| Leve | Level B | Level C | Leve | Foundation Leve |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number and Algebra |  |  |  |  |
| Number and place value |  |  |  |  |
| Respond to objects being counted and distributed | Use number names 'one', 'two' and 'three' in sequence to count in everyday situations | Use number names in sequence to count in everyday situations, initially from one to five | Use a number names in sequence to count in everyday situations, initially from one to ten | Establish understanding of the language and processes of counting by naming numbers in sequences, initially to and from 20 , moving from any starting point |
| Respond to situations where counting is involved | Correspond 'one' with a single object | Know and match number name, numerals and quantities to three | Recognise number name, numerals and quantities, initially up to five and beyond | Connect number names, numerals and quantities, including zero, initially up to 10 and then beyond |
| Respond to groups of personally relevant objects | Explore the concept of 'none', 'one' and 'more' | Identify groups as being 'one', 'more' or 'less' | Subitise regular arrangements of objects and arrays up to five | Subitise small collections of objects |
| Respond to situations where the comparison of two collections or objects is involved | Make comparison between items using appropriate language such as 'same' or 'different' | Compare and order two collections according to their quantity | Compare, order and make comparisons between two collections, according to their quantity, using numbers initially to five | Compare, order and make correspondences between collections, initially to 20 , and explain reasoning |
| Respond to the removal and addition of familiar items and objects in practical situations | Participate in everyday situations involving 'adding' and 'taking away' | Demonstrate in practical situations, 'adding one more to' and 'taking one away from' in everyday situations | Model practical situations involving 'adding to' or 'taking away' with collections of up to five objects | Represent practical situations to model addition and subtraction |
| React to practical situations of sharing | Respond to everyday practical situations of sharing | Sharing materials in practical situations | Sharing material in practical situations so everyone has the same amount | Represent practical situations to model sharing |
| Money and financial mathematics |  |  |  |  |
| React to everyday financial situations involving money | Respond to everyday financial situations involving money and match notes and coins | Using money in everyday financial situations and matching coins to two dimensional images | Use direct comparison to sort coins or notes into groups | Represent simple, everyday financial situations involving money |
| Patterns and algebra |  |  |  |  |
| Respond to the identification of objects | Participate in the comparison of objects, using language such as 'same' and 'different' | Pair identical objects from a small collection, and recognise simple repeated patterns | Sort like objects based on a given classification, and identify and continue a simple repeated pattern with its next element | Sort and classify familiar objects and explain the basis for these classifications, and copy, continue and create patterns with objects and drawings |
| Respond to repeated routines in everyday events | Follow a simple cause and effect process | Identify repeated routines and sequences in everyday events | Follow a sequence of steps | Follow a short sequence of instructions |
| Measurement and Geometry |  |  |  |  |
| Using units of measurement |  |  |  |  |
| Respond to objects based on length | Compare objects using direct comparison | Compare two objects based on measurement attributes of length | Respond to contexts involving 'heavier/lighter' than and 'holds more/less' than | Use direct and indirect comparisons to decide which is longer, heavier or holds more, and explain reasoning in everyday language |
| Respond to personally relevant everyday events | Recognise and participate in familiar events that happen on a daily basis | Identify familiar events that occur at different stages of a day (morning, afternoon, evening, night) | Identify and sequence regular events that occur during the school day and comment on their duration (short/long) | Compare and order the duration of events using the everyday language of time |
| Respond to personally relevant routine events | Participate in regular daily events | Identify the familiar events within the day using a visual schedule | Identify the days of the week in sequence | Connect days of the week to familiar events and actions |
| Shape |  |  |  |  |
| Respond to familiar everyday shapes and objects | Identify when two shapes or objects are the same sort or not | Match familiar two dimensional shapes and three dimensional objects | Use direct comparison to sort three dimensional objects and two dimensional shapes | Sort, describe and name familiar two-dimensional shapes and three-dimensional objects in the environment |
| Location and transformation |  |  |  |  |
| Respond to movement of an object | Respond to a simple statement about location or direction | Locate familiar three-dimensional objects in the classroom when they are named | Follow simple directional words to locate or move an object 'on', 'in' or 'under' | Describe position and movement |
| Statistics and Probability |  |  |  |  |
| Data representation and interpretation |  |  |  |  |
| Respond to objects relevant to a given context | Participate in data collection | Identify data relevant to a given context | Answer simple yes/no questions about data that has been gathered in a given context | Answer yes/no questions to collect information |
| Respond to objects being moved and organised to make a data display | Participate in the grouping of data | Follow simple instructions to sort objects into a simple data display | Collect and display data in response to a question using materials | Organise answers to yes/no questions into simple data displays using objects and drawings |
| Experience data display being interpreted | Experiencing data being used for decision making in everyday situations | Identify the choices/ responses of a data display | Identify what the data display is representing and answer questions using yes/no responses | Interpret simple data displays about yes/no questions |

