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## Measurement

## Spring

three decimal places where appropriate
use, read, write and convert between standard units, converting measurements of length, mass, volume and time from a smaller unit of measure to a larger unit, and vice versa, using decimal notation to up to three decimal places
convert between miles and kilometres
recognise that shapes with the same areas can have different perimeters and vice versa
recognise when it is possible to use formulae for area and volume of shapes
calculate the area of parallelograms and triangles
calculate, estimate and compare volume of cubes and cuboids using standard units, including cubic centimetres $\left(\mathrm{cm}^{3}\right)$ and cubic metres $\left(\mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$, and extending to other units [for example, $\mathrm{mm}^{3}$ and $\mathrm{km}^{3}$ ].
Algebra
use simple formulae
generate and describe linear number sequences
express missing number problems algebraically
find pairs of numbers that satisfy an equation with two unknowns
enumerate possibilities of combinations of two variables
Ratio and Proportion
solve problems involving the relative sizes of two quantities where missing values can be found by using integer multiplication and division facts
solve problems involving the calculation of percentages [for example, of measures, and such as $15 \%$ of 360 ] and the use of percentages for comparison
solve problems involving similar shapes where the scale factor is known or can be found solve problems involving unequal sharing and grouping using knowledge of fractions and multiples.

## Spine 3

Fractions (including decimals)
use common factors to simplify fractions: use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination

- compare and order fractions, including fractions > 1
add and subtract fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions
multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form
[for example, $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}=\frac{1}{8}$ ]
divide proper fractions by whole numbers [for example, $\frac{1}{3} \div 2=\frac{1}{6}$ ]
associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents [for example, 0.375]
for a simple fraction [for example, $\frac{3}{8}$ ]
identify the value of each digit in numbers given to three decimal places and multiply and divide numbers by 10,100 and 1000 giving answers up to three decimal places
multiply one-digit numbers with up to two decimal places by whole numbers
use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to two decimal places
solve problems which require answers to be rounded to specified degrees of accuracy
recall and use equivalences between simple fractions, decimals and percentages, including in different contexts.
solve problems involving the calculation of percentages (for example, of measures, and such as $15 \%$ of 360 ) and the use of percentages for comparison


## properties of shapes <br> Geometry - properties of shapes

recognise, describe and build simple 3-D shapes, including making nets
rempare and classify geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes and find unknown angles in any triangles, quadrilateralls, and regular polygons
illustrate and name parts of circles, including radius, diameter and circumference and know that the diameter is twice the radius
ecognise angles where they meet at a point, are on a straight line, or are vertically opposite, and find missing angles

## Geometry - position and direction

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.
Statistics
interpret and construct pie charts and line graphs and use these to solve problems calculate and interpret the mean as an average

SATs revision and SATs week.

Followed by maths investigations, challenges and projects

