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| **EYFS** |
|  | **Three and Four Year Olds** | **Reception**  |
| **EYFS** **Number and Place Value** | * Recite numbers past 5.
* Say one number name 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’).
 | * Count objects, actions and sounds.
* Count beyond ten.
 |
| **Identifying, Representing and Estimating Numbers** | * Fast recognition of up to 3 objects, without having to count them individually (‘subitising’).
* Show ‘finger numbers’ 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.
 | * Subitise.
* Link the number symbol (numeral) with its cardinal number value.
 |
| **Reading and Writing Numbers** | * 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.
 | * Link the number symbol (numeral) with its cardinal number value.
 |
| **Compare and Order Numbers** | * Compare quantities using language: ‘more than’, ‘fewer than’.
 | * Compare numbers.
 |
| **Understanding Place Value** |  | * Understand the ‘one more than/one less than’ relationship between consecutive numbers.
* Explore the composition of numbers to 10.
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| **Solve Problems** | * Solve real world mathematical problems with numbers up to 5.
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| **Addition and Subtraction Mental Calculations**  |  | * Automatically recall number bonds for numbers 0-10.
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| **Addition and Subtraction Solve Problems**  |  | * Subitise.
* Link the number symbol (numeral) with its cardinal number value.
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| **Measurement**  | * Make comparisons between objects relating to size, length, weight and capacity.
 | * Compare length, weight and capacity
 |
| **Properties of Shape: Recognise 2D and 3D Shapes and their Properties** | * Talk about and explore 2D and 3D shapes (for example circles, rectangles, triangles and cuboids) using informal and mathematical language: sides, corners, straight, flat, round
* Select shapes appropriately: flat surfaces for a building, a triangular pattern for a roof etc.
* Combine shapes to make new ones- an arch, a bigger triangle etc.
 | * Select, rotate and manipulate shapes in order to develop spatial reasoning skills.
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| **Compare and Classify Shapes**  |  | * Compose and decompose shapes so that children can recongise a shape can have other shapes within it, just as numbers can be.
 |
| **Position, Direction and Movement**  | * 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 ‘in front of’ and ‘behind’
 | * Draw information from a simple map.
 |
| **Patterns** | * Talk about and identify the patterns around them. For example, stripes on clothes, designs on rugs and wallpaper. Use informal language like ‘pointy’, ‘spotty’, ‘blobs’ etc.
* Extend and create ABAB patterns- stick, leaf, stick, leaf
* Notice and correct an error in a repeating pattern.
 | * Continue copy and create repeating patterns.
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|  | * Experiment with their own symbols and marks, as well as numerals.
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| **National Curriculum KS1 and KS2** |
| **Number and Place Value** | **Year 1** | **Year 2** | **Year 3** | **Year 4** | **Year 5** | **Year 6** | **KS3** |
| **Counting** | •count to and across 100, **forwards and backwards**, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number•count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals; count in **multiples** of twos, fives and tens | •count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forward and backward | •count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100; find 10 or 100 **more or less** than a given number. | •count in **multiples** of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000 •find 1000 more or less than a given number count backwards through zero to include **negative numbers** | •count forwards or backwards in steps of powers of 10 for any given number up to 1 000 000•interpret negative numbers in context, count forwards and backwards with positive and negative whole numbers, including through zero | •use negative numbers in context, and calculate intervals across zero | •order positive and negative integers, decimals and fractions; use the number line as a model for ordering of the real numbers; use the symbols =, ≠, , ≤, ≥•appreciate the infinite nature of the sets of integers, real and rational numbers |
| **Place Value** |  | •recognise the **place value** of each digit in a two-digit number •**compare and order** numbers from 0 up to 100; use <, > and = signs | •recognise the place value of each digit in a three-digit number•compare and order numbers up to 1000 | •recognise the place value of each digit in a four-digit number•order and compare numbers beyond 1000•**round** any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000 | •read, write, order and compare numbers up to 1 000 000 and determine the value of each digit•round any number up to 1 000 000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 and 100 000 | •read, write, order and compare numbers up to 10 000 000 and determine the value of each digit•round any whole number to a required degree of accuracy | •understand and use place value for decimals, measures and integers of any size• round numbers and measures to an appropriate degree of accuracy [for example, to a number of decimal places or significant figures] |
