## Maths -Curriculum Progression Map

The curriculum progression for The Oaktree Federation has been designed from the National Curriculum and White Rose Maths. The objectives cover the skills and knowledge children will learn through primary school.

| Term I and 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | YR | YI | Y2 | Y3 | Y4 | Y5 | Y6 |
| Representations | Concrete objects Number blocks Numicon 2-sided counters Bead strings Dice | Concrete objects <br> Number line <br> Tens frames <br> Numicon <br> Base 10 <br> 2-sided counters <br> Bead strings <br> Playing cards <br> Dice | Place value chart Number lines <br> Base 10 <br> Part whole <br> Tens frames <br> Numicon <br> 2-sided counters <br> Bead strings <br> Playing cards <br> Dice | Place value chart <br> Number lines <br> Base 10 <br> Part whole <br> Numicon <br> Place value counters <br> 2-sided counters <br> Playing cards <br> Dice | Place value chart <br> Number lines <br> Base 10 <br> Part whole <br> Place value counters <br> Squares <br> 2-sided counters <br> Playing cards <br> Dice | Place value chart <br> Number lines <br> Base 10 <br> Place value counters <br> Part whole <br> Gattegno chart <br> Bar model <br> 2-sided counters <br> Fraction walls <br> Playing cards <br> Dice | Place value chart <br> Number lines <br> Base 10 <br> Place value counters <br> Part whole <br> Gattegno chart <br> Bar model <br> 2-sided counters <br> Fraction walls <br> Playing cards <br> Dice |
| Key Vocabulary | Numeral <br> Number <br> Partition <br> Quantity <br> Subitise <br> More <br> Less | Fewer <br> Less <br> More <br> Same <br> Greater than <br> Less than <br> Equal to <br> Count on <br> Count backwards <br> Number sentences <br> Fact families <br> 2D and 3D shape names and properties | Partition <br> Tens and ones <br> Estimate <br> Compare <br> Greater than <br> Less than <br> Equal to <br> Edges <br> Shape names (2-D / <br> 3-D) <br> Vertices <br> Symmetry <br> Vertical <br> Pattern | Partition <br> Hundreds, Tens and ones <br> Estimate <br> Compare <br> Greater than <br> Less than <br> Equal to <br> Sum <br> Add <br> Subtract <br> Inverse <br> Multiples <br> Equal groups | Partition <br> Estimate <br> Compare <br> Greater than <br> Less than <br> Equal to <br> Sum <br> Add <br> Subtract <br> Inverse <br> Multiply <br> Divide <br> Product <br> Area <br> $\mathrm{cm}^{2} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ etc | Digit <br> Value <br> Greater than <br> Less than <br> Equal to <br> Round <br> Ascending <br> Descending <br> Powers <br> 10, 100, 1000 times <br> smaller / bigger <br> Factors <br> Prime <br> Square <br> Cube | Digit <br> Value <br> Greater than <br> Less than <br> Equal to <br> Round <br> Ascending <br> Descending <br> Powers <br> Negative <br> Integer <br> Common multiples <br> Common factors <br> Prime <br> Long division <br> Long multiplication |
| Place Value | Find, match ad objects which are the same | Term I focus on numbers to 10 | Counting count in steps of 2,3 , and 5 from 0 , and in | Counting count from 0 in multiples of $4,8,50$ | Counting | Counting count forwards or backwards in steps of | Counting |

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|  |  | given a number identify one more and one less | use place value and number facts to solve problems |  | value of each digit in a four-digit number ( $1,000 \mathrm{~s}, 100 \mathrm{~s}, 10 \mathrm{~s}$, and Is) <br> solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above and with increasingly large positive numbers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Addition and subtraction |  | For Term I work with numbers to 10 <br> Number bonds represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts <br> Mental calculation <br> Written methods read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction $(-)$ and equals ( $=$ ) signs <br> Inverse operations, estimating and checking answers | Number bonds recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100 <br> Mental calculation add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including: <br> - a two-digit number and Is <br> - a two-digit number and 10 s <br> - 2 two-digit numbers <br> - adding 3 onedigit numbers <br> Written methods | Number bonds <br> Mental calculation <br> add and subtract numbers mentally, including: <br> - a three-digit number and Is <br> - a three-digit number and 10 s <br> - a three-digit number and 100s <br> Written methods add and subtract numbers with up to 3 digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction <br> Inverse operations, estimating and checking answers | Number bonds <br> Mental calculation <br> Written methods add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate <br> Inverse operations, estimating and checking answers estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation <br> Problem solving solve addition and subtraction two-step | Number bonds <br> Mental calculation <br> add and subtract numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers <br> Written methods <br> add and subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods (columnar addition and subtraction) <br> Inverse operations, estimating and checking answers use rounding to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy | Number bonds <br> Mental calculation perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers <br> use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the 4 operations <br> Written methods <br> Inverse operations, estimating and checking answers use estimation to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, an appropriate degree of accuracy |

