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| **Mathematics National Curriculum and Interim Teacher Assessment Frameworks 2016** |
| **National Curriculum Progression** | **Working towards the expected standard KS1** | **Working at the expected standard KS1** | **Working at greater depth within the expected standard at KS1** |
| **Number – number and place value****Year 1**Count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number Count in multiples of twos, fives and tensRead and write numbers to 100 in numeralsRead and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words*Begin to recognise the place value of numbers beyond 20 (tens and ones)*Identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations including the number lineUse the language of: equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most, leastGiven a number, identify one more and one less**Year 2** Count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forward and backwardRead and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in wordsRecognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones)*Partition numbers in different ways (for example, 23 = 20 + 3 and 23 = 10 + 13)*Identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number lineCompare and order numbers from 0 up to 100; use <, > and = signs*Find 1 or 10 more or less than a given number*Use place value and number facts to solve problems | The pupil can demonstrate an understanding of place value, though may still need to use apparatus to support them (e.g. by stating the difference in the tens and ones between 2 numbers i.e. 77 and 33 has a difference of 40 for the tens and a difference of 4 for the ones; by writing number statements such as 35 < 53 and 42 > 36). The pupil can read and write numbers correctly in numerals up to 100 (e.g. can write the numbers 14 and 41 correctly). | The pupil can partition two-digit numbers into different combinations of tens and ones. This may include using apparatus (e.g. 23 is the same as 2 tens and 3 ones which is the same as 1 ten and 13 ones).  |  |
| **Number – addition and subtraction****Year 1**  Read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction (-) and equals (=) signsRepresent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20Add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero *(using concrete objects and pictorial representations)*Solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as7 = □ - 9**Year 2** *Choose an appropriate strategy to solve a calculation based upon the numbers involved (recall a known fact, calculate mentally, use a jotting)*Show that addition of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction of one number from another cannot*Understand subtraction as take away and difference (how many more, how many less/fewer)*Recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100*Recall and use number bonds for multiples of 5 totalling 60 (to support telling time to nearest 5 minutes)**Select a mental strategy appropriate for the numbers involved in the calculation*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  numbersRecognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problemsSolve problems with addition and subtraction *including those with missing numbers*:- using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures- applying their increasing knowledge of mental and written methods. | The pupil can use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20 (e.g. 18 = 9 + ?; 15 = 6 + ?).The pupil can add and subtract a two-digit number and ones and a two-digit number and tens where no regrouping is required (e.g. 23 + 5; 46 + 20), they can demonstrate their method using concrete apparatus or pictorial representations.  | The pupil can recognise the inverse relationships between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and work out missing number problems (e.g. Δ − 14 = 28). The pupil can add 2 two-digit numbers within 100 (e.g. 48 + 35) and can demonstrate their method using concrete apparatus or pictorial representations. The pupil can subtract mentally a two-digit number from another two-digit number when there is no regrouping required (e.g. 74 − 33). The pupil can use estimation to check that their answers to a calculation are reasonable (e.g. knowing that 48 + 35 will be less than 100). | The pupil can reason about addition (e.g. pupil can reason that the sum of 3 odd numbers will always be odd). The pupil can recognise the relationships between addition and subtraction The pupil can work out mental calculations where regrouping is required (e.g. 52 − 27; 91 – 73). The pupil can solve more complex missing number problems (e.g. 14 + – 3 = 17; 14 + Δ = 15 + 27). The pupil can solve word problems that involve more than one step (e.g. which has the most biscuits, 4 packets of biscuits with 5 in each packet or 3 packets of biscuits with 10 in each packet?). |
| **Number – multiplication and division****Year 1***Recall and use doubles of all numbers to 10 and corresponding halves*Solve one-step problems involving multiplication and division, by calculating the answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher**Year 2** *Understand multiplication as repeated addition**Understand division as sharing and grouping and that a division calculation can have a remainder*Show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of one number by another cannotRecall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers*Derive and use doubles of simple two-digit numbers (numbers in which the ones total less than 10)**Derive and use halves of simple two-digit even numbers (numbers in which the tens are even)*Calculate mathematical statements for multiplication *(using repeated addition)* and division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (×), division (÷) and equals (=) signsSolve problems involving multiplication and division *(including those with remainders),* using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts | The pupil can count in twos, fives and tens from 0 and use counting strategies to solve problems (e.g. count the number of chairs in a diagram when the chairs are organised in 7 rows of 5 by counting in fives). The pupil can recall doubles and halves to 20 (e.g. pupil knows that double 2 is 4, double 5 is 10 and half of 18 is 9). | The pupil can recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables to solve simple problems, demonstrating an understanding of commutativity as necessary (e.g. knowing they can make 7 groups of 5 from 35 blocks and writing 35 ÷ 5 = 7; sharing 40 cherries between 10 people and writing 40 ÷ 10 = 4; stating the total value of six 5p coins).The pupil can read scales in divisions of ones, twos, fives and tens in a practical situation where all numbers on the scale are given (e.g. pupil reads the temperature on a thermometer or measures capacities using a measuring jug). The pupil can use different coins to make the same amount (e.g. pupil uses coins to make 50p in different ways; pupil can work out how many £2 coins are needed to exchange for a £20 note).  | The pupil can use multiplication facts to make deductions outside known multiplication facts (e.g. a pupil knows that multiples of 5 have one digit of 0 or 5 and uses this to reason that 18 × 5 cannot be 92 as it is not a multiple of 5). The pupil can determine remainders given known facts (e.g. given 15 ÷ 5 = 3 and has a remainder of 0, pupil recognises that 16 ÷ 5 will have a remainder of 1; knowing that 2 × 7 = 14 and 2 × 8 = 16, pupil explains that making pairs of socks from 15 identical socks will give 7 pairs and one sock will be left).The pupil can solve word problems that involve more than one step (e.g. which has the most biscuits, 4 packets of biscuits with 5 in each packet or 3 packets of biscuits with 10 in each packet?). The pupil can …rewrite addition statements as simplified multiplication statements (e.g. 10 + 10 + 10 + 5 + 5 = 3 × 10 + 2 × 5 = 4 × 10). The pupil can read the time on the clock to the nearest 5 minutes. The pupil can read scales in divisions of ones, twos, fives and tens in a practical situation where not all numbers on the scale are given.  |
| **Number - fractions****Year 1** *Understand that a fraction can describe part of a whole**Understand that a unit fraction represents one equal part of a whole*Recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of an object, shape or quantity *(including measure)*Recognise, find and name a quarter as one of four equal parts of an object, shape or quantity *(including measure)****Year 2*** *Understand and use the terms numerator and denominator**Understand that a fraction can describe part of a set**Understand that the larger the denominator is, the more pieces it is split into and therefore the smaller each part will be* 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*Count on and back in steps of* $\frac{1}{2}$ *and* $\frac{1}{4}$Write simple fractions for example, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 6 = 3 and recognise the equivalence of $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | The pupil can identify 1/3, 1/4 , 1/2 , 2/4 , 3/4 and knows that all parts must be equal parts of the whole.  | The pupil can find and compare fractions of amounts (e.g. 1/4 of £20 = £5 and 1/2 of £8 = £4 so 1/4 of £20 is greater than 1/2 of £8). |
| **Measurement****Year 1** Compare, describe and solve practical problems for:- lengths and heights- mass/weight- capacity and volume- timeMeasure and begin to record:* Lengths and heights
* Mass and weight
* Capacity and volume

Recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notesRecognise and use language relating to dates, including days of the week, weeks, months and yearsCompare and describe time (for example, quicker, slower, earlier, later) Sequence events in chronological order using language (for example, before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and eveningMeasure and begin to record time (hours, minutes, seconds)Tell the time to the hour and half past the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times**Year 2** Choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure length/height in any direction (m/cm); mass (kg/g); temperature (‘C); capacity (l/ml) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers, scales, thermometers and measuring vessels.Compare and order lengths, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using >,< and =Recognise and use symbols for pounds (£) and pence (p)Combine amounts to make a particular valueFind different combinations of coins that equal the same amounts of moneyAdd and subtract money of the same unit, including giving changeSolve simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money *and measures (including time)*Compare and sequence intervals of timeKnow the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a dayTell 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 |  | The pupil can read the time on the clock to the nearest 15 minutes. |  |
| **Geometry – properties of shapes****Year 1** Recognise and name common 2-D shapes, including rectangles (including squares), circles and trianglesRecognise and name common 3-D shapes, including cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and sphere**Year 2** Identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides and line symmetry in a vertical lineIdentify 2-D shapes on the surface of 3-D shapes, (for example, a circle on a cylinder and a triangle on a pyramid)Identify and describe the properties of 3-D shapes, including the number of edges, vertices and facesCompare and sort 2-D and 3-D shapes and everyday objects.**Geometry – position and direction****Year 1**Describe position, direction and movement, including whole, half, quarter and three-quarter turns**Year 2**Order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns and sequences.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). | The pupil can recognise and name triangles, rectangles, squares, circles, cuboids, cubes, pyramids and spheres from a group of shapes or from pictures of the shapes | The pupil can describe properties of 2-D and 3-D shapes (e.g. the pupil describes a triangle: it has 3 sides, 3 vertices and 1 line of symmetry; the pupil describes a pyramid: it has 8 edges, 5 faces, 4 of which are triangles and one is a square). | The pupil can describe similarities and differences of shape properties (e.g. finds 2 different 2-D shapes that only have one line of symmetry; that a cube and a cuboid have the same number of edges, faces and vertices but can describe what is different about them). |
| **Statistics****Year 1** -**Year 2**Interpret and construct simple pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and simple tablesAsk and answer simple questions by counting the number of objects in each category and sorting the categories by quantityAsk and answer questions about totalling and comparing categorical data. |  |  |  |