

Week.	Mathematical aspect	Non-negotiable end points Year 4.	Non-negotiable end points Year 5	Curriculum statements – Year 4.	Curriculum Statements. Year 5.
1. Spring 1	Number and place value: positive and negative numbers, comparing, ordering and rounding	Knows the number system from zero into negative numbers. Knows a variety of representations and is fluent in the order and place value of numbers beyond 1000, including counting in tens and hundreds. Knows how to maintain fluency in other multiples.	Knows how to read and interpret negative numbers and find differences between negative and positive numbers.	<ul> <li>To count backwards through zero to include negative numbers.</li> <li>To recognise the place value of each digit in a four-digit number (thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones).</li> <li>To identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations.</li> <li>To order and compare numbers beyond 1000.</li> <li>To round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000.</li> <li>To count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25, 1000.</li> <li>To find 1000 more or less than a given number.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To interpret negative numbers in context, count forwards and backwards with positive and negative whole numbers through zero.</li> <li>To round any number up to 1,000,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1000, 10,000 and 100,000.</li> <li>To solve number problems and practical problems that involve all of the above.</li> </ul>
Links to resources and	policy documents:	other multiples.		Use the number line to answer the questions.	
The temperature in the the temperature in the temperature between temperature ever recorded was these temperatures?  Calculate the difference between temperature in the temperature ever recorded was these temperatures?	reezer was -19°C. ridge was 3°C. etween the two temperatures orded in UK was -26°C, the highest 38°C. What is the difference between	°C DWS.		• What is 6 less than 4? • What is 5 more than -2? • What is the difference between 3 and -3?  Here are the temperatures in four cities at midnight and at midday.  Temperature  City At midnight At midday  Paris -4°C -2°C  Oslo -13°C -7°C  Rome 3°C 10°C  Warsaw -6°C 2°C  At midnight, how many degrees colder was Paris than Rome?  degrees  Which city was 6 degrees colder at midnight than at midday?	Which place has the coldest temperature?  Which place has the coldest temperature?  Which place has the wormest temperature in Stockholm and Rome?  What is the difference in the temperature in Stockholm and Rome?  What is the difference in the temperature in Dullin and Copenhagen?  The temperature in Parts decreases by 5°C. What is the new temperature?  The temperature in Colon increases by 4°C. What is the new temperature?  The temperature in Stoi increases by 4°C. What is the new temperature?  The temperature in Berlin decreases by 3°C. What is the new recompensative?  The temperature in Berlin decreases by 3°C. What is the new recompensative?  The temperature in Berlin decreases by 3°C. What is the new recompensative?  The temperature in Berlin decreases by 3°C. What is the new recompensative?  The temperature in Berlin decreases by 3°C. What is the new recompensative?  The temperature in Berlin decreases by 3°C. What is the new recompensative?  The temperature in Berlin decreases by 3°C. What is the new recompensative?  The temperature in Berlin decreases by 3°C. What is the new recompensative?  The temperature in Berlin decreases by 3°C. What is the new recompensative?  The temperature in Berlin decreases by 3°C. What is the new recompensative?  The temperature in Berlin decreases by 3°C. What is the new recompensative?  The temperature in Berlin decreases by 3°C. What is the new recompensative?  The temperature in Berlin decreases by 3°C. What is the new recompensative?  The temperature in Berlin decreases by 3°C. What is the new recompensative?
2.	Addition and subtraction: Estimations and accuracy written methods	Knows how to check the accuracy of addition and subtraction calculations	Knows the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction with increasingly large numbers and decimals.	<ul> <li>To add and subtract numbers with up to four digits using the efficient written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate.</li> <li>To estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation.</li> <li>To solve addition and subtraction two-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why.</li> <li>To estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To add and subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using efficient written methods (columnar addition and subtraction).</li> <li>To solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why.</li> <li>To use rounding to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy.</li> <li>To solve problems involving numbers up to three decimal places.</li> </ul>
Links to resources and	policy documents:			Starting with the number below, complete the calculations.  - Add 3,000 - Subtract 50 - Add 200  What is the final answer?	Calculate 718 482 + 443 628 + 53 672.  Use rounding to the nearest ten thousand to find an estimated answer to: 56831 + 48832 + 31742 + 83184



Week.	Mathematical aspect	Non-negotiable end points Year 4.	Non-negotiable end points Year 5	Curriculum statements – Year 4.	Curriculum Statements. Year 5.
