

Sandfield Primary School

Subject area: Maths

Intent statement: Our maths teaching and learning at Sandfield are planned to be fun, engaging and interesting for all children. We want our children to become fluent in the fundamentals of mathematics, to reason mathematically in a range of situations and to develop skills in problem solving. It is our intention to use a range of concrete, pictorial and abstract methods of learning to show real-life maths.

National Curriculum Progression

Years 1 to 6

#MathsEveryoneCan

2019-20



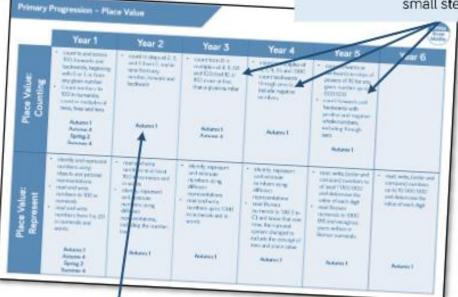


How does this document work?

The aim of this document is to give an at-a-glance guide to how the White Rose Maths curriculum links to the Key Stage 1 and 2 National Curriculum, and how it progresses through topics.

In each of the major topic areas (Number, Measurement, Geometry and Statistics), the curriculum has been broken down into key areas. For each of these areas, you can then see which NC objectives are covered in that year, together with the term and block in which that objective is first met in the White Rose Maths schemes.

These are the NC objectives. In our schemes these are broken down into the small steps.



Where this objective appears in our schemes of learning.

Who is it for?

This progression will help:

- Class teachers for each topic, teachers will be able to see exactly what they are meant to cover in their year group, but also what they can expect students to have covered in the previous year (Y2 to 6), and where the learning continues next year (Y1 to 5)
- Maths subject leaders and senior leaders— the progression provides an overview of the whole primary phase so leaders can clearly see how topics are developed over time. They will also be aware of when topics are taught and what resources may be needed across the school at particular times.

When are topics revisited?

The White Rose Maths curriculum is a cumulative curriculum, so that once a topic is covered it is met many times again in other contexts – often so many that listing them all is impractical. For example, place value is always covered in Autumn 1 but revisited within addition and subtraction, multiplication and division etc. We are also adding "Flashback Four" to our premium resources to support teachers with spaced repetition of key topics throughout and between years.

Primary Progression - Place Value



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Place Value: Counting	count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number Count numbers to 100 in numerals; count in multiples of twos, fives and tens Autumn 1 Autumn 4 Spring 2 Summer 4	count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forward and backward Autumn 1	count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100; find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number Autumn 1 Autumn 3	count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000 count backwards through zero to include negative numbers Autumn 1 Autumn 4	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 numbers, including through zero Autumn 1	
Place Value: Represent	identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations read and write numbers to 100 in numerals read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words. Autumn 1 Autumn 4	read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line Autumn 1	identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations read and write numbers up to 1000 in numerals and in words Autumn 1	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 Autumn 1	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 recognise years written in Roman numerals. Autumn 1	read, write, (order and compare) numbers up to 10 000 000 and determine the value of each digit Autumn 1
	Spring 2 Summer 4					

Primary Progression – Place Value



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Place Value : Use PV and Compare	given a number, identify one more and one less Autumn 1	recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones) compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100; use <, > and = signs Autumn 1	recognise the place value of each digit in a three-digit number (hundreds, tens, ones) compare and order numbers up to 1000 Autumn 1	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 1000 Autumn 1	(read, write) order and compare numbers to at least 1 000 000 and determine the value of each digit Autumn 1	(read, write), order and compare numbers up to 10 000 000 and determine the value of each digit Autumn 1
ň	Autumn 4 Spring 2 Summer 4					
Place Value: Problems& Rounding		use place value and number facts to solve problems.	solve number problems and practical problems involving these ideas	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	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	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
Pr		Autumn 1	Autumn 1	Autumn 1	Autumn 1	Autumn 1



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Addition & Subtraction: Recall, Represent, Use	read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction (-) and equals (=) signs represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20	recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100 show that addition of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction of one number from another cannot recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems	estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers	estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation	use rounding to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy	
	Autumn 2 Spring 1	Autumn 2	Autumn 2	Autumn 2	Autumn 2	

Primary Progression - Addition & Subtraction



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Addition & Subtraction: Calculations	add and subtract one- digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero	add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including: a two-digit number and ones a two-digit number and tens two two-digit numbers adding three one-digit numbers	add and subtract numbers mentally, including: a three-digit number and ones athree-digit number and tens athree-digit number and hundreds add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction	add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate	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	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
	Autumn 2 Spring 1	Autumn 2	Autumn 2	Autumn 2	Autumn 2	Autumn 2

Primary Progression - Addition & Subtraction

Year 1

problems that involve

solve one-step

addition and

pictorial

- 9

subtraction, using

concrete objects and

representations, and

missing number problems such as 7 =

Autumn 2

Spring 1



action:	s
Subtrac	Problems
dition & Subtr	Solve P

•	solve problems with
	addition and
	subtraction:

