

KLIPs

Key Learning Indicators of Performance

Mathematics

Guidance for Using KLIPs:

Mathematics



These materials have been written by Lancashire Professional Development Service (LPDS) Teaching and Learning Consultants for Primary Mathematics in conjunction with the aims and statutory requirements set out in the National Curriculum 2014.

What are the KLIPs?

The KLIPs, or **Key Learning Indicators of Performance**, have been developed from Lancashire's National Curriculum Support Materials which detail the key learning in mathematics for each year group. These key learning grids for each year group can be used to provide:

- ▶ detailed assessment information for the teacher to use to inform their future planning of next steps (formative);
- ▶ overall judgements which can be made more summatively (for example once a term), to enable senior leadership teams to track progress across the school, during the year. This will assist schools with self-evaluation and in informing discussions with others e.g. inspection teams, about attainment and progress;
- ▶ a means of informing parents about attainment and progress.

The underlined statements on the grids have been identified as **Key Learning Indicators of Performance** (KLIPs) as these have the greatest impact on the further development of skills and subsequent learning. Consequently, the **Key Learning Indicators of Performance** (KLIPs) play a particularly significant role in the assessment process.

How Do I Use KLIPs to Support Assessment in Mathematics?

The KLIPs approach is intended to be used for periodic assessment, in other words 'stepping back', perhaps termly, and asking the question 'How is this pupil performing in mathematics?'

The Process

- ▶ Consider the pupil's performance in relation to **all** of the key learning statements not just the KLIPs (the ones which have been underlined).
- ▶ Make a professional judgement as to whether the expectations have been achieved, highlighting statements, or partial statements to record judgements. If statements are highlighted termly, consider using different coloured highlighters each term to indicate where progress has been made.
- ▶ A child does not need to demonstrate an aspect of key learning a specific number of times for them to be assessed as having achieved it. However, they would be expected to **demonstrate and apply** the skill or knowledge **independently, consistently and in a range of contexts**. The contexts could be within mathematics, for example calculation when working out perimeter, or within other subjects, for example, interpreting data created in a science lesson.
- ▶ For each statement, teachers should also consider evidence that has not been scaffolded through immediate direct teaching or through over reliance on tools such as process success criteria.
- ▶ Assessing mathematics involves examining pupils' competence in both the concept itself and its application into reasoning and problem solving. Rich opportunities to gather evidence include guided sessions, starters away from where the concept has been originally taught, discussion between talk partners and learning across the curriculum.
- ▶ Assessment information, highlighted on the grids, should be used to inform the teacher's planning so that gaps and next steps can be addressed.



Making a Summative Judgement Using the KLIPs Approach

- ▶ Make a judgement about the child's current position in learning, based on a balance of strengths and aspects that need further learning opportunities. Consider whether the child is 'on track' to achieve the year group expectations by the end of the academic year.
- ▶ The three definitions used here are offered as guidance to teachers making 'best fit' judgements, at the end of each term:
 - **Entering** - starting to demonstrate some of the features of this year group's expectations (although these may not yet be evident in reasoning and problem solving or be fully meeting the end of year expectation, e.g. a Year One child at the end of the autumn term may be competent with counting to 50, but not yet to 100). Typically what would be expected if a child was on track at the end of the autumn term in a particular year group (e.g. a child typically working at what you would expect, at end of autumn term Y3, would be 'entering, Y3').
 - **Developing** – demonstrating more of the features of this year group's expectations. Some learning in some aspects might not be fully embedded across all situations. Typically what would be expected if a child was on track at the end of the spring term in a particular year group (e.g. a child typically working at what you would expect, at end of spring term Y3, would be 'developing, Y3').
 - **Secure** - demonstrating most (or indeed all) of the features of this year group's expectations. To attain a secure judgement, the child must have achieved all of the **key learning indicators of performance** (KLIPS, underlined statements) unless they have a specific learning difficulty that prevents them from doing so. Their typical knowledge/understanding/skill demonstrated is behaviour which is **embedded**. Typically what would be expected if a child was on track at the end of the summer term in a particular year group (e.g. a child typically working at what you would expect for a typical child at the end of Y3, would be 'secure, Y3').
- ▶ There are no set percentages or numbers of statements which need to be highlighted in order to determine whether a child is entering, developing or secure in relation to a particular age group expectation. Profiles of children judged to be 'developing' for instance could be very different.