| **Representing number** | •**identify** and **represent** numbers using objects and pictorial representations including the **number line**, & use language of: equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most, least•read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in **numerals and words** •read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving **addition (+), subtraction (–) and equals (=) signs** | •identify, represent and **estimate** numbers using different representations, including the number line•read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words | •identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations•read and write numbers up to 1000 in numerals and in words | •identify, represent and estimate numbers using **different representations**•read **Roman numerals** to 100 (I to C) and know that over time, the numeral system changed to include the concept of zero and place value | •read Roman numerals to 1000 (M) and recognise years written in Roman numerals•recognise and use **square numbers** and **cube numbers**, and the notation for squared (²) and cubed (³) |  | •Use approximation through rounding to estimate answers and calculate possible resulting errors expressed using inequality notation a<x≤b |
| **Number facts (+/-)** | •given a number, identify **one more** and **one less**•represent and use **number bonds** and **related subtraction facts within 20** | •use place value and number facts to solve problems recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and **derive and use related facts up to 100** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Mental +/-** | •add and subtract **one-digit** and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero | •add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and **mentally**, including: TO+O, TO+T, TO+TO and O+O+O•show that addition of two numbers can be done in **any order (commutative)** and subtraction of one number from another cannot | •add and subtract numbers mentally, including: HTO+O, HTO+T and HTO+H |  | •add and subtract numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers | •perform mental calculations, including with **mixed operations** and large numbers |  |
| **Written +/-** |  |  | •add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using **formal written methods** of **columnar addition and subtraction** | •add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate | •add and subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods  |  |  |
| **Problems +/-** | •**solve one-step problems** that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and **missing number problems** such as 7 = □ – 9. | •solve problems with addition and subtraction, using concrete, pictorial and abstract representations•recognise and use the **inverse relationship** between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems. | •estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers•solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction | •estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation•solve addition and subtraction **two-step problems** in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why | •use **rounding to check answers** to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy•solve addition and subtraction **multi-step problems** in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why |  | •use a calculator and other technologies to calculate results accurately and then interpret them appropriately |
| **Number facts (x/÷)** |  | •recall and use **multiplication and division facts** for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables, including recognising **odd and even numbers** | •recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables | •recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12 × 12 | •identify **multiples and factors**, including finding all **factor pairs** of a number, and **common factors** of two numbers•know and use the vocabulary of prime numbers, **prime factors and composite (non-prime) numbers**•establish whether a number up to 100 is prime and recall prime numbers up to 19 | •identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers | •use the concepts and vocabulary of prime numbers, factors (or divisors), multiples, common factors, common multiples, highest common factor, lowest common multiple, prime factorisation, including using product notation and the unique factorisation property•use the four operations, including formal written methods, applied to integers, decimals, proper and improper fractions, and mixed numbers, all both positive and negative•use integer powers and associated real roots (square, cube and higher), recognise powers of 2, 3, 4, 5 and distinguish between exact representations of roots and their decimal approximations |
| **Mental (x/÷)** |  | •calculate mathematical **statements** for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (×), division (÷) and equals (=) signs•show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any **order** (commutative) and division of one number by another cannot | •write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using **mental methods** | •use place value, known and derived facts to multiply and divide mentally, including: multiplying by 0 and 1; dividing by 1; multiplying together three numbers•recognise and use **factor pairs** and commutativity in mental calculations | •multiply and divide numbers mentally drawing upon known facts•multiply and divide whole numbers and those involving **decimals** by 10, 100 and 1000 | •perform mental calculations, including **with mixed operations** and large numbers |  |
| **Written (x/÷)** |  |  | •Progress to formal written methods calculations as above | •multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit number using formal written layout | •multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a one- or two-digit number using a formal written method, including long multiplication for two-digit numbers•divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using the formal written method of short division and **interpret remainders** appropriately for the context | •multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long multiplication •divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long division, and interpret remainders as **whole number remainders, fractions, or by rounding, as appropriate for the context**•divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit number using the formal written method of short division where appropriate, **interpreting remainders according to context** | •recognise and use relationships between operations including inverse operations |
