

MATHS INIENT



Maths - Intent

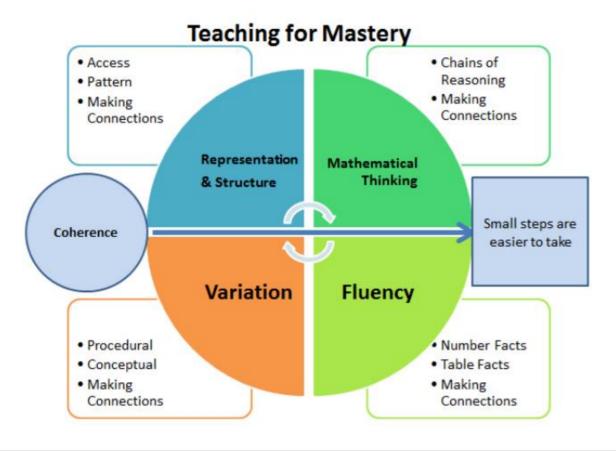
Mathematics is a creative and highly inter-connected discipline that has been developed over centuries, providing the solution to some of history's most intriguing problems. It is essential to everyday life, critical to science, technology and engineering, and necessary for financial literacy. Crucially, a sound knowledge of mathematics is vital for young people seeking employment, and securing a qualification in mathematics is a fundamental requirement for the majority of employers. A high-quality mathematics education therefore provides a foundation for understanding the world, the ability to reason mathematically, an appreciation of the beauty and power of mathematics, and a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about the subject.

In line with the National Curriculum Objectives for Mathematics, our intent is that all pupils:

- become fluent in the fundamentals of mathematics, including through varied and frequent practice with increasingly complex problems over time, so that pupils develop conceptual understanding and the ability to recall and apply knowledge rapidly and accurately.
- reason mathematically by following a line of enquiry, conjecturing relationships and generalisations, and developing an argument, justification or proof using mathematical language.
- can solve problems by applying their mathematics to a variety of routine and non-routine problems with increasing sophistication, including breaking down problems into a series of simpler steps and persevering in seeking solutions.



Mathematics is an interconnected subject in which pupils need to be able to move fluently between representations of mathematical ideas. The programs of study are, by necessity, organised into apparently distinct domains, but pupils should make rich connections across mathematical ideas to develop fluency, mathematical reasoning and competence in solving increasingly sophisticated problems. They should also apply their mathematical knowledge to science and other subjects. Central to our approach are the 5 Big Ideas which underpin mastery in mathematics.





Our curriculum builds on and develops from prior knowledge in each strand of Mathematics, allowing children to deeper and broaden their understanding .

	Barrow CEVC Primary School		Cui	rriculum cov	erage - Ma	ths		
9	right, Date, Distree, Topitor	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year S	Year 6
	Autumn 1	Pupits develop their	Previous Reception experiences and	Numbers 10 to 200	Adding and subtracting across 10	Review of column addition and subtraction	Decimal fractions	Calculating usin knowledge of structures [1]
		subitining and counting skills. explore the composition of	counting within 500	Calculations within 20		Numbers to 10,000	Money	Multiples of
		numbers within 5 compare sets of	Comparison of quantities and part—whole relationships	Fluency add and subtract Addition and subtraction of	Numbers to 1,000	Perimetere Area	Negative numbers	1000
	Autumn 2	objects and use the language of comparison.	Numbers 0 - 5	two-digit numbers (1)			Short	Numbers up to 10,000,000
			Recognite,			3, 6, 9 times tables	multiplication and short division	Draw, compose and decompose shapes
		subitining and counting composition	decompose and manipulate 2D and 3D shapes	Introduction to multiplication	Right angles	7 times table and patterns		Multiplication and division
	Spring 1	of numbers within and beyond 5. identify when two sets are	Numbers 0-30	Introduction to division structures	Manipulating the additive relationship and securing mental calculation	Understanding	Area and scaling	Area, perimete position and direction
	Spring 2	equal or unequal connect two equal groups to doubles.	Additive	Shape	Column addition	manipulating multiplicative relationships	Calculating with decimal fractions	Fractions and
	apring 2	connect quantities to numerals.	Addition and subtraction facts within 10	Addition and subtraction of two-digit numbers (2)	2, 4, 8 times tables	Coordinates	Factors, multiples and	percentages
				Money	Column subtraction	Review of fractions	primes	Statistics
	Summer 1	consolidate counting skills	Numbers 0-20	Fractions Time Position and direction	Unit fractions	Fractions greater than 1		KS2 SATS
		larger numbers counting strategies.	Unitising and coin recognition	Multiplication and division – doubling, halving,		Symmetry in 2D shapes	Fractions	Ratio and proportion
		secure knowledge of number facts		quotitive and partitive division Sense of	Non-unit fractions	Time Division with		knowledge of structures (2) Solving
	Summer 2	through varied practice.	Position and direction	measure – capacity, volume, mass	Parallel and	remainders Statistics	Converting units	problems with two unknown Order of operations
			Time	Geometry – position and direction	perpendicular sides in polygons	Triangles and	Angles	Mean average
				Statistics	Time	angle		

No NCETM resources - WR or other



Our curriculum builds on and develops from prior knowledge in each strand of Mathematics. allowing children to deeper and broaden their understanding.