Number – number and place value	Number – addition and subtraction	Number – multiplication and division
▶ <u>Count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number.</u> ▶ Count in multiples of twos, fives and tens. ▶ <u>Read and write numbers to 100 in numerals.</u> ▶ Read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words. ▶ <i>Begin to recognise the place value of numbers beyond 20 (tens and ones).</i> ▶ <u>Identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations including the number line (numbers to at least 30).</u> ▶ <u>Use the language of: equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most, least.</u> ▶ Given a number, identify one more and one less. ▶ <i>Recognise and create repeating patterns with numbers, objects and shapes.</i> ▶ <i>Identify odd and even numbers linked to counting in twos from 0 and 1.</i> ▶ <i>Solve problems and practical problems involving all of the above.</i>	▶ <u>Read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction (-) and equals (=) signs.</u> ▶ Represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20. ▶ <u>Add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero (using concrete objects and pictorial representations).</u> ▶ <u>Solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as $7 = \square - 9$.</u>	▶ <u>Recall and use doubles of all numbers to 10 and corresponding halves.</u> ▶ <u>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.</u>



Number – fractions	Geometry – properties of shapes	Measurement	
▶ <u>Understand that a fraction can describe part of a whole.</u> ▶ <u>Understand that a unit fraction represents one equal part of a whole.</u> ▶ <u>Recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of an object shape or quantity (including measure).</u> ▶ Recognise, find and name a quarter as one of four equal parts of an object, shape or quantity (including measure).	▶ <u>Recognise and name common 2-D shapes, including rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles.</u> ▶ <u>Recognise and name common 3-D shapes, including cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres.</u>	▶ Measure and begin to record: - lengths and heights, <i>using non-standard and then manageable standard units (m/cm)</i> - mass/weight, <i>using non-standard and then manageable standard units (kg/g)</i> - capacity and volume <i>using non-standard and then manageable standard units (litres/ml)</i> - time (hours/minutes/seconds) <i>within children’s range of counting competence.</i> ▶ <u>Compare, describe and solve practical problems for:</u> - <u>lengths and heights (for example, long / short, longer / shorter, tall / short, double / half).</u> - <u>mass/weight (for example, heavy / light, heavier than, lighter than).</u> - <u>capacity and volume (for example, full/empty, more than, less than, half, half full, quarter).</u> - <u>time (for example, quicker, slower, earlier, later).</u> ▶ <u>Recognise and use language relating to dates, including days of the week, weeks, months and years.</u> ▶ Sequence events in chronological order using language (for example, before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening). ▶ <u>Tell the time to the hour and half past the hour</u> and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times. ▶ <u>Recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes.</u>	
	<th>Geometry – position and direction</th> <td></td>	Geometry – position and direction	
	▶ Describe movement, including whole, half, quarter and three-quarter turns. ▶ <i>Recognise and create repeating patterns with objects and shapes.</i> ▶ Describe position and direction.		
		<th>Statistics</th>	Statistics
		▶ <u>Sort objects, numbers and shapes to a given criterion and their own.</u> ▶ <u>Present and interpret data in block diagrams using practical equipment.</u> ▶ <u>Ask and answer simple questions by counting the number of objects in each category.</u> ▶ <u>Ask and answer questions by comparing categorical data.</u>	



Number – number and place value	Number – addition and subtraction	Number – multiplication and division
▶ Count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forward and backward. ▶ Read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words. ▶ <u>Recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones).</u> ▶ <u>Identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line.</u> ▶ <u>Partition numbers in different ways (e.g. $23 = 20 + 3$ and $23 = 10 + 13$).</u> ▶ <u>Compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100; use $<$, $>$ and $=$ signs.</u> ▶ <u>Find 1 or 10 more or less than a given number.</u> ▶ <u>Round numbers to at least 100 to the nearest 10.</u> ▶ <u>Understand the connection between the 10 multiplication table and place value.</u> ▶ <u>Describe and extend simple sequences involving counting on or back in different steps.</u> ▶ Use place value and number facts to solve problems.	▶ <i>Choose an appropriate strategy to solve a calculation based upon the numbers involved (recall a known fact, calculate mentally, use a jotting).</i> ▶ <i>Select a mental strategy appropriate for the numbers involved in the calculation.</i> ▶ Show that addition of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction of one number from another cannot. ▶ <i>Understand subtraction as take away and difference (how many more, how many less/fewer).</i> ▶ Recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100 (<u>bonds totalling 5, 10 and 20</u>). ▶ Recall and use number bonds for multiples of 5 totalling 60 (to support telling time to nearest 5 minutes). ▶ <u>Add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including:</u> - <u>a two-digit number and ones.</u> - <u>a two-digit number and tens.</u> - <u>two two-digit numbers.</u> - <u>adding three one-digit numbers.</u> ▶ Recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems. ▶ <u>Solve problems with addition and subtraction including with missing numbers:</u> - <u>using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures.</u> - applying their increasing knowledge of mental and written methods.	▶ <u>Understand multiplication as repeated addition and arrays.</u> ▶ <u>Understand division as sharing and grouping and that a division calculation can have a remainder.</u> ▶ Show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of one number by another cannot. ▶ <u>Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers.</u> ▶ <u>Derive and use doubles of simple two-digit numbers (numbers in which the ones total less than 10).</u> ▶ <u>Derive and use halves of simple two-digit even numbers (numbers in which the tens are even).</u> ▶ <u>Calculate mathematical statements for multiplication using repeated addition) and division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication ($\times$), division ($\div$) and equals ($=$) signs.</u> ▶ <u>Solve 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.</u>