| **Problems (x/÷)** | •solve one-step problems involving multiplication and division, by calculating the answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher. | •solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts | •solve problems, including missing number problems, involving multiplication and division, including positive integer scaling problems and correspondence problems in which n objects are connected to m objects. | •solve problems involving multiplying and adding, including using the distributive law to multiply two digit numbers by one digit, integer scaling problems and harder correspondence problems such as n objects are connected to m objects | •solve problems involving multiplication and division including using their knowledge of factors and multiples, squares and cubes •solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division and a combination of these, including understanding the meaning of the **equals sign**•solve problems involving multiplication and division, including scaling by simple fractions and problems involving simple rates | •use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the four operations•solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why•solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division•use **estimation** to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, an appropriate degree of accuracy | •use conventional notation for the priority of operations, including brackets, powers, roots and reciprocals•use a calculator and other technologies to calculate results accurately and then interpret them appropriately |
| **Recognising fractions** | •recognise, find and name **a half** as one of two **equal parts** of an object, shape or quantity•recognise, find and name **a quarter** as one of four equal parts of an object, shape or quantity. | •recognise, find, name and write fractions **1/3, 1/4 , 2/4 and 3/4** of a length, shape, set of objects or quantity | •count up and down in **tenths;**•recognise that tenths arise from dividing an object into **10 equal parts** and in dividing one-digit numbers or quantities by 10 | •count up and down in **hundredths;** •recognise that hundredths arise when dividing an object by one hundred and dividing tenths by ten. | •recognise **mixed numbers** and **improper fractions** and **convert** from one form to the other and write mathematical **statements > 1 as a mixed number**  |  |  |

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| **Fractions, Decimals and Percentages** | **Year 1** | **Year 2** | **Year 3** | **Year 4** | **Year 5** | **Year 6** | **KS3** |
| **Comparing fractions** |  |  | •**compare and order unit fractions**, and fractions with the same **denominators**•recognise and show, using diagrams, **equivalent fractions** with small denominators | •recognise and show, using diagrams, families of **common equivalent fractions** | •compare and order fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same number•identify, name and write equivalent fractions of a given fraction, represented visually, including tenths and hundredths | •use common factors to simplify fractions•use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination•**compare and order fractions**, including fractions > 1 |  |
| **Finding fractions of quantities** |  |  | •recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects: unit fractions and **non-unit fractions** with small denominators •recognise and use fractions as numbers: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators | •solve problems involving increasingly harder fractions to calculate quantities, and fractions to divide quantities, including non-unit fractions where the answer is a whole number |  |  |  |
| **Fraction calculations** |  | •write simple fractions for example, 1/2 of 6 = 3 and recognise the equivalence of 2/4 and 1/2. | •add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole [for example, 5/7 + 1/7 = 6/7 ] | •add and subtract fractions with the same denominator | •add and subtract fractions with the same denominator and denominators that are multiples of the same number•multiply proper fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers, supported by materials and diagrams | •add and subtract fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions•multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its **simplest form**•divide proper fractions by whole numbers |  |
| **Decimals as fractional****amounts** |  |  |  | •recognise and write **decimal equivalents** of any number of tenths or hundredths•recognise and write decimal equivalents to ¼, ½ and ¾•find the effect of dividing a one- or two-digit number by 10 and 100, identifying the value of the digits in the answer as ones, tenths and hundredths | •**read and write decimal numbers as fractions**  | •associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents [for example, 0.375] for a simple fraction•identify the value of each digit in numbers given to **three decimal places** | •work interchangeably with terminating decimals and their corresponding fractions (such 7 as 3.5 and 2 3 or 0.375 and 8 )• interpret fractions and percentages as operators |
| **Ordering decimals** |  |  |  | •round decimals with one decimal place to the nearest whole number•compare numbers with the same number of decimal places up to two decimal places | •recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents•round decimals with two decimal places to the nearest whole number and to one decimal place•read, write, order and compare numbers with up to three decimal places |  |  |
| **Calculating with decimals** |  |  |  |  |  | •multiply and divide numbers by 10, 100 and 1000 giving answers up to three decimal places•multiply one-digit number with up to two decimal places by whole numbers•use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to two decimal places | •interpret and compare numbers in standard form A x 10n 1≤A•use standard units of mass, length, time, money and other measures, including with decimal quantities |
