Year 5 Autumn Term

Week 1 Week 2	Week 3 Week 4 Week 5	Week 6 Week 7	Week 8 Week 9 Week 10	Week 11 Week 12
<u>Number – Place Value</u> Read, write, order and compare numbers to at least 1000000 and determine the value of each digit. Count forwards or backwards in steps of powers of 10 for any given number up to 1000000. Interpret negative numbers in context, count forwards and backwards with positive and negative whole numbers including through zero. Round any number up to 1000000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1000, 10000 and 100000 Solve number problems and practical problems that involve all of the above.	<u>Number- Addition and Subtraction</u> Add and subtract numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers. Add and subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits, 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. <u>Statistics</u> Solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in a line graph. Complete, read and interpret information in tables including timetables.	<u>Number – multiplication and division</u> Multiply and divide numbers mentally drawing upon known facts. Multiply and divide whole numbers by 10, 100 and 1000. Identify multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number, and common factors of two numbers. Recognise and use square numbers and cube numbers and the notation for squared (^{2}) and cubed (^{3}) Solve problems involving multiplication and division including using their knowledge of factors and multiples, squares and cubes. Know and use the vocabulary of prime numbers, prime factors and composite (non-	<u>Fractions and Decimals</u> Read and write decimal numbers as fractions [for example $0.71 = \frac{71}{100}$] Compare and order fractions whose denominators are multiples of the same number. Identify, name and write equivalent fractions of a given fraction, represented visually including tenths and hundredths. Recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions and convert from one form to the other and write mathematical statements >1 as a mixed number [for example $\frac{2}{4} + \frac{6}{4} = 1\frac{1}{4}$]	<u>Measures</u> To convert between different units of measure (kilometre and metre; metre and centimetre; centimetre and millimetre; kilogram and gram; litre and millilitre). To understand and use basic equivalences between metric units and common imperial units such

Year 5 Spring Term

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12
Number – Place Value Read, write, order and compare numbers to at least 1000000 and determine the value of each digit. Count forwards or backwards in steps of powers of 10 for any given number up to 1000000. Interpret negative numbers in context, count forwards and backwards with positive and negative whole numbers including through zero. Round any number up to 1000000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1000, 10000 and 100000 Solve number problems and practical problems that involve all of the above. Read Roman numerals to 1000 (M) and recognise years written in Roman numerals			Addition and Subtraction To add and subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using efficient written methods (columnar addition and subtraction). To add and subtract numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers. To solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why. To use rounding to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy. To solve problems involving numbers up to three decimal places.		Statistics To complete, read and interpret information in tables, including timetables. To solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in a line graph.	Multiplication and Division To multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a one- or two-digit number using an efficient written method, including long multiplication for two-digit numbers. To divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using the efficient written method of short division and interpret remainders appropriately for the context. To solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division and a combination of these, including understanding the meaning of the equals sign.			Number: Decimals and Percentages Read, write, order and compare numbers with up to three decimal places. Recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents. Round decimals with two decimal places to the nearest whole number and to one decimal place. Solve problems involving number up to three decimal places.		Geometry Identify 3D shapes, including cubes and other cuboids, from 2D representations . Use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths and angles. Distinguish between regular and irregular polygons based on reasoning about equal sides and angles.

Year 5 Summer Term

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7 and 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12
<u>Number: Decimals</u> Solve problems involving number up to three decimal places. Interpret negative numbers in context, count forwards and backwards with positive and negative whole numbers including through zero. Round any number up to 1000000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1000, 10000 and 100000 Solve number problems and practical problems that involve all of the above. Multiply and divide whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1000. Use all four operations to solve problems involving measure [for example, length, mass,		<u>Addition and Subtraction</u> To solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why. To use rounding to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy. To solve problems involving numbers up to three decimal places.		<u>Multiplication and Area</u> To multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a one- or two-digit number using an efficient written method, including long multiplication for two-digit numbers. To solve problems involving multiplication and division, including scaling by simple fractions and problems involving simple rates. To measure and calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes in centimetres and metres. To calculate and compare the area of squares and rectangles including using standard units, square centimetres (cm^2) and square metres (m^2) and estimate the area of irregular shapes	<u>Geometry- Properties of Shapes and Angles</u> Know angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles. Draw given angles, and measure them in degrees (°) Identify: angles at a point and one whole turn (total 360°), angles at a point on a straight line and ½ a turn (total 180°) other multiples of 90°	<u>Division</u> To divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using the efficient written method of short division and interpret remainders appropriately for the context. To solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division and a combination of these, including understanding the meaning of the To use rounding to check answers to calculations	<u>Fractions and Percentages</u> To recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions and convert from one form to the other; write mathematical statements > 1 as a mixed number: $^2/5 + ^4/5 = ^6/5 = 11/5$. To add and subtract fractions with the same denominator and multiples of the same number. 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 which require knowing percentage and decimal equivalents of $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{5}$ and those fractions with a denominator of a multiple of 10 or 25.	<u>Measures Volume</u> Estimate volume [for example using 1cm^3 blocks to build cuboids (including cubes)] and capacity [for example, using water] Use all four operations to solve problems involving measure.	Consolidation