



Lunt's Heath Primary School

Mathematics Curriculum Map and Statutory Requirements



Lunt's Heath Primary School Mathematical Units 2024-2025						
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
EYFS	Baseline assessment Matching- Number and Pattern Sorting-Number and Pattern Comparing and Ordering- Shape, Space and Measure AB Patterns- Extend and predict patterns Compare, order and write numbers to 5 Count forwards and backwards from 5	Time- Night and days, days of the week and months of the year Composition of Numbers- 1 more and 1 less to 5 Represent numbers 1-5 in different ways 2D Shapes Positional Language	Number and Pattern- to understand zero Count to 5 forwards and backwards To represent numbers on a 5 and 10 frame To match number names and numerals to representations on ten frames up to 10 To write numbers to 10 Addition up to 10 Count on and back to 10 Find 1 more and 1 fewer Number bonds to 6	Create number bonds to make 7-10 To create AAB, ABC and AABC patterns Measure lengths and heights Capacity – To use the language of empty, full and half full. To be able to measure the capacity of containers. Identify and describe the properties of 2D shapes Recognise and build with 3D shapes	Counting on to add Count forwards and backwards within 10 Count to and from 20 Double numbers 1-5 Halving and sharing Odd and even numbers Mass – To be able to understand the mass of different objects	Describe and compare different capacities Recognise 1p, 2p, 5p, 10p. Pay for items using a combination of these courses. To calculate change from 10p. Collect and represent data sets Problem solving Word problems
Year 1	Number: Place Value (within 10) = Numbers to 10 Number: Place Value (within 10) = Number Bonds Number – Addition and Subtraction (within 10) = Addition within 10	Number – Addition and Subtraction (within 10) = Subtraction within 10 Geometry: Shape = Positions	Number: Place Value (within 20) = Numbers to 20 Number - Addition and Subtraction (within 20) Geometry: Shape = Shapes and Patterns	Number: Place Value (within 50) (Multiples of 2, 5, 10 to be included) = Numbers to 40 Measurement – Length and Height Number: Addition and Subtraction = Word Problems Measurement: Capacity and Volume	Number: Multiplication and Division = Multiplication Measurement: Weight and Volume = Mass Number: Multiplication and Division = Division Number: Fractions Geometry: Position and direction	Number: Place Value (within 100) = Numbers to 100 Measurement: Money Measurement: Time Investigations
Year 2	Number: Place Value = Numbers up to 100 Number: Addition and Subtraction Number: Multiplication and Division of 2, 5 and 10 = Multiplication	Number: Multiplication and Division of 2, 5 and 10 = Multiplication cont. Measurement: Length and Height = Length Number: Multiplication and Division of 2, 5 and 10 = Dividing	Measurement: Mass, Capacity and Temperature = Mass Statistics = Picture Graphs Measurement: Mass, Capacity and Temperature = Temperature Problem solving and efficient methods = Word Problems	Number: Fractions Geometry: Properties of Shape = 2D Shapes Number: Fractions cont.	Measurement: Money Geometry: Properties of Shape = 2D Shapes cont. Measurement: Time	Measurement: Time cont. Geometry: Properties of Shape = 3D Shapes Measurement: Mass, Capacity and Temperature = Volume Math's mind workouts / Investigations
Year 3	Number: Place Value = Numbers to 1000 Number: Addition and Subtraction Number: Multiplication and Division = Multiplication	Number: Multiplication and Division = Division Measurement = Length	Number: Further Multiplication and Division Measurement = Money	Measurement = Money Measurement: Mass and Capacity = Mass Measurement = Length and Perimeter = Perimeter of figures Number: Fractions	Measurement: Mass and Capacity = Volume Number: Fractions Measurement: Time	Geometry – Properties of shapes = Angles Statistics – Picture Graphs and Bar Graphs Geometry – Properties of Shape = Lines and Shapes