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|  |  | Problem solving <br> solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as $7=$ ?-9 | Inverse <br> operations, <br> estimating and <br> checking <br> answers <br> show that addition of <br> 2 numbers can be <br> done in any order <br> (commutative) and <br> subtraction of I <br> number from <br> another cannot <br> recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems <br> Problem solving <br> solve problems with addition and subtraction: <br> using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures | estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers <br> Problem solving <br> solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction | problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why | Problem solving <br> solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why | Problem solving <br> solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Multiplication and Division |  |  |  | Multiplication and division facts RECAP: count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8 , | Multiplication and division facts recall multiplication and division facts for | Multiplication and division facts RECAP: count forwards or backwards | Multiplication and division facts <br> Mental calculation |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  | numbers, prime factors and composite (nonprime) numbers Order of operations <br> Inverse <br> operations, estimating and checking answers <br> Problem solving solve problems involving multiplication and division, including using their knowledge of factors and multiples, squares and cubes | primes, square and cube numbers identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers <br> Order of operations use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the 4 operations Inverse operations, estimating and checking answers <br> Problem solving solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fra |  |  |  |  |  | Counting in fractional steps <br> Recognising fractions identify, name and write equivalent fractions of a given fraction, represented visually, including tenths and hundredths <br> recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions and convert | Counting in fractional steps <br> Recognising fractions <br> Comparing fractions compare and order fractions, including fractions > 1 <br> Calculating fractions use common factors to simplify fractions; use common multiples to |


|  |  |  |  |  |  | from one form to the other <br> Comparing fractions compare and order fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same number <br> Calculating fractions add and subtract fractions with the same denominator, and denominators that are multiples of the same number <br> Problem solving | express fractions in the same denomination <br> add and subtract fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions <br> multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form <br> divide proper fractions by whole numbers <br> Problem solving |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Measuremen |  |  |  |  | Comparing and Estimating: <br> Measuring and Calculating: find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares |  | Comparing and Estimating: <br> Measuring and Calculating: solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to three decimal places where appropriate <br> 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 <br> convert between miles and kilometres |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Geom | Identifying shapes and their properties <br> recognise and name common 2-D and 3D shapes, including: 2-D shapes [for example, rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles] 3-D shapes [for example, cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres]. <br> Identifying shapes and their properties | Identifying shapes and their properties <br> identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides and line symmetry in a vertical line. <br> Identify and describe the properties of 3-D shapes, including the number of edges, vertices and faces. <br> identify 2-D shapes on the surface of 3-D shapes, [for example, a circle on a cylinder and a triangle on a pyramid]. <br> Recognise and name common 3-D shapes (for example cubes, pyramids and spheres) |  |  |  |  |