Number and place

Number facts

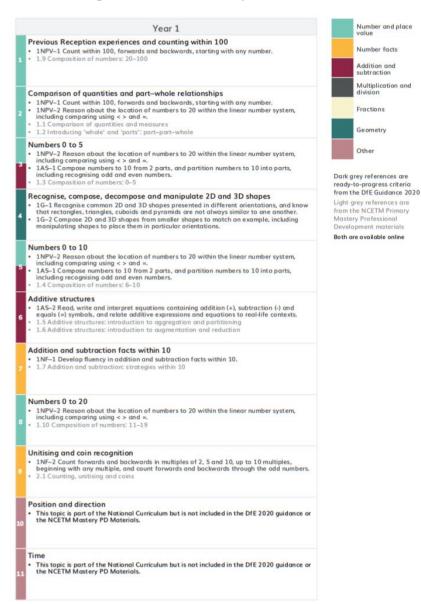
Addition and

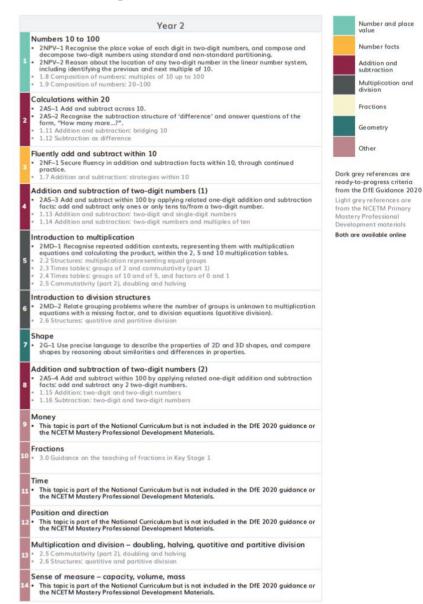
Fractions

Geometry

Other

Multiplication and





Number and place

Number facts

Addition and

Geometry

Other



Barrow CEVC Primary School

Inspire, Create, Discover, Together

Year 3

Adding and subtracting across 10

- 2AS-1 Add and subtract across 10.
- 3NF-1 Secure fluency in addition and subtraction facts that bridge 10, through continued practice.
- 1.11 Addition and subtraction: bridging 10

Numbers to 1 000

- 3NPV-1 Know that 10 tens are equivalent to 1 hundred, and that 100 is 10 times the size
 of 10; apply this to identify and work out how many 10s there are in other three-digit
 multiples of 10.
- 3NPV-2 Recognise the place value of each digit in three-digit numbers, and compose and decompose three-digit numbers using standard and non-standard partitioning.
- 3NPV-3 Reason about the location of any three-digit number in the linear number system, including identifying the previous and next multiple of 100 and 10.
- including identifying the previous and next multiple of 100 and 10.
 3NPV-4 Divide 100 into 2, 4, 5 and 10 equal parts, and read scales/number lines marked in multiples of 100 with 2. 4, 5 and 10 equal parts.
- 3AS-1 Calculate complements to 100.
- 3NF-3 Apply place-value knowledge to known additive and multiplicative number facts (scaling facts by 10).
- 1.17 Composition and calculation: 100 and bridging 100
- 1.18 Composition and calculation: three-digit numbers

Right angle

3G-1 Recognise right angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn, and identify
right angles in 2D shapes presented in different orientations.

Manipulating the additive relationship and securing mental calculation

- 3AS-3 Manipulate the additive relationship: Understand the inverse relationship between
 addition and subtraction, and how both relate to the part-part-whole structure. Understand
 and use the commutative property of addition, and understand the related property for
 subtraction.
- 1.19 Securing mental strategies; calculation up to 999

Column addition

- 3AS-2 Add and subtract up to three-digit numbers using columnar methods.
- * 1.20 Algorithms; column addition

2, 4, 8 times tables

- 3MD-1 Apply known multiplication and division facts to solve contextual problems with different structures, including quotitive and partitive division.
- 3NF-2 Recall multiplication facts, and corresponding division facts, in the 10, 5, 2, 4 and 8 multiplication tables, and recognise products in these multiplication tables as multiples of the corresponding number.
- 3NF-3 Apply place-value knowledge to known additive and multiplicative number facts (scaling facts by 10).
- 2.7 Times tables: 2, 4 and 8, and the relationship between them

Column subtraction

- 7 3AS-2 Add and subtract up to three-digit numbers using columnar methods.
- 1.21 Algorithms: column subtraction

Unit fractions

- 3F-1 Interpret and write proper fractions to represent 1 or several parts of a whole that is divided into equal parts.
- 3F-2 Find unit fractions of quantities using known division facts (multiplication tables fluency).
- 3F–3 Reason about the location of any fraction within 1 in the linear number system.
- 3.1 Preparing for fractions: the part-whole relationship
- · 3.2 Unit fractions: identifying, representing and comparing

Non-unit fractions

- 3F-1 Interpret and write proper fractions to represent 1 or several parts of a whole that
 is divided into equal parts.
- 9 3F-3 Reason about the location of any fraction within 1 in the linear number system.
- . 3F-4 Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator, within 1.
- 3.3 Non-unit fractions: identifying, representing and comparing
- 3.4 Adding and subtracting within one whole

Parallel and perpendicular sides in polygons

 3G-2 Draw polygons by joining marked points, and identify parallel and perpendicular sides.

Time

This topic is part of the National Curriculum but is not included in the DfE 2020 guidance or the NCETM Mastery PD Materials.