Year 2

- using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures
- applying their increasing knowledge of mental and written methods

Autumn 2

 solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction

Autumn 2

Year 3

 solve addition and subtraction two-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why

Autumn 2

Year 4

 solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why

Year 5

solve problems
involving addition,
subtraction,
multiplication and
division and a
combination of these,
including
understanding the
meaning of the
equals sign

Autumn 2

 solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why

Autumn 2

Year 6

Primary Progression - Multiplication & Division



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Multiplication & Division: Recall, Represent, Use		recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of one number by another cannot	recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables	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	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)	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.
		Autumn 4 Spring 1	Autumn 3	Autumn 4 Spring 1	Autumn 4	Autumn 2



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Multiplication & Division: Calculations		• calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (x), division (+) and equals (=) signs	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 Autumn 3 Spring 1	multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit number using formal written layout Spring 1	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
		Spring	Spring		Juliller	Automin

Primary Progression – Multiplication & Division



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Multiplication & Division: Solve Problems	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	solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts	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	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	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	solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division
_	Summer 1	Autumn 4 Spring 1	Spring 1	Spring 1	Autumn 4 Spring 1	Autumn 2
Multiplication & Division: Combined Operations					solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division and a combination of these, including understanding the meaning of the equals sign	use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the four operations
Mul					Spring 1	Autumn 2



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Fractions: Recognise and Write	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	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 \[\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{4} \] length, shape, set of objects or quantity	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 with small denominators	count up and down in hundredths; recognise that hundredths arise when dividing an object by one hundred and dividing tenths by ten.	 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}] Spring 2 	
	Summer 2	Spring 4	Spring 5	Spring 3		
Fractions: Compare		Recognise the equivalence of ² / ₄ and ¹ / ₂	recognise and show, using diagrams, equivalent fractions with small denominators compare and order unit fractions, and fractions with the same denominators	recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions	compare and order fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same number	use common factors to simplify fractions; use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination compare and order fractions, including fractions > 1
		Spring 4	Summer 1	Spring 3	Spring 2	Autumn 3



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Fractions: Calculations		 write simple fractions for example, ¹/₂ of 6 = 3 	add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole [for example, $\frac{5}{7} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{6}{7}$]	add and subtract fractions with the same denominator	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	 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}]
		Spring 4	Summer 1	Spring 3	Spring 3	Autumn 3
Fractions: Solve Problems			solve problems that involve all of the above Spring 5 Summer 1	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 Spring 3		



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Decimals: Recognise and Write				recognise and write decimal equivalents of any number of tenths or hundredths recognise and write decimal equivalents to \(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4} \) Spring 4 Summer 1	read and write decimal numbers as fractions [for example, 0.71 = 71/100] recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents Spring 3	identify the value of each digit in numbers given to three decimal places Spring 1
Decimals: Compare				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 Summer 1	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 Spring 3	



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Decimals: Calculations & Problems				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	solve problems involving number up to three decimal places	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
				Spring 4	Summer 1	Spring 1



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Fractions, Decimals and Percentages				solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two 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 ½, ¼, ½, ½, ½ and those fractions with a denominator of a multiple of 10 or 25 	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
Fracti				Spring 3 Spring 4 Summer 1	Spring 3	Spring 1 Spring 2



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Ratio and 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 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. Spring 6

Primary Progression - Algebra



Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
solve one-step problems that investable addition and subtraction, using concrete objects a pictorial representations, at missing number problems such as □ - 9	between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve d missing number problems	solve problems, including missing number problems			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. Spring 3

Note – although algebraic notation is not introduced until Y6, algebraic thinking starts much earlier as exemplified by the 'missing number' objectives from Y1/2/3



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Measurement: Using Measures	 compare, describe and solve practical problems for: lengths and heights [for example, long/short, longer/shorter, tall/short, double/half] mass/weight [for example, heavy/light, heavier than, lighter than] capacity and volume [for example, full/empty, more than, less than, half, half full, quarter] time [for example, quicker, slower, earlier, later] measure and begin to record the following: lengths and heights mass/weight capacity and volume time (hours, minutes, seconds) 	 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 = Spring 5 Summer 4 	• measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths (m/cm/mm); mass (kg/g); volume/capacity (l/ml) Spring 4 Summer 4	Convert between different units of measure [for example, kilometre to metre; hour to minute] estimate, compare and calculate different measures Autumn 3 Spring 2	convert between different units of metric measure (for example, kilometre 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 Summer 1 Summer 4	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 6			Summer 3	Summer 5	

Primary Progression - Measurement



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Measurement: Money	recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes	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	add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both £ and p in practical contexts	estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence	use all four operations to solve problems involving measure [for example, money]	
	Summer 5	Autumn 3	Spring 2	Summer 2	Summer 1	



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Measurement: Time	sequence events in chronological order using language [for example, before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening] recognise and use language relating to dates, including days of the week, weeks, months and years tell the time to the hour and half past the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times	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	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]	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	solve problems involving converting between units of time	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
	Summer 6	Summer 3	Summer 2	Summer 3	Summer 4	Year 5 Summer 4