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| Term 3 and 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | YR | YI | Y2 | Y3 | Y4 | Y5 | Y6 |
| Representations | Scales <br> Tens frames <br> Number blocks <br> 3D shapes <br> Number cards <br> Containers <br> Dice <br> Part-whole <br> 2-sided counters | Tens frames <br> Part- whole models <br> Rulers <br> Scales <br> 2-sided counters <br> Playing cards Dice | Money <br> Rulers <br> Counters <br> Arrays <br> 2-sided counters <br> Playing cards <br> Dice | Number lines <br> Place value columns <br> Part - whole models <br> Rulers <br> 2-sided counters <br> Cuisenaire rods | Counters <br> Squared paper <br> Place value columns <br> 2-sided counters <br> Cuisenaire rods | Counters <br> Squared paper <br> Place value columns <br> Two-way tables <br> Timetables <br> Line graphs <br> 2-sided counters <br> Cuisenaire rods | Pie charts <br> Line graphs <br> Counters <br> 2-sided counters <br> Cuisenaire rods |
| Key Vocabulary | Nothing there <br> All gone <br> The same as <br> More <br> Fewer <br> Tall <br> Thin <br> Narrow <br> Wide <br> Shallow <br> Equal to <br> Heavier than <br> Lighter than <br> Heaviest <br> Lightest <br> Subitise <br> Compare <br> 3D shape names | long/short, longer/shorter, tall/short double/half heavy/light heavier than lighter than full/empty more than less than half half full quarter quicker, slower, earlier, later | Multiply Divide Array long/short, longer/shorter, tall/short degrees ( ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) grams kilograms pounds pence | Scaling <br> Multiply <br> Divide <br> Exchange <br> Length $\mathrm{cm} / \mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{m}$ Twice Equivalent Perimeter Numerator Denominator Tenths | Multiples <br> Factors <br> Factor pairs <br> Formal written <br> method <br> Efficient methods <br> Perimeter <br> cm / m / <br> Rectilinear shapes <br> Polygons <br> Area <br> Compare | Short division <br> Compound shapes <br> Estimate <br> Area <br> Rectilinear shapes <br> Perimeter <br> Polygons | Line graphs Mean <br> Average <br> Pie charts <br> Percentages |
| Addition and subtraction |  | Work within numbers to 20 <br> Number bonds represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts |  |  |  |  |  |


|  |  | Mental <br> calculation <br> Written methods read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction $(-)$ and equals (=) signs <br> Inverse operations, estimating and checking answers <br> Problem solving solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as 7 = ? - 9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Multiplication and Division |  |  | Multiplication and division facts recall and use multiplication and division facts for the | Multiplication and division facts <br> Mental calculation | Multiplication and division facts <br> Mental calculation | Multiplication and division facts <br> Mental calculation | Multiplication and division facts <br> Mental calculation |

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|  |  |  | solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts. | division, including positive integer scaling problems and correspondence problems in which $n$ objects are connected to $m$ objects |  | combination of these, including understanding the meaning of the equals sign <br> solve problems involving multiplication and division, including scaling by simple fractions and problems involving simple rates |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fractions |  |  |  | Counting in fractional steps 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 <br> Recognising fractions recognise and use fractions as numbers: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators <br> Comparing fractions <br> Calculating fractions | Counting in fractional steps count up and down in hundredths; recognise that hundredths arise when dividing an object by 100 and dividing tenths by 10 <br> Recognising fractions recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions <br> Comparing fractions recognise and show, using diagrams, equivalent fractions with small denominators <br> Calculating fractions | Counting in fractional steps <br> Recognising fractions <br> Comparing fractions <br> Calculating fractions multiply proper fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers, supported by materials and diagrams <br> Problem solving | Counting in fractional steps <br> Recognising fractions <br> Comparing fractions <br> Calculating fractions associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents [for example, 0.375] for a simple fraction [for example, 3/8 ] <br> Problem solving <br> recall and use equivalences between simple fractions, decimals and percentages, including in different contexts |



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|  |  |  |  | Problem solving | add and subtract fractions with the same denominator <br> Problem solving 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 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Decimals and Percentages |  |  |  |  | Comparing decimals <br> Rounding including decimals <br> Equivalence (including fractions, decimals and percentages) <br> Multiplication and division of decimals find the effect of dividing a one- or twodigit number by 10 and 100 , identifying the value of the digits in the answer as ones, tenths and hundredths <br> Problem solving | Comparing decimals read, write, order and compare numbers with up to three decimal places <br> Rounding including decimals round decimals with two decimal places to the nearest whole number and to one decimal place <br> Equivalence (including fractions, decimals and percentages) read and write decimal numbers as fractions [for example, 0.71 = $10071]$ | Comparing decimals 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 <br> Rounding including decimals <br> Equivalence (including fractions, decimals and percentages) <br> Multiplication and division of decimals multiply one-digit numbers with up to two decimal places by whole numbers |


|  |  |  |  |  |  | recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents 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 <br> Multiplication and division of decimals <br> Problem solving <br> solve problems involving number up to three decimal places <br> 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. | use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to two decimal places <br> Problem solving solve problems which require answers to be rounded to specified degrees of accuracy <br> solve problems involving the calculation of percentages [for example, of measures and such as $15 \%$ of 360] and the use of percentages for comparison <br> Ratio and Proportion solve problems involving the relative sizes of 2 quantities where missing values can be found by using integer multiplication and division facts <br> solve problems involving similar shapes where the scale factor is known or can be found solve problems involving unequal sharing and grouping using |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



