

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.

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 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.

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 should always be based on the security of pupils' understanding and their readiness to progress to the next stage. Pupils who grasp concepts rapidly should be challenged through being offered rich and sophisticated problems before any acceleration through new content. Those who are not sufficiently fluent with earlier material should consolidate their understanding, including through additional practice, before moving on.

Lower Key Stage 2 – Years 3 & 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 four 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.

Upper Key Stage 2 – Year 5 & 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 four operations, including long multiplication and division, and in working with fractions, decimals and percentages.

Pupils should read, spell and pronounce mathematical vocabulary correctly

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Place Value: Counting	<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 <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 1 Autumn 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000 Count backwards through zero to include negative numbers <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 1 Autumn 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count forwards or backwards in steps of powers of 10 for any given number up to 1 000 000 Count forwards and backwards with positive and negative whole number, including through zero <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 1</p>	
Place Value: Represent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations Read and write numbers up to 1000 in numerals and in words <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations Read Roman numerals to 100 (I to C) and know that over time, the numeral system changed to include the concept of zero and place value <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 1</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 Read Roman numerals to 1000 (M) and recognize years written in Roman numerals <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 1</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 <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 1</p>
Place Value: Use PV and Compare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise the place value of each digit in a three-digit number (hundreds, tens, ones) Compare and order numbers up to 1000 <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find 1000 more or less than a given number Recognise the place value of each digit in a four-digit number (thousands, hundreds, tens and ones) Order and compare numbers beyond 1,000 <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 1</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 <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 1</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 <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 1</p>

Place Value: Problems Rounding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solve number problems and practical problems involving these ideas <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpret negative numbers in context 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 <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Round any whole number to a required degree of accuracy Use negative numbers in context, and calculate intervals across zero Solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 1</p>
Addition & Subtraction: Recall, Use Represent, Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use rounding to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 2</p>	
Addition & Subtraction: Calculations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add and subtract numbers mentally, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A three-digit number and ones ➤ A three-digit number and tens ➤ A three-digit number and hundreds Add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 2</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 <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 2</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 <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the four operations. <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 2</p>

Addition & Subtraction: Solve Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solve addition and subtraction two-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 and a combination of these, including understanding the meaning of the equals sign <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 2</p>
Multiplication & Division: Recall, Represent, Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 three numbers Recognise and use factor pairs and commutativity in mental calculations <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 4 Spring 1</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 Recognise and use square numbers, and the notation for squared (2) and cubed (3) <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers Use estimation to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, an appropriate degree of accuracy <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 2</p>

**Multiplication & Division:
Calculations**

- 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

- Multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit number using formal written layout

- Multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a one- or two-digit number using a formal written method, including long multiplication for two-digit numbers
- 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

**Autumn 4
Spring 1
Summer 1**

- 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

Autumn 2

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Multiplication & Division: Solve Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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;">Spring 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 style="text-align: center;">Spring 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solve problems involving multiplication and division including using their knowledge of factors and multiples, squares and cubes Solve problems involving multiplication and division, including scaling by simple fractions and problems involving simple rates <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 4 Spring 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 2</p>
Multiplication & Division: Combined Operations			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division and a combination of these, including understanding the meaning of the equals sign <p style="text-align: center;">Spring 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the four operations <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 2</p>

Fractions: Recognise and Write	<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 of quantities by 10 Recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects; unit fractions with small denominators Recognise and use fractions as numbers: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators <p style="text-align: center;">Spring 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count up and down in hundredths; recognise that hundredths arise when dividing an object by one hundred and dividing tenths by ten <p style="text-align: center;">Spring 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{6}{5} = 1\frac{1}{5}$] <p style="text-align: center;">Spring 2</p>	
Fractions: Compare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise and show, using diagrams, equivalent fractions with small denominators Compare and order unit fractions, and fractions with the same denomination <p style="text-align: center;">Summer 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions <p style="text-align: center;">Spring 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare and order fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same number <p style="text-align: center;">Spring 2</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 <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 3</p>

Fractions: Calculations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole [for example, $\frac{5}{7} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{6}{7}$] <p style="text-align: center;">Summer 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator <p style="text-align: center;">Spring 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p style="text-align: center;">Spring 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, $\frac{1}{3} \div 2 = \frac{1}{6}$] <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 3</p>
Fractions: Solve Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solve problems that involve all of the above <p style="text-align: center;">Spring 5 Summer 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p style="text-align: center;">Spring 3</p>		
Decimals: Recognise and Write		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise and write decimal equivalents of any number of tenths or hundredths Recognize and write decimal equivalents to $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}$ <p style="text-align: center;">Spring 4 Summer 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p style="text-align: center;">Spring 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the value of each digit in numbers given to three decimal places <p style="text-align: center;">Spring 1</p>