| **Percentages** |  |  |  |  | •recognise the **per cent symbol (%)** and understand that per cent relates to ‘number of parts per hundred’, and write percentages as a fraction with denominator 100, and as a decimal | •solve problems involving the **calculation of percentage**s [for example, of measures, and such as 15% of 360] and the use of **percentages for comparison** | •define percentage as ‘number of parts per hundred’, interpret percentages and percentage changes as a fraction or a decimal, interpret these multiplicatively, express one quantity as a percentage of another, compare two quantities using percentages, and work with percentages greater than 100% |
| **Fraction problems** |  |  | •solve problems using all fraction knowledge | •solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two decimal places | •solve problems involving number up to three decimal places •solve problems which require knowing percentage and decimal equivalents of ½ , ¼ , 1/5 , 2/5 , 4/5 and those fractions with a denominator of a multiple of 10 or 25 | •solve problems which require answers to be rounded to specified degrees of accuracy•recall and use equivalences between simple fractions, decimals and percentages, including in different contexts. |  |
| **Ratio &****Proportion** |  |  |  |  |  | •solve problems involving the **relative sizes of two quantities** where missing values can be found by using integer multiplication and division facts•solve problems involving similar shapes where the **scale factor** is known or can be found•solve problems involving unequal sharing and grouping using knowledge of fractions and multiples. | •change freely between related standard units [for example time, length, area, volume/capacity, mass] •use scale factors, scale diagrams and maps •express one quantity as a fraction of another, where the fraction is less than 1 and greater than 1•use ratio notation, including reduction to simplest formdivide a given quantity into two parts in a given part:part or part:whole ratio; express the division of a quantity into two parts as a ratio •understand that a multiplicative relationship between two quantities can be expressed as a ratio or a fraction •relate the language of ratios and the associated calculations to the arithmetic of fractions and to linear functions •solve problems involving percentage change, including: percentage increase, decrease and original value problems and simple interest in financial mathematics •solve problems involving direct and inverse proportion, including graphical and algebraic representations • use compound units such as speed, unit pricing and density to solve problemsrecord, describe and analyse the frequency of outcomes of simple probability experiments involving randomness, fairness, equally and unequally likely outcomes, using appropriate language and the 0-1 probability scale understand that the probabilities of all possible outcomes sum to 1  |
| **Algebra** |  |  |  |  |  | •**use simple formulae**•**generate and describe linear number sequences**•**express missing number** problems algebraically•find pairs of numbers that satisfy an equation with **two unknowns**•**enumerate possibilities** of combinations **of two variables.** | •use and interpret algebraic notation, including: * ab in place of a × b
* 3y in place of y + y + y and 3 × y
* a 2 in place of a × a, a 3 in place of a × a × a; a 2 b in place of a × a × b a
* b in place of a ÷ b
* coefficients written as fractions rather than as decimals
* brackets

•substitute numerical values into formulae and expressions, including scientific formulaeunderstand and use the concepts and vocabulary of expressions, equations, inequalities, terms and factors •simplify and manipulate algebraic expressions to maintain equivalence by:* collecting like terms
* multiplying a single term over a bracket
* taking out common factors
* expanding products of two or more binomials

•understand and use standard mathematical formulae; rearrange formulae to change the subject •model situations or procedures by translating them into algebraic expressions or formulae and by using graphs•use algebraic methods to solve linear equations in one variable (including all forms that require rearrangement)•work with coordinates in all four quadrants•recognise, sketch and produce graphs of linear and quadratic functions of one variable with appropriate scaling, using equations in x and y and the Cartesian plane •interpret mathematical relationships both algebraically and graphically•reduce a given linear equation in two variables to the standard form y = mx + c; calculate and interpret gradients and intercepts of graphs of such linear equations numerically, graphically and algebraically •use linear and quadratic graphs to estimate values of y for given values of x and vice versa and to find approximate solutions of simultaneous linear equations•find approximate solutions to contextual problems from given graphs of a variety of functions, including piece-wise linear, exponential and reciprocal graphs •generate terms of a sequence from either a term-to-term or a position-to-term rule• recognise arithmetic sequences and find the nth term •recognise geometric sequences and appreciate other sequences that arise. |
| **Measures** | •**compare, describe and solve practical problems** for: length/height, weight/mass, capacity/volume & time•**measure** and begin to **record length/height, weight/mass, capacity/volume & time** | •choose and use **appropriate standard units** to **estimate and measure** length/height (m/cm); mass (kg/g); **temperature** (°C); capacity (litres/ml) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers, scales, thermometers and measuring vessels•**compare and order lengths**, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using >, < and = | •measure, compare, **add and subtract: lengths** (m/cm/mm); mass (kg/g); volume/capacity (l/ml) | •**Convert between different units of measure** estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including **money in pounds and pence** | •convert between different **units of metric measure** •understand and use **approximate equivalences** between **metric units and common imperial units** such as inches, pounds and pints •**estimate volume and capacity** | •solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to three decimal places where appropriate•use, read, write and convert between standard units, converting measurements of length, mass, volume and time from a smaller unit of measure to a larger unit, and vice versa, using decimal notation to up to three decimal places convert between miles and kilometres |  |