Number – fractions ▶ <i>Understand and use the terms numerator and denominator.</i> ▶ <i>Understand that a fraction can describe part of a set.</i> ▶ <i>Understand that the larger the denominator is, the more pieces it is split into and therefore the smaller each part will be.</i> ▶ <i>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.</i> ▶ <i>Write simple fractions for example, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 6 = 3 and recognise the equivalence of $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$.</i> ▶ <i>Count on and back in steps of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$.</i>	Geometry – properties of shapes ▶ <i>Identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides and line symmetry in a vertical line.</i> ▶ <i>Identify and describe the properties of 3-D shapes, including the number of edges, vertices and faces.</i> ▶ <i>Identify 2-D shapes on the surface of 3-D shapes, [for example, a circle on a cylinder and a triangle on a pyramid].</i> Geometry – position and direction ▶ <i>Order/arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns/sequences.</i> ▶ <i>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).</i>	Measurement ▶ <i>Choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure length/height in any direction (m/cm); mass (kg/g); temperature (°C); capacity and volume (litres/ml) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers, scales, thermometers and measuring vessels (within children's place value competence).</i> ▶ <i>Compare and order lengths, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using >, < and =.</i> ▶ <i>Recognise and use symbols for pounds (£) and pence (p).</i> ▶ <i>Combine amounts to make a particular value.</i> ▶ <i>Find different combinations of coins that equal the same amounts of money.</i> ▶ <i>Compare and sequence intervals of time.</i> ▶ <i>Tell 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.</i> ▶ <i>Know the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day.</i> ▶ <i>Solve simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change and measures (including time).</i>
		Statistics ▶ <i>Compare and sort objects, numbers and common 2-D and 3-D shapes and everyday objects.</i> ▶ <i>Interpret and construct simple pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and simple tables.</i> ▶ <i>Ask and answer simple questions by counting the number of objects in each category and sorting the categories by quantity.</i> ▶ <i>Ask and answer questions about totalling and comparing categorical data.</i>



