



WRPS Maths Medium Term Planning: Spring Term Year 4 Year 5

| Week. | Mathematical aspect | Non-negotiable end points Year 4. | Non-negotiable end points Year 5 | Curriculum statements - Year 4. | Curriculum Statements. Year 5. |
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| 6. | Geometry; Describing and classifying shapes including angles | Knows how to identify acute and obtuse angles. <br> Knows that two right angles form a straight line. | Knows that angles are measured using a protractor. <br> Knows right, acute, obtuse, straight and reflex angles. | - To compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles, based on their properties and sizes. <br> - To identify lines of symmetry in 2D shapes presented in different orientations. <br> - To complete a simple symmetric figure with respect to a specific line of symmetry. <br> - To identify acute and obtuse angles and compare and order angles up to two right angles by size. | - To know angles are measured in degrees; estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles <br> - To draw given angles and measure them in degrees ( O ). <br> To identify: <br> - angles at a point and one whole turn (total 360 ) <br> - angles at a point on a straight line and $1 / 2$ a turn (total $180{ }^{\circ}$ ) <br> - other multiples of 90 . |
| Links to resources and policy documents: <br> A right angle is $\qquad$ degrees. <br> Acute angles are $\qquad$ than a right angle. <br> Obtuse angles are $\qquad$ than a right angle. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Statistics: } \\ \text { Solve problems from } \\ \text { data } \\ \text { Reading line graphs } \end{gathered}$ | Knows how to interpret and analyse graphs and charts to solve problems. | Knows which representations of data are most appropriate and why using a line graph. | - To interpret and present discrete and continuous data using appropriate graphical methods, including bar charts and time graphs. <br> - To solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in bar charts, pictograms, tables and simple line graphs. | - To solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in a line graph. <br> - To identify multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number, and common factors of two numbers <br> - To solve problems involving multiplication and division including using their knowledge of factors and multiples, squares and cubes; |


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| Links <br> The ta Comp <br>  | o resourc <br> shows avera e the graph u <br> Jan Feb Mar Apr | licy document <br> eicester over a year nation from the table | s: |  |  | The bar chart shows the number of nuts that pupils in the class ate last Saturday. <br> Sautrasus nut onosumpion <br> a) How many pupils ate more than 9 nuts? <br> b) How many pupils ate fewer than 7 nuts? $\square$ <br> c) 2 pupils ate 1 nut. 5 pupils ate 2 nuts. No pupils ate 3 nuts. How many pupils ate no nuts? | Here is a line graph showing the temperature in a garden. What was the temperature at |
|  | 8. | All four opera Factor pairs, la arithmetic | tions: aws of | Knows the efficient methods of calculating in all four operations. Knows how to find factor pairs. <br> Knows the distributive law along with commutative and associative laws. | Knows the definition of square and cube numbers and the correct notation. | - To estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation. <br> - To solve addition and subtraction two-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why. <br> - To recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to $12 \times 12$. <br> - To recognise and use factor pairs and commutativity in mental calculations. <br> - To solve problems involving multiplying and adding, including using the distributive law and harder multiplication problems such as which $n$ objects are connected to m objects. | - To recognise and use square numbers and cube numbers, and the notation for squared (2) and cubed (3). |
| Links to resources and policy documents: <br> The "Commutative Laws" say we can swap numbers over and still get the same answer ... <br> when we add: <br> . or when we multiply $\begin{gathered} a \times b=b \times a \\ \text { Example: } \\ 2 \times 4=4 \times 2 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Complete the factor pairs for 12 $\begin{array}{ll} 00000000 & 1 \times \square=12 \\ \square \times 6=12 & \bigcirc \bigcirc 00 \\ \square \times \square=12 \end{array}$ | Use your knowledge of multiplication tables to complete these calculations. <br> Which calculations have the same answer? Can you explain why? |