Number and place

Number facts

Addition and subtraction

Multiplication and division

Fractions

Geometry

Other

Dark grey references are ready-to-progress criteria from the DfF Guidance 2020

Light grey references are from the NCETM Primary Mastery Professional Development materials

Both are available online

Year 4

Review of column addition and subtraction

- 1 3AS-2 Add and subtract up to three-digit numbers using columnar methods.
- 1.20 Algorithms: column addition
- 1.21 Algorithms: column subtraction

Numbers to 10.000

- 4NPV-1 Know that 10 hundreds are equivalent to 1 thousand, and that 1,000 is 10 times the size of 100; apply this to identify and work out how many 100s there are in other four-first multiples of 100
- 4NPV-2 Recognise the place value of each digit in four-digit numbers, and compose and decompose four-digit numbers using standard and non-standard partitioning.
- 4NPV-3 Reason about the location of any four-digit number in the linear number system, including identifying the previous and next multiple of 1,000 and 100, and rounding to the
- 4NPV-4 Divide 1,000 into 2, 4, 5 and 10 equal parts, and read scales/number lines marked in multiples of 1,000 with 2, 4, 5 and 10 equal parts.
- 4NF-3 Apply place-value knowledge to known additive and multiplicative number facts (scaling facts by 100).
- 1.22 Composition and calculation: 1.000 and four-digit numbers

Perimeter

- 4G-2 Identify regular polygons, including equilateral triangles and squares, as those in which the side-lengths are equal and the angles are equal. Find the perimeter of regular and irregular polygons.
- 2.16 Multiplicative contexts: are a and perimeter 1

3. 6. 9 times tables

- 4NF-1 Recall multiplication and division facts up to 12×12, and recognise products in multiplication tables as multiples of the corresponding number.
- 2.8 Times tables: 3. 6 and 9. and the relationship between them

7 times table and patterns

- 4NF-1 Recall multiplication and division facts up to 12×12, and recognise products in multiplication tables as multiples of the corresponding number.
- 2.9 Times tables: 7 and patterns within/across times tables

Understanding and manipulating multiplicative relationships

- 4MD-1 Multiply and divide whole numbers by 10 and 100 (keeping to whole number)
- quotients); understand this as equivalent to making a number 10 or 100 times the size.

 4MD-2 Manipulate multiplication and division equations, and understand and apply the commutative property of multiplication.
- 4MD–3 Understand and apply the distributive property of multiplication.
- 4NF-3 Apply place-value knowledge to known additive and multiplicative number facts (scaling facts by 100)
- 2.10 Connecting multiplication and division, and the distributive law
- 2.13 Calculation: multiplying and dividing by 10 or 100

Coordingtes

7 • 4G-3 Identify line symmetry in 2D shapes presented in different orientations. Reflect shapes in a line of symmetry and complete a symmetric figure or pattern with respect to a specified line of symmetry.

Review of fractions

- 8 * 3F–1 Interpret and write proper fractions to represent 1 or several parts of a whole that is divided into equal parts.
- * 3.1 Preparing for fractions: the part-whole relationship

Fractions greater than 1

- 4F-1 Reason about the location of mixed numbers in the linear number system.
- 4F-2 Convert mixed numbers to improper fractions and vice versa.
- 4F-3 Add and subtract improper and mixed fractions with the same denominator, including bridging whole numbers.
- . 3.5 Working across one whole: improper fractions and mixed numbers

Symmetry in 2D shapes

 4G-3 Identify line symmetry in 2D shapes presented in different orientations. Reflect shapes in a line of symmetry and complete a symmetric figure or pattern with respect to a specified line of symmetry.

Tim

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Division with remainders

- 4NF-2 Solve division problems, with two-digit dividends and one-digit divisors, that involve remainders.
- 2.12 Division with remainders







Other

Dark grey references are ready-to-progress criteria from the DfF Guidance 2020

Light grey references are from the NCETM Primary Mastery Professional

Both are available online



Year 5 Decimal fractions 5NPV-1 Know that 10 tenths are equivalent to 1 one, and that 1 is 10 times the size of 0.1. Know that 100 hundredths are equivalent to 1 one, and that 1 is 100 times the size of 0.01. Know that 10 hundredths are equivalent to 1 tenth, and that 0.1 is 10 times the size of 0.01. 5NPV-2 Recognise the place value of each digit in numbers with up to 2 decimal places, and compose and decompose numbers with up to 2 decimal places using standard and nonstandard partitioning. 5NPV-3 Reason about the location of any number with up to 2 decimals places in the linear number system, including identifying the previous and next multiple of 1 and 0.1 and rounding to the negrest of each 5NPV-4 Divide 1 into 2, 4, 5 and 10 equal parts, and read scales/number lines marked in units of 1 with 2, 4, 5 and 10 equal parts. SNF-2 Apply place-value knowledge to known additive and multiplicative number facts (scaling facts by 1 tenth or 1 hundredth). 1.23 Composition and calculation: tenths 1.24 Composition and calculation: hundredths and thousandths Money 1.25 Addition and subtraction: money Negative numbers 1.27 Negative numbers: counting, comparing and calculating Light grey references are Short multiplication and short division 5MD-3 Multiply any whole number with up to 4 digits by any one-digit number using a formal written method. 5MD-4 Divide a number with up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using a formal written method, and interpret remainders appropriately for the context. 2.15 Division: partitioning leading to short division Area and scaling 5G-2 Compare greas and calculate the grea of rectangles (including squares) using standard 2.16 Multiplicative contexts: area and perimeter 1 2.17 Structures: using measures and comparison to understand scaling Calculating with decimal fractions 5MD-1 Multiply and divide numbers by 10 and 100; understand this as equivalent to making a number 10 or 100 times the size, or 1 tenth or 1 hundredth times the size. 2.19 Calculation: */+ decimal fractions by whole numbers 2.29 Decimal place-value knowledge, multiplication and division Factors, multiples and primes 5MD-2 Find factors and multiples of positive whole numbers, including common factors and common multiples, and express a given number as a product of 2 or 3 factors. 2.20 Multiplication with three factors and valume 2.21 Factors, multiples, prime numbers and composite numbers Fractions 5NPV-5 Convert between units of measure, including using common decimals and fractions. 5F-1 Find non-unit fractions of quantities. 5F-2 Find equivalent fractions and understand that they have the same value and the same position in the linear number system. 5F-3 Recall decimal fraction equivalents for 1/2, 1/4, 1/4 and 1/4, and for multiples of these 3.6 Multiplying whole numbers and fractions . 3.7 Finding equivalent fractions and simplifying fractions . 3.10 Linking fractions, decimals and percentages Converting units 5NPV-5 Convert between units of measure, including using common decimals and fractions. Angles and transformations 5G-1 Compare angles, estimate and measure angles in degrees (°) and draw angles of a given size.

