Place Value and Number

Your child can recognise the value of each digit in a 4-digit number. They can recognise the number of thousands, hundreds, tens and ones in any 4-digit number. For example, 1358 = 1 thousand, 3 hundreds, 5 tens and 8 ones = 1000, 300, 50, 8. Your child can then use this information to put 4-digit numbers in size order.

Read Roman Numerals to 100

Your child can read and interpret Roman numerals up to 100, understanding how the order of the numerals can change the number, such as IV is 4 and VI is 6.

Count in Multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000

Your child can count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000. If given a number, they can add the different range of multiples.

Find 1000 More or Less Than a Given Number

Your child can find 1000 more or less than any given number. They are able to use knowledge of place value to add or subtract 1000 from any number

Round Any Number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000

Your child knows how to round numbers using their knowledge of place value. For example, if you were to round the number 5762 to the nearest hundred, it would be 5800 (we round up because the digit in the tens column is 5 and over).

Geometry: Properties of Shapes

Your child can name and draw 2D shapes and describe them, using terminology such as sides and corners. Your child can also name and make 3D shapes and describe them using correct vocabulary, such as faces, vertices and edges. Your child can also sort shapes based on their properties.

Multiplication and Division

Your child knows all their times tables up to 12 × 12. They should be able to recall times tables facts by heart, such as 4 × 8 = 32, and also identify the inverse division facts too. For example, if they know that 4 × 8 = 32, then they know that 32 ÷ 8 = 4 and 32 ÷ 4 = 8.

Addition and Subtraction

Your child should develop their ability to use mental calculation to add and subtract numbers such as a 3-digit number and a one. For example, 126 + 8 = 134

Count in Tenths and Hundredths

Your child can count in both tenths and hundredths and understands that tenths arise when we divide an object into ten equal parts, or that hundredths arise when divided into a hundred equal parts. Also, that we divide a number by 10 and 100 to find tenths and hundredths.

Horizontal, Vertical, Parallel and Perpendicular Lines ◯ ◯ ◯

Your child can identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines. Your child can identify horizontal and vertical lines in contexts, such as shapes. They can also spot parallel lines (two lines that are always at the same distance apart and never touch) and perpendicular lines (lines that meet at a right angle).

Recognise and Name Angles ◯ ◯ ◯

Your child can recognise angles in shapes and as a measure of turns, for example, turn 90° to the right. They can also identify right angles, acute and obtuse angles (an acute angle is any angle between 0 and 90 degrees and an obtuse angle is any angle between 90 and 180 degrees). They can use this information to place angles in size order.

Add and Subtract 4-Digit Numbers ◯ ◯ ◯

Your child can use the formal, written column method to add and subtract numbers up to 4 digits, when appropriate. This includes using regrouping (sometimes called carrying in the past) and exchanging (which was sometimes called borrowing in the past).

Coordinates ◯ ◯ ◯

Your child can describe the position of a 2D shape in a quadrant, by reading and giving coordinates accurately. They can also plot specific coordinates and draw sides to make a polygon (a 2D shape with straight sides).

Multiply and Divide Using Formal Written Methods ◯ ◯ ◯

Your child can use their knowledge of multiplications and times tables to complete multiplications mentally. This includes using factor pairs and understanding commutativity in calculations. They can also multiply 2-digit and 3-digit numbers by a 1-digit number using a formal, written layout.

Translation of Shapes ◯ ◯ ◯

Your child can describe the movement of a shape, in the first quadrant, by explaining how many units to the left/right, or up/down, a shape has moved. They identify this movement as a translation.

Fractions of Amounts ◯ ◯ ◯

Your child can find a fraction of an amount of objects. For instance, find $\frac{1}{5}$ of 20 sweets. Your child will need to share the sweets into five equal groups, in order to find one fifth. They need to be able to calculate unit fractions (fractions where the numerator is one) and non-unit fractions (fractions where the numerator is more than one). For example, $\frac{2}{3}$ of 12 = 12 divided by 3 = 4, then 4 × 2 = 8. So, $\frac{2}{3}$ of 12 = 8.

Identify Equivalent Fractions ◯ ◯ ◯

Your child can recognise and explain equivalent fractions. Equivalent fractions are different fractions that show the same amount for example, $\frac{1}{2}$ is the same as $\frac{2}{4}$.

Recognise Fraction and Decimal Equivalents

Your child understands that fractions can also be represented by a decimal fraction (e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ = 0.5). They are able to identify the decimal equivalent for most simple fractions.

Measurement

Your child understands that we measure length in millimetres, centimetres and metres, mass in grams and kilograms and volume/capacity in millilitres and litres. They can use their knowledge of number to add and subtract them.

Compare and Order Fractions and Decimals

Your child can use their knowledge of fractions and decimals to compare and order them (e.g. $\frac{3}{4}$ is greater than $\frac{1}{2}$). They can also order decimals (e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ is greater than 0.2).

Money

Your child understands how many pence make a pound. They can use money in context to solve problems, such as adding and subtracting amounts and calculating change.

Convert Units of Measurement

Your child can convert between different units of measurement. For example, they can convert 1.4 metres to 140 cm.

Rounding Decimals

Your child can use their knowledge of place value to round decimal numbers to the nearest whole number. For example, 3.5 rounded to the nearest whole number would be 4.

Add and Subtract Fractions

Your child can add and subtract fractions with the same denominator (bottom number). They need to understand that the denominator stays the same within these calculations and it is only the numerator (the top number on the fraction) that is changed. For example, $\frac{1}{5}$ + $\frac{3}{5}$ = $\frac{4}{5}$.

Calculate the Area of Rectangular Shapes

Your child can calculate the area of simple rectangular shapes by accurately counting the number of squares within the shape. They understand that area is the amount of space a shape occupies.

Statistics

Your child can interpret data on a graph and create their own graph to present data - this includes bar charts, tables and time graphs. They can use the graphs to answer questions.

Time

Your child can read the time on an analogue clock with increasing accuracy, to the nearest minute. They know the number of seconds in a minute, minutes in an hour and hours in a day. This also includes being able to read the time on clocks with Roman numerals.

Calculate the Perimeter of 2D Shapes

Your child can accurately measure the perimeter of 2D shapes. The perimeter is the total length of the shape's sides. Your child can also use the length of the sides to calculate the perimeter of simple, rectangular shapes.

Statistics Problem Solving

Your child can solve one and two step problems - for example, 'How many more?' and 'How many fewer?' - using information presented in bar charts and pictograms and tables. They can also solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in bar charts, pictograms, tables and other graphs.

Months of the Year

Your child can identify the number of days in each month and the number of days in a year and a leap year. Your child also knows the number of weeks in a year and the names and order of the months.

Read Time on a Digital Clock

Your child can read and write the time digitally, such as 16:27, and understands how 24-hour time works.

Convert Between Analogue and Digital Time

Your child can convert the time between 12-hour and 24-hour clocks as well as between analogue clocks and digital clocks. For example, they can convert half past one p.m on an analogue clock, to 13:30 on a digital, 24-hour clock and vice versa.