Number – number and place value	Number – addition and subtraction	Number – multiplication and division
▶ Count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100. ▶ Count up and down in tenths. ▶ <u>Read and write numbers up to 1000 in numerals and in words.</u> ▶ <u>Read and write numbers with one decimal place.</u> ▶ <u>Identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations (including the number line).</u> ▶ <u>Recognise the place value of each digit in a three-digit number (hundreds, tens, ones).</u> ▶ <u>Identify the value of each digit to one decimal place.</u> ▶ <u>Partition numbers in different ways (e.g. $146 = 100 + 40 + 6$ and $146 = 130 + 16$).</u> ▶ <u>Compare and order numbers up to 1000.</u> ▶ <u>Compare and order numbers with one decimal place.</u> ▶ <u>Find 1, 10 or 100 more or less than a given number.</u> ▶ <u>Round numbers to at least 1000 to the nearest 10 or 100.</u> ▶ <u>Find the effect of multiplying a one- or two-digit number by 10 and 100, identify the value of the digits in the answer.</u> ▶ <u>Describe and extend number sequences involving counting on or back in different steps.</u> ▶ <u>Read Roman numerals from I to XII.</u> ▶ Solve number problems and practical problems involving these ideas.	▶ <u>Choose an appropriate strategy to solve a calculation based upon the numbers involved (recall a known fact, calculate mentally, use a jotting, written method).</u> ▶ <u>Select a mental strategy appropriate for the numbers involved in the calculation.</u> ▶ <u>Understand and use take away and difference for subtraction, deciding on the most efficient method for the numbers involved, irrespective of context.</u> ▶ <u>Recall/use addition/subtraction facts for 100 (multiples of 5 and 10).</u> ▶ <u>Derive and use addition and subtraction facts for 100.</u> ▶ <u>Derive and use addition and subtraction facts for multiples of 100 totalling 1000.</u> ▶ <u>Add and subtract numbers mentally, including:</u> - a three-digit number and ones. - a three-digit number and tens. - a three-digit number and hundreds. ▶ <u>Add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction.</u> ▶ <u>Estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers.</u> ▶ <u>Solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction.</u>	▶ <u>Choose an appropriate strategy to solve a calculation based upon the numbers involved (recall a known fact, calculate mentally, use a jotting, written method).</u> ▶ <u>Understand that division is the inverse of multiplication and vice versa.</u> ▶ <u>Understand how multiplication and division statements can be represented using arrays.</u> ▶ <u>Understand division as sharing and grouping and use each appropriately.</u> ▶ <u>Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables.</u> ▶ <u>Derive and use doubles of all numbers to 100 and corresponding halves.</u> ▶ <u>Derive and use doubles of all multiples of 50 to 500.</u> ▶ <u>Write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods.</u> ▶ <u>Use estimation to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, an appropriate degree of accuracy.</u> ▶ <u>Solve problems, including missing number problems, involving multiplication and division (and interpreting remainders), including positive integer scaling problems and correspondence problems in which n objects are connected to m objects.</u>



Number – fractions	Geometry – properties of shapes	Measurement
▶ Show practically or pictorially that a fraction is one whole number divided by another (e.g. $\frac{3}{4}$ can be interpreted as $3 \div 4$). ▶ <u>Understand that finding a fraction of an amount relates to division.</u> ▶ <u>Recognise that tenths arise from dividing objects into 10 equal parts and in dividing one-digit numbers or quantities by 10.</u> ▶ <u>Recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators.</u> ▶ Recognise and use fractions as numbers: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators. ▶ <u>Recognise and show, using diagrams, equivalent fractions with small denominators.</u> ▶ Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole [for example, $\frac{5}{7} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{6}{7}$]. ▶ Compare and order unit fractions, and fractions with the same denominators (including on a number line). ▶ Count on and back in steps of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$. ▶ Solve problems that involve all of the above.	▶ Draw 2-D shapes and make 3-D shapes using modelling materials; <u>recognise 3-D shapes in different orientations and describe them.</u> ▶ Recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn. ▶ <u>Identify right angles</u>, recognise that two right angles make a half-turn, three make three quarters of a turn and four a complete turn; <u>identify whether angles are greater than or less than a right angle.</u> ▶ <u>Identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines.</u>	▶ <u>Measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths (m/cm/mm); mass (kg/g); volume/capacity (l/ml).</u> ▶ <u>Continue to estimate and measure temperature to the nearest degree (°C) using thermometers.</u> ▶ <u>Understand perimeter is a measure of distance around the boundary of a shape.</u> ▶ Measure the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes. ▶ <u>Tell and write the time from an analogue clock, including using Roman numerals from I to XII, and 12-hour and 24-hour clocks.</u> ▶ Estimate/read time with increasing accuracy to the nearest minute. ▶ Record/compare time in terms of seconds, minutes, hours; <u>use vocabulary such as o'clock, a.m./p.m., morning, afternoon, noon, midnight.</u> ▶ <u>Know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in each month, year and leap year.</u> ▶ Compare durations of events [for example to calculate the time taken by particular events or tasks]. ▶ <u>Continue to recognise and use the symbols for pounds (£) and pence (p) and understand that the decimal point separates pounds/pence.</u> ▶ <u>Recognise that ten 10p coins equal £1 and that each coin is $\frac{1}{10}$ of £1.</u> ▶ <u>Add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both £ and p in practical contexts.</u> ▶ <u>Solve problems involving money and measures and simple problems involving passage of time.</u>
	Geometry – position and direction ▶ Describe positions on a square grid labelled with letters and numbers.	
		Statistics ▶ Use sorting diagrams to compare and sort objects, numbers and common 2-D and 3-D shapes and everyday objects. ▶ Interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables. ▶ <u>Solve one-step and two-step questions [for example, 'How many more?' and 'How many fewer?'] using information presented in scaled bar charts and pictograms and tables.</u>