Number and place

Number facts

Addition and

Multiplication and

subtraction

division

Fractions

Geometry

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Other

Vear 6 Calculating using knowledge of structures (1) 6AS/MD-1 Understand that 2 numbers can be related additively or multiplicatively, and quantify additive and multiplicative relationships (multiplicative relationships restricted to multiplication by a whole number). 6AS/MD-2 Use a given additive or multiplicative calculation to derive or complete a related calculation, using arithmetic properties, inverse relationships, and place-value understanding. 1.28 Common structures and the part-part-whole relationship 1.79 Using equivalence and the compensation property to calculate Multiples of 1.000 1.26 Composition and calculation; multiples of 1.000 up to 1.000.000 Numbers up to 10,000,000 6NPV-1 Understand the relationship between powers of 10 from 1 hundredth to 10 million, and use this to make a given number 10, 100, 1,000, 1 tenth. 1 hundredth or 1 thousandth times the size (multiply and divide by 10, 100, 1,000, 1 tel 6NPV-2 Recognise the place value of each digit in numbers up to 10 million, including decimal fractions, and compose and decompose numbers up to 10 million using standard and non-standard partitioning. Dark grey references are 6NPV-3 Reason about the location of any number up to 10 million, including decimal fractions, in the linear number system, and round numbers, as appropriate, including in contexts. 6NPV-4 Divide nowers of 10, from 1 hundredth to 10 million, into 2, 4, 5 and 10 equal parts. and read scales/number lines with labelled intervals divided into 2, 4, 5 and 10 equal parts. Light grey references are 1.30 Composition and calculation; numbers up to 10.000,000 Draw, compose and decompose shapes Development materials 6G-1 Draw, compose, and decompose shapes according to given properties, including Both are available online dimensions, angles and area, and solve related problems Multiplication and division 6AS/MD-2 Use a given additive or multiplicative calculation to derive or complete a related calculation, using arithmetic properties, inverse relationships, and place-value understanding. 2.18 Using equivalence to calculate 2.23 Multiplication strategies for larger numbers and long multiplication 2.24 Division: dividing by two-digit divisors 2.25 Using compensation to calculate Area, perimeter, position and direction 2.30 Multiplicative contexts: area and perimeter 2 Fractions and percentages . 6F-1 Recognise when fractions can be simplified, and use common factors to simplify 6F-2 Express fractions in a common denomination and use this to compare fractions 6F-3 Compare fractions with different denominators, including fractions greater than 1, using reasoning, and choose between reasoning and common denomination as a comparison strategy. 3.8 Common denomination: more adding and subtracting 3.9 Multiplying fractions and dividing fractions by a whole number 3.10 Linking fractions, decimals and percentages This topic is part of the National Curriculum but is not included in the DfE 2020 guidance or the NCETM Mastery PD Materials. Ratio and proportion 6AS/MD-3 Solve problems involving ratio relationships. 2.27 Scale factors, ratio and proportional reasoning Calculating using knowledge of structures (2) 6AS/MD-2 Use a given additive or multiplicative calculation to derive or complete a related calculation, using arithmetic properties, inverse relationships, and place-value understanding. 1.29 Using equivalence and the compensation property to calculate Solving problems with two unknowns 6AS/MD-4 Solve problems with 2 unknowns. 1.31 Problems with two unknowns Order of operations 2.22 Combining multiplication with addition and subtraction 2.28 Combining division with addition and subtraction Mean average 2.26 Mean average and equal shares

Number and place

Number facts

Addition and

division

Fractions

Geometry

ready-to-progress criteria

from the NCETM Primary

Mastery Professional

from the DfF Guidance 2020

Other

Multiplication and



EYFS

Developing a **strong grounding in number** is essential so that all children develop the necessary **building blocks** to excel mathematically. Children should be able to **count confidently**, develop a deep understanding of the **numbers to 10**, the **relationships between** them and the patterns within those numbers

By providing frequent and varied opportunities to build and apply this understanding - such as using **manipulatives**, including small pebbles and tens frames for organising counting - children will develop a secure base of knowledge and vocabulary from which **mastery of mathematics** is built. In addition, it is important that the curriculum includes **rich opportunities for children to develop their spatial reasoning** skills across all areas of mathematics including shape, space and measures.