| **Mensuration** |  |  | •measure the **perimeter** of simple 2-D shapes | •measure and calculate the perimeter of a **rectilinear figure** (including squares) in centimetres and metres find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares | •measure and calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes in centimetres and metres•**calculate and compare the area of rectangles** (including squares), and including using standard units, **square centimetres** (cm²) and square metres (m²) and **estimate the area of irregular shapes** | •recognise that shapes with the same areas can have different perimeters and vice versa•recognise when it is possible to use **formulae for area and volume of shapes**•calculate the **area of parallelograms and triangles**•calculate, estimate and compare **volume of cubes and cuboids using standard units**, including cubic centimetres (cm3) and cubic metres (m3), and extending to other units. | • use Pythagoras’ Theorem to find the missing side of a triangle • find the area and volume of a prism • enlarge a shape using a fractional scale factor•derive and apply formulae to calculate and solve problems involving: perimeter and area of triangles, parallelograms, trapezia.•calculate and solve problems involving: perimeters of 2-D shapes (including circles), areas of circles and composite shapes |

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| **Measure and Statistics** | **Year 1** | **Year 2** | **Year 3** | **Year 4** | **Year 5** | **Year 6** | **KS3** |
| **Money** | •recognise and know the value of different **denominations** of **coins and notes** | •recognise and use **symbols for pounds** (£) and pence (p); combine amounts to make a particular value•find different combinations of coins that equal the same amounts of money•solve simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including **giving change** | •add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both £ and p in practical contexts |  | •use all four operations to solve problems involving measure [for example, length, mass, volume, money] using decimal notation, including scaling |  |  |
| **Time** | •**sequence** events in **chronological order** using language recognise and use language relating to dates, including **days of the week, weeks, months and years**•tell the **time** to the **hour** and **half past** the hour and draw the **hands on a clock face** to show these times | •compare and sequence **intervals of time**•tell and write the time to **five minutes**, including **quarter past/to the hour** and draw the hands on a **clock face** to show these times •know the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day | •tell and write the time from an **analogue clock,** including using **Roman numerals** from I to XII, and **12-hour** and **24-hour clocks**•estimate and read time with increasing accuracy to the nearest minute; record and compare time in terms of **seconds, minutes and hours**; use vocabulary such as **o’clock, a.m./p.m., morning, afternoon, noon and midnight**•know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in each month, year and leap year compare durations of events | •Convert between different units of measure (e.g. Hours to minutes)•read, write and convert time between analogue and digital 12- and 24-hour clocks•solve problems involving converting from hours to minutes; minutes to seconds; years to months; weeks to days | •solve problems involving converting between units of time |  |  |
| **Shape vocabulary** | •recognise and name **common 2-D shapes** (e.g. **Square, circle, triangle)** •recognise and name **common 3-D shapes** (e.g. **Cubes, cuboids, pyramids & spheres)** | Introduce further vocabulary related to **properties of shapes. *(vertices, edges, faces, symmetry)*** | •identify **horizontal and vertical lines** and pairs of **perpendicular and parallel lines** |  |  | •illustrate and name parts of circles, including **radius, diameter and circumference** and know that the diameter is twice the radius |  |
| **Properties of 2-d shape** |  | •identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides and **line symmetry** in a **vertical line.**•**compare and sort** common 2-D and 3-D shapes and everyday objects. | •draw 2-D shapes  | •compare and classify **geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangle**s, based on properties and sizes•identify **lines of symmetry** in 2-D shapes presented in **different orientations**•complete a simple symmetric figure with respect to a specific line of symmetry. | •use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths and angles•distinguish between **regular** and **irregular polygons** based on reasoning about **equal sides** and **angles.** | •draw 2-D shapes using given dimensions and **angles****compare** and **classify geometric shapes** based on their properties and sizes  | •describe, sketch and draw using conventional terms and notations: points, lines, parallel lines, perpendicular lines, right angles, regular polygons, and other polygons that are reflectively and rotationally symmetric•use the standard conventions for labelling the sides and angles of triangle ABC, and know and use the criteria for congruence of triangles•derive and illustrate properties of triangles, quadrilaterals, circles, and other plane figures [for example, equal lengths and angles] using appropriate language and technologies•use Pythagoras’ Theorem and trigonometric ratios in similar triangles to solve problems involving right-angled triangles |
