

|  | EYFS | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Comparing fractions |  |  |  | -compare and order unit fractions, and fractions with the same denominators -recognise and show, using diagrams, equivalent fractions <br> with small denominators | recognise and show, ssing diagrams, families of common equivalen tractions |  | -use common factors to simplify fractions -use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination -compare and order fractions, including fractions >1 |
| Finding |  |  |  | -recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small | - solve problems involving increasingly harder fractions to calculate quantities, and fractions to divide quantities, |  |  |
| fractions of quantities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fraction calculations |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text {-add and subtract fractions with the same denominator } \\ & \text { within one whole [for example, } 5 / 7+1 / 7=6 / 7] \end{aligned}$ | -add and subltact fractions with the same denomininator | -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 |  |
| Decimals as fractional amounts |  |  |  |  | count up and down in hundredths; -recognise and write tenths or hundredths <br> recognise and write decimal equivalents to $1 / 4,1 / 2$ and $3 /$ <br> 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 <br> ones, tenths and hundredths | -read and write decimal I umbers sf fractions |  |
| Ordering <br> decimals |  |  |  |  | -round decimals with one decimal place to the nearest whole number -compare numbers with the same number of decimal places up to two decimal places | -recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents - round decimals with two decimal places to the nearest whole number and to one decimal place - read, write, order and compare numbers with up to three decimal places |  |
| Calculating with decimals |  |  |  |  |  |  | - multiply and divide numbers by 10,100 and 1000 giving answers up to three decimal places - multiply one-digit number with up to two decimal places by whole numbers - use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to two decimal places |
| Percentages |  |  |  |  |  | - recognise the per cent symbol (\%) and understand that per cent relates to 'number of parts per hundred', and write percentages as a fraction with denominator 100 , and as a decimal | -solve problems involving the calculation of percentages [for example, of measures, and such as $15 \%$ of 360 ] and the use of percentages for comparison |
| Fraction problems |  |  |  | Solv eroblem s sing all fration knowledge | $\begin{aligned} & \text {-solve simple measure and money problems involving } \\ & \text { fractions and decimals to two decimal places } \end{aligned}$ |  | - solve problems which require answers to be rounded to specified degrees of accuracy -recall and use equivalences between simple fractions, decimals and percentages, including in different contexts. |
| Ratio \& Proportion |  |  |  |  |  |  | - solve problems involving the relative sizes of two quantities where missing values can be found by using integer multiplication and division facts - solve problems involving similar shapes where the scale factor is known or can be found - solve problems involving unequal sharing and grouping usin knowledge of fractions and multiples. |
| Algebra |  |  |  |  |  |  | - use simple formulae <br> -generate and describe linear number sequences express missing number problems algebraically - find pairs of numbers that satisfy an equation with two unknowns <br> - enumerate possibilities of combinations of two variables. |
| Measures | - order two or three items by length or height describe their relative position such as 'behind' or 'next to <br> measure short period of time in simple ways order two items by weight or capacity order and sequence familiar events. Use everyday language related to time |  | - choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure length/height ( $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{cm}$ ); mass ( $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{g}$ ); temperature $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$; capacity (litres/mI) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers, scales, thermometers and measuring vessels - compare and order lengths, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using >, < and = | -measure compare, add and subtract: lengths m/m/m/mmm; | -Convert between different units of measrure e.g.k tom $m$ | - convert between different units of metric measure (e.g. km and $\mathrm{m}, \mathrm{cm}$ and $\mathrm{m}, \mathrm{cm}$ and $\mathrm{mm}, \mathrm{gr}$ and $\mathrm{kg}, \mathrm{I}$ and ml - understand and use approximate equivalences between metric units and common imperial units such as inches, pounds and pints - estimate volume and capacity | - solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to three decimal places where appropriate - use, read, write and convert between standard units, converting measurements of length, mass, volume and time from a smaller unit of measure to a larger unit, and vice versa, using decimal notation to up to three decimal places convert between miles and kilometres |
| Mensuration |  |  |  | neasure the ereimetere ff simple 2 -. S shapes | - measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares | - measure and calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes in centimetres and metres - calculate and compare the area of rectangles (including squares), and including using standard units, square centimetres $\left(\mathrm{cm}^{2}\right)$ and square metres $\left(\mathrm{m}^{2}\right)$ and estimate the area of irregular shapes | -recognise that shapes with the same areas can have different perimeters and vice versa - recognise when it is possible to use formulae for area and volume of shapes - calculate the area of parallelograms and triangles - calculate, estimate and compare volume of cubes and cuboids using standard units, including cubic centimetres (cm3) and cubic metres (m3), and extending to other units. |