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| Statistics |  |  |  |  | Interpreting, <br> Constructing and |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Presenting Data |  |  |  |  |  |
| interpret and construct |  |  |  |  |  |
| pie charts and lie |  |  |  |  |  |
| graphs and use these to |  |  |  |  |  |
| solve problems |  |  |  |  |  |


| Term 5 and 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | YR | YI | Y2 | Y3 | Y4 | Y5 | Y6 |
| Representations | Tens frame <br> Bead strings <br> Dice <br> Dominoes <br> Towers of cubes <br> Rekenreks <br> Number tracks <br> Tangrams <br> Geo boards | Clocks <br> Calendars <br> Grids <br> Arrays <br> Counters <br> Number lines <br> Bar models <br> Visual fraction <br> representations | Bar models <br> Visual fraction <br> representations <br> Clocks <br> Graphs (pictograms) <br> Tally charts | Bar models Visual fraction representations 2-D shapes 3-D shapes Angles Rulers Clocks Bar graphs Pictograms Tables | Place value charts <br> Money <br> Number lines <br> Clocks <br> Calendars <br> Pictograms <br> Tables <br> Line graphs | Place value charts <br> Scales <br> Rulers <br> Number lines <br> Protractors <br> Timetables / tables <br> Line graphs <br> Thermometers | Circles <br> Co-ordinate grids <br> Nets of shapes <br> Mirrors <br> Tracing paper |
| Key Vocabulary | Subitise <br> Count on <br> Count back <br> Positional language <br> Add <br> Subtract <br> Twice as many <br> Double <br> Sharing <br> Grouping <br> Even <br> Odd | (un)equal groups <br> Half / quarter <br> Hour / minute / <br> seconds <br> Half an hour <br> 0'clock <br> Quarter past/to <br> Days <br> Months <br> Full turn <br> Half turn <br> Quarter turn <br> Three-quarter turn <br> Clockwise <br> Anti-clockwise <br> Positional language | Half / quarter / third (non) unit fractions Half / quarter Hour / minute / seconds Half an hour O'clock Quarter past/to < > = <br> Data <br> Full turn Half turn Quarter turn Three-quarter turn Clockwise Anti-clockwise | Horizontal <br> Vertical <br> Perpendicular <br> Parallel <br> Half-turn <br> Three quarters <br> Complete <br> turn <br> Greater than <br> Less than <br> Acute <br> Obtuse <br> Right angle <br> Degrees <br> names of shapes <br> Hour / minute / <br> seconds <br> Data <br> (non) unit fractions | Decimal <br> Tenths <br> Hundredths <br> Round <br> analogue <br> digital <br> hours / minutes / <br> seconds / years / <br> months/ weeks / days <br> 12 / 24 hour clock <br> a.m. / p.m. <br> Acute <br> Obtuse <br> Right angle <br> Degrees <br> quadrilaterals <br> triangles | $\mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{cm} / \mathrm{m} / \mathrm{km}$ $\mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{l}$ $\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{kg}$ Metric Imperial Inches Pounds Pints Negative line graph tables timetables Acute Obtuse Right angle Degrees | Circles <br> Radius <br> Diameter <br> Circumference <br> Co-ordinates <br> Quadrants <br> Translate <br> Reflect <br> Protractor <br> Degrees <br> Nets <br> Vertical <br> Horizontal <br> Straight line |
| Place Value | Build numbers beyond 10 <br> Count patterns beyond 10 |  |  |  |  | Counting <br> interpret negative numbers in context, count forwards and backwards with positive |  |