	- 3 6 9 4 2 9 - 3 6 6 9 Add a 2 decima	3 I 9 kg O 8 O kg 3 3 9 kg ero to empty Iplaces to aid anding of place		3426 +1715 5141 1 1  The exchanged digits should be carried below the sum and crossed through when they have been added	The 'Healthy Scrumptious Snacks' cafe has just opened. It is looking at how much money it made in sales of food and drinks in the first two months. It sold £9456 worth of food and £3567 worth of drinks in the first month. In the second month, it made £380 less from food sales and £650 less from drinks sales than in the first month. The cafe's target was to sell £26 500 worth of food and drinks in the first two months. How much more did they need to sell to meet their target?  O 1 4
? 4 ? + 2 ? 5 7 8 5	3 ? ? 2			947 - 198 is best completed by taking away 200, then adjusting rather than a formal calculation. $5362-1436=3926$ $+64 +500 +3362$ $1436 1500 2000 5362$ Write down the four relationships you can see in the bar model.	- 1       5 0         4 5 2 9 7         This chart shows the vital statistics of some Roosters Football Club players.         Name       Height       Weight         Lanky       2.06 m       79.054 kg         Crusher       1.96 m       110.652 kg         Crumber       1.73 m       79.934 kg
				2300 1240 3540	Nugget 1.84 m 88.91 kg Stomper 1.81 m 99.552 kg Whale 2.01 m 118.236 kg Twinkle Toes 65.789 kg  What is the difference in weight between Whale and Nugget? How much taller is Lanky than Crumber?
3&4.	Multiplication and division: square and cube numbers written methods	Knows and applies table facts for recall of multiplication and division facts when calculating.	Knows the definition of square and cube numbers and the correct notation. Knows compact notation for long multiplication. Knows the compact algorithm for short division including remainders.	<ul> <li>To recall multiplication facts for multiplication tables up to 12 × 12.</li> <li>To 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.</li> <li>To multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit number using formal written layout.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To recognise and use square numbers and cube numbers, and the notation for squared (2) and cubed (3).</li> <li>To multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a one- or two-digit number using an efficient written method, including long multiplication for two-digit numbers.</li> <li>To divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using the efficient written method of short division and interpret remainders appropriately for the context.</li> </ul>
