



Progression in Algebra

	Equations	Formulae	Sequences
R			
Y1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as $7 = \square - 9$ (See Addition and Subtraction) • represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20 (See Addition and Subtraction) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sequence events in chronological order using language such as: before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening (See Measurement)
Y2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and missing number problems. (See Addition and Subtraction) • recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100 (See Addition and Subtraction) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compare and sequence intervals of time (See Measurement) • order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns (See Geometry: position and direction)
Y3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction. (copied from Addition and Subtraction) • solve problems, including missing number problems, involving multiplication and division, including integer scaling (See Multiplication and Division) 		
Y4		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perimeter can be expressed algebraically as $2(a + b)$ where a and b are the dimensions in the same unit. (See measurement) 	
Y5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths and angles (See Geometry: Properties of Shapes) 		

Y6

- express missing number problems algebraically
- find pairs of numbers that satisfy number sentences involving two unknowns
- enumerate all possibilities of combinations of two variables
- use simple formulae
- recognise when it is possible to use **formulae** for area and volume of shapes (See Measurement)
- generate and describe linear number sequences