|  | Spatial reasoning <br> (I) - select and |  |  |  | and negative whole numbers, including through 0 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Multiplication and Division | rotate shapes in a given space. <br> Match, rotate, manipulate - use positional language <br> Adding more <br> Taking away <br> Spatial reasoning <br> (2) - combining <br> shapes to make | Problem solving 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. |  |  |  |  |
| Fractions | new shapes <br> Compose and decompose combining shapes in different ways <br> Doubling <br> Sharing \& grouping <br> Even \& odd <br> Spatial reasoning <br> (3) - replicate <br> simple <br> constructions, models, real places and places in stories | Counting in fractional steps <br> Recognising fractions recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of an object, shape or quantity <br> recognise, find and name a quarter as one of four equal parts of an object, shape or quantity. Comparing fractions | Counting in fractional steps <br> Recognising fractions recognise, find, name and write fractions I/3 I/3 $2 / 4$ and $3 / 4$ of a length, shape, set of objects or quantity <br> Comparing fractions write simple fractions for example, $1 / 2$ of 6 $=3$ and recognise the equivalence of $2 / 4$ and $1 / 2$ | Counting in fractional steps <br> Recognising fractions recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects: unit fractions and nonunit fractions with small denominators <br> recognise and use fractions as numbers: unit fractions and nonunit fractions with small denominators |  |  |



|  |  |  |  |  | of any number of tenths or hundreds <br> recognise and write decimal equivalents to $1 / 4,1 / 2,3 / 4$ <br> Problem solving solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to 2 decimal places |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Measurement |  | Comparing and Estimating: compare, describe and solve practical problems for: <br> - time <br> Measuring and Calculating: <br> measure and begin to record the following: <br> - time (hours, minutes, seconds) <br> sequence events in chronological order using language [for example, before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, | Comparing and Estimating compare and sequence intervals of time <br> Measuring and Calculating: 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 <br> know the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day. | Comparing and Estimating 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 <br> compare durations of events <br> Measuring and Calculating: add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both $£$ and $p$ | Comparing and Estimating: estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence <br> Measuring and Calculating: read, write and convert time between analogue and digital I2- and 24-hour clocks <br> solve problems involving converting from hours to minutes; minutes to seconds; years to months; weeks to days. | Comparing and Estimating: <br> estimate volume [for example, using 1 cm 3 blocks to build cuboids (including cubes)] and capacity [for example, using water] <br> understand and use approximate equivalences between metric units and common imperial units such as inches, pounds and pints <br> Measuring and Calculating: convert between different units of metric measure (for example, kilometre and metre; centimetre and metre; centimetre and |  |


|  |  | morning, afternoon and evening] <br> recognise and use language relating to dates, including days of the week, weeks, months and years <br> tell the time to the hour and half past the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times. <br> recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes |  | in practical <br> contexts <br> tell and write the time from an analogue clock, including using Roman numerals from <br> I to XII, and I2hour and 24-hour clocks <br> know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in each month, year and leap year |  | millimetre; gram and kilogram; litre and millilitre) <br> solve problems involving converting between units of time <br> use all four operations to solve problems involving measure [for example, length, mass, volume, money] using decimal notation, including scaling. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Geometry I Position and direction |  | Identifying shapes and their properties <br> Drawing and constructing <br> Comparing and classifying: <br> Angles: <br> Position and direction describe position, direction and | Identifying shapes and their properties <br> Drawing and constructing Comparing and classifying: order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns and sequences <br> use mathematical vocabulary to | Identifying shapes and their properties identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines. <br> Drawing and constructing draw 2-D shapes and make 3-D shapes using modelling materials; recognise 3-D | Identifying shapes and their properties identify lines of symmetry in 2-D shapes presented in different orientations <br> Drawing and constructing complete a simple symmetric figure with respect to a specific line of symmetry. | Identifying shapes and their properties identify 3-D shapes, including cubes and other cuboids, from 2-D representations <br> distinguish between regular and irregular polygons based on reasoning about equal sides and angles. <br> Drawing and constructing | Identifying shapes and their properties recognise, describe and build simple 3D shapes, including making nets <br> Drawing and constructing draw 2-D shapes using given dimensions and angles |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | and find missing angles. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Statistics |  |  | Interpreting, <br> Constructing and <br> Presenting Data <br> interpret and <br> construct simple <br> pictograms, tally <br> charts, block <br> diagrams and simple <br> tables <br> ask and answer simple questions by counting the number of objects in each category and sorting the categories by quantity <br> ask and answer questions about totalling and comparing categorical data. | Interpreting, Constructing and Presenting Data interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables <br> 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. | Interpreting, Constructing and Presenting Data interpret and present discrete and continuous data using appropriate graphical methods, including bar charts and time graphs. <br> solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in bar charts, pictograms, tables and other graphs | Interpreting, Constructing and Presenting Data solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in a line graph <br> complete, read and interpret information in tables, including timetables. |  |