Links to resources and policy documents:  Square numbers  A square number is a number multiplied by itself. This can also be called 'a number squared'. The symbol for squared is <sup>2</sup> .  Cube numbers  A cube number is a number multiplied by itself 3 times. This can also be called 'a number cubed'. The symbol for cubed is <sup>3</sup> .				Fill in the multiplication and division tables by working out the missing digits.	Circle the square numbers.  1

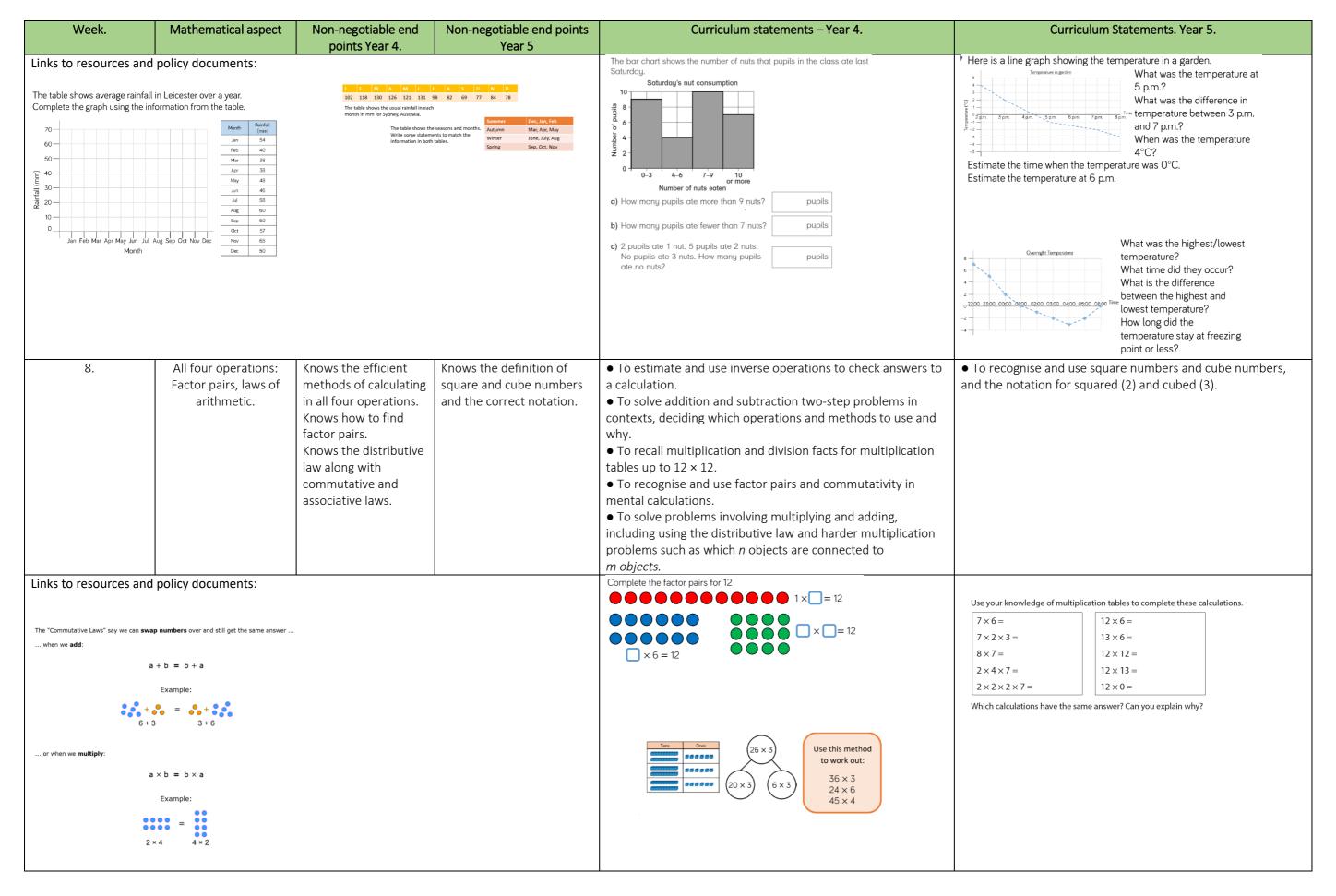


Week.	Mathematical aspect	Non-negotiable end points Year 4.	Non-negotiable end points Year 5	Curriculum statements – Year 4.	Curriculum Statements. Year 5.
	wing as a number hen solve them:	Jess says, "7² is 14. Do you ag	n	To multiply by 4: Double and then double again.  To multiply by 9: Multiply by 9: Multiply by 9: Multiply by 10 and then double.  To multiply by 9: Multiply by 10 and then double.  Standard Algorithm for Multiplication  34  x 28  272  + 680  952  186 ÷ 6 = 0 3 1  1 1 8 6  no groups of 6  can be made  To multiply by 5: Multiply by 10 and then double.  To multiply by 6: Multiply by 3 and then double.  To multiply by 6: Multiply by 3 and then double.	5309 ÷ 8  0 6 6 3 r 5  8)5 3 50 9  The remainder could be expressed as five eighths, rs, as a decimal number, or rounded up or down as appropriate for the problem.
5.	Measurement: Area and perimeter	Knows how to calculate the perimeter as the measurement of the boundary of a rectilinear figure. Knows the area is the measurement of the surface of a rectilinear figure.	Knows how to calculate the perimeter of rectangles and related composite shapes, including using the relations of perimeter or area to find unknown lengths.	<ul> <li>To measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres</li> <li>To find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To measure and calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes in centimetres and metres.</li> <li>To calculate and compare the area of squares and rectangles including using standard units, square centimetres (cm2) and square metres (m2) and estimate the area of irregular shapes.</li> </ul>
Links to resources and  Here is a patchwork quilt. It is made from different color. Find the area of each colour.  Purple = squares Gree Yellow = squares Oran.  Which of the two shapes of the two shapes of the two do you know?	ured squares.  en = squares ge = squares	Calculate the perimeter of t	he rectangles.  10 cm  8 cm  4 cm + cm + cm = cm	Calculate the perimeter of the shapes.  Jack uses his times-tables to count the squares more efficiently.  There are 4 squares in 1 row. There are 3 rows altogether. 3 rows of 4 squares = 12 squares Use Jack's method to find the area of this rectangle.	Find the perimeter of the shapes.  4 cm  10 cm  4 cm  5 cm  Calculate the area.



