

Key Learning in Mathematics - Year 5

Number - number and place value	Number - addition and subtraction	Number - multiplication and division
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Count forwards or backwards in steps of powers of 10 for any given number up to 1 000 000. ▪ <u>Count forwards and backwards in decimal steps.</u> ▪ <u>Read, write, order and compare numbers to at least 1 000 000 and determine the value of each digit.</u> ▪ <u>Read, write, order and compare numbers with up to 3 decimal places.</u> ▪ <u>Identify the value of each digit to three decimal places.</u> ▪ <u>Identify represent and estimate numbers using the number line.</u> ▪ <u>Find 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, 100, 100 and other powers of 10 more or less than a given number.</u> ▪ <u>Round any number up to 1 000 000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 and 100 000.</u> ▪ Round decimals with two decimal places to the nearest whole number and to one decimal place. ▪ <u>Multiply/divide whole numbers and decimals by 10, 100 and 1000.</u> ▪ <u>Interpret negative numbers in context, count on and back with positive and negative whole numbers, including through zero.</u> ▪ <u>Describe and extend number sequences including those with multiplication/division steps and where the step size is a decimal.</u> ▪ Read Roman numerals to 1000 (M); recognise years written as such. ▪ Solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <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>Recall and use addition and subtraction facts for 1 and 10 (with decimal numbers to one decimal place).</u> ▪ <u>Derive and use addition and subtraction facts for 1 (with decimal numbers to two decimal places).</u> ▪ <u>Add and subtract numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers and decimals to two decimal places.</u> ▪ <u>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).</u> ▪ Use rounding to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy. ▪ <u>Solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why.</u> ▪ <u>Solve addition and subtraction problems involving missing numbers.</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <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>Identify multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number, and common factors of two numbers.</u> ▪ 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. ▪ <u>Use partitioning to double or halve any number, including decimals to two decimal places.</u> ▪ <u>Multiply and divide numbers mentally drawing upon known facts.</u> ▪ <u>Solve problems involving multiplication and division including using their knowledge of factors and multiples, squares and cubes.</u> ▪ <u>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.</u> ▪ <u>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.</u> ▪ <u>Use estimation/inverse to check answers to calculations; determine, in the context of a problem, an appropriate degree of accuracy.</u> ▪ 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.

Key Learning in Mathematics - Year 5

Number - fractions, decimals and percentages	Geometry - properties of shapes	Measurement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions and convert from one form to the other. Read and write decimal numbers as fractions (e.g. $0.71 = \frac{71}{100}$). Count on and back in mixed number steps such as $1 \frac{1}{2}$. Compare and order fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same number (including on a number line). Identify, name and write equivalent fractions of a given fraction, represented visually, including tenths and hundredths. Recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents. Add and subtract fractions with denominators that are the same and that are multiples of the same number (using diagrams). 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. 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. Solve problems involving fractions and decimals to three places. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distinguish between regular and irregular polygons based on reasoning about equal sides and angles. 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. Draw given angles, and measure them in degrees ($^{\circ}$). Identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> angles at a point and one whole turn (total 360°). angles at a point on a straight line and half a turn (total 180°). other multiples of 90°. <p>Geometry - position and direction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe positions on the first quadrant of a coordinate grid. Plot specified points and complete shapes. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use, read and write standard units of length and mass. Estimate (and calculate) volume (e.g., using 1 cm^3 blocks to build cuboids (including cubes)) and capacity (e.g. using water). Understand the difference between liquid volume and solid volume. Continue to order temperatures including those below 0°C. Convert between different units of metric measure. Understand and use approximate equivalences between metric units and common imperial units such as inches, pounds and pints. Measure/calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes. Calculate and compare the area of rectangle, use standard units square centimetres (cm^2) and square metres (m^2) and estimate the area of irregular shapes. Continue to read, write and convert time between analogue and digital 12 and 24-hour clocks. Solve problems involving converting between units of time. Use all four operations to solve problems involving measure using decimal notation, including scaling.

Statistics

Key Learning in Mathematics - Year 5



- *Complete and interpret information in a variety of sorting diagrams (including those used to sort properties of numbers and shapes).*
- Complete, read and interpret information in tables and timetables.
- *Solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in all types of graph including a line graph.*
- *Calculate and interpret the mode, median and range.*