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Year 4	Number: Place Value = Numbers to 1000 Number: Place Value = Roman Numerals Number: Addition and Subtraction within 10,000	Number: Multiplication and Division Measurement: Time	Number: Multiplication and Division cont. Statistics: Graphs Number: Further Multiplication and Division Measurement: Mass and Volume = Mass	Number: Further Multiplication and Division Number :Fractions Measurement: Mass and Volume = Volume	Number: Decimals Measurement: Length and Height Measurement: Area	Measurement: Money Geometry: Angles, Shape and Symmetry Geometry; Position and Movement
Year 5	Number: Place Value = Numbers to 1,000,000 Number: Addition and Subtraction Number – Place Value = Roman Numerals Statistics	Number: Multiplication and Division Number: Place Value - Decimals	Number: Multiplication and Division Cont. Number: Fractions Measurement – Converting Units = Length and Mass	Number: Fractions Cont. Number: Decimals Geometry – Properties of Shape Geometry: Angles and Shapes	Number: Percentages , Position and Direction Measurement: Converting Units = Time Whole Numbers: Word Problems	Measurement: Properties of Shape = Perimeter and Area Measurement = Volume
Year 6	Number: Place Value = Numbers to 10 Million Number: Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division = Four Operations on Whole Numbers Number - Fractions	Number: Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division = Four Operations on Whole Numbers Cont. Number – Fractions Cont. Number - Decimals	Measurement – Converting Units Number – Percentages Measurement – Area and Perimeter Measurement – Volume	Statistics Number: Ratio Number: Algebra	Geometry: Properties of Shapes – Angles Word Problems Negative Numbers Geometry: Position and Direction = Co-ordinates, Reflection, Translation Geometry: Properties of Shapes – 3D Nets	Geometry: Properties of Shapes – cont. Number – Algebra cont. Geometry: Position and Direction = Co-ordinates, Reflection, Translation Cont. Number – Ratio cont. Word Problems cont. Themed Projects.



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EYFS

Mathematics Knowledge and Skills	
Mathematical Vocabulary	
Communication and Language – Reception	Communication and Language – ELG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn new vocabulary. Use new vocabulary throughout the day 	<p style="text-align: center;">Speaking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary.
Number and Place Value	
Counting - Mathematics – Reception	Counting Mathematics – ELG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count objects, actions and sounds. Count beyond ten. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Numerical Patterns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verbally count beyond 20, recognising the pattern of the counting system.
Identifying, Representing and Estimating Numbers - Mathematics – Reception	Identifying, Representing and Estimating Numbers Mathematics – ELG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subitise. Link the number symbol (numeral) with its cardinal number value. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subitise (recognising quantities without counting) up to 5.
Reading and Writing Numbers – Mathematics - Reception	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link the number symbol (numeral) with its cardinal number value 	
Compare and Order Numbers – Mathematics - Reception	Compare and Order Numbers - ELG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare Numbers 	<p style="text-align: center;">Mathematics - Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare quantities up to 10 in different contexts, recognising when one quantity is greater than, less than or the same as the other quantity
Understanding Place Value – Mathematics - Reception	Understanding Place Value – ELG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the 'one more than/one less than' relationship between consecutive numbers. Explore the composition of numbers to 10. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Mathematics – Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have a deep understanding of numbers to 10, including the composition of each number.
Addition and Subtraction	
Mental Calculation – Mathematics – Reception	Mental Calculation – ELG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Automatically recall number bonds for numbers 0-5 and some to 10. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Mathematics – Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Automatically recall (without reference to rhymes, counting or other aids) number bonds up to 5 (including subtraction facts) and some number bonds to 10, including double facts.
	Solve Problems – ELG
	<p style="text-align: center;">Mathematics – Numerical Patterns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10, including evens and odds, double facts and how quantities can be distributed evenly.



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Measurement	
Describe, Measure, Compare and Solve (All Strands) – Mathematics – Reception <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compare length, weight and capacity.	
Properties of Shape	
Recognise 2D and 3D Shapes and their Properties – Mathematics – Reception <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Select, rotate and manipulate shapes in order to develop spatial reasoning skills.	
Compare and Classify Shapes – Mathematics – Reception <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compose and decompose shapes so that children can recognise a shape can have other shapes within it, just as numbers can.	
Position and Direction	
Position, Direction and Movement – Understanding the World – Reception Draw information from a simple map.	
Patterns – Mathematics – Reception <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continue, copy and create repeating patterns.	
Statistics	



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Purpose and Aims

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 and most forms of employment. 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.

Aims

The national curriculum for mathematics aims to ensure 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 programmes of study are, by necessity, organised into apparently distinct domains, but pupils will make rich connections across mathematical ideas to develop fluency, mathematical reasoning and competence in solving increasingly sophisticated problems. They will also apply their mathematical knowledge to science and other subjects.

The expectation is that the majority of pupils will move through the programmes of study at broadly the same pace. However, decisions about when to progress will always be based on the security of pupils' understanding and their readiness to progress to the next stage. Pupils who grasp concepts rapidly will be challenged through being offered rich and sophisticated problems before any acceleration through new content. Those who are not sufficiently fluent with earlier material will consolidate their understanding, including through additional practice, before moving on.

Information and communication technology (ICT)

Calculators will not be used as a substitute for good written and mental arithmetic. They will therefore only be introduced near the end of key stage 2 to support pupils' conceptual understanding and exploration of more complex number problems, if written and mental arithmetic are secure. In both primary and secondary schools, teachers will use their judgement about when ICT tools will be used.

