



Offwell C of E Primary School Maths Curriculum Progression Map

EYFS – KS1 – KS2



Concept/ Strand	Sub-strand	EYFS			Key Stage 1		Lower Key Stage 2		Upper Key Stage 2	
		3-4 Year olds	Reception	ELG	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Number and Place Value	Counting	Recite numbers past 5.	Count objects, actions and sounds.	Verbally count beyond 20, recognising the pattern of the counting system.	count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number			count backwards through zero to include negative numbers	interpret negative numbers in context, count forwards and backwards with positive and negative whole numbers, including through zero	use negative numbers in context, and calculate intervals across zero
		Say one number name for each item in order: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.	Count beyond ten.		count backwards through zero to include negative numbers	count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forward or backward	count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100;	count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000	count forwards or backwards in steps of powers of 10 for any given number up to 1000 000	
		Know that the last number reached when counting a small set of objects tells you how many there are in total ('cardinal principle').			given a number, identify one more and one less		find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number	find 1000 more or less than a given number		

Numbers	Comparing Numbers	Compare quantities using language: 'more than', 'fewer than'.	Compare numbers.	Compare quantities up to 10 in different contexts, recognising when one quantity is greater than, less than or the same as the other quantity.	use the language of: equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most, least	compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100; use <, > and = signs	compare and order numbers up to 1000	order and compare numbers beyond 1000 compare numbers with the same number of decimal places up to two decimal places (copied from Fractions)	read, write, order and compare numbers to at least 1 000 000 and determine the value of each digit (appears also in Reading and Writing Numbers)	read, write, order and compare numbers up to 10 000 000 and determine the value of each digit (appears also in Reading and Writing Numbers)
	Identifying, representing and estimating numbers	Develop fast recognition of up to 3 objects, without having to count them individually ('subitising').	Subitise.	Subitise (recognising quantities without counting) up to 5.	identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations including the number line	identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line	identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations	identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations		
		Show 'finger numbers' up to 5.								
Link numerals and amounts: for example, showing the right number of objects to match the numeral, up to 5.		Link the number symbol (numeral) with its cardinal number value.								
Reading and writing numbers (including roman numerals)	Reading and writing numbers	Link numerals and amounts: for example, showing the right number of objects to match the numeral, up to 5.	Link the number symbol (numeral) with its cardinal number value.		read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words.	read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words	read and write numbers up to 1 000 in numerals and in words	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.	read, write, order and compare numbers to at least 1 000 000 and determine the value of each digit (appears also in Comparing Numbers)	read, write, order and compare numbers up to 10 000 000 and determine the value of each digit (appears also in Understanding Place Value)
		Experiment with their own symbols and marks as well as numerals.								
			Experiment with their own symbols and marks as well as numerals.					<i>tell and write the time from an analogue clock, including using Roman numerals from I to XII, and 12-hour and 24-hour clocks (copied from Measurement)</i>	read Roman numerals to 1 000 (M) and recognise years written in Roman numerals.	

	Understanding place value	Understand the 'one more than/one less than' relationship between consecutive numbers.	Have a deep understanding of numbers to 10, including the composition of each number.		recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones)	recognise the place value of each digit in a three-digit number (hundreds, tens, ones)	recognise the place value of each digit in a four-digit number (thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones)	read, write, order and compare numbers to at least 1 000 000 and determine the value of each digit (appears also in Reading and Writing Numbers)	read, write, order and compare numbers up to 10 000 000 and determine the value of each digit (appears also in Reading and Writing Numbers)
		Explore the composition of numbers to 10.					<i>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 units, tenths and hundredths</i> (copied from Fractions)	<i>recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents</i> (copied from Fractions)	<i>identify the value of each digit to three decimal places and multiply and divide numbers by 10, 100 and 1 000 where the answers are up to three decimal places</i> (copied from Fractions)
	Rounding						round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1 000	round any number up to 1 000 000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1 000, 10 000 and 100 000	round any whole number to a required degree of accuracy
							<i>round decimals with one decimal place to the nearest whole number</i> (copied from Fractions)	<i>round decimals with two decimal places to the nearest whole number and to one decimal place</i> (copied from Fractions)	<i>solve problems which require answers to be rounded to specified degrees of accuracy</i> (copied from Fractions)
Problem solving	Solve real world mathematical problems with numbers up to 5.				use place value and number facts to solve problems	solve number problems and practical problems involving these ideas.	solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above and with increasingly large positive numbers	solve number problems and practical problems that involve all of the above	solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above