Week.	Mathematical aspect	Non-negotiable end points Year 4.	Non-negotiable end points Year 5	Curriculum statements – Year 4.	Curriculum Statements. Year 5.
6.	Geometry; Describing and classifying shapes including angles	Knows how to identify acute and obtuse angles. Knows that two right angles form a straight line.	Knows that angles are measured using a protractor. Knows right, acute, obtuse, straight and reflex angles.	<ul> <li>To compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles, based on their properties and sizes.</li> <li>To identify lines of symmetry in 2D shapes presented in different orientations.</li> <li>To complete a simple symmetric figure with respect to a specific line of symmetry.</li> <li>To identify acute and obtuse angles and compare and order angles up to two right angles by size.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To know angles are measured in degrees; estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles</li> <li>To draw given angles and measure them in degrees (º). To identify:</li> <li>angles at a point and one whole turn (total 360º)</li> <li>angles at a point on a straight line and 1/2 a turn (total 180º)</li> <li>other multiples of 90º.</li> </ul>
Links to resources and policy documents:  A right angle is degrees.  Acute angles are than a right angle.  Obtuse angles are than a right angle.  What is the name of the shape?  What kind of shape is it and what are the properties of the shape?  **Union of the shape of the shape?**  What kind of shape is it and what are the properties of the shape?  **Is it a regular or irregular polygon?**  Are there any parallel sides how many pairs of parallel sides?*  Are there any right angles how many?  Are there any obtuse or acute angles?  Are there any lines of symmetry how many?				Describe the angles as acute, obtuse or right angle.	Label the angles. O for obtuse, A for acute and R for right angle.  Calculate the missing angles.  Calculate the missing angles.
7.	Statistics: Solve problems from data Reading line graphs	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.	<ul> <li>To interpret and present discrete and continuous data using appropriate graphical methods, including bar charts and time graphs.</li> <li>To solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in bar charts, pictograms, tables and simple line graphs.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in a line graph.</li> <li>To identify multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number, and common factors of two numbers</li> <li>To solve problems involving multiplication and division including using their knowledge of factors and multiples, squares and cubes;</li> </ul>







Week.	Mathematical aspect	Non-negotiable end points Year 4.	Non-negotiable end points Year 5	Curriculum statements – Year 4.	Curriculum Statements. Year 5.
calculate first) when we <b>add</b> :	matter how we group the numbers (i.e. which we $+ c = a + (b + c)$	•			
(6 + 3) + 4 or when we <b>multiply</b> :	6 + (3 + 4)				
	$\times c = a \times (b \times c)$				Square numbers
(2 × 4) ×	= 2 × (4 × 3)				A square number is a number multiplied by itself. This can also be called 'a number squared'. The symbol for squared is <sup>2</sup> .
					Cube numbers
					A cube number is a number multiplied by itself 3 times. This can also be called 'a number cubed'.The symbol for cubed is <sup>3</sup> .
9. Spring 1  Links to resources and	= ten ones	Knows how to write decimal equivalents of any number of tenths and hundredths   the state of tenths and hundredths to the state of tenths and hundredths are stated to the state of tenths and hundredths are stated to the state of tenths and hundredths are stated to the state of tenths and hundredths are stated to the stated	Knows decimal notation and the language associated with it for up to three decimal places.	<ul> <li>To recognise and write decimal equivalents of any number of tenths or hundredths.</li> <li>To 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.</li> <li>To round decimals with one decimal place to the nearest whole number.</li> <li>To compare numbers with the same number of decimal places up to two decimal places.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To read, write, order and compare numbers with up to three decimal places.</li> <li>To round decimals with two decimal places to the nearest whole numbers and to one decimal place.</li> <li>To recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimals equivalents.</li> <li>To solve problems involving number up to three decimal places.</li> </ul> Place the numbers in ascending order on the number line. 3.11 Three and 11 hundredths 3.11 3.12 Use the number lines to round 3.24 to the nearest tenth and the nearest whole number.
