



Maths – Year 5

PLACE VALUE			
<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* read, write, order &amp; compare numbers to at least 1 000 000 &amp; determine the values of each digit</li> <li>* count forwards or backwards in steps of powers of 10 for any given number up to 1 000 000</li> <li>* interpret negative numbers in context, count forwards &amp; backwards with positive &amp; negative whole numbers, including zero</li> <li>* round any number up to 1 000 000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1 000, 10 000 &amp; 100 000</li> <li>* solve number problems &amp; practical problems that involve all of the above</li> <li>* read Roman numerals to 1 000 (M) &amp; recognise years written in Roman numerals.</li> </ul>			
FLUENCY	REASONING & PROBLEM SOLVING	TEST %	TEACHER ASSESSMENT BEST FIT

ADDITION & SUBTRACTION			
<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* add &amp; subtract whole numbers with more than four digits, including using formal written methods (columnar addition &amp; subtraction)</li> <li>* add &amp; subtract numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers</li> <li>* use rounding to check answers to calculations &amp; determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy</li> <li>* solve addition &amp; subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations &amp; methods to use &amp; why.</li> </ul>			
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MULTIPLICATION & DIVISION			
<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* identify multiples &amp; factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number, &amp; common factors of two numbers</li> <li>* know &amp; use the vocabulary of prime numbers, prime factors &amp; composite (non-prime) numbers</li> <li>* establish whether a number up to 100 is prime &amp; recall prime numbers up to 19</li> <li>* multiply numbers up to four digits by a one- or two-digit number using a formal written method, including long multiplication for two-digit numbers</li> <li>* multiply &amp; divide numbers mentally drawing upon known facts</li> <li>* divide numbers up to four digits by a one-digit number using the formal written method of short division, &amp; interpret remainders appropriately for the context</li> <li>* multiply &amp; divide whole numbers &amp; those involving decimals by 10, 100 &amp; 1 000</li> <li>* recognise &amp; use square numbers &amp; cube numbers, &amp; the notation for squared (<sup>2</sup>) &amp; cubed (<sup>3</sup>)</li> <li>* solve problems involving multiplication &amp; division, including using their knowledge of factors &amp; multiples, squares &amp; cubes</li> <li>* solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication &amp; division &amp; a combination of these, including understanding the meaning of the equals sign</li> <li>* solve problems involving multiplication &amp; division, including scaling by simple fractions &amp; problems involving simple rates.</li> </ul>			
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STATISTICS			
<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* solve comparison, sum &amp; difference problems using information presented in a line graph</li> <li>* complete, read &amp; interpret information in tables, including timetables.</li> </ul>			
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**FRACTIONS (INCLUDING DECIMALS & %)**

Pupils should be taught to:

- \* compare & order fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same number
- \* identify, name & write equivalent fractions of a given fraction, represented visually, including tenths & hundredths
- \* recognise mixed numbers & improper fractions & convert from one form to the other, & write mathematical statements  $> 1$  as a mixed number (e.g.  $2/5 + 4/5 = 6/5 = 1 \frac{1}{5}$ )
- \* add & subtract fractions with the same denominator & denominators that are multiples of the same number
  - \* multiply proper fractions & mixed numbers by whole numbers, supported by materials & diagrams
  - \* read & write decimal numbers as fractions (e.g.  $0.71 = 71/100$ )
- \* recognise & use thousandths & relate them to tenths, hundredths & decimal equivalents
- \* round decimals with two decimal places to the nearest whole number & to one decimal place
  - \* read, write, order & compare numbers with up to three decimal places
  - \* solve problems involving number up to three decimal places
- \* recognise the per cent symbol (%) & understand that per cent relates to ‘number of parts per hundred’, & write percentages as a fraction with denominator 100, & as a decimal
- \* solve problems which require knowing percentage & decimal equivalents of  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $1/5$ ,  $2/5$ ,  $4/5$  & those fractions with a denominator of a multiple of 10 or 25.

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**MEASUREMENT**

Pupils should be taught to:

- \* convert between different units of metric measure (e.g. kilometre & metre, centimetre & metre, centimetre & millimetre, gram & kilogram, litre & millilitre)
- \* understand & use approximate equivalences between metric units & common imperial units such as inches, pounds & pints
  - \* measure & calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes in centimetres & metres
  - \* calculate & compare the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes in centimetres & metres
- \* calculate & compare the area of rectangles (including squares), & including using standard units, square centimetres (cm<sup>2</sup>) & square metres (m<sup>2</sup>) & estimate the area of irregular shapes
  - \* estimate volume (e.g. using 1 cm<sup>3</sup> blocks to build cuboids (including cubes)) & capacity (e.g. using water)
  - \* solve problems involving converting between units of time
- \* use all four operations to solve problems involving measure (e.g. length, mass, volume, money) using decimal notation, including scaling.

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**GEOMETRY**

Pupils should be taught to:

- \* identify 3-D shapes, including cubes & other cuboids, from 2-D representations
  - \* know angles are measured in degrees
  - \* estimate & compare acute, obtuse & reflex angles
  - \* draw given angles, & measure them in degrees (°)
    - \* identify:
      - angles at a point & one whole turn (total 360°)
      - angles at a point on a straight line &  $\frac{1}{2}$  a turn (total 180°)
      - other multiples of 90°
- \* use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts & find missing lengths & angles
- \* distinguish between regular & irregular polygons, based on reasoning about equal sides & angles
- \* identify, describe & represent the position of a shape following a reflection or translation, using the appropriate language, & know that the shape has not changed.

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