Number: Addition and Subtraction

Number Bonds		Automatically recall number bonds for numbers 0-5 and some to 10.	Automatically recall (without reference to rhymes, counting or other aids) number bonds up to 5 (including subtraction facts) and some number bonds to 10, including double facts.	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				
	Mental Calculation		Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10, including evens and odds, double facts and how quantities can be distributed evenly.	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 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: <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 mentally with increasingly large numbers
				read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction (-) and equals (=) signs (appears also in Written Methods)	show that addition of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction of one number from another cannot				

	Written Methods				read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction (-) and equals (=) signs (appears also in Mental Calculation)		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)	
	Inverse operations,					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	use estimation to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy.
	Problem Solving				solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as $7 = \square - 9$	solve problems with addition and subtraction: * using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures * applying their increasing knowledge of mental and written methods	solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction	solve addition and subtraction two-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why	solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why	solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why
						<i>solve simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change</i> (copied from Measurement)				Solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division

Number: Multiplication and Division	Multiplication and Division Facts				count in multiples of twos, fives and tens (copied from Number and Place Value)	count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forward or backward (copied from Number and Place Value)	count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100 (copied from Number and Place Value)	count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1 000 (copied from Number and Place Value)	count forwards or backwards in steps of powers of 10 for any given number up to 1 000 000 (copied from Number and Place Value)	
						recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers	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		
	Mental Calculation						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 (appears also in Written Methods)	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	multiply and divide numbers mentally drawing upon known facts	perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers
						show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of one number by another cannot		recognise and use factor pairs and commutativity in mental calculations (appears also in Properties of Numbers)	multiply and divide whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1000	associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents (e.g. 0.375) for a simple fraction (e.g. $\frac{3}{8}$) (copied from Fractions)

Written Calculation					calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (\times), division (\div) 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 (appears also in Mental 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 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 one-digit number using the formal written method of short division and interpret remainders appropriately for the context	divide numbers up to 4-digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of short division where appropriate for the context 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
									<i>use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to two decimal places (copied from Fractions (including decimals))</i>

	Properties of numbers: multiples, factors, primes, square and cube numbers						recognise and use factor pairs and commutativity in mental calculations (repeated)	identify multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number, and common factors of two numbers.	identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers
								know and use the vocabulary of prime numbers, prime factors and composite (non-prime) numbers	<i>use common factors to simplify fractions; use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination (copied from Fractions)</i>
								establish whether a number up to 100 is prime and recall prime numbers up to 19	
								recognise and use square numbers and cube numbers, and the notation for squared (2) and cubed (3)	<i>calculate, estimate and compare volume of cubes and cuboids using standard units, including centimetre cubed (cm^3) and cubic metres (m^3), and extending to other units such as mm^3 and km^3 (copied from Measures)</i>
	Order of Operations,								use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the four operations
	Inverse operations,						<i>estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers (copied from Addition and Subtraction)</i>	<i>estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation (copied from Addition and Subtraction)</i>	use estimation to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy

Number: Fractions(Including Decimals and Percentages)

Fractional	Counting in					<i>Pupils should count in fractions up to 10, starting from any number and using the 1/2 and 2/4 equivalence on the number line (Non Statutory Guidance)</i>	count up and down in tenths	count up and down in hundredths			
	Recognising Fractions				recognise, find and name a half as one of two 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	recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators	recognise that hundredths arise when dividing an object by one hundred and dividing tenths by ten	recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents (appears also in Equivalence)		
					recognise that tenths arise from dividing an object into 10 equal parts and in dividing one – digit numbers or quantities by 10.						
					recognise and use fractions as numbers: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators						
	Comparing							compare and order unit fractions, and fractions with the same denominators		compare and order fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same number	compare and order fractions, including fractions >1
	Comparing								compare numbers with the same number of decimal places up to two decimal places	read, write, order and compare numbers with up to three decimal places	identify the value of each digit in numbers given to three decimal places
Rounding								round decimals with one decimal place to the nearest whole number	round decimals with two decimal places to the nearest whole number and to one decimal place	solve problems which require answers to be rounded to specified degrees of accuracy	

