

Mathematics - Measures, Geometry and Statistics Progression of Knowledge and Skills EYFS-Year 6





EYFS

Reception

For more information about the units covered throughout the year, refer to the White Rose Maths long-term plan/overview and medium-term plans/schemes of learning

Informed by <u>new</u> Development Matters (2020) publication

	Mathematics
Year Reception	<ul> <li>Compare length, weight and capacity.</li> <li>Select, rotate and manipulate shapes in order to develop spatial reasoning skills.</li> <li>Compose and decompose shapes so that children recognise a shape can have other shapes within it, just as numbers can.</li> <li>Continue, copy and create repeating patterns.</li> </ul>
ELG	<ul> <li>Compare quantities up to 10 in different contexts, recognising when one quantity is greater than, less than or the same as the other quantity.</li> <li>Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10, including evens and odds, double facts and how quantities can be distributed equally.</li> </ul>





				Perimeter, Area and	Geometry	Geometry	Geometry	Geometry	Statistics	Statistics
	Using Measures	Money	Time	Volume	2-D Shape	3-D Shape	Angles and Lines	Position and Direction	Present	Problem Solving
Year 1	tall/short, double/half]	recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes	sequence events in chronological order using language [for example, before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening]     recognise and use language relating to	Volume	recognise and name common 2-D shapes [for example, rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles]  Autumn 3	recognise and name common 3-D shapes [for example, cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres]	Aligles una Lines	describe position, direction and movement, including whole, half, quarter and three-quarter turns  Summer 3	Present	Problem Solving
	mass/weight [for example, heavy/light heavier than, lighter		dates, including days of the week, weeks, months and years tell the time to the			Autumn 3				
	than]  capacity and volume [for example, full/empty, more than, less than, half,		hour and half past the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times							
	half full, quarter]  time [for example, quicker, slower, earlier, later]  measure and begin t		Summer 6							
	record the following: <ul> <li>lengths and heights</li> <li>mass/weight</li> <li>capacity and volume</li> </ul>									
	> time (hours, minutes seconds)  Spring 3									
	Spring 4 Summer 6									





Using Measures	Money	Time	Perimeter, Area and Volume	Geometry 2-D Shape	Geometry 3-D Shape	Geometry  Angles and Lines	Geometry Position and Direction	Statistics Present	Statistics Problem Solving
• choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure length/height in any direction (m/cm); mass (kg/g); temperature (°C); capacity (litres/ml) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers, scales, thermometers and measuring vessels • compare and order lengths, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using >, < and =  Spring 5 Summer 4	recognise and use symbols for pounds (£) and pence (p); combine amounts to make a particular value find different combinations of continuous of the same amounts of money solve simple problems in a practical context involving addition a subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change  Autumn 3	time 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 know the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day  Summer 3		<ul> <li>identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides and line symmetry in a vertical line</li> <li>identify 2-D shapes on the surface of 3-D shapes, [for example, a circle on a cylinder and a triangle on a pyramid]</li> <li>compare and sort common 2-D shapes and everyday objects</li> </ul> Spring 3	<ul> <li>recognise and name common 3-D shapes [for example, cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres].</li> <li>compare and sort common 3-D shapes and everyday objects</li> <li>Spring 3</li> </ul>		order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns and sequences     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 anticlockwise)  Spring 3 Summer 1	interpret and construct simple pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and simple tables  Spring 2	ask and answer simple questions by counting the number of objects in each category and sorting the categories by quantity     ask and answer questions about totalling and comparing categorical data      Spring 2





	Using Measures	Money	Time	Perimeter, Area and Volume	Geometry 2-D Shape	Geometry 3-D Shape	Geometry Angles and Lines	Geometry Position and Direction	Statistics Present	Statistics Problem Solving
Year 3		and and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both £ and p in practical contexts  Spring 2	<ul> <li>tell and write the time from an analogue clock, including using Roman numerals from I to XII, and 12-hour and 24-hour clocks</li> <li>estimate and read time with increasing accuracy to the nearest minute; record and compare time in terms of seconds, minutes and hours; use vocabulary such as o'clock, a.m./p.m., morning, afternoon, noon and midnight</li> <li>know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in each month, year and leap year</li> <li>compare durations of events [for example to calculate the time taken by particular events or tasks]</li> <li>Summer 2</li> </ul>	measure the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes  Spring 4	draw 2-D shapes Summer 3	make 3-D shapes using modelling materials; recognise 3-D shapes in different orientations and describe them  Summer 3	recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn dentify right angles, recognise that two right angles make a half-turn, three make three quarters of a turn and four a complete turn; identify whether angles are greater than or less than a right angle identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines  Summer 3		interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables Spring 3	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  Spring 3