It is important that children develop positive attitudes and interests in mathematics, look for patterns and relationships, spot connections, 'have a go', talk to adults and peers about what they notice and not be afraid to make mistakes.



RECEPTION LONG TERM PLAN 2023-2024

Barrow CEVC Primary School Ingérs, Castin, Busere, hyribe	AUTUMN 1	AUTUMN 2	SPRING 1	SPRING 2	SUMMER 1	SUMMER 2
GENERAL THEMES	MARVELLOUS ME AND MY FABULOUS FRIENDS	FUN, FOOD AND CELEBRATIONS!	WE LOVE STORIES!	ARE WE THERE YET?	MINIBEAST MADNESS!	UNDER THE SEA!
MATHS MASTERING NUMBER (NCETM)	connect quantities and nurpatterns and explore differer representing numbers on the hear and join in with the consequence, and connect this to staircase' pattern of the counumbers, seeing that each number her develop counting skills and including: that the last numb count tells us 'how many' (cobe accurate in counting, each be counted once and once of any order; the need for 1:1 correspondence; understandarything can be counted, including and sounds compare sets of objects by begin to develop the languarything talking about objects we parts	nt ways of eir fingers punting to the inting umber is previous i knowledge, per in the ardinality); to h thing must nly and in ding that cluding i matching age of 'whole'	understand that two equal be called a 'double' and confinger patterns sort odd and even number to their 'shape' continue to develop their of the counting sequence an cardinality and ordinality thr 'staircase' pattern order numbers and play training the repeated pattern counting the repeated pattern.	s according anderstanding d link bugh the ack games seyond 20,	begin to generalise about 'or than' and 'one less than' nur 10 • continue to identify when subitised and when counting necessary • develop conceptual subitis including when using a reker	nbers within sets can be s is sing skills



Key stage 1 - years 1 and 2

The principal focus of mathematics teaching in key stage 1 is to ensure that pupils develop confidence and mental fluency with whole numbers, counting and place value. This should involve working with numerals, words and the 4 operations, including with practical resources [for example, concrete objects and measuring tools].

At this stage, pupils should develop their ability to recognise, describe, draw, compare and sort different shapes and use the related vocabulary. Teaching should also involve using a range of measures to describe and compare different quantities such as length, mass, capacity/volume, time and money.

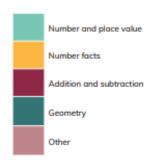
By the end of year 2, pupils should know the number bonds to 20 and be precise in using and understanding place value. An emphasis on practice at this early stage will aid fluency.

Pupils should read and spell mathematical vocabulary, at a level consistent with their increasing word reading and spelling knowledge at key stage 1.



Year 1 overview

	Unit	Unit name
Autumn 1	1	Previous Reception experiences and counting within 100
Autumn 2	2	Comparison of quantities and part—whole relationships Numbers 0 to 5
Spring 1	4	Recognise, compose, decompose and manipulate 2D and 3D shapes Numbers 0 to 10
Spring 2	7	Additive structures Addition and subtraction facts within 10
Summer 1	8	Numbers 0 to 20
Summer 2	9 10 11	Unitising and coin recognition Position and direction Time



Year 1 Curriculum map



June 2021



Year 1 Programme of study

	Pupils will be taught to
Number - number and place value	 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 2s, 5s and 10s given a number, identify 1 more and 1 less identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations including the number line, and use the language of: equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most, least read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words
Number - addition and subtraction	 read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction (-) and equals (=) signs represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20 add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including 0 solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as 7 = ? - 9
Number - multiplication and division	 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
Number - fractions	 recognise, find and name a half as 1 of 2 equal parts of an object, shape or quantity recognise, find and name a quarter as 1 of 4 equal parts of an object, shape or quantity



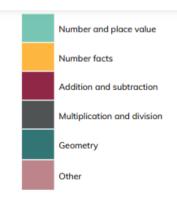
Year 1 Programme of study (cont)

Measurement	 compare, describe and solve practical problems for: lengths and heights [for example, long/short, longer/shorter, tall/short, double/half] mass/weight [for example, heavy/light, heavier than, lighter than] capacity and volume [for example, full/empty, more than, less than, half, half full, quarter] time [for example, quicker, slower, earlier, later] measure and begin to record the following: lengths and heights mass/weight capacity and volume time (hours, minutes, seconds) recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes sequence events in chronological order using language [for example, before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening] 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
Geometry - properties of shapes	 recognise and name common 2-D and 3-D shapes, including: 2-D shapes [for example, rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles] 3-D shapes [for example, cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres]
Geometry - position and direction	 describe position, direction and movement, including whole, half, quarter and three- quarter turns



Year 2 overview

	Unit	Unit name
Autumn 1	1	Numbers 10 to 100
7100011111 2	2	Calculations within 20
	3	Fluently add and subtract within 10
	4	Addition and subtraction of two-digit numbers (1)
Autumn 2	5	Introduction to multiplication
Spring 1		
	6	Introduction to division structures
	7	Shape
Spring 2	8	Addition and subtraction of two-digit numbers (2)
	9	Money
	10	Fractions
Summer 1	11	Time
	12	Position and direction
	13	Multiplication and division – doubling, halving, quotitive and partitive division
Summer 2	14	Sense of measure – capacity, volume, mass