1 10	1     2     9       5     8     6       2     9     9	5 . 2 9 0 The 2	in 1298.305 is worth 5 thousandths. in 5865.290 is worth 2 tenths. in 2999.059 is worth 5 hundredths.	What fractions and decimals are represented in these diagrams?  O	3.2 3.25 3.3 3 3.5 4
Image Words Fraction  56 hundredths  17 100	Decimals  0.2			Partition into tenths and hundredths:  • 65 hundredths  • 31 100  • 80 hundredths  Order these decimals and fractions, using a number line.	0.639 =
				0.1 0.5 0.65 3 7 80 100 1	



Week.	Mathematical aspect	Non-negotiable end points Year 4.	Non-negotiable end points Year 5	Curriculum statements – Year 4.	Curriculum Statements. Year 5.
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.	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>To recognise and write decimal equivalents to \$\frac{1}{4}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{3}{4}\$</li> <li>To solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two decimal places.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions and convert from one form to the other; write mathematical statements &gt; 1 as a mixed number.</li> <li>To add and subtract fractions with the same denominator and multiples of the same number</li> </ul>
Then $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{4} =$	odels to calculate the whole:  re are counters in one part. $\frac{4}{4}$ or 1 whole =  re are 7 counters in one part. $\frac{4}{4}$ or 1 whole =	Equivalent fractions  However, sometimes the denominators are different.  You use equivalent fractions to make them the same.  A common multiple of 2 and 3 is 6.  So, for each fraction we need an equivalent fraction with a denominator of 6.  Now you can add these together.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = ?$ $\frac{3}{3} = \frac{3}{6} \qquad \frac{1 \times 2}{3 \times 2} = \frac{2}{6}$ $\frac{3}{6} + \frac{2}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$	Write three fraction equations for this model.  Answer $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{4}{8} = \frac{5}{6} + \frac{2}{6} = \frac{7}{12}$ $\frac{5}{7} - \frac{2}{7} = \frac{13}{20} - \frac{3}{20} = \frac{1}{2}$	Tommy converts the improper fraction $\frac{27}{8}$ into a mixed number using bar models. $ \frac{27}{8} $ Use Tommy's method to convert $\frac{25}{8}$ , $\frac{27}{6}$ , $\frac{18}{7}$ and $\frac{32}{4}$ $ 1 $ $ 1 $ $ 1 $ Farmer Staneff owns a field.
					He plants carrots on $\frac{1}{3}$ of the field. He plants potatoes on $\frac{2}{9}$ of the field. He plants onions on $\frac{5}{18}$ of the field. 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.	<ul> <li>To add and subtract numbers with up to four digits using the efficient written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate.</li> <li>To estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation.</li> <li>To solve addition and subtraction two-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To add and subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using efficient written methods (columnar addition and subtraction).</li> <li>To solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why.</li> <li>To use rounding to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy.</li> </ul>



Week.	Mathematical aspect	Non-negotiable end points Year 4.	Non-negotiable end points Year 5	Curriculum statements – Year 4.	Curriculum Statements. Year 5.
+£5.71 +£	3.22 £8.93			Price list  footballs  £4.40 each  tennis balls  £6.50 for 3  golf balls  £4.35 for 4  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?  Write the amount £100 000 less than (a) £600 000 (b) £870 000 (c) 1000 000 (d) £111111
12.	Geometry: position and direction all four quadrants	Knows how to describe positions as translations using the correct terms.	Knows how to describe a translation or reflection of a shape, including reference to the axes in the first quadrant.	<ul> <li>To describe positions on a 2D grid as coordinates in the first quadrant.</li> <li>To describe movements between positions as translations of a given unit to the left/right and up/down.</li> <li>To plot specified points and draw sides to complete a given polygon.</li> </ul>	• 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.
Starting Coordinates: Starting C Translation: Translatio	of the 2D shapes:    O	= (3,-4)  Coordinates can use positive positive or negative, alway followed by the y coordinates.	is 3 squares along and 4 down.	Describe the translation from:  to t	Write the coordinates for the points shown.  **(,) **(,)  **(,) **(,)  Plot two more points to create a square.  Translate A 6 right and 3 down.  Record the coordinates before (,) and after (,) Translate B and C 4 left and 3 up.  Record the coordinates before (,) and after (,)