

Maths Early Learning Goals for pupils in EYFS



A booklet for parents

Help your child with mathematics

ABOUT THE GOALS

There are 17 early learning goals (ELGs) of the early years foundation stage (EYFS). They include a variety of different types of evidence of children's learning and show how teachers can gather information that supports their EYFS profile judgements.

These materials will be used to decide whether a child has met the level of development expected at the end of the EYFS for each ELG or if they have exceeded that level or not yet reached it.

Details of the 17 Goals can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/eyfs-profile-exemplification-materials>

THE GOALS

Mathematics development involves providing children with opportunities to practise and improve their skills in counting numbers, calculating simple addition and subtraction problems, and to describe shapes, spaces, and measures.

ELG 11 Numbers: Children count reliably with numbers from one to 20, place them in order and say which number is one more or one less than a given number. Using quantities and objects, they add and subtract two single-digit numbers and count on or back to find the answer. They solve problems, including doubling, halving and sharing.

ELG 12 Shape, space and measures: Children use everyday language to talk about size, weight, capacity, position, distance, time and money to compare quantities and objects and to solve problems. They recognise, create and describe patterns. They explore characteristics of everyday objects and shapes and use mathematical language to describe them.

Parents play a vital role in children's mathematical development. many key mathematical skills can be supported at home through everyday activities such as: telling the time, weighing for cooking, measuring for craft and DIY, suing money and playing board games. Many of these skills are the "real-life" maths that we use every day, and are more effectively learned in the setting in which we use them.

Fun activities to do at home

Dicey counting

Take turns to roll a dice and count back to zero from the number thrown. For example:



Four, three, two, one, zero

Cupboard maths

Ask your child to help you sort a food cupboard out, putting **heavier** items on the lower shelf and **lighter** items on an upper shelf.



Rhymes

Teach your child any number rhymes or songs that you know, particularly ones that involve holding up a number of fingers, like *Five little speckled frogs*. Practise them regularly, with actions.

You can get counting songs on audio tape for a very reasonable price.

Spot the difference

Draw a row of six big coloured spots.



In turn, one player closes his or her eyes.

The other player hides some of the spots with a sheet of paper.

The first player looks and says how many spots are hidden.

Try with other numbers of spots, e.g. five or seven.



One more, one less

For this game you need a dice, a coin and some building blocks or Lego bricks.

Take turns to roll the dice.

Build a tower with that number of blocks or bricks.

Then toss the coin. Heads means take one brick off. Tails means add one on.

If you can guess how many bricks there will be after this, you keep them!

The first to collect 20 bricks or more wins!

Build a tower



For this game you need a dice and some building blocks or lego bricks.

Take turns.

Roll the dice.

Collect the number of bricks to build your own tower.

The first to 10 wins!

For a change, start with 10 blocks or bricks each. Take away the number on the dice. First to exactly zero wins.

Collections

You need something to collect, e.g. sticky shapes, dried pasta.

In turn, one player claps 1, 2, 3 or 4 times while the other player closes his eyes and listens.

How many claps did you hear? Take that number of shapes.

After four goes make a patten with your shapes or pasta.

Roll a shape

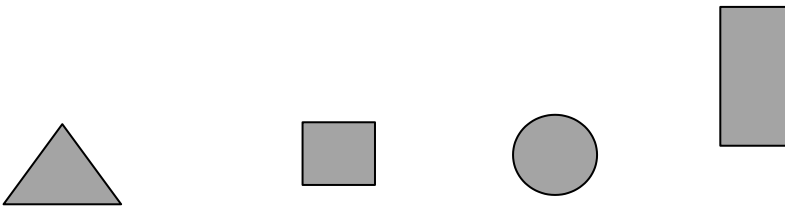
Cut out 12 shapes.

Make 3 triangles, 3 squares, 3 rectangles and 3 circles.

Take turns to roll a dice and collect a shape that has that number of sides, e.g. roll a 4, collect a square.

The first to have four different shapes wins.

If you can name each shape you go first next time!



Recognising numbers

Choose a number for the week, e.g. 2.

Encourage your child to look out for this number all the time.

Can your child see the number 2 anywhere?

at home

- in the kitchen
- on pages in a book

in the street

- on doors
- on car number plates

while out shopping

- on buses
- on the shop till
- on shelves
- in shop windows

Find two apples, toys, spoons, straws, sweets, etc.

Make patterns, such as two knives, two forks, two spoons, two knives, two forks, two spoons...

Practise writing the number 2.

Choose a different number each week

Dice game

Use a 'dotted' dice and write the numbers 1 to 6 on a sheet of paper (or use the numbered animals).

Throw the dice. Can your child guess how many dots there are? Check by counting. Ask your child which number on the paper matches the dots on the dice.



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Counting

Practise counting. Start at 5, and count on from there to 11.

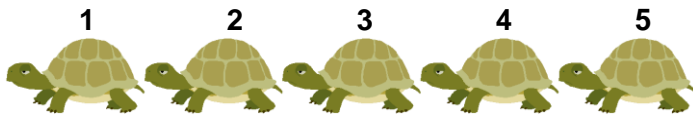
Start at 9, count back from there to zero.

Choose a different starting number each time.

Counting and putting numbers in order

Use old magazines, comics or greetings cards.

Cut out pictures of animals, or anything else your child is interested in. Label the animals 1 to 5.



Shuffle the animals. Put them in order from 1 to 5.

Remove one animal. Ask your child which number is missing. Repeat with other numbers and more than one missing number.

Ask your child to say what number comes before or after a number you choose.

When your child can do this, repeat with numbers 1 to 10.