## Number- addition and subtraction

- add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate
- 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.


## Number- number and place value

- count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000
- 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
- read Roman numerals to 100 (I to C ) and know that overtime, the numeral
system changed to include the concept of zero and place value.


## Geometry-properties of shape

- compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles, based on their properties andsizes
identify acute and obtuse angles and compare
and order angles up to two right angles by size
- identify lines of symmetry in 2-D shapes presented in
different orientations
Complete a simple symmetric figure with respect to a specific line of symmetry.

Pupils should be taught to:

- describe positions on a 2-D grid as coordinates in
the first quadrant
- describe movements between positions as
translations of a given unit to the left/right and up/down
- Plot specified points and draw sides to
complete a given polygon.
Statistics
- Interpret and present discrete and continuous data using appropriate graphical methods, including bar charts and time graphs
- Solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in bar charts, pictograms, tables and other graphs.


## Number- fractions

- recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common
equivalent fractions
- 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 $1 / 41 / 23 / 4$
- 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
- 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.



## Measurement

- Convert between different units of measure [for example, kilometre to metre; hour to minute]
- measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear
figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres
- find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares
- estimate, compare and calculate different
measures, including money in pounds and pence


## Number- multiplication and division

- recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up
to $12 \times 12$
- 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 mobjects.

