

Supporting your Reception child at home:

Your child will learn to:

- Count reliably with numbers from 1 to 20, place them in order and say which number is one more or one less than a given number.
- Use quantities and objects to add and subtract 2 single-digit numbers and count on or back to find the answer.
- Use everyday language to talk about size, weight, capacity, position, distance, time, and money to compare quantities and objects and to solve problems.
- Recognise, create, and describe patterns.
- Explore characteristics of everyday objects and shapes and use mathematical language to describe them.

Mathematics

Number ELG

Children at the expected level of development will:

- Have a deep understanding of number to 10, including the composition of each number;
- Subitise (recognise quantities without counting) up to 5;
- 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.

Numerical Patterns ELG

Children at the expected level of development will:

- Verbally count beyond 20, recognising the pattern of the counting system;
- Compare quantities up to 10 in different contexts, recognising when one quantity is greater than, less than or the same as the other quantity;
- Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10, including evens and odds, double facts and how quantities can be distributed equally.

How to help at home:

1. Building with bricks

Building things with bricks is a good way of developing maths skills through solving problems. For example:

How many red bricks are there?

How many blue bricks are there?

How many are there altogether?

Using blocks will also help your child practise using the language of maths. For example:

Hmm, I wonder which is the longest brick..

Could you pass me the cube over there?



2. Talk about time

Talking about the time at which different things happen and looking at the clock together during the day is a great way to learn about time. This will help set the foundation for telling the time in later years.

3. Count everything!

One of the first number skills your child will learn is counting. Practising counting will help them with all sorts of number problems that they will encounter as they get older.

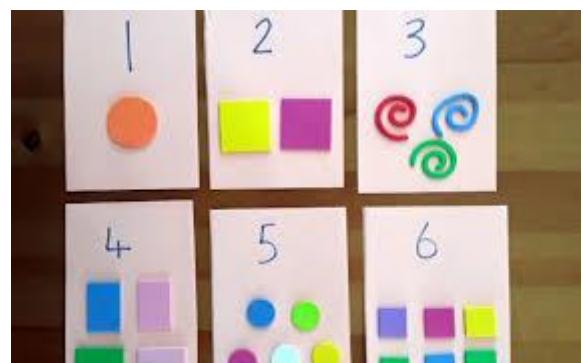
Try to get into the habit of counting when you are out and about. For example:

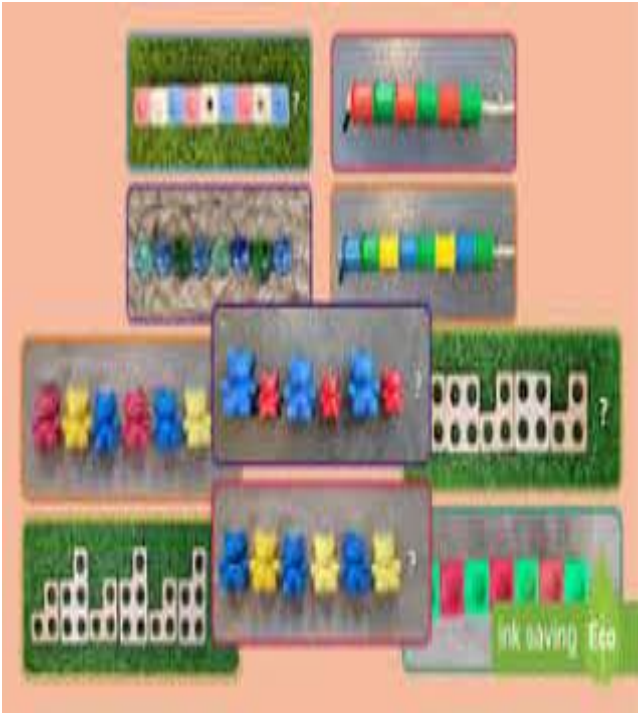
How many buses have we seen?

How many bugs are in the garden?

How many lamp posts are on the street?

How many squirrels have we seen?





4. Spot patterns

Look for repeating patterns on curtains, wallpaper, or clothing. Ask your child:

Can you see a pattern? Tell me about it. What will come next?

Start patterns with blocks, beads, playing cards, and toys. Encourage your child to build on the pattern to make it longer. You could also look for patterns in time together (for example, seasons, months, or daily routines) and talk about what you notice or listen for patterns in songs and clap the rhythm.

5. Practise forming numerals

Help your child to learn the numerals by exploring their shapes. You could have fun forming numbers in sand with a stick or making numbers out of modelling clay. Write numbers for your child to copy and hold your hand over their hand to help direct them.

Try holding their finger and forming the number in the air. Once they can trace out the shape of numerals, see if they can write numbers on their own.