Year 2 Curriculum map



June 2021



Year 2 Programme of study

	Tear 21 Togramme of Study
	Pupils will be taught to
Number - number and place value	 count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and in 10s from any number, forward and backward recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (10s, 1s) identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100; use <, > and = signs read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words use place value and number facts to solve problems
Number - addition and subtraction	 solve problems with addition and subtraction: using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures applying their increasing knowledge of mental and written methods recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100 add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including: a two-digit number and 1s a two-digit number and 10s 2 two-digit numbers adding 3 one-digit numbers show that addition of 2 numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction of 1 number from another cannot recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems
Number - multiplication and division	 recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers 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 2 numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of 1 number by another cannot solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts
	· · ·



Year 2 Programme of study (cont)

Number - fractions	 recognise, find, name and write fractions \$\frac{1}{3}\$, \$\frac{1}{4}\$, \$\frac{2}{4}\$ and \$\frac{3}{4}\$ of a length, shape, set of objects or quantity write simple fractions, for example \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of \$6 = 3\$ and recognise the equivalence of \$\frac{2}{4}\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\$
Measurement	 choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure length/height in any direction (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 = 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 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
Geometry - properties of shapes Geometry - position and direction	 identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides, and line symmetry in a vertical line 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, [for example, a circle on a cylinder and a triangle on a pyramid] compare and sort common 2-D and 3-D shapes and everyday objects 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 three-quarter turns (clockwise and anti-
Statistics	 interpret and construct simple pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and tables 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



Lower key stage 2 - Years 3 and 4

The principal focus of mathematics teaching in lower key stage 2 is to ensure that pupils become increasingly fluent with whole numbers and the 4 operations, including number facts and the concept of place value. This should ensure that pupils develop efficient written and mental methods and perform calculations accurately with increasingly large whole numbers.

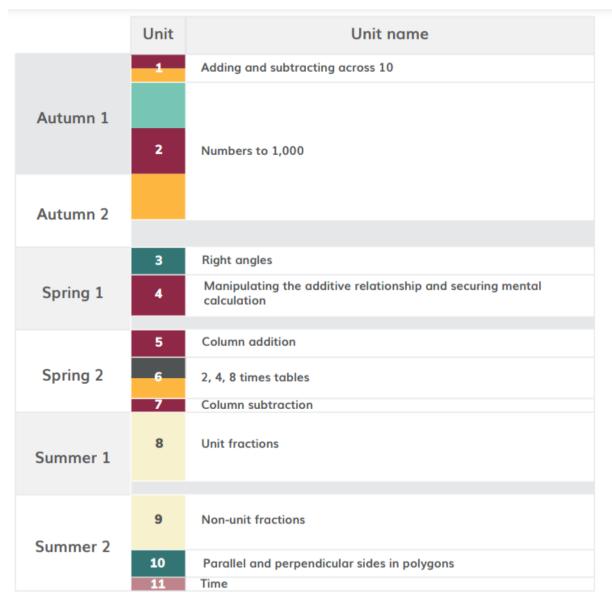
At this stage, pupils should develop their ability to solve a range of problems, including with simple fractions and decimal place value. Teaching should also ensure that pupils draw with increasing accuracy and develop mathematical reasoning so they can analyse shapes and their properties, and confidently describe the relationships between them. It should ensure that they can use measuring instruments with accuracy and make connections between measure and number.

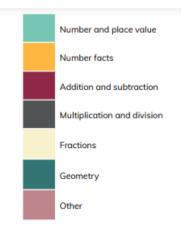
By the end of year 4, pupils should have memorised their multiplication tables up to and including the 12 multiplication table and show precision and fluency in their work.

Pupils should read and spell mathematical vocabulary correctly and confidently, using their growing word-reading knowledge and their knowledge of spelling.



Year 3 overview





Year 3 Curriculum map



June 2021



Year 3 Programme of study

Number - fractions	 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 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 recognise and show, using diagrams, equivalent fractions with small denominators add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole [for example, 7 + 1 = 6 / 7] compare and order unit fractions, and fractions with the same denominators solve problems that involve all of the above
Measurement	 measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths (m/cm/mm); mass (kg/g); volume/capacity (l/ml) measure the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both £ and p in practical contexts 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, am/pm, 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 [for example, to calculate the time taken by particular events or tasks]
Geometry - properties of shapes	 draw 2-D shapes and make 3-D shapes using modelling materials; recognise 3-D shapes in different orientations and describe them recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn identify right angles, recognise that 2 right angles make a half-turn, 3 make three-quarters of a turn and 4 a complete turn; identify whether angles are greater than or less than a right angle identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines
Statistics	 interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables 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



Year 3 Programme of study (cont)

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Number - fractions	 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 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 recognise and show, using diagrams, equivalent fractions with small denominators add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole [for example, 5/7 + 1/7 = 6/7] compare and order unit fractions, and fractions with the same denominators solve problems that involve all of the above
Measurement	 measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths (m/cm/mm); mass (kg/g); volume/capacity (l/ml) measure the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both £ and p in practical contexts 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, am/pm, 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 [for example, to calculate the time taken by particular events or tasks]
Geometry - properties of shapes	 draw 2-D shapes and make 3-D shapes using modelling materials; recognise 3-D shapes in different orientations and describe them recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn identify right angles, recognise that 2 right angles make a half-turn, 3 make three-quarters of a turn and 4 a complete turn; identify whether angles are greater than or less than a right angle identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines
Statistics	interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables 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