	Using Measures	Money	Time	Perimeter, Area and Volume	Geometry 2-D Shape	Geometry 3-D Shape	Geometry Angles and Lines	Geometry Position and Direction	Statistics Present	Statistics Problem Solving
Year 4	Convert between different units of measure [for example, kilometre to metre; hour to minute] estimate, compare and calculate different measures  Autumn 3 Spring 2	estimate, compare and calculate different measure including money in pounds and pence Summer 2	convert time between analogue and digital 12- and 24-hour clocks  solve problems involving converting from hours to minutes; minutes to seconds; years to months; weeks to days	measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres     find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares  Autumn 3 Spring 2	compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles, based on their properties and sizes identify lines of symmetry in 2-D shapes presented in different orientations  Summer 5		identify acute and obtuse angles and compare and order angles up to two right angles by size     identify lines of symmetry in 2-D shapes presented in different orientations     complete a simple symmetric figure with respect to a specific line of symmetry	describe positions on a 2-D grid as coordinates in the first quadrant     describe movements between positions as translations of a given unit to the left/right and up/down     plot specified points and draw sides to complete a given polygon	interpret and present discrete and continuous data using appropriate graphical methods, including bar charts and time graphs  Summer 4	solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in bar charts, pictograms, tables and other graphs
	Summer 3		Summer 3				Summer 5	Summer 6		Summer 4





Using Mea	sures Money	Time	Perimeter, Area and Volume	Geometry 2-D Shape	Geometry 3-D Shape	Geometry Angles and Lines	Geometry Position and Direction	Statistics Present	Statistics Problem Solving
example, and metro and millin and kilogo and millin on derstar approxime equivalent metric un common units such pounds a use all for operation problems measure example, mass, vol	operations to problems involving [for length, ume, sing decimal]	between units of time Summer 4	measure and calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes in centimetres and metres     calculate and compare the area of rectangles (including squares), and including using standard units, square centimetres (cm²) and square metres (m²) and estimate the area of irregular shapes     estimate volume [for example, using 1 cm³ blocks to build cuboids (including cubes)] and capacity [for example, using water]  Autumn 5 Summer 5	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  Summer 2	identify 3-D shapes, including cubes and other cuboids, from 2-D representations  Summer 2	<ul> <li>know angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles</li> <li>draw given angles, and measure them in degrees</li> <li>identify:</li> <li>angles at a point and one whole turn (total 360°)</li> <li>angles at a point on a straight line and ½ a turn (total 180°)</li> <li>other multiples of 90°</li> </ul> Summer 2	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  Summer 3	complete, read and interpret information in tables, including timetables  Autumn 3	solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in a line graph Autumn 3





Solve problems involving the calculation and converting measurements of time from a smaller unit of measure to a larger unit, and vice versa, using decimal notation to up to three decimal places of length, mass, voluma and time from a smaller unit of measure to a larger unit, and vice versa, using decimal notation to up to three decimal places occurred between standard units, converting measurements of length, mass, voluma and time from a smaller unit of measure to a larger unit, and vice versa, using decimal notation to up to three decimal places occurred between smaller unit of measure to a larger unit, and vice versa, using decimal notation to up to three decimal places occurred between miles and kilometere involving the calculate the area of parallelograms and triangles occurred between the properties and sizes of circles, including cubic centimeters (cm²) and cubic metres (m²), and extending to other units [for example, mm³ and km²].  **Grave 2.D shapes, and dubid simple 3.D shapes, including making nets  ** recognise aples when it is possible to use formulae and classify geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes of circles, including radius, diameter and circumference and know that the diameter is twice the radius  **Summer 1**  **Summer 1**  ** describe postitions on the full coordinate and classify geometric shapes in any triangles, and describe and tregular polysons. The cognise and classify geometric shapes is possible to use formulae on the full coordinate and integral classify and color that the diameter is twice the radius.  **Summer 1**  **Individual simple 3.D shapes, including making nets  **Trecionse angles on their properties and sizes of circles, including radius and fined missing angles.  **Competition of measure to a larger unit, and vice versa, using decimal notation to up to the three decimal places.  **Convertible where the area of parallelograms and triangles.  **Convertible where the area of parallelograms and triangles.  **Convertible where the area of parallelograms and tr		Using Measures	Money	Time	Perimeter, Area and Volume	Geometry 2-D Shape	Geometry 3-D Shape	Geometry Angles and Lines	Geometry Position and Direction	Statistics Present	Statistics Problem Solving
Spring 4 Spring 5	Year 6	involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to 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		convert between standard units, converting measurements of time from a smaller unit of measure to a larger unit, and vice versa	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 (cm³) and cubic metres (m³), and extending to other units [for example, mm³ and km³]	using given dimensions and angles  compare and classify geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes  illustrate and name parts of circles, including radius, diameter and circumference and know that the diameter is twice the radius	and build simple 3-D shapes, including making nets	in any triangles, quadrilaterals, and regular polygons  recognise angles where they meet at a point, are on a straight line, or are vertically opposite, and find missing angles	the full coordinate grid (all four quadrants)  draw and translate simple shapes on the coordinate plane, and reflect them in the axes	construct pie charts and line graphs and use these to solve problems	calculate and interpret the mean as an average  Summer 3