Number – number and place value	Number – addition and subtraction	Number – multiplication and division
▶ Count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000. ▶ Count backwards through zero to include negative numbers. ▶ Count up and down in hundredths. ▶ <u>Read and write numbers to at least 10 000.</u> ▶ <u>Read and write numbers with up to two decimal places.</u> ▶ Recognise the place value of each digit in a four-digit number. ▶ <u>Identify the value of each digit to two decimal places.</u> ▶ <u>Partition numbers in different ways (e.g. $2.3 = 2 + 0.3$ and $1 + 1.3$).</u> ▶ <u>Identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations (including the number line).</u> ▶ <u>Order and compare numbers beyond 1000.</u> ▶ <u>Order and compare numbers with the same number of decimal places up to two decimal places.</u> ▶ <u>Find 0.1, 1, 10, 100 or 1000 more or less than a given number.</u> ▶ <u>Round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000.</u> ▶ Round decimals (one decimal place) to the nearest whole number. ▶ <u>Find the effect of dividing a one- or two-digit number by 10 and 100, identifying the value of the digits in the answer.</u> ▶ <u>Describe and extend number sequences involving counting on or back in different steps, including sequences with multiplication and division steps.</u> ▶ Read Roman numerals to 100 and know that over time, the numeral system changed to include the concept of zero and place value. ▶ Solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above and with increasingly large positive numbers.	▶ <u>Choose an appropriate strategy to solve a calculation based upon the numbers involved (recall a known fact, calculate mentally, use a jotting, written method).</u> ▶ Select a mental strategy appropriate for the numbers involved in the calculation. ▶ <u>Recall and use addition and subtraction facts for 100.</u> ▶ <u>Recall and use addition and subtraction facts for multiples of 100 totalling 1000.</u> ▶ Derive and use addition and subtraction facts for 1 and 10 (with decimal numbers to one decimal place). ▶ <u>Add and subtract mentally combinations of two and three digit numbers and decimals to one decimal place.</u> ▶ <u>Add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits and decimals with one decimal place using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate.</u> ▶ Estimate; use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation. ▶ <u>Solve addition and subtraction two-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why.</u> ▶ <u>Solve addition and subtraction problems involving missing numbers.</u>	▶ <u>Choose an appropriate strategy to solve a calculation based upon the numbers involved (recall a known fact, calculate mentally, use a jotting, written method).</u> ▶ Recognise and use factor pairs and commutativity in mental calculations. ▶ <u>Recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12×12.</u> ▶ <u>Use partitioning to double or halve any number, including decimals to one decimal place.</u> ▶ 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. ▶ <u>Multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit number using formal written layout.</u> ▶ <u>Divide numbers up to 3 digits by a one-digit number using the formal written method of short division and interpret remainders appropriately for the context.</u> ▶ <u>Use estimation and inverse to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, an appropriate degree of accuracy.</u> ▶ <u>Solve problems involving multiplying and adding, including using the distributive law to multiply two digit numbers by one digit, division (including interpreting remainders), integer scaling problems and harder correspondence problems such as n objects are connected to m objects.</u>



Number – fractions, decimals and percentages ▶ <i>Understand that a fraction is one whole number divided by another (e.g. $\frac{3}{4}$ can be interpreted as $3 \div 4$).</i> ▶ <i>Recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects including those with a range of numerators and denominators.</i> ▶ <i>Recognise that hundredths arise when dividing an object by one hundred and dividing tenths by ten.</i> ▶ <i>Count on and back in steps of unit fractions.</i> ▶ <i>Compare and order unit fractions and fractions with the same denominators (including on a number line).</i> ▶ <i>Recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions.</i> ▶ <i>Recognise and write decimal equivalents of any number of tenths or hundredths.</i> ▶ <i>Recognise and write decimal equivalents to $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$.</i> ▶ <i>Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator (using diagrams).</i> ▶ <i>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.</i> ▶ <i>Solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two decimal places.</i>	Geometry – properties of shapes ▶ <i>Compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles, based on their properties and sizes.</i> ▶ <i>Identify lines of symmetry in 2-D shapes presented in different orientations.</i> ▶ <i>Complete a simple symmetric figure with respect to a specific line of symmetry.</i> ▶ <i>Continue to identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines.</i> ▶ <i>Identify acute and obtuse angles and compare and order angles up to two right angles by size.</i> Geometry – position and direction ▶ <i>Describe positions on a 2-D grid as coordinates in the first quadrant.</i> ▶ <i>Plot specified points and draw sides to complete a given polygon.</i> ▶ <i>Describe movements between positions as translations of a given unit to the left/right and up/down.</i>	Measurement ▶ <i>Estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence.</i> ▶ <i>Order temperatures including those below 0°C.</i> ▶ <i>Measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres.</i> ▶ <i>Know area is a measure of surface within a given boundary.</i> ▶ <i>Find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares.</i> ▶ <i>Convert between different units of measure [e.g. kilometre to metre; hour to minute].</i> ▶ <i>Read, write and convert time between analogue and digital 12- and 24-hour clocks.</i> ▶ <i>Write amounts of money using decimal notation.</i> ▶ <i>Recognise that one hundred 1p coins equal £1 and that each coin is $\frac{1}{100}$ of £1.</i> ▶ <i>Solve problems involving converting from hours to minutes; minutes to seconds; years to months; weeks to days and problems involving money and measures.</i>
		Statistics ▶ <i>Use a variety of sorting diagrams to compare and classify numbers and geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes.</i> ▶ <i>Interpret and present discrete and continuous data using appropriate graphical methods, including bar charts, time graphs.</i> ▶ <i>Solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in bar charts, pictograms, tables and other graphs.</i>



