

MATHS COMPOSITE KNOWLEDGE COVERAGE KEY STAGE 2

Intent:

At Tor View School, we aim to instil in our students a fundamental understanding of how Mathematics links to the wider world. Mathematics equips students with a uniquely powerful set of tools to understand and change the world in which they live. Learning basic principles of maths is essential to functioning independently within the world. In everyday life we are faced with numbers, from getting the right bus, counting money in a shop to employment. Students understand and make connections in different areas of maths so they can apply skills to solve problems in a range of contexts.

At Tor View School, Maths is delivered using a spiral curriculum model to develop Mastery through revisiting learning to ensure learners have a deep understanding of concepts and their functional uses.

unae	inderstanding of concepts and their functional uses.							
		WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	TAUGHT THROUGHOUT THE YEAR
A u t u m n	1	 NUMBER – PLACE VALUE Count in steps 2, 3 and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forward and backward. Recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones). Use place value and number facts to solve problems. 			NUMBER - ADDITION Addnumbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including: a two-digit number and 1s a two-digit number and 10s 2 two-digit numbers adding 3 one-digit numbers Recall and use additionfacts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100. Show that addition of 2 numbers can be done in any order (commutative) recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems			MEASUREMENT – TIME • compare and sequence intervals of time
	2	representations, a o a tw o a tw o 2 tw • Recall and use use related facts	s using concrete objects and mentally, including: vo-digit number and 1s vo-digit number and 10s vo-digit numbers subtraction facts to 20 flup to 100 action of 1 number from	uently, and derive and	tens from any numbackward. Recognise the plain a two-digit numluse Use place value as solve problems. Identify, represent	B and 5 from 0, and in aber, forward and ce value of each digit	interpret and construct simple pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and tables ask and answer simple questions by counting the number of objects in each	

		recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems		 Compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100; use <, > and = signs. Read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words. 		category and sorting the categories by quantity ask-and-answer questions about totalling and comparing categorical data	MEASUREMENT – TIME • compare and sequence intervals of time
S p r i n g	1	 NUMBER - DIVISION recall and usedivision facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers calculate mathematical statements fordivision within the multiplication tables and write them using thedivision (÷) and equals (=) signs show division of 1 number by another cannot (be done in any order) solve problems involvingdivision, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, anddivision facts, including problems in contexts 	 NUMBER – MULTIPLICATION recall and use multiplicationfacts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers calculate mathematical statements for multiplicationwithin the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (×)and equals (=) signs show that multiplication of 2 numbers can be done in any order (commutative) solve problems involving multiplicationusing materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplicationfacts, including problems in contexts 		 GEOMETRY – PROPERTIES OF SHAPES identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides, and line symmetry in a vertical line identify and describe the properties of 3-D shapes, including the number of edges, vertices and faces identify 2-D shapes on the surface of 3-D shapes, [for example, a circle on a cylinder and a triangle on a pyramid] compare and sort common 2-D and 3-D shapes and everyday objects 		
	2	 recognise, find, name and write fractions \$\frac{1}{3}\$, \$\frac{1}{4}\$, \$\frac{2}{4}\$ and \$\frac{3}{4}\$ of a length, shape, set of objects or quantity write simple fractions, for example \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of 6 = 3 and recognise the equivalence of \$\frac{2}{4}\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 		MEASUREMENT – LENGTH AND HEIGHT			
S u m	1	GEOMETRY – POSITION & DIRECTION 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		(£) and pence (p); make a particular	e symbols for pounds combine amounts to value pinations of coins that	MEASUREMENT – TIME • tell and write the time to five minutes, including quarter past/to the hour	MEASUREMENT – TIME • compare and sequence intervals of time

e r		angles for quarter, half and three-quarter anti-clockwise)	context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change. • kr nr he nr in	and draw the ands on a clock ace to show all the amber of a clock ace to show all the amber of a clock ace to show all the amber of a clock ace to show a clock acceptance and the ace to show a clock ace to show a clock acceptance accepta
	2	NUMBER - CALCULATION solve problems with addition and subtraction: using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures applying their increasing knowledge of mental and written methods solve simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts	 MEASUREMENT – MASS, CAPACITY & TEMPERATURE choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measuremas temperature (°C); capacity (litres/ml) to the nearest appropriate unit, using. thermometers and measuring vessels compare and ordermass, volume/capacity and record the results using > 	scales,