Key Stage 1

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 will involve working with numerals, words and the four operations, including with practical resources [for example, concrete objects and measuring tools].

At this stage, pupils will develop their ability to recognise, describe, draw, compare and sort different shapes and use the related vocabulary. Teaching will 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 will 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 will read and spell mathematical vocabulary, at a level consistent with their increasing word reading and spelling knowledge at key stage 1.

Lower Key Stage 2

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

At this stage, pupils will develop their ability to solve a range of problems, including with simple fractions and decimal place value. Teaching will 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 will ensure that they can use measuring instruments with accuracy and make connections between measure and number.

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

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

Upper Key Stage 2

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 will develop the connections that pupils make between multiplication and division with fractions, decimals, percentages and ratio.

At this stage, pupils will 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 will consolidate and extend knowledge developed in number. Teaching will 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 will be fluent in written methods for all four operations, including long multiplication and division, and in working with fractions, decimals and percentages.

Pupils will read, spell and pronounce mathematical vocabulary correctly.



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Reception Mathematics Knowledge and Skills

EYFS

Maths	<p>Baseline assessment</p> <p>Matching- Number and Pattern</p> <p>Sorting-Number and Pattern</p> <p>Comparing and Ordering- Shape, Space and Measure</p> <p>AB Patterns- Extend and predict patterns</p> <p>Compare, order and write numbers to 5</p> <p>Count forwards and backwards from 5</p>	<p>Time- Night and days, days of the week and months of the year</p> <p>Composition of Numbers- 1 more and 1 less to 5</p> <p>Represent numbers 1-5 in different ways</p> <p>2D Shapes</p> <p>Positional Language</p>	<p>Number and Pattern- to understand zero</p> <p>Count to 5 forwards and backwards</p> <p>To represent numbers on a 5 and 10 frame</p> <p>To match number names and numerals to representations on ten frames up to 10</p> <p>To write numbers to 10</p> <p>Addition up to 10</p> <p>Count on and back to 10</p> <p>Find 1 more and 1 fewer</p> <p>Number bonds to 6</p>	<p>Create number bonds to make 7-10</p> <p>To create AAB, ABC and AABC patterns</p> <p>Measure lengths and heights</p> <p>Capacity – To use the language of empty, full and half full.</p> <p>To be able to measure the capacity of containers.</p> <p>Identify and describe the properties of 2D shapes</p> <p>Recognise and build with 3D shapes</p>	<p>Counting on to add</p> <p>Count forwards and backwards within 10</p> <p>Count to and from 20</p> <p>Double numbers 1-5</p> <p>Halving and sharing</p> <p>Odd and even numbers</p> <p>Mass – To be able to understand the mass of different objects</p>	<p>Describe and compare different capacities</p> <p>Recognise 1p, 2p, 5p, 10p. Pay for items using a combination of these courses.</p> <p>To calculate change from 10p.</p> <p>Collect and represent data sets</p> <p>Problem solving</p> <p>Word problems</p>
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Year 1

Year 1 Mathematics Knowledge and Skills			
Number		Measurement	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Number and Place Value</u></p> <p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 given a number, identify one more and one 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. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Addition and Subtraction</u></p> <p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 zero solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as $7 = \square - 9$. 	<p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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] <p>Measure and begin to record the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> lengths and heights mass/weight capacity and volume time (hours, minutes, seconds) <p>Recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes</p> <p>Sequence events in chronological order using language [for example, before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening]</p> <p>Recognise and use language relating to dates, including days of the week, weeks, months and years</p> <p>Tell the time to the hour and half past the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Multiplication and Division</u></p> <p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Fractions</u></p> <p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Geometry</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Properties of Shapes</u></p> <p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <p>Recognise and name common 2-D and 3-D shapes, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2-D shapes [for example, rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles] 3-D shapes [for example, cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres]. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Position and Direction</u></p> <p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe position, direction and movement, including whole, half, quarter and three-quarter turns.



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Year 2 Mathematics Knowledge and Skills			
Number		Measurement	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Number and Place Value</u></p> <p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forward and backward recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones) 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use place value and number facts to solve problems. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Addition and Subtraction</u></p> <p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <p>Solve problems with addition and subtraction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a two-digit number and ones a two-digit number and tens two two-digit numbers adding three one-digit numbers <p>Show that addition of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction of one number from another cannot</p> <p>Recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems.</p>	<p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> interpret and construct simple pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and simple 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.
<u>Multiplication and Division</u>		<u>Fractions</u>	
<p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of one number by another cannot <p style="padding-left: 20px;">solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts.</p>	<p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 $\frac{1}{2}$. 	<u>Geometry</u>	
		<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Properties of Shapes</u></p> <p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Position and Direction</u></p> <p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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-clockwise).



