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Programme of study: Maths - KS2

<table>
<tr><th colspan="6">Maths – Programme of Study KEY STAGE 2</th></tr>
<tr><td>Three Aims</td><td colspan="5">Develop Fluency
consolidate their numerical and mathematical capability from key stage 2 and extend their understanding of the number system and place value to include decimals, fractions, powers and roots
select and use appropriate calculation strategies to solve increasingly complex problems
use algebra to generalise the structure of arithmetic, including to formulate mathematical relationships
substitute values in expressions, rearrange and simplify expressions, and solve equations
move freely between different numerical, algebraic, graphical and diagrammatic representations [for example, equivalent fractions, fractions and decimals, and equations and graphs]
develop algebraic and graphical fluency, including understanding linear and simple quadratic functions
use language and properties precisely to analyse numbers, algebraic expressions, 2-D and 3-D shapes, probability and statistics.
Reason Mathematically
extend their understanding of the number system; make connections between number relationships, and their algebraic and graphical representations
extend and formalise their knowledge of ratio and proportion in working with measures and geometry, and in formulating proportional relations algebraically
identify variables and express relations between variables algebraically and graphically
make and test conjectures about patterns and relationships; look for proofs or counterexamples
begin to reason deductively in geometry, number and algebra, including using geometrical constructions
interpret when the structure of a numerical problem requires additive, multiplicative or proportional reasoning
explore what can and cannot be inferred in statistical and probabilistic settings, and begin to express their arguments formally.
Solve Problems
develop their mathematical knowledge, in part through solving problems and evaluating the outcomes, including multi-step problems
develop their use of formal mathematical knowledge to interpret and solve problems, including in financial mathematics
begin to model situations mathematically and express the results using a range of formal mathematical representations
select appropriate concepts, methods and techniques to apply to unfamiliar and non-routine problems.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Taught content: Knowledge/Skills</td><td>Number and Place Value</td><td>Addition and Subtraction</td><td>Multiplication and Division</td><td>Fractions (including decimals and percentages)</td><td>Measurement</td></tr>
<tr><td>Prior learning</td><td>count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forward and backward</td><td>solve problems with addition and subtraction:

using concrete objects and pictorial representations,</td><td>recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication
tables, including recognising odd and even numbers</td><td>recognise, find, name and write fractions 1/3, ¼, 2/4, 3/4 of a length, shape, set of
objects or quantity</td><td>compare and sequence intervals of time</td></tr>
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	recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones) identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100; use <, > and = signs read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words use place value and number facts to solve problems	including those involving numbers, quantities and measures applying their increasing knowledge of mental and written methods recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100 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 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	calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (×), division (÷) and equals (=) signs show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of one number by another cannot solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts.	write simple fractions for example, ½ of 6 = 3 and recognise the equivalence of 2/4 and ½.	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
Year 3	count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100; find 10 or	Add and subtract numbers mentally, including: a three-digit number and ones,	recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables	count up and down in tenths; recognise that tenths arise from dividing an object into 10 equal	tell and write the time from an analogue clock,

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	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.	a three-digit number and tens, 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.	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	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 nonunit 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,5/7 + 1/7 = 6/7] compare and order unit fractions, and fractions with the same denominators solve problems that involve all of the above.	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].
Year 4	count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000	add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate	recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12 × 12	recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions	read, write and convert time between analogue and digital 12- and 24-hour clocks

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	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	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.	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.	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 ¼, ½, ¾ . 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	solve problems involving converting from hours to minutes; minutes to seconds; years to months; weeks to days.

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	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.			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.	
Year 5	read, write, order and compare numbers to at least 1 000 000 and determine the value of each digit count forwards or backwards in steps of powers of 10 for any given number up to 1 000 000 interpret negative numbers in context, count forwards and backwards with positive and negative whole numbers, including through zero 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	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 use rounding to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why.	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 (nonprime) numbers establish whether a number up to 100 is prime and recall prime numbers up to 19 multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a one- or two-digit number using a formal writtenmethod, 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	compare and order fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same number 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, 2/5 + 4/5 = 6/5 = 1 1/5] 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 read and write decimal numbers as fractions [for example, 0.71 = 71/100]	solve problems involving converting between units of time

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	that involve all of the above read Roman numerals to 1000 (M) and recognise years written in Roman numerals.		multiply and divide whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1000 recognise and use square numbers and cube numbers, and the notation for squared (2) and cubed (3) solve problems involving multiplication and division including using their knowledge of factors and multiples, squares and cubes solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division and a combination of these, including understanding the meaning of the equals sign solve problems involving multiplication and division, including scaling by simple fractions and problems involving simple rates.	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 • solve problems involving number up to three 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 , 1/5 , 2/5 , 4/5 and those fractions with a denominator of a multiple of 10 or 25.	
Year 6	read, write, order and compare numbers up to 10 000 000 and determine the value of each digit	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		use common factors to simplify fractions; use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination	

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	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.	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 identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the four operations solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division use estimation to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, an appropriate degree of accuracy.	compare and order fractions, including fractions > 1 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, ¼ x ½ = 1/8] divide proper fractions by whole numbers [for example, 1/3 ÷ 2 = 1/6] associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents [for example, 0.375] for a simple fraction [for example, 3/8] identify the value of each digit in numbers given to three decimal places and 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	

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			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 recall and use equivalences between simple fractions, decimals and percentages, including in different contexts.	