Maths progression

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Money | - Use everyday language to talk about money. <br> - Compare quantities and objects and to solve problems. | Freconis end know the value of different denominations | -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 | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { estimate, compare and calculute money in pounds and } \\ & \text { pence } \end{aligned}$ | -use all four operations to solve problems involving measure [for example, length, mass, volume, money] using decimal notation, including scaling <br> decimal notation, including scaling |  |
| Time |  | - sequence events in chronological order using language before, after, next, first, today, ye morning, afternoon and evening -recognise and use language relating to dates, including days of the week, weeks, months and years the hands on a clock face to show these times | -compare and sequence intervals of time <br> -tell and write the time to five minutes, including quarter past/to the hour a show these times <br> - know the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day |  |  | -solve problems involing converting between units of time |  |
| Shape vocabulary |  | -recognise and name common 2-D shapes (e.g. square, circle, triangle) - recognise and name common 3-D shapes (e.g. cubes, cuboids, pyramids \& spheres) | -Recognise and use veritices, ediges, faces, symmetr. | -identif horizontal and veritial lines and pairs of |  |  | - illustrate and name parts of circles, including radius, twice the radius |
| Properties of 2-d shape | - use mathematical names for 'flat' 2D shapes, and <br> mathematical terms to describe shapes. <br> Use familiar objects and common shapes to create and <br> - recognise, creds <br> - explore characteristics describe patterns <br> and use mathematical language to <br> man language to describe them |  |  | -draw 2-D Shapes | - compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles, based on properties and sizes - identify lines of symmetry in 2-D shapes presented in different orientations - complete a simple symmetric figure with respect to a specific line of symmetry. | -use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths and angles -distinguish between regular and irregular polygons based <br> on reasoning about equal sides and angles. | -draw 2-D shapes using given dimensions and angles - compare and classify geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes |
| Properties of 3-d shape | - use mathematical names for solid 3 3 shapes and |  | -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 e.g. a circle on a cylinder and a triangle on a pyramid - compare and sort common 2-D and 3-D shapes and everyday objects. | -make 3.5 shapes suing modeliling materials recognis 3 3-D |  |  |  |
| Angles |  |  |  |  | -identify acute and obtuse angles and compare and order angles up to two right angles by size |  | - recognise angles where they meet at a point, are on a straight line, or are vertically opposite, and find missing angles |
| Position \& Direction | - describe their relative oosition such as beehind or 'rext | - describe position, direction and movement, including whole, half, quarter and three-quarter turns. | - order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects <br> in <br> patterns and sequences <br> - use mathematical vocabulary to describe position <br> direction and movement, including movement in a straight terms of right angles for quarter, half and $3 / 4$ turns |  | - describe positions on a 2-D grid as coordinates in the first quadrant - describe movements between positions as translations of a given unit to the left/right and up/down - plot specified points and draw sides to complete a given polygon | -identify, describe and represent the position of a shape following a reflection or translation, using the appropriate language, and know that the shape has not changed | - describe positions on the full coordinate grid (all four quadrants) -draw and translate simple shapes on the coordinate plane, and reflect them in the axes. |
| Interpreting data |  |  | - interpere and construts simple pictograms, taly charts, | - interpet and present data using bar chatrs, pictograms | interpret and present discrete and continuous data using appr time graphs | -completer read and interpet in iformation in tables, | -interpret and construct pie charts and line graphs - calculate and interpret the mean as an average |
| Extract info from data |  |  |  | - solve one-step and two-step questions [for example, 'How many more?' and 'How many fewer?'] using information | -solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in bar charts, pictograms, tables and other other graphs | Solve comparison, sum and difference problems using intormation presented in in line graph | -wse pie charts and line graphs to solve problems |