Primary Progression - Measurement



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Measurement: Perimeter, Area, Volume			measure the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes Spring 4	measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares Autumn 3	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] Autumn 5	 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 5
				Spring 2	Summer 5	.,

Primary Progression - Geometry



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Geometry: 2-D Shapes	recognise and name common 2-D shapes [for example, rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles]	identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides and line symmetry in a vertical line 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 shapes and everyday objects	draw 2-D shapes	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	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	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
	Autumn 3	Spring 3	Summer 3	Summer 5	Summer 2	Summer 1
Geometry: 3-D Shapes	recognise and name common 3-D shapes [for example, cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres]	recognise and name common 3-D shapes [for example, cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres]. compare and sort common 3-D shapes and everyday objects	make 3-D shapes using modelling materials; recognise 3-D shapes in different orientations and describe them		identify 3-D shapes, including cubes and other cuboids, from 2-D representations	recognise, describe and build simple 3-D shapes, including making nets
	Autumn 3	Spring 3	Summer 3		Summer 2	Summer 1

Primary Progression - Geometry



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Geometry: Angles & Lines			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	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	 know angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles draw given angles, and measure them in degrees identify: angles at a point and one whole turn (total 360°) angles at a point on a straight line and ½ a turn (total 180°) other multiples of 90° 	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
			Summer 3	Summer 5	Summer 2	Summer 1

Primary Progression - Geometry



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Geometry: Position & Direction	describe position, direction and movement, including whole, half, quarter and three-quarter turns	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 anticlockwise)		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
	Summer 3	Spring 3 Summer 1		Summer 6	Summer 3	Autumn 4

Primary Progression - Statistics



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Statistics: Present and Interpret		interpret and construct simple pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and simple tables Spring 2	interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables Spring 3	interpret and present discrete and continuous data using appropriate graphical methods, including bar charts and time graphs Summer 4	complete, read and interpret information in tables, including timetables Autumn 3	interpret and construct pie charts and line graphs and use these to solve problems Summer 3
Statistics: Solve Problems		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	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	solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in bar charts, pictograms, tables and other graphs	solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in a line graph	calculate and interpret the mean as an average
		Spring 2	Spring 3	Summer 4	Autumn 3	Summer 3



	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12
Autumn	N	umber: P (withi	lace Valu n 10)	ie	N	Subtr	ddition ar action in 10)	nd	Geometry: Shape	Numbe Va (withi	Consolidation	
Spring	Number: Addition and Subtraction (within 20)				(Within 50) (Multiples of 2.5 and 10				rement: h and ght	Weigh	rement: nt and ume	Consolidation
Summer					nber: tions	Position and Direction Number: Place Value (within 100)			Measurement: Money		rement: ne	Consolidation



	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12
Autumn	Numb	er: Place	Value	Nur	mber: Add	dition and	l Subtrac		rement: ney	Number: Multiplication and Division		
Spring	Multipl	nber: ication ivision	Stati	stics	Geome	try: Prope Shape	erties of	Num	ber: Frac	tions	Measurement: Length and Height	Consolidation
Summer	Geometry: Position and Direction			solvin effic	olem ng and cient hods		rement: me	Measurement: Mass, Capacity and Temperature			Investi	gations



	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12
Autumn	Numb	Number: Place Value Number: Addition and Subtraction Number: Multiplication and Division								Consolidation		
Spring		er: Multip and Divisio		Measurement: Money	Stati	istics	Measurement: Length Number: and Perimeter Fractions					Consolidation
Summer	Nun	Number: Fractions Measurement: Time					Proper	netry: rties of ape	Measur	ement: M Capacity		Consolidation



	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	
Autumn	N	umber: P	Place Valu	ie		er: Additi Subtractio		Measurement: Length and Perimeter	Perimeter Multiplication and Division				
Spring		er: Multipl nd Divisio		Measurement: Area		Number:	Fractions		Num	ber: Deci	mals	Consolidation	
Summer	Number: Measurement: Decimals Money				Measurement: Time	Stati	stics	Geome	Geometry: Position and Control of				



	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	
Autumn	Numb	er: Place	Value	Additi	Number: ddition and Statistics Multiplication and Division								
Spring		er: Multipl nd Divisio				Number:	Fractions	3		Decim	nber: als and ntages	Consolidation	
Summer		Number: Decimals				try: Prope Shape	erties of	Geometry: Position and Direction	Measu Conv Ur	rement: erting nits	Measurement: Volume	Consolidation	



	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12
Autumn		r: Place lue			on, Subtra n and Divi	•		Number:	Geometry: Position and Direction	Consolidation		
Spring		nber: mals	Number: Percentages Number: Algebra Number: Algebra Number: Algebra Number: Algebra Number: Perimeter, Area and Volume				er: Ratio	Consolidation				
Summer	Geometry: Properties of Problem Solving Shape				Stati	istics		Investi	gations		Consolidation	