Year 4 overview

	Unit	Unit name
	1	Review of column addition and subtraction
Autumn 1	2	Numbers to 10,000
	3	Perimeter
Autumn 2		
	4	3, 6, 9 times tables
Contract 1	5	7 times table and patterns
Spring 1	6	Understanding and manipulating multiplicative relationships
Spring 2	7	Coordinates
	8	Review of fractions
Summer 1	9	Fractions greater than 1
Summer 2	10 11 12	Symmetry in 2D shapes Time Division with remainders



Year 4 Curriculum map



June 2021



Year 4 Programme of study

Pupils will be taught to Number - number and place value count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1,000 find 1,000 more or less than a given number count backwards through 0 to include negative numbers recognise the place value of each digit in a four-digit number (1,000s, 100s, 10s, and 1s) order and compare numbers beyond 1,000 identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1,000 solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above and with increasingly large positive numbers read Roman numerals to 100 (I to C) and know that over time, the numeral system changed to include the concept of 0 and place value Number - addition and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate 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 recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12 × 12 use place value, known and derived facts to multiply and divide mentally, including: multiplying by 0 and 1; dividing by 1; multiplying together 3 numbers
find 1,000 more or less than a given number count backwards through 0 to include negative numbers recognise the place value of each digit in a four-digit number (1,000s, 100s, 10s, and 1s) order and compare numbers beyond 1,000 identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1,000 solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above and with increasingly large positive numbers read Roman numerals to 100 (I to C) and know that over time, the numeral system changed to include the concept of 0 and place value Number - addition and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate 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 Number - multiplication find 1,000 more or less than a given numbers recognise the place value of each digit in a four-digit number (1,000s, 100s, 10s, and 1s) order and compare numbers beyond 1,000 identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1,000 order and compare numbers using different representations order and compare numbers beyond 1,000 order and compare numbers using different representations round any number or 1,000 order and compare numbers using different representations order and compare numbers using different representations
 recognise the place value of each digit in a four-digit number (1,000s, 100s, 10s, and 1s) order and compare numbers beyond 1,000 identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1,000 solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above and with increasingly large positive numbers read Roman numerals to 100 (I to C) and know that over time, the numeral system changed to include the concept of 0 and place value add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate 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 Number - multiplication use place value, known and derived facts to multiply and divide mentally, including:
order and compare numbers beyond 1,000 identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1,000 solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above and with increasingly large positive numbers read Roman numerals to 100 (I to C) and know that over time, the numeral system changed to include the concept of 0 and place value Number - add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate 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 recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12 × 12 use place value, known and derived facts to multiply and divide mentally, including:
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• recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12 × 12 • use place value, known and derived facts to multiply and divide mentally, including:
multiplication use place value, known and derived facts to multiply and divide mentally, including:
and division multiplying by 0 and 1; dividing by 1; multiplying together 3 numbers
 recognise and use factor pairs and commutativity in mental calculations
 multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit number using formal written
layout
 solve problems involving multiplying and adding, including using the distributive law to
multiply two-digit numbers by 1 digit, integer scaling problems and harder
correspondence problems such as n objects are connected to m objects
• recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions
ractions • count up and down in hundredths; recognise that hundredths arise when dividing an
including object by 100 and dividing tenths by 10
• 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
add and subtract fractions with the same denominator
recognise and write decimal equivalents of any number of tenths or hundreds 1 1 3
• recognise and write decimal equivalents to $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$
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
round decimals with 1 decimal place to the nearest whole number
compare numbers with the same number of decimal places up to 2 decimal places
 solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to 2 decimal
places



Year 4 Programme of study (cont)

Measurement	 convert between different units of measure [for example, kilometre to metre; hour to minute] measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence 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
Geometry - properties of shapes	 compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles, based on their properties and sizes identify acute and obtuse angles and compare and order angles up to 2 right angles by size 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
Geometry - position and direction	 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
Statistics	 interpret and present discrete and continuous data using appropriate graphical methods, including bar charts and time graphs solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in bar charts, pictograms, tables and other graphs



Upper Key Stage 2 Years 5 and 6

The principal focus of mathematics teaching in upper key stage 2 is to ensure that pupils extend their understanding of the number system and place value to include larger integers. This should develop the connections that pupils make between multiplication and division with fractions, decimals, percentages and ratio.

At this stage, pupils should develop their ability to solve a wider range of problems, including increasingly complex properties of numbers and arithmetic, and problems demanding efficient written and mental methods of calculation. With this foundation in arithmetic, pupils are introduced to the language of algebra as a means for solving a variety of problems. Teaching in geometry and measures should consolidate and extend knowledge developed in number. Teaching should also ensure that pupils classify shapes with increasingly complex geometric properties and that they learn the vocabulary they need to describe them.

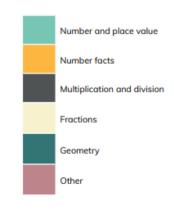
By the end of year 6, pupils should be fluent in written methods for all 4 operations, including long multiplication and division, and in working with fractions, decimals and percentages.