<p>Equivalence (including fractions, decimals and percentages)</p>					write simple fractions e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 6 = 3 and recognise the equivalence of $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$.	recognise and show, using diagrams, equivalent fractions with small denominators	recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions	identify, name and write equivalent fractions of a given fraction, represented visually, including tenths and hundredths	use common factors to simplify fractions; use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination	
							recognise and write decimal equivalents of any number of tenths or hundredths	read and write decimal numbers as fractions (e.g. $0.71 = \frac{71}{100}$)	associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents (e.g. 0.375) for a simple fraction (e.g. $\frac{3}{8}$)	
							recognise and write decimal equivalents to $\frac{1}{4}$; $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{3}{4}$	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 as a decimal fraction	recall and use equivalences between simple fractions, decimals and percentages, including in different contexts.	
	<p>Addition and subtraction of fractions</p>						add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole (e.g. $\frac{5}{7} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{6}{7}$)	add and subtract fractions with the same denominator	add and subtract fractions with the same denominator and multiples of the same number	add and subtract fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions
									recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions and convert from one form to the other and write mathematical statements > 1 as a mixed number (e.g. $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{6}{5} = 1\frac{1}{5}$)	
	<p>Multiplication and Division of</p>								multiply proper fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers, supported by materials and diagrams	multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form (e.g. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$)
										multiply one-digit numbers with up to two decimal places by whole numbers

									divide proper fractions by whole numbers (e.g. $\frac{1}{3} \div 2 = \frac{1}{6}$)
									multiply one-digit numbers with up to two decimal places by whole numbers
Multiplication and Division of decimals									multiply and divide numbers by 10, 100 and 1000 where the answers are up to three decimal places
									identify the value of each digit to three decimal places and multiply and divide numbers by 10, 100 and 1000 where the answers are up to three decimal places
									associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents (e.g. 0.375) for a simple fraction (e.g. $\frac{3}{8}$)
									use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to two decimal places
Problem Solving				solve problems that involve all of the above	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	solve problems involving numbers up to three decimal places			
				solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two decimal places.	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 with a denominator of a multiple of 10 or 25.				

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.

Measurement	Comparing and Estimating	Begin to describe a sequence of events, real or fictional, using words, such as 'first', 'then...'		compare, describe and solve practical problems for: * lengths and heights [e.g. long/short, longer/shorter, tall/short, double/half] * mass/weight [e.g. heavy/light, heavier than, lighter than] * capacity and volume [e.g. full/empty, more than, less than, half, half full, quarter] * time [e.g. quicker, slower, earlier, later]	compare and order lengths, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using >, < and =		estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence (also included in Measuring)	calculate and compare the area of squares and rectangles including using standard units, square centimetres (cm ²) and square metres (m ²) and estimate the area of irregular shapes (also included in measuring)	calculate, estimate and compare volume of cubes and cuboids using standard units, including centimetre cubed (cm ³) and cubic metres (m ³), and extending to other units such as mm ³ and km ³ .
				sequence events in chronological order using language [e.g. before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening]	compare and sequence intervals of time	compare durations of events, for example to calculate the time taken by particular events or tasks			
						estimate and read time with increasing accuracy to the nearest minute; record and compare time in terms of seconds, minutes, hours and o'clock; use vocabulary such as a.m./p.m., morning, afternoon, noon and midnight (appears also in Telling the Time)			