Number – number and place value	Number – addition and subtraction	Number – multiplication and division
▶ Count forwards or backwards in steps of powers of 10 for any given number up to 1 000 000. ▶ Count forwards and backwards in decimal steps. ▶ Read, write, order and compare numbers to at least 1 000 000 and determine the value of each digit. ▶ Read, write, order and compare numbers with up to 3 decimal places. ▶ Identify the value of each digit to three decimal places. ▶ Identify represent and estimate numbers using the number line. ▶ Find 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, 100, 100 and other powers of 10 more or less than a given number. ▶ Round any number up to 1 000 000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 and 100 000. ▶ Round decimals with two decimal places to the nearest whole number and to one decimal place. ▶ Multiply/divide whole numbers and decimals by 10, 100 and 1000. ▶ Interpret negative numbers in context, count on and back with positive and negative whole numbers, including through zero. ▶ Describe and extend number sequences including those with multiplication/division steps and where the step size is a decimal. ▶ Read Roman numerals to 1000 (M); recognise years written as such. ▶ Solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above.	▶ Choose an appropriate strategy to solve a calculation based upon the numbers involved (recall a known fact, calculate mentally, use a jotting, written method). ▶ Select a mental strategy appropriate for the numbers involved in the calculation. ▶ Recall and use addition and subtraction facts for 1 and 10 (with decimal numbers to one decimal place). ▶ Derive and use addition and subtraction facts for 1 (with decimal numbers to two decimal places). ▶ Add and subtract numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers and decimals to two decimal places. ▶ Add and subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits and decimals with two decimal places, including using formal written methods (columnar addition and subtraction). ▶ Use rounding to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy. ▶ Solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why. ▶ Solve addition and subtraction problems involving missing numbers.	▶ Choose an appropriate strategy to solve a calculation based upon the numbers involved (recall a known fact, calculate mentally, use a jotting, written method). ▶ Identify multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number, and common factors of two numbers. ▶ Know and use the vocabulary of prime numbers, prime factors and composite (non-prime) numbers. ▶ Establish whether a number up to 100 is prime and recall prime numbers up to 19. ▶ Recognise and use square (2) and cube (3) numbers, and notation. ▶ Use partitioning to double or halve any number, including decimals to two decimal places. ▶ Multiply and divide numbers mentally drawing upon known facts. ▶ Solve problems involving multiplication and division including using their knowledge of factors and multiples, squares and cubes. ▶ Multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a one- or two-digit number using a formal written method, including long multiplication for two-digit numbers. ▶ Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using the formal written method of short division and interpret remainders appropriately for the context. ▶ Use estimation/inverse to check answers to calculations; determine, in the context of a problem, an appropriate degree of accuracy. ▶ Solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division and a combination of these, including understanding the meaning of the equals sign. ▶ Solve problems involving multiplication and division, including scaling by simple fractions and problems involving simple rates.