| **Properties of 3-d shape** |  | •identify and describe the properties of 3-D shapes, including the number of **edges, vertices and faces**•identify 2-D shapes on the surface of 3-D shapes.Compare and sort common 2-D and 3-D shapes and everyday objects. | •make 3-D shapes using modelling materialsrecognise 3-D shapes in different **orientations** and describe them |  | •identify 3-D shapes, including cubes and other cuboids, from 2-D **representations** | •recognise, describe and build simple 3-D shapes, including **making nets**•find **unknown angles** in any triangles, quadrilaterals, and regular polygons | •derive and apply formulae to calculate and solve problems involving: volume of cuboids (including cubes) and other prisms (including cylinders)•use the properties of faces, surfaces, edges and vertices of cubes, cuboids, prisms, cylinders, pyramids, cones and spheres to solve problems in 3-D  |
| **Angles** |  |  | •recognise **angles** as a property of shape or a **description of a turn** •identify **right angles**, recognise that two right angles make a **half turn**, three make **three quarters of a turn and four a complete turn**•identify whether angles are greater or less than right angle | •identify **acute** and **obtuse angles** and compare and order angles up to two right angles by size | •know angles are measured in **degrees:** estimate and compare acute, obtuse and **reflex angles**•draw given angles, and measure them in degrees (°)•identify **angles at a point** and **one whole turn** (total 360°); at a point on a **straight line** and ½ a turn (total 180°)•identify other multiples of 90° | •recognise angles where they meet at a point, are on a straight line, or are **vertically opposite**, and find **missing angles** | •draw and measure line segments and angles in geometric figures, including interpreting scale drawings•derive and use the standard ruler and compass constructions (perpendicular bisector of a line segment, constructing a perpendicular to a given line from/at a given point, bisecting a given angle); recognise and use the perpendicular distance from a point to a line as the shortest distance to the line•apply the properties of angles at a point, angles at a point on a straight line, vertically opposite angles •understand and use the relationship between parallel lines and alternate and corresponding angles•derive and use the sum of angles in a triangle and use it to deduce the angle sum in any polygon, and to derive properties of regular polygons•apply angle facts, triangle congruence, similarity and properties of quadrilaterals to derive results about angles and sides, including Pythagoras’ Theorem, and use known results to obtain simple proofs |
| **Position & Direction** | •describe **position, direction and movement,** including **whole, half, quarter and three-quarter turns.** | •**order** and **arrange combinations** of mathematical objects in **patterns and sequences**.•use mathematical vocabulary to describe position, direction and movement, including movement in a **straight line** and distinguishing between **rotation** as a turn and in terms of right angles for **quarter, half and ¾ turns** |  | •describe **positions** on a 2**-D grid as coordinates** in the **first quadrant**•describe movements between positions as **translations** of a given unit to the left/right and up/down•plot specified points and draw sides to complete a given **polygon** | •identify, describe and represent the position of a shape following a **reflection or translation**, using the appropriate language, and know that the shape has not changed | •describe positions on the **full coordinate grid (all four quadrants)** •draw and translate simple shapes on the coordinate plane, and reflect them in the axes. | •identify properties of, and describe the results of, translations, rotations and reflections applied to given figures•identify and construct congruent triangles, and construct similar shapes by enlargement, with and without coordinate grids |
| **Interpreting data** |  | •interpret and construct simple **pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and simple tables** | •interpret and present data using **bar charts, pictograms and tables** | •interpret and present discrete and continuous data using appropriate graphical methods, **including bar charts and time graphs** | •complete, read and **interpret** information in tables, includin**g timetables** | •interpret and construct **pie charts** and **line graphs** calculate and interpret the **mean** as an **average** | •describe, interpret and compare observed distributions of a single variable through: appropriate graphical representation involving discrete, continuous and grouped data; and appropriate measures of central tendency (mean, mode, median) and spread (range, consideration of outliers)•construct and interpret appropriate tables, charts, and diagrams, including frequency tables, bar charts, pie charts, and pictograms for categorical data, and vertical line (or bar) charts for ungrouped and grouped numerical data •describe simple mathematical relationships between two variables (bivariate data) in observational and experimental contexts and illustrate using scatter graphs.enumerate sets and unions/intersections of sets systematically, using tables, grids and Venn diagrams |
| **Extract info from data** |  | •ask and answer simple questions by counting the number of objects in each category and sorting the categories by quantity •ask and answer questions about totalling and comparing **categorical data** | •solve one-step and two-step questions [for example, ‘How many more?’ and ‘How many fewer?’] using information presented in scaled bar charts and pictograms and tables | •solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in bar charts, pictograms, tables and other graphs | •solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in a line graph | •use pie charts and line graphs to solve problems | generate theoretical sample spaces for single and combined events with equally likely, mutually exclusive outcomes and use these to calculate theoretical probabilities. |