Measuring and Calculating				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	measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths (m/cm/mm); mass (kg/g); volume/capacity (l/ml)	estimate, compare and calculate different measures , including money in pounds and pence (appears also in Comparing)	use all four operations to solve problems involving measure (e.g. length, mass, volume, money) using decimal notation including scaling.	solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure , using decimal notation up to three decimal places where appropriate (appears also in Converting)
						measure the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes	measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres	measure and calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes in centimetres and metres	recognise that shapes with the same areas can have different perimeters and vice versa
				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	add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both £ and p in practical contexts			
				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				
						find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares	calculate and compare the area of squares and	calculate the area of parallelograms and triangles	

	Telling the Time								<p>rectangles including using standard units, square centimetres (cm²) and square metres (m²) and estimate the area of irregular shapes</p> <p><i>recognise and use square numbers and cube numbers, and the notation for squared (²) and cubed (³)</i> (copied from Multiplication and Division)</p>	<p>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 [e.g. mm³ and km³].</p> <p>recognise when it is possible to use formulae for area and volume of shapes</p>	
					<p>tell the time to the hour and half past the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>tell and write the time from an analogue clock, including using Roman numerals from I to XII, and 12-hour and 24-hour clocks</p>	<p>read, write and convert time between analogue and digital 12 and 24-hour clocks (appears also in Converting)</p>			
					<p>recognise and use language relating to dates, including days of the week, weeks, months and years</p>	<p>know the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day. (appears also in Converting)</p>	<p>estimate and read time with increasing accuracy to the nearest minute; record and compare time in terms of seconds, minutes, hours and o'clock; use vocabulary such as a.m./p.m., morning, afternoon, noon and midnight (appears also in Comparing and Estimating)</p>				
								<p>solve problems involving converting from hours to minutes; minutes to seconds; years to months; weeks to days (appears also in Converting)</p>	<p>solve problems involving converting between units of time</p>		

Converting					know the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day. (appears also in Telling the Time)	know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in each month, year and leap year	convert between different units of measure (e.g. kilometre to metre; hour to minute)	convert between different units of metric measure (e.g. kilometre and metre; centimetre and metre; millimetre; gram and kilogram; litre and millilitre)	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
							read, write and convert time between analogue and digital 12 and 24-hour clocks (appears also in Converting)	solve problems involving converting between units of time	solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to three decimal places where appropriate (appears also in Measuring and Calculating)
							solve problems involving converting from hours to minutes; minutes to seconds; years to months; weeks to days (appears also in Telling the Time)	understand and use equivalences between metric units and common imperial units such as inches, pounds and pints	convert between miles and kilometres

Geometry Properties of Shape	Identifying shapes and their properties	Talk about and explore 2D and 3D shapes (for example, circles, rectangles, triangles and cuboids) using informal and mathematical language: 'sides', 'corners', 'straight', 'flat', 'round'.	Select, rotate and manipulate shapes in order to develop spatial reasoning skills.		recognise and name common 2-D and 3-D shapes, including: * 2-D shapes [e.g. rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles] * 3-D shapes [e.g. cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres].		identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides and line symmetry in a vertical line	identify lines of symmetry in 2-D shapes presented in different orientations	identify 3-D shapes, including cubes and other cuboids, from 2-D representations	recognise, describe and build simple 3-D shapes, including making nets (appears also in Drawing and Constructing)		
		Select shapes appropriately: flat surfaces for a building, a triangular pattern for a roof, etc.	Compose and decompose shapes so that children can recognise a shape can have other shapes within it, just as numbers can.								identify and describe the properties of 3-D shapes, including the number of edges, vertices and faces	illustrate and name parts of circles, including radius, diameter and circumference and know that the diameter is twice the radius
		Combine shapes to make new ones – an arch, a bigger triangle, etc.									identify 2-D shapes on the surface of 3-D shapes, [for example, a circle on a cylinder and a triangle on a pyramid]	
	Drawing and Constructing									draw 2-D shapes using given dimensions and angles	draw 2-D shapes using given dimensions and angles	
							draw 2-D shapes and make 3-D shapes using modelling materials; recognise 3-D shapes in different orientations and describe them	complete a simple symmetric figure with respect to a specific line of symmetry	draw given angles, and measure them in degrees (°)	recognise, describe and build simple 3-D shapes, including making nets (appears also in Identifying Shapes and Their Properties)		
	Compare and						compare and sort common 2-D and 3-D shapes and everyday objects	compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles, based on	use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths and angles	compare and classify geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes and find		