Number – fractions, decimals and percentages	Geometry – properties of shapes	Measurement
▶ <u>Recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions and convert from one form to the other.</u> ▶ <u>Read and write decimal numbers as fractions (e.g. $0.71 = \frac{71}{100}$).</u> ▶ <u>Count on and back in mixed number steps such as $1\frac{1}{2}$.</u> ▶ Compare and order fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same number (<i>including on a number line</i>). ▶ <u>Identify, name and write equivalent fractions of a given fraction, represented visually, including tenths and hundredths.</u> ▶ <u>Recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents.</u> ▶ <u>Add and subtract fractions with denominators that are the same and that are multiples of the same number (using diagrams).</u> ▶ Write statements > 1 as a mixed number (e.g. $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{6}{5} = 1\frac{1}{5}$). ▶ Multiply proper fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers, supported by materials and diagrams. ▶ <u>Recognise the per cent symbol (%) and understand that per cent relates to 'number of parts per hundred', and write percentages as a fraction with denominator 100, and as a decimal.</u> ▶ <u>Solve problems involving fractions and decimals to three places.</u> ▶ <u>Solve problems which require knowing percentage and decimal equivalents of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{4}{5}$ and fractions with a denominator of a multiple of 10 or 25.</u>	▶ <u>Distinguish between regular and irregular polygons based on reasoning about equal sides and angles.</u> ▶ Use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths and angles. ▶ Identify 3-D shapes from 2-D representations. ▶ Know angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles. ▶ <u>Draw given angles, and measure them in degrees (°).</u> ▶ <u>Identify:</u> - <u>angles at a point and one whole turn (total 360°).</u> - <u>angles at a point on a straight line and half a turn (total 180°).</u> - other multiples of 90°.	▶ <i>Use, read and write standard units of length and mass.</i> ▶ <u>Estimate (and calculate) volume ((e.g., using 1 cm³ blocks to build cuboids (including cubes)) and capacity (e.g. using water).</u> ▶ <u>Understand the difference between liquid volume and solid volume.</u> ▶ <u>Continue to order temperatures including those below 0°C.</u> ▶ <u>Convert between different units of metric measure.</u> ▶ <u>Understand and use approximate equivalences between metric units and common imperial units such as inches, pounds and pints.</u> ▶ Measure/calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes. ▶ <u>Calculate and compare the area of rectangle, use standard units square centimetres (cm²) and square metres (m²) and estimate the area of irregular shapes.</u> ▶ <u>Continue to read, write and convert time between analogue and digital 12 and 24-hour clocks.</u> ▶ Solve problems involving converting between units of time. ▶ <u>Use all four operations to solve problems involving measure using decimal notation, including scaling.</u>
	Geometry – position and direction ▶ <u>Describe positions on the first quadrant of a coordinate grid.</u> ▶ <u>Plot specified points and complete shapes.</u> ▶ 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.	
		Statistics ▶ <u>Complete and interpret information in a variety of sorting diagrams (including those used to sort properties of numbers and shapes).</u> ▶ <u>Complete, read and interpret information in tables and timetables.</u> ▶ Solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in <i>all types of graph including a line graph</i>. ▶ <u>Calculate and interpret the mode, median and range.</u>



Number – number and place value	Number – addition and subtraction	Number – multiplication and division
▶ Count forwards or backwards in steps of integers, decimals, powers of 10. ▶ <u>Read, write, order and compare numbers up to 10 000 000 and determine the value of each digit.</u> ▶ Identify the value of each digit to three decimal places. ▶ <u>Identify, represent and estimate numbers using the number line.</u> ▶ <u>Order and compare numbers including integers, decimals and negative numbers.</u> ▶ <u>Find 0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10 and powers of 10 more/less than a given number.</u> ▶ Round any whole number to a required degree of accuracy. ▶ <u>Round decimals with three decimal places to the nearest whole number or one or two decimal places.</u> ▶ <u>Multiply and divide numbers by 10, 100 and 1000 giving answers up to three decimal places.</u> ▶ <u>Use negative numbers in context, and calculate intervals across zero.</u> ▶ <u>Describe and extend number sequences including those with multiplication and division steps, inconsistent steps, alternating steps and those where the step size is a decimal.</u> ▶ Solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above.	▶ <u>Choose an appropriate strategy to solve a calculation based upon the numbers involved (recall a known fact, calculate mentally, use a jotting, written method).</u> ▶ Select a mental strategy appropriate for the numbers in the calculation. ▶ <u>Recall and use addition and subtraction facts for 1 (with decimals to two decimal places).</u> ▶ Perform mental calculations including with mixed operations and large numbers and decimals. ▶ <u>Add and subtract whole numbers and decimals using formal written methods (columnar addition and subtraction).</u> ▶ Use estimation to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, an appropriate degree of accuracy. ▶ Use knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations. ▶ <u>Solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why.</u> ▶ Solve problems involving all four operations, including those with missing numbers.	▶ <u>Choose an appropriate strategy to solve a calculation based upon the numbers involved (recall a known fact, calculate mentally, use a jotting, written method).</u> ▶ Identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers. ▶ Use partitioning to double or halve any number. ▶ Perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers. ▶ <u>Multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long multiplication.</u> ▶ <u>Multiply one-digit numbers with up to two decimal places by whole numbers.</u> ▶ <u>Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written methods of short or long division, and interpret remainders as whole number remainders, fractions, or by rounding, as appropriate for the context.</u> ▶ <u>Use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to two decimal places.</u> ▶ Use estimation and inverse to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, an appropriate degree of accuracy. ▶ Use knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations. ▶ <u>Solve problems involving all four operations, including those with missing numbers.</u>