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Decimals: Compare		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p style="text-align: center;">Summer 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p style="text-align: center;">Spring 3</p>	
Decimals: Calculations & Problems		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p style="text-align: center;">Spring 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solve problems involving number up to three decimal places <p style="text-align: center;">Summer 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 style="text-align: center;">Spring 1</p>

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Fractions, Decimals and Percentages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two decimal places <p style="text-align: center;"> Spring 3 Spring 4 Summer 1 </p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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;"> Spring 3 </p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents [for example, 0.375] for a simple fraction [for example, $\frac{3}{8}$] Recall and use equivalences between simple fractions, decimals and percentages, including in different contexts <p style="text-align: center;"> Spring 1 Spring 2 </p>
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Ratio and Proportion				<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 style="text-align: right;">Spring 6</p>
Algebra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solve problems, including missing number problems <p>(Note – although algebraic notation is not introduced until Y6, algebraic thinking starts much earlier as exemplified by the ‘missing number’ objectives from Y3)</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 style="text-align: right;">Spring 3</p>

Measurement: Using Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measure, compare, add and subtract lengths (m/cm/mm); mass (kg/g); volume/capacity (l/ml) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convert between different units of measure [for example, kilometre to metre; hour to minute] Estimate, compare and calculate different measures 	<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 Use all four operations to solve problems involving measure [for example, length, mass, volume, money] using decimal notation, including scaling 	<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
	Spring 4 Summer 4	Autumn 3 Spring 2 Summer 3	Summer 1 Summer 4 Summer 5	Spring 4
Measurement: Money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both £ and p in practical contexts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use all four operations to solve problems involving measure [for example, money] 	
	Spring 2	Summer 2	Summer 1	

Measurement:
Time

- 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]

Summer 2

- 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

Summer 3

- Solve problems involving converting between units of time

Summer 4

- Use, read, write and convert between standard units, converting measurements of time from a smaller unit of measure to a larger unit, and vice versa

Year 5 Summer 4

Measurement: Perimeter, Area, Volume	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measure the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres Find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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]
	Spring 4	Autumn 3 Spring 2	Autumn 5 Summer 5	Spring 5
Geometry: 2-D Shapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw 2-D shapes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles, based on their properties and sizes Identify lines of symmetry in 2-D shapes presented in different orientations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distinguish between regular and irregular polygons based on reasoning about equal sides and angles Use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths and angles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw 2-D shapes using given dimensions and angles Compare and classify geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes Illustrate and name parts of circles, including radius, diameter and circumference and know that the diameter is twice the radius
	Summer 3	Summer 5	Summer 2	Summer 1

Geometry: 3-D Shapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make 3-D shapes using modelling materials; recognise 3-D shapes in different orientations and describe them <p style="text-align: center;">Summer 3</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify 3-D shapes, including cubes and other cuboids, from 2-D representations <p style="text-align: center;">Summer 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise, describe and build simple 3-D shapes, including making nets <p style="text-align: center;">Summer 1</p>
Geometry: angles & Lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p style="text-align: center;">Summer 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 style="text-align: center;">Summer 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 ½ a turn (total 180°) ➤ Other multiples of 90° <p style="text-align: center;">Summer 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find unknown angles in any triangles, quadrilaterals, and regular polygons • Recognise angles where they meet at a point, are on a straight line, or are vertically opposite, and find missing angles <p style="text-align: center;">Summer 1</p>

Geometry: Position & Direction		<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 <p style="text-align: center;">Summer 6</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 <p style="text-align: center;">Summer 3</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 <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 4</p>
Statistics: Present and Interpret	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables <p style="text-align: center;">Spring 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpret and present discrete and continuous data using appropriate graphical methods, including bar charts and time graphs <p style="text-align: center;">Summer 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete, read and interpret information in tables, including timetables <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpret and construct pie charts and line graphs and use these to solve problems <p style="text-align: center;">Summer 3</p>
Statistics: Solve Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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;">Spring 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in bar charts, pictograms, tables and other graphs <p style="text-align: center;">Summer 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in a line graph <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculate and interpret the mean as an average <p style="text-align: center;">Summer 3</p>



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