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Year 3 Mathematics Knowledge and Skills			
Number		Measurement	Statistics
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Number and Place Value</u></p> <p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100; find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number recognise the place value of each digit in a three-digit number (hundreds, tens, ones) compare and order numbers up to 1000 identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations read and write numbers up to 1000 in numerals and in words solve number problems and practical problems involving these ideas. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Addition and Subtraction</u></p> <p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <p>Add and subtract numbers mentally, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a three-digit number and ones a three-digit number and tens a three-digit number and hundreds <p>Add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction</p> <p>Estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers</p> <p>Solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction.</p>	<p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 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 [for example to calculate the time taken by particular events or tasks]. 	<p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Multiplication and Division</u></p> <p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables 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 and progressing to formal written methods 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. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Fractions</u></p> <p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, $\frac{5}{7} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{6}{7}$] compare and order unit fractions, and fractions with the same denominators solve problems that involve all of the above. 	<div style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <u>Geometry</u> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Properties of Shapes</u></p> <p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 two right angles make a half-turn, three make three quarters of a turn and four 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. 	



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Year 4 Mathematics Knowledge and Skills			
Number		Measurement	
<u>Number and Place Value</u>		<u>Statistics</u>	
<p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 recognise the place value of each digit in a four-digit number (thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones) order and compare numbers beyond 1000 identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000 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 zero and place value. 	<p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<u>Multiplication and Division</u>		<u>Geometry</u>	
<p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12 x 12 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 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 one digit, integer scaling problems and harder correspondence problems such as n objects are connected to m objects. 	<p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions count up and down in hundredths; recognise that hundredths arise when dividing an object by one hundred and dividing tenths by ten. 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 hundredths 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 one decimal place to the nearest whole number compare numbers with the same number of decimal places up to two decimal places solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two decimal places. 	<p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 two 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 	<p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.



Lunt's Heath Primary School

Mathematics Curriculum Map and Statutory Requirements

Year 5 Mathematics Knowledge and Skills

Year 5 Mathematics Knowledge and Skills							
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Statistics</u>				
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Number and Place Value</u></p> <p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 zero • round any number up to 1 000 000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 and 100 000 • solve number problems and practical problems that involve all of the above • read Roman numerals to 1000 (M) and recognise years written in Roman numerals. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Addition and Subtraction</u></p> <p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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), and 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. 	<p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in a line graph • complete, read and interpret information in tables, including timetables. 				
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Multiplication and Division</u></p> <p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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 1000 • recognise and use square numbers and cube numbers, and the notation for squared (²) and cubed (³) • 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. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Fractions</u></p> <p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • read and write decimal numbers as fractions [for example, $0.71 = \frac{71}{100}$] • 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 • solve problems involving number up to three decimal places • 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 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. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Geometry</u></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #008000; color: white;"> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><u>Properties of Shapes</u></th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><u>Position and Direction</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • angles at a point and one whole turn (total 360°) • angles at a point on a straight line and $\frac{1}{2}$ 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. </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>Properties of Shapes</u>	<u>Position and Direction</u>	<p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • angles at a point and one whole turn (total 360°) • angles at a point on a straight line and $\frac{1}{2}$ 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. 	<p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<u>Properties of Shapes</u>	<u>Position and Direction</u>						
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Lunt's Heath Primary School

Mathematics Curriculum Map and Statutory Requirements

Year 6 Mathematics Knowledge and Skills			
Number and Place value	Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division	Measurement	Statistic
<p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 zero <p>solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above.</p>	<p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. 	<p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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]. 	<p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> interpret and construct pie charts and line graphs and use these to solve problems calculate and interpret the mean as an average.
Ratio and Proportion	Algebra	Geometry	
<p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 the calculation of percentages [for example, of measures, and such as 15% of 360] and the use of percentages for comparison 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. 	<p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Properties of Shapes</p> <p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> draw 2-D shapes using given dimensions and angles 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. 	
Fractions – decimals/percentages			
<p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 three decimal places and multiply and divide numbers by 10, 100 and 1000 giving answers up to three decimal places multiply one-digit numbers with up to two decimal places by whole numbers use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to two decimal places solve problems which require answers to be rounded to specified degrees of accuracy <p>recall and use equivalences between simple fractions, decimals and percentages, including in different contexts.</p>		<p>Position and Direction</p> <p>Pupils will be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	



Lunt's Heath Primary School
Mathematics Curriculum Map and Statutory Requirements



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