## Number and Place Value

$>$ count from 0 in multiples of $4,8,50$ and 100; find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number
$>$ recognise the place value of each digit in a three-digit number (hundreds, tens, ones)
$>$ compare and order numbers up to 1000
$>$ identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations
$>$ read and write numbers up to 1000 in numerals and in words
$>$ solve number problems and practical problems involving these ideas.

## Number - addition and subtraction

> add and subtract numbers mentally, including:

1. a three-digit number and ones
2. a three-digit number and tens
3. a three-digit number and hundreds
$>$ add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction
$>$ estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers
$>$ solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction.

Number - multiplication and division
$>$ recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3,4 and 8 multiplication tables
$>$ write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods
$>$ solve problems, including missing number problems, involving multiplication and division, including positive integer scaling problems and correspondence problems in which $n$ objects are connected to $m$ objects.

## Number - fractions

$>$ count up and down in tenths; recognise that tenths arise from dividing an object into 10 equal parts and in dividing one-digit numbers or quantities by 10
$>$ recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators
$>$ recognise and use fractions as numbers: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators
> recognise and show, using diagrams, equivalent fractions with small denominators
$>$ add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole [for example, five sevenths add one seventh is six sevenths]
$>$ compare and order unit fractions, and fractions with the same denominators solve problems that involve all of the above.

## Measurement

> measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths (m/cm/mm); mass (kg/g); volume/capacity (l/ml)
$>$ measure the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes
$>$ add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both $£$ and $p$ in practical contexts
$>$ tell and write the time from an analogue clock, including using Roman numerals from I to XII, and 12-hour and 24 -hour clocks
$>$ estimate and read time with increasing accuracy to the nearest minute; record and compare time in terms of seconds, minutes and hours; use vocabulary such as o'clock, a.m./p.m., morning, afternoon, noon and midnight
$>$ know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in each month, year and leap year
$>$ compare durations of events [for example to calculate the time taken by particular events or tasks].

## Geometry - properties of shapes

> draw 2-D shapes and make 3-D shapes using modelling materials; recognise 3-D shapes in different orientations and describe them
$>$ recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn
$>$ identify right angles, recognise that two right angles make a half-turn, three make three quarters of a turn and four a complete turn; identify whether angles are greater than or less than a right angle
> identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines

## Statistics

> interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables
$>$ solve one-step and two-step questions [for example, 'How many more?' and 'How many fewer?'] using information presented in scaled bar charts and pictograms and tables.
> count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000
$>$ find 1000 more or less than a given number
> count backwards through zero to include negative numbers
$>$ recognise the place value of each digit in a four-digit number (thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones)
$>$ order and compare numbers beyond 1000
$>$ identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations
$>$ round any number to the nearest 10,100 or 1000
$>$ solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above and with increasingly large positive numbers
$>$ read Roman numerals to 100 (I to C) and know that over time, the numeral system changed to include the concept of zero and place value.

## Number - addition and subtraction

$>$ add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate
$>$ estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation
$>$ solve addition and subtraction two-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why

## Number - multiplication and division

> recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to $12 \times 12$
$>$ use place value, known and derived facts to multiply and divide mentally, including: multiplying by 0 and 1 ; dividing by 1 ; multiplying together three numbers
$>$ recognise and use factor pairs and commutativity in mental calculations
$>$ multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit number using formal written layout
> solve problems involving multiplying and adding, including using the distributive law to multiply two digit numbers by one digit, integer scaling problems and harder correspondence problems such as n objects are connected to m objects

## Number - fractions (including decimals

$>$ recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions
$>$ count up and down in hundredths; recognise that hundredths arise when dividing an object by one hundred and dividing tenths by ten.
$>$ solve problems involving increasingly harder fractions to calculate quantities, and fractions to divide quantities, including non-unit fractions where the answer is a whole number
$>$ add and subtract fractions with the same denominator
$>$ recognise and write decimal equivalents of any number of tenths or hundredths
$>$ recognise and write decimal equivalents to a quarter, a half and three quarters
$>$ find the effect of dividing a one- or two-digit number by 10 and 100, identifying the value of the digits in the answer as ones, tenths and hundredths
$>$ round decimals with one decimal place to the nearest whole number
$>$ compare numbers with the same number of decimal places up to two decimal places
$>$ solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two decimal places.

## Measurement

> Convert between different units of measure [for example, kilometre to metre; hour to minute]
> measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres
$>$ find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares
$>$ estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence
$>$ read, write and convert time between analogue and digital 12-and 24-hour clocks
$>$ solve problems involving converting from hours to minutes; minutes to seconds; years to months; weeks to days.

## Geometry -properties of shapes

> compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles, based on their properties and sizes
> identify acute and obtuse angles and compare and order angles up to two right angles by size
$>$ identify lines of symmetry in 2-D shapes presented in different orientations
$>$ complete a simple symmetric figure with respect to a specific line of symmetry.

## Geometry -position and direction

$>$ 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.

## Statistics

$>$ interpret and present discrete and continuous data using appropriate graphical methods, including bar charts and time graphs.
$>$ solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in bar charts, pictograms, tables and other graphs.