Pupils should read, spell and pronounce mathematical vocabulary correctly



Year 5 overview

	Unit	Unit name
Autumn 1	1	Decimal fractions
	2	Money
	3	Negative numbers
Autumn 2	4	Short multiplication and short division
Spring 1	5	Area and scaling
	6	Calculating with decimal fractions
Spring 2	7	Factors, multiples and primes
Summer 1	8	Fractions
	9	Converting units
Summer 2	10	Angles



Year 5 Curriculum map



Summer 2021



Year 5 Programme of study

	Pupils will be taught to
Number - Number and Place Value:	 read, write, order and compare numbers to at least 1,000,000 and determine the value of each digit 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 0 round any number up to 1,000,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 and 100,000 solve number problems and practical problems that involve all of the above read Roman numerals to 1,000 (M) and recognise years written in Roman numerals
Number - addition and subtraction	 add and subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods (columnar addition and subtraction) add and subtract numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers 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.
Number - multiplication and division	 identify multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number, and common factors of 2 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 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 multiply and divide numbers mentally, drawing upon known facts 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 and divide whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1,000 recognise and use square numbers and cube numbers, and the notation for squared (²) and cubed (²) 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 kombination 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



Year 5 Programme of study (cont)

Number - fractions (including decimals and percentages)	 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 recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions and convert from one form to the other
	and write mathematical statements > 1 as a mixed number [for example, $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{6}{5} = 1^{\frac{1}{5}}$
	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
	71
	• read and write decimal numbers as fractions [for example, 0.71 = 100]
	 recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents
	round decimals with 2 decimal places to the nearest whole number and to 1 decimal place
	read, write, order and compare numbers with up to 3 decimal places
	 solve problems involving number up to 3 decimal places
	 recognise the per cent symbol (%) and understand that per cent relates to 'number of
	parts per 100', and write percentages as a fraction with denominator 100, and as a
	decimal fraction
	• solve problems which require knowing percentage and decimal equivalents of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$
	$,\frac{2}{5}$, $,\frac{4}{5}$ and those fractions with a denominator of a multiple of 10 or 25
Measurement	convert between different units of metric measure [for example, kilometre and metre;
	centimetre and metre; centimetre and millimetre; gram and kilogram; litre and millilitre]
	understand and use approximate equivalences between metric units and common
	imperial units such as inches, pounds and pints
	measure and calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes in centimetres and
	metres
	calculate and compare the area of rectangles (including squares), including using standard
	units, square centimetres (cm²) and square metres (m²), and estimate the area of irregular shapes
	estimate volume [for example, using 1 cm³ blocks to build cuboids (including cubes)] and
	capacity [for example, using water]
	solve problems involving converting between units of time
	 use all four operations to solve problems involving measure [for example, length, mass,
	volume, money] using decimal notation, including scaling



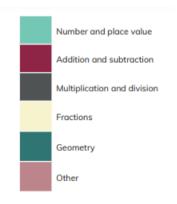
Year 5 Programme of study (cont)

	<u> </u>
Geometry - properties of shapes	 identify 3-D shapes, including cubes and other cuboids, from 2-D representations 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 1 whole turn (total 360°) angles at a point on a straight line and half a turn (total 180°) other multiples of 90° 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.
Geometry - position and direction	 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 different denominators Use algorithm and conversion of fractions for multiplying and dividing fractions and mixed numbers
Statistics	 solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in a line graph complete, read and interpret information in tables, including timetables



Year 6 overview

	Unit	Unit name
Autumn 1	1	Calculating using knowledge of structures (1)
	2	Multiples of 1,000
Autumn 2	3	Numbers up to 10,000,000
	4	Draw, compose and decompose shapes
Spring 1	5	Multiplication and division
	6	Area, perimeter, position and direction
Spring 2	7	Fractions and percentages
	8	Statistics
Summer 1		KS2 tests
Summer 2	9 10 11 12 13	Ratio and proportion Calculating using knowledge of structures (2) Solving problems with two unknowns Order of operations Mean average



Year 6 Curriculum map



June 2021



Year 6 Programme of study

	Pupils will be taught to
Number - Number and Place Value:	 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 use negative numbers in context, and calculate intervals across 0 solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above
Number - addition, subtraction, multiplication and division	 solve number and practical problems that involve all or the above 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 the context perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the 4 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
Number - fractions (including decimals and percentages)	 use common factors to simplify fractions; use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination compare and order fractions, including fractions >1 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 [for example, \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8} \] divide proper fractions by whole numbers [for example, \frac{1}{3} \div 2 = \frac{1}{6} \] associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents [for example, 0.375] for a simple fraction [for example, \frac{3}{8} \] identify the value of each digit in numbers given to 3 decimal places and multiply and divide numbers by 10, 100 and 1,000 giving answers up to 3 decimal places multiply one-digit numbers with up to 2 decimal places by whole numbers use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to 2 decimal places 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



Year 6 Programme of study (cont)

Measurement	 solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to 3 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 3 decimal places convert between miles and kilometres 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 [for example, mm³ and km³]
Geometry -	draw 2-D shapes using given dimensions and angles
properties of shapes	recognise, describe and build simple 3-D shapes, including making nets
	 compare and classify geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes and find unknown angles in any triangles, quadrilaterals, and regular polygons illustrate and name parts of circles, including radius, diameter and circumference and know that the diameter is twice the radius
	 recognise angles where they meet at a point, are on a straight line, or are vertically opposite, and find missing angles
Geometry - position and direction	 describe positions on the full coordinate grid (all 4 quadrants) draw and translate simple shapes on the coordinate plane, and reflect them in the axes
Statistics	 interpret and construct pie charts and line graphs and use these to solve problems calculate and interpret the mean as an average