



Maths

Year 5

Non-negotiable

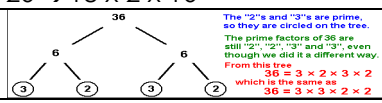
Know number bonds to 10, 20 and 100 and related subtraction facts

Know decimal number bonds to 1 and 10

Number and place value

N	Assessed	Examples
1	Read and write numbers up to 1,000,000	
2	Know the value of each digit in numbers up to 1,000,000	
3	Order and compare numbers up to 1,000,000	
4	Understand negative numbers in context	
5	Count forwards and backwards with positive and negative whole numbers through zero	
6	Round any number up to 1,000,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1000, 10,000 and 100,000	
7	Solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above	Estimate the answers to calculations involving + - x ÷.
8	Read Roman numerals to 1000 (M)	
9	Recognise years written in Roman numerals	


Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division

A	Assessed	Examples
1	Use formal written (column) method to add whole numbers with more than 4 digits	
2	Use formal written (column) method to subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits	
3	Add and subtract numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers	$12,462 - 2300 = 10,162$
4	Use rounding to check answers to calculations	
5	Solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts	
6	Identify common multiples	
7	Identify factors, including all factor pairs of a numbers and common factors of two numbers	
8	Use known factors and multiples to solve multiplication and division problems	$18 \times 20 =$ Factors of 20 \rightarrow 2 and 10 $18 \times 20 \rightarrow 18 \times 2 \times 10 =$
9	Know and use the vocabulary of prime numbers, prime factors and non-prime or composite numbers	
10	Be able to work out if a number up to 100 is prime	
11	Know prime numbers up to 19	
12	Use a formal written method to multiply numbers up to 4 digits by one or two-digit whole numbers, using long multiplication for 2 digit numbers	See route through calculation
13	Multiply and divide numbers mentally using known facts	$42 \times 6 =$ Know 4×6 so can find 40×6 , know 2×6
14	Use short division to divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one or two-digit number	
15	Show remainders in division appropriately for the context	
16	Multiply and divide whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1000	
17	Recognise and use squared numbers and cubed numbers using $(\frac{1}{2})^2$ and $(\frac{1}{2})^3$	
18	Solve problems involving + - x ÷ problems and a combination of these	
19	Solve multiplication and division problems involving scaling by simple fractions	If 30 sweets cost £1.50, how much do 90 cost? 30 is $\frac{1}{3}$ of 90 so $90 = \pounds 1.50 \times 3 = \pounds 4.50$

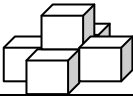
Fractions

F	Assessed	Examples
1	Compare and order fractions with the same denominator	$3/4 > 1/4$ $1/5, 3/5, 4/5$
2	Identify and write equivalent fractions	$1/2 = 2/4 = 3/6$
3	Recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions and convert from one to the other	Mixed number: $1 \frac{3}{4}$ Improper fraction: $7/4$ $7/4 = 1 \frac{3}{4}$
4	Write mathematical statements more than one as a mixed number	$2/5 + 4/5 = 6/5 = 1 \frac{1}{5}$
5	Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator and multiples of the same number	
6	Multiply proper fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers	
7	Read and write decimal numbers as fractions	$0.71 = 71/100$
8	Recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents	Know that $1/1000$ is 10x smaller than $1/100$ and 100x smaller than $1/10$ $7/1000 = 0.007$
9	Round decimals with 2dp to the nearest whole number and to 1dp	
10	Read, write, order and compare numbers with up to 3dp	
11	Solve problems involving number up to 3dp	
12	Recognise the % symbol and know that it means number of parts per hundred	
13	Write percentages as a fraction with the denominator 100 and as a decimal fraction	$50\% = 50/100 = 0.5$
14	Solve problems where you need to know percentage and decimal equivalents of $1/2, 1/4, 1/5, 2/5$ and $4/5$	$1/2 = 50\% = 0.5$ $1/4 = 25\% = 0.25$ $1/5 = 20\% = 0.2$
15	Solve problems where the denominator of a fraction is a multiple of 10 or 25	

Measurement

M	Assessed	Examples
1	Convert between different units of measure	$250 \text{ m} = 0.25 \text{ km}$
2	Understand and use equivalences between metric units and common imperial units e.g. inches, pounds and pints	$8 \text{ km} \approx 5 \text{ miles}$ $2.5 \text{ cm} \approx 1 \text{ inch}$ $1 \text{ m} \approx 40 \text{ inches}$ $1 \text{ kg} \approx 2.2 \text{ lbs}$ $30 \text{ cm} \approx 1 \text{ foot}$ $1 \text{ litre} \approx 1.75 \text{ pts}$
3	Measure and calculate the perimeter of compound shapes in cm and m - start to use algebra to show working out missing lengths	 $5 + Y = 15$ $Y = 10$
4	Calculate the area of squares and rectangles using cm^2, and m^2 - start to use algebra to show working out missing lengths	
5	Estimate the area of irregular shapes	
6	Estimate volume using e.g. using 1 cm^3 blocks to build cubes and cuboids	
7	Estimate capacity	
8	Solve problems involving converting between units of time	
9	Use all four operations to solve problems involving measure using decimal notation including scaling	Scaling: 1.5 times as wide as...

Properties of shapes

Sh	Assessed	Examples
1	Identify 3D shapes from 2D representations	How many cubes in: 
2	Know angles are measured in degrees	
3	Estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles	Acute = $<90^\circ$ Obtuse = $>90^\circ$ but $<180^\circ$ Reflex = $>180^\circ$ but $<360^\circ$
4	Draw given angles	
5	Measure angles in degrees	
6	Identify angles at a point and whole turn (360°), angles on a straight line and half turn (180°) and other multiples of 90°	identify right angles
7	Use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and work out missing lengths and angles	Recognise and compare different triangles, isosceles, right angle and equilateral
8	Understand and describe what regular and irregular polygons are	Identify and name parallelogram, rhombus and trapezium. Distinguish between regular and irregular polygons based on reasoning about equal sides and angles.

Position and direction

P	Assessed	Examples
1	Identify, describe and draw the position of a shape after reflection and know the shape has not changed	Reflection: Every point is the same distance from the mirror line The reflection has the same size as the original image
2	Identify, describe and draw the position of a shape after translation and know the shape has not changed	Translation: Moving without rotating, resizing or anything else All points of a shape must move the same amount

Statistics

S	Assessed	Examples
1	Solve questions and problems using a line graph	How many? How many more? What is the difference? Comparisons
2	Complete, read and interpret information in tables, including timetables	