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| 10 Spring 1 | Fractions: calculating Solving problems | Knows how to add and subtract fractions with the same denominator. | Knows how to convert fractions to a common denominator for addition and subtraction. | - To 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. <br> - To recognise and write decimal equivalents to $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}$ <br> - To solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two decimal places. | - To recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions and convert from one form to the other; write mathematical statements > 1 as a mixed number. <br> - To add and subtract fractions with the same denominator and multiples of the same number |
| Links to resou <br> Use the counters $\frac{1}{4}=\ldots \quad \frac{2}{4}=$ $\square$ $\frac{1}{4}=\quad \frac{2}{4}=$ | policy documents: <br> ls to calculate the whole: $\qquad$ _ counters in one part. $\frac{4}{4}$ or 1 whole $=$ $\qquad$ <br> re 7 counters in one part. <br> $\frac{4}{4}$ or 1 whole $=$ $\qquad$ | Equivalent fractions <br> However, sometimes the <br> denominators are different. <br> You use equivalent fractions to make <br> them the same. A common multiple of 2 and 3 is 6 . So, for each fraction we need an <br> equivalent fraction with a <br> denominator of 6 . <br> Now you can add these together. | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}=? \\ & =\frac{3}{6} \quad \frac{1}{3} \times 2=\frac{2}{6} \\ & \frac{3}{6}+\frac{2}{6}=\frac{5}{6} \end{aligned}$ | Write three fraction equations for this model. | Tommy converts the improper fraction $\frac{27}{8}$ into a mixed number using bar models. $3 \frac{3}{8}$ <br> Use Tommy's method to convert $\frac{25}{8}, \frac{27}{6}, \frac{18}{7}$ and $\frac{32}{4}$ $=$ $\square$ <br> 1 <br> 1 <br> 1 <br> Farmer Staneff owns a field. <br> He plants carrots on $\frac{1}{3}$ of the field. <br> He plants potatoes on $\frac{2}{9}$ of the field. <br> He plants onions on $\frac{5}{18}$ of the field. <br> What fraction of the field is covered altogether? |
| 11. | Addition and subtraction: written methods including money in pounds and pence. | Knows how to add and subtract using standard written algorithms including in the context of money. | Knows and applies the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction within the context of money. | - To add and subtract numbers with up to four digits using the efficient written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate. <br> - To estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation. <br> - To solve addition and subtraction two-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why. | - To add and subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using efficient written methods (columnar addition and subtraction). <br> - To solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why. <br> - To use rounding to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy. |


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|  |  | Price ist   <br> footballs (3) £4.40 each <br> tenis balls. Q $£ 6.50$ tor 3 <br> golf balls  $£ 4.35$ for 4 <br> I buy 8 golf balls, 12 tennis balls and 2 footballs How much change will I get from $£ 50$ ? | Alisha has $£ 18.35$ in her purse. Her father gives her $£ 5$ pocket money. She buys a book for $£ 7.99$ and a bag for $£ 13.49$. How much will she have left? <br> Write the amount $£ 100000$ less than <br> (a) $£ 600000$ <br> (b) $£ 870000$ <br> (c) 1000000 <br> (d) $£\\|\\|\\|\\|$ |
| 12.Geometry: position <br> and direction <br> all four quadrants | Knows how to  <br> describe positions as  <br> translations using the  <br> correct terms. Knows how to describe a <br> translation or reflection of <br> a shape, including <br> reference to the axes in the <br> first quadrant. | - To describe positions on a 2D grid as coordinates in the first quadrant. <br> - To describe movements between positions as translations of a given unit to the left/right and up/down. <br> - To plot specified points and draw sides to complete a given polygon. | - To 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. |
| Links to resources and policy documents: |  <br> Coordinates can use positive and negative numbers. Whether positive or negative, always write the x -axis coordinate followed by the $y$ coordinate. <br> Look at the circle point. It is 3 squares along and 4 down. We write this coordinate as $(3,-4)$ |  | Write the coordinates for the points shown. $\begin{aligned} & *(\ldots, \ldots) *(\ldots, \ldots) \\ & *(\ldots, \ldots) *(\ldots, \ldots) \end{aligned}$  <br> Plot two more points to create a square. <br> Translate A 6 right and 3 down. Record the coordinates before ( $\quad$, , $)$ and after ( Translate B and C 4 left and 3 up. Record the coordinates before ( $\quad$, - ) and after ( $\quad, \quad-$ ) |

