad$ adds $\qquad$ equals $\qquad$ counters. <br> * Change - Have counters in a ten frame already. Can the children remove counters to decrease the whole number? Use the stem sentence $\qquad$ - $\qquad$ equals $\qquad$ <br> * Change - Have counters in the whole section of a part whole model already. Can the children remove counters to decrease the whole number. Use the stem sentence $\qquad$ equals $\qquad$ counters. |  |
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| Summer 2 - Dinosaurs OR Under the Sea (Alternate) |  |  |
| Number 9-10 (Ten Town) <br> Comparison, counting, composition, change <br> 1 Number taught across 2 weeks. <br> - Develop fast recognition of up to 3 objects, without having to count ther individually ('subitising'). <br> - Recite numbers past 5. <br> - Say one number for each item in order: 1,2,3,4,5. <br> - Know that the last number reached when counting a small set of objects tells you how many there are in total ("condinal principle"). <br> - Show 'finger rumbers' up to 5 . <br> - Link numerals and amounts: for example, showing the right number of objects to match the numeral, up to 5 . <br> - Experiment with their own symbols and marks as well as numerals. <br> - Solve real world mathematical problems with numbers up to 5 . <br> - Compare quantities using language: 'more than', 'Jewer than'. | * Songs to be introduced when a new number is taught and repeated throughout the year. Nina Nine's song, Tia Ten's song, Ten Town subscriptions. <br> * Stories to be introduced when a new number is taught. Nina Nine's story. Tia Ten's, story. Ten Town subscriptions.. <br> * Comparison - I ntroduce the number and explore lots of different representations of each number - ten frame and counters, part whole model, counting beads, number line, numicon, number digit, number word, Ten Town character, die, coins, clock, multilink cubes, 0-10 drawstring number bags from Ten Town, Ten Town 0-10 number lines. <br> * Comparison - Can the children find an object that represents the focus number when Shown numerous objects? Use the stem sentences - This is $\qquad$ This has $\qquad$ (insertnumber.) <br> * Comparison - Draw, foam number print or paint the focus number worth of objects. Foam numbers. <br> * Comparison - Count the focus number worth of objects using $1-1$ correspondence. Use the stem sentence, I can see $\qquad$ Counting shapes. <br> * Comparison - Refer to the display board / point board to find the focus number. Can | nine, ten, Nina Nine, Tia Ten. <br> count, represent, ten frame, part whole model, numicon, number line, add, subtract, equals, make. |



* Counting practise -
Match the numeral Tweezer count given Number fishing in
to the number of counting fish.
numbers of sea objects.
 the water tray.

* Composition - How can you make $\qquad$ (focus number.) Children to add themselves together to make the focus number of children.
* Composition - Use a ten frame and two coloured counters to find ways to make the focus number. Say the stem sentence $\qquad$ $+$ makes $\qquad$ Ten frames and counters.


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* Composition - Use a part whole model and numicon to make the focus number. Say the stem sentence __ is __ +_ Part whole models and numicon.

* Change - Have counters in a ten frame already. Can the children remove counters to decrease the whole number? Use the stem sentence $\qquad$
$\qquad$ equals $\qquad$
* Change - Have counters in the whole section of a part whole model already. Can the children remove counters to decrease the whole number. Use the stem sentence $\qquad$ - equals $\qquad$ counters.