## Achievement Standar

## Number and Algebra

Students observe the use of number within their daily life. They begin to respond to numbers in everyday experiences. Students demonstrate awareness of counting by responding to number rhymes, songs, stories and finger games. They experience and respond to 'one for you, one for me', 'gone', 'no more
leff' and 'give me more' Students participate in making pies, groups or bundes of familiar pereryay obiects piles, respond to obiects being put together and take apart
apart
easurement and Geometry
Students observe and explore objects within daily life. They react and respond to objects and measurement attributes in practical situations Students explore objects of varying weights, lengths, capacities and materials. They show an awareness of time and daily routine by responding to a signal from the teacher, and items being brought out or removed Students respond to a signal from a timer, used to indicate the end of an activity. Students explore and respond to objects of varying textures, colours, sizes and shapes. Students explore space by moving and changes in position

## Statistics and Probability

Students observe objects and events within their daily life. Students begin to display a similar and predictable reaction to regular events. They respond to major changes to regular games and activities associated with chance, surprise and predictability, such as moving a switch to activate a toy.

## umber and Algebra

Students participate in everyday activities that involve umbers and counting, comparing groups of objects, and pattern activities. Students can rote count to three. Students dentify 'one' and 'lots' of objects and show an understanding f 'more' in familiar situations. They manipulate objects and build a tall tower by using 'more blocks and take

## Measurement and Geometry

tudents participate in everyday activities that explore measurement and use measurement attributes in practical tiuations. Students demonstrate beginning understanding of basic measurement concepts such as long or short', 'heavy whe daly rour routine signal from the teacher. They demonstrate an wareness of object permanence by searching for obiect hat have been hidden and participate in class activities that explore three-dimensional objects. They can match identical amiliar three-dimensional shapes that are 'the same' tudents respond to specific instructions relating to manipulating the movement and location of self and objects. Statistics and Probability
Students participate in class activities that explore object events and displaying information. They develop an awareness of chance by playing with materials or objects hat involve cause and effect (actions that will happen) and laying games where the outcome is unpredictable. Student related to a short time-frame.

## Number and Algebra

Students connect number names and numerals with sets of up to five elements. They match individual objects with counting sequences up to and back from five. Students use concrete materials to solve problems that involve comparing combining and separating sets. Students make 'groups', lots' and groups of 'one and can indicate which collection ach person in a group until there are no objects left ude on math match one attribute of familiar objects.

## Measurement and Geometry

## Students explore measurement attributes in practica

 tuations and use words to describe the characteristics of familiar objects. Students solve simple mathematical problems associated with longer and shorter lengths. They explore events and identify day and night events. They can dentify events that may or may not happen today. Students respond to a simple pictorial representation of activities elated to their whole day. They match objects that are the ame and sort familiar objects, and an understanding of the emonstrate an understanding of location and spatial wareness by following simple instructions related to simple patial concepts.
## Statistics and Probability

Students participate in and contribute to the development of picture schedules, timetables and pictorial iists associated with familiar activities, such as listing the ingredients needed for a cooking session. They demonstrate an understanding of the concept of chance by participating in games of chance, and identifying events that may or may not happen today.

## Number and Algebra

Students connect number names and numerals with sets of up to 10 elements. They match individual objects with counting sequences up to and back from 10. They recognise and point to numerals in and around the classroom, for example, numbers on a clock face. Students use concrete materials to solve problems that involve comparing, combining and separaing sets. They can indicale when number and that two collections have the 'same' quantity by matching items one to one. They can find the first and last bject in a sequence and place objects into sets to make 'more' and take objects from a group to make 'less'. Students order the first five elements of a set They sor objects and shapes based on a given attribute and create simple repeating patterns of two elements or more by copying a pattern.

## Measurement and Geometry

Students explore measurement attributes in practical situations and identify and describe the basic characteristic of a range of objects. They can identify regular events within he school week. They can follow a class pictorial schedul nark off each passing day on a calendar. Students demonstrate an understanding of two- and three-dimensional shapes by matching basic geometric objects to pictures of that object, identifying basic three-dimensional shapes in the classroom and sorting shapes into like groups. Students show an understanding of location' and spatial concepts by responding to instructions to position items.

## Statistics and Probability

Students explore events and follow a simple picture schedule, and use these to answer simple 'yes' or 'no' questions. They play a variety of chance games such as bingo or snakes and ladders and demonstrate an understanding that they will not always win.

## Number and Algebra

Students connect number names and numerals with sets of up to 20 elements, estimate the size of these sets, and use counting strategies to solve problems that involve comparing, combining and separating these sets. They match individual objects with counting sequences up to and back from 20 . Students order and create simple patterns.

## Measurement and Geometry

Students identify measurement attributes in practica situations and compare lengths, masses and achin their duration and moth ord of w, xamiliar events Students identify simple she week to nvironment and sort shapes by their common and distictive features. They use simple statement and distinctive features. They use simple statements and tio describe location
Statistics and Probability
Students sort familiar categorical data into sets and use these to answer yes/no questions and make simple true/false statements about the data.