Number – fractions, decimals and percentages	Geometry – properties of shapes	Measurement
▶ Compare and order fractions, including fractions > 1 (<i>including on a number line</i>). ▶ <u>Use common factors to simplify fractions; use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination.</u> ▶ <u>Recall and use equivalences between simple fractions, decimals and percentages, including in different contexts.</u> ▶ Associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents (e.g. 0.375 and $\frac{3}{8}$). ▶ <u>Add and subtract fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions.</u> ▶ <u>Multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form</u> (e.g. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$). ▶ Divide proper fractions by whole numbers (e.g. $\frac{1}{3} \div 2 = \frac{1}{6}$). ▶ <i>Find simple percentages of amounts.</i> ▶ <u>Solve problems involving fractions.</u> ▶ Solve problems which require answers to be rounded to specified degrees of accuracy. ▶ <u>Solve problems involving the calculation of percentages (e.g. of measures and such as 15% of 260) and the use of percentages for comparison.</u>	▶ Compare/classify geometric shapes based on the properties and sizes. ▶ <u>Draw 2-D shapes using given dimensions and angles.</u> ▶ Illustrate and name parts of circles, including radius, diameter and circumference and know that the diameter is twice the radius. ▶ Recognise, describe and build simple 3-D shapes, including making nets. ▶ <u>Recognise angles where they meet at a point, are on a straight line, or are vertically opposite, and find missing angles.</u> ▶ <u>Find unknown angles in any triangles, quadrilaterals, regular polygons.</u>	▶ <u>Use, read and write standard units of length, mass, volume and time using decimal notation to three decimal places.</u> ▶ Convert between standard units of length, mass, volume and time using decimal notation to three decimal places. ▶ Convert between miles and kilometres. ▶ Recognise that shapes with the same areas can have different perimeters and vice versa. ▶ Calculate the area of parallelograms and triangles. ▶ Recognise when it is possible to use formulae for area and volume of shapes. ▶ Calculate, estimate and compare volume of cubes and cuboids using standard units, including cubic centimetres (cm^3) and cubic metres (m^3), and extending to other units (e.g. mm^3 and km^3). ▶ <i>Calculate differences in temperature, including those that involved a positive and negative temperature.</i> ▶ <u>Solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to three decimal places where appropriate.</u>
Ratio and proportion	Geometry – position and direction	Statistics
▶ Solve problems involving the relative sizes of two quantities where missing values can be found using integer multiplication/division facts. ▶ Solve problems involving unequal sharing and grouping using knowledge of fractions and multiples. ▶ Solve problems involving similar shapes where the scale factor is known or can be found.	▶ Describe positions on the full coordinate grid (all four quadrants). ▶ Draw and translate simple shapes on the coordinate plane, and reflect them in the axes.	▶ <i>Continue to complete and interpret information in a variety of sorting diagrams (including sorting properties of numbers and shapes).</i> ▶ <u>Interpret and construct pie charts and line graphs and use these to solve problems.</u> ▶ <i>Solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in all types of graph.</i> ▶ <u>Calculate and interpret the mean as an average.</u>
Algebra	Statistics	
▶ Use simple formulae. ▶ Generate and describe linear number sequences. ▶ <u>Express missing number problems algebraically.</u> ▶ <u>Find pairs of numbers that satisfy an equation with two unknowns.</u> ▶ Enumerate possibilities of combinations of two variables.		

For further information, please contact:

Lancashire Professional Development Service
The Centre for Learning Excellence
Woodlands Conference Centre
Southport Road
Chorley
PR7 1QR

Tel: 01257 51600
Email: lpds@lancashire.gov.uk
Web: www.lancashire.gov.uk/lpds
Twitter: @lancslpds

