Herts for Learning

	HfL Assessment Criteria for Phase A Steps 0/1/2/3 (based on curriculum expectations for Year 1)							
Maths – Number								
Understanding the number system		Calculating						
Fluency Focus: Numbers up to 100 through a wide		<ul> <li>Arithmetical laws and relationships</li> <li>begins to establish the relationship between addition and subtraction <i>e.g.</i> 2 + 5 = 7, 7 - 2 = 5, 2 = 7 - 5</li> <li>realises the effect of adding and subtracting zero.</li> </ul>						
variety of models and representations								
•	counts to and across 100, forward and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number (1N1a)	<ul> <li>represents and uses number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20 (1C1)</li> </ul>						
•	counts, reads and writes numbers to 100 in numerals (1N2a) and numbers 1-20 in words (1N2c)	<ul> <li>adds and subtracts one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero (1C2a)</li> <li>Written fluency</li> </ul>						
	- pupils practise counting (1, 2, 3), ordering (for example, first, second, third), or to indicate a quantity (for example, 3 apples, 2 centimetres)	<ul> <li>reads, writes and interprets mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction (-) and equals (=) signs (1C2b)</li> <li>Solving numerical problems</li> <li>solves one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations.</li> </ul>						
•	finds one more and one less (1N2b)	and missing number problems such as $7 = \Box - 9$ (1C4)						
•	counts in multiples of twos, fives and tens (1N1b)	<ul> <li>solves one-step problems involving multiplication and division, by calculating the answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher (1C8)</li> </ul>						
•	identifies and represents numbers using objects and pictorial representations including the number line, and use the language of: equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most, least (1N4)	<ul> <li>Fractions, decimals and percentages</li> <li>finds half and a quarter of an object, shape or quantity – discrete quantities (<i>e.g. cherries on a plate</i>) and continuous quantities (<i>e.g. water</i>) (1F1a and 1F1b)</li> </ul>						
•	recognises and names half as one of two equal parts and a quarter as one of four equal parts of an object, shape or quantity (1F1a and 1F1b)	<ul> <li>recognises and creates repeating patterns with objects and shapes</li> <li>creates equivalent expressions (2 + 5 = 5 + 2)</li> </ul>						

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	Measurement	Geometry		
Money		Properties of shape		
•	recognises and knows the value of different denominations of coins and notes (1M3)	<ul> <li>recognises and names common 2-D shapes e.g; rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles (1G1a)</li> <li><i>in different orientations</i></li> </ul>		
Metric measures		- in different sizes		
•	<ul> <li>measures and begins to record metric measurements (moving on from non-standard units) in a variety of contexts e.g.</li> <li>length and height</li> <li>mass/weight</li> <li>capacity and volume (1M2)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>recognises and names common 3-D shapes e.g; cuboids (including cubes, pyramids and spheres) (1G1b)</li> <li><i>in different orientations</i></li> <li><i>in different sizes</i></li> </ul>		
•	<ul> <li>compares and describes measures using appropriate mathematical language e.g.</li> <li>length and height (long/short, longer/shorter, tall/short, double/half)</li> <li>mass/weight (heavy/light, heavier than/lighter than)</li> <li>capacity and volume (full/empty, more than/less than, half, half full, quarter) (1M1)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Position and direction</li> <li>describes position, direction and movement, including whole, half and three quarter turns (1P2)</li> <li>uses language such as left, right, top, middle, bottom, on top of, in front of, above, between, around, near, close and far, up and down, forwards and backwards, inside and outside</li> </ul>		
Chronology				
•	measures and begins to record time in hours, minutes and seconds (1M2) uses appropriate language (e.g. before, after, next, first, today, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening) to sequence events in chronological order (1M4b) uses the language of time relating to dates including days of the week, weeks			
-	months and years (1M4c)	Statistics		
• Solve: •	tells the time to the hour and half past the hour and draws hands on a clock face (1M4a) uses the vocabulary related to time (seconds, minutes, hours and days) s problems solves practical problems in a variety of contexts (1M1)	<ul> <li>(In preparation for year 2 criteria)</li> <li>begins to compare, sort and classify information, including cross curricular links <i>e.g. in science, using one criterion</i></li> <li>begins to construct simple pictograms and tables</li> </ul>		

Evidence of none or just a few of these skills – refer to EYFS	<b>Entering</b> (some of these aspects secure, or occasional	<b>Developing</b> (many of these aspects secure, or more	Securing (most of these aspects secure most of the	<b>Deepening</b> (almost all of these aspects secure) = <b>A3</b>
Outcomes or P-levels	evidence across most skills) = <b>A0</b>	frequent evidence across most skills) = <b>A1</b>	time) = <b>A2</b>	. ,

Please refer to the introduction to this document for further guidance about making judgements for tracking progress.