Geometry – Position and	Angles						their properties and sizes	distinguish between regular and irregular polygons based on reasoning about equal sides and angles	unknown angles in any triangles, quadrilaterals, and regular polygons	
							recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn	know angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles		
							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 acute and obtuse angles and compare and order angles up to two right angles by size	identify: * angles at a point and one whole turn (total 360°) * angles at a point on a straight line and $\frac{1}{2}$ a turn (total 180°) * other multiples of 90°	recognise angles where they meet at a point, are on a straight line, or are vertically opposite, and find missing angles
							identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines			
Geometry – Position and	Position, Direction and Movement	Understand position through words alone – for example, “The bag is under the table,” – with no pointing.	Draw information from a simple map.		describe position, direction and movement, including half, quarter and three-quarter turns.	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 anti-clockwise)		describe positions on a 2-D grid as coordinates in the first quadrant	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)
		Describe a familiar route.						describe movements between positions as translations of a given unit to the left/right and up/down		draw and translate simple shapes on the coordinate plane, and reflect them in the axes.
		Discuss routes and locations, using words like ‘in front of’ and ‘behind’.								
						plot specified points and draw sides to complete a given polygon				

Pattern	Talk about and identify the patterns around them. For example, stripes on clothes, designs on rugs and wallpaper. Use informal language like 'pointy', 'spotty', 'blobs', etc.	Continue, copy and create repeating patterns.			order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns and sequences				
	Extend and create ABAB patterns – stick, leaf, stick, leaf.								
	Notice and correct an error in a repeating pattern.								
Interpreting, constructing and presenting data Statistics					interpret and construct simple pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and simple tables	interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables	interpret and present discrete and continuous data using appropriate graphical methods, including bar charts and time graphs	complete, read and interpret information in tables, including timetables	interpret and construct pie charts and line graphs and use these to 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				

	Solving Problems						solve one-step and two-step questions [e.g. '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
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Algebra	Equations				<p><i>solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as $7 = \square - 9$</i> (copied from Addition and Subtraction)</p>	<p><i>recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and missing number problems.</i> (copied from Addition and Subtraction)</p>	<p>solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction. (copied from Addition and Subtraction)</p>	<p><i>use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths and angles</i> (copied from Geometry: Properties of Shapes)</p>	<p>express missing number problems algebraically</p>	
					<p><i>recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100</i> (copied from Addition and Subtraction)</p>	<p><i>solve problems, including missing number problems, involving multiplication and division, including integer scaling</i> (copied from Multiplication and Division)</p>				<p>find pairs of numbers that satisfy number sentences involving two unknowns</p>
					<p><i>represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20</i> (copied from Addition and Subtraction)</p>					<p>enumerate all possibilities of combinations of two variables</p>
	Formulae						<p><i>Perimeter can be expressed algebraically as $2(a + b)$ where a and b are the dimensions in the same unit.</i> (Copied from NSG measurement)</p>	<p>use simple formulae</p>	<p><i>recognise when it is possible to use formulae for area and volume of shapes</i> (copied from Measurement)</p>	

	Sequences				<i>sequence events in chronological order using language such as: before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening</i> (copied from Measurement)	<i>compare and sequence intervals of time</i> (copied from Measurement)				generate and describe linear number sequences
					<i>order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns</i> (copied from Geometry: position and direction)					

All programmes of study statements are included and some appear twice. This is indicated in the text. This occurs where:

- The statement has central relevance to more than one sub category within a topic;
- The statement has central relevance to more than one mathematics topic. This is done to reflect the aims of the curriculum that *pupils should make rich connections across mathematical ideas to develop fluency, mathematical reasoning and competence in solving increasingly sophisticated problems* (Mathematics programmes of study: key stages 1 and 2 page 3). However the connections made are not intended to be exhaustive and teachers should seek to support pupils in making other connections.