Curriculum Progression for Maths

Many pupils are taught in split year group classes (1/2, 3/4 or 5/6). Therefore, there may be some variation with regards to the maths they are taught dependent on their level of understanding within that area of learning.

EYFS ➡	YEAR 1 ➡	YEAR 2 ➡	YEAR 3 ➡	YEAR 4 ➡	YEAR 5 ➡	YEAR 6
Children will learn to count items up to at least 20. They will read and write numbers and add as well as subtract two numbers through counting items. They will be able to recognise common shapes in everyday objects and use the language of size, weight, capacity, position, distance, time and money to describe objects.	Pupils will read, write and order numbers from 0 to 20 and beyond. Problem solving is an integral part to learning, as well as addition and subtraction. They will learn number bonds to 10 and 20 as well as halving and doubling. Different coin denominations are studied. There is a focus on developing fluency so that pupils can calculate mentally with precision at speed. Other topics studied	Pupils will demonstrate their written understanding in all four operations: addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. They will recognise place values (hundreds, tens and ones) for numbers up to at least 100. Pupils begin to use formal written methods for addition and subtraction. They will apply this knowledge to real-life problem-solving activities as well as	Pupils will learn a range of strategies for calculating using the four operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division and how to apply these when solving word problems. Formal written methods for addition and subtraction of two-digit numbers will be taught. They will compare and order numbers up to at least 1,000, as well as count forwards and backwards in tenths. They will	Pupils will learn both mental and formal written strategies for division and multiplication, which build upon pupils understanding of mental methods. All times tables will be reviewed and consolidated and pupils are expected to have fluent recall of times table facts. They will round numbers to multiples of 10, 100 or 1,000 and use negative numbers. They will write and	Pupils will learn to use written strategies for multiplication of given numbers by two-digit numbers. A greater time is spent studying fractions, decimals, and introducing percentages. They will compare and order numbers up to at least a million. They will read and write Roman numerals up to a thousand. Through a range of multi-step problems, pupils will continue to develop their problem	Pupils will learn formal written methods for dividing a number by two digits, as well as multiplication and division of decimal numbers. Pupils will learn algebra, including writing basic formula. They will further apply their knowledge of number, shape, space and measure to a wider range of word problems. Pupils will calculate the volume of shapes and the area

include measures, telling the time to every half-hour and hour, as well as identifying 2-D and 3-D shapes. Pupils will start to learn the 2, 5 and 10 times tables.	written problems. They will learn properties of common shapes, start to use common units of measure, read and construct tables and pictograms as well as tell the time to five minute intervals. Revision of number bonds and times tables will take place as well as introducing the 3 and 4 times tables. They will also develop mental strategies for calculations.	also measure the perimeter of 2-D shapes, draw 2D shapes, construct 3-D shapes, tell the time (using both analogue and digital clocks), use basic fractions and read and construct bar charts. Pupils will regularly practice their reasoning skills, through making verbal and sometimes written explanations. Pupils will review previously learnt multiplication times tables as well as start learning the 6, 7, 8 and 9 times tables. They will further develop mental strategies for calculations such as partitioning.	compare numbers up to two decimal places. They will develop their understanding of fractions, including adding fractions of the same denominator, and identify fractions of shapes. They will convert between different units of measure and find the area of basic rectilinear shapes, identify lines of symmetry in shapes, use co-ordinate grids and interpret time graphs. They will continue to practise and develop mental strategies for calculations, as well as solving a wider variety of word problems.	solving skills, including problems using a range of different measures and units. They will learn to draw and measure angles in degrees. They will start to translate and reflect shapes. They will use different graphical representations in statistics, including line graphs. They will continue to develop mental strategies to solve calculations efficiently.	or triangles and parallelograms. They will name the parts of a circle and calculate missing angles in a range of shapes. They will use negative co-ordinates and reflect shapes in axes. They will find the mean of a set of numbers, and interpret as well as begin to construct pie charts. All areas of learning taught in previous year groups are further consolidated to ensure pupils are well-prepared with the necessary mathematical skills and knowledge for the next stage of their maths education and in their future lives. Some pupils' learning will go beyond objectives set out in the National Curriculum.