Week.	Mathematical aspect	Non-negotiable end points Year 2.	Non-negotiable end points Year 3	Curriculum Statements. Year 2.	
1.	Number and place value: estimating, counting, and comparing quantities.	Knows how to represent numbers in different ways. Compares and orders on a number line. Knows how to cross the 100 boundary.	Knows the relative position of numbers. Knows zero as a place holder in three-digit numbers. Knows the rules of rounding.	<ul> <li>To count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and count in tens from any number, forward or backward.</li> <li>To recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones).</li> <li>To identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line.</li> <li>To compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100; use &lt;, &gt; and = signs.</li> <li>To read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words.</li> <li>To use place value and number facts to solve problems.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To recognise number (hundr</li> <li>To compare a</li> <li>To read and v words.</li> </ul>
Count on from 88. Whithe missing number 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 9 97 98 99 100 101 109 110 111 112 113 114 $47 = 4  tens 7 ones$ $47 = 30$	<pre>ich are rs? 2 93 94 95 96 105 106 107 108 117 118 119 120 +17 </pre>	Place 102, 10; the numbe 105 105 300 3 h 30 6 o	7, 109 on r line. 110 	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	900 10 1100 900 Place 376, 307, 4 the number line 30 310 320 330 40
2.	Addition and subtraction: concrete, visual and number facts. Written methods 2 and 3 digit numbers, column methods for Y3.	Knows number bonds to and within 20. Fact families for + and Knows efficient strategies for adding and subtracting for up to two 2 digit numbers. Knows that addition is inverse to subtraction	Knows efficient mental strategies including partitioning and adjusting for addition and subtraction.	<ul> <li>To solve problems with addition and subtraction:</li> <li>Using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures</li> <li>Applying their increasing knowledge of mental and written methods.</li> <li>To recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently and derive and use related facts up to 100.</li> <li>To add and subtract using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including: a two-digit number and ones; a two-digit number and tens; two two-digit numbers; adding three one-digit numbers.</li> <li>To show that addition can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction cannot.</li> <li>To recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and missing number problems.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To add and su</li> <li>a three-digit</li> <li>a three-digit</li> <li>a three-digit</li> <li>To solve probusing number f and subtraction</li> <li>To add and su the efficient wr subtraction.</li> </ul>





		Knows that multiplication is inverse to division	Knows how to find corresponding division facts.	<ul> <li>To show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division for one number by another cannot.</li> <li>To solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts.</li> </ul>	• To solve prob involving multip problems and c connected to m
Convince me the the same as	at 3 x 5 is 5 x 3. Complete the fact family: 2 x 5 = 10 5 x 2 = 10 $10 \div 5 = 2$ 10 ????	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7         8         9         10         11         12 $1 \times 7$ $1 \times 8$ $1 \times 9$ $1 \times 10$ $1 \times 11$ $1 \times 12$ $2 \times 7$ $2 \times 8$ $2 \times 9$ $2 \times 10$ $2 \times 11$ $2 \times 12$ $3 \times 7$ $3 \times 8$ $3 \times 9$ $3 \times 10$ $3 \times 11$ $3 \times 12$ $4 \times 7$ $4 \times 8$ $4 \times 9$ $4 \times 10$ $4 \times 11$ $4 \times 12$ $5 \times 7$ $5 \times 8$ $5 \times 9$ $5 \times 10$ $5 \times 11$ $5 \times 12$ $6 \times 7$ $6 \times 8$ $6 \times 9$ $6 \times 10$ $6 \times 11$ $6 \times 12$ $7 \times 7$ $7 \times 8$ $7 \times 9$ $7 \times 10$ $7 \times 11$ $7 \times 11$ $7 \times 11$ $9 \times 7$ $9 \times 8$ $9 \times 9$ $9 \times 10$ $9 \times 11$ $8 \times 12$ $9 \times 7$ $9 \times 8$ $9 \times 10$ $9 \times 11$ $10 \times 12$ $11 \times 7$ $11 \times 8$ $11 \times 9$ $11 \times 10$ $11 \times 12$ $12 \times 7$ $12 \times 8$ $12 \times 9$ $12 \times 10$ $12 \times 11$ $12 \times 12$	Write all the x and $\div$ facts 5 ? Complete $25 \div = 5$ $6 \times 10 =$ x 7 = 35	$3 \times 6 = 18$ so $30 \times 6 = 180$ Which of these are $30 \times 8 = 240$ $4 \times 60 = 240$ $40 \times 5 = 240$ $80 \times 3 = 240$ $6 \times 4 = 240$
5.	Multiplication and division: multiplying using a method and dividing with remainders	Knows the multiples of 2, 5 and 10 and recognises when there will be a remainder.	Knows how to partition numbers when multiplying in a grid/short method. Knows how divide and record remainders. Knows how to recognise multiples of a divisor.	<ul> <li>To show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order</li> <li>(commutative) and division for one number by another cannot.</li> <li>To solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts.</li> </ul>	• To solve prob involving multip problems and c connected to m
Short multiplication           Expanded           23           x 8           24 (8 x3)           160 (8 x20)           184	Short division $72 \div 3 =$ $\begin{array}{c} 2 & 4\\ 3 & 7 & 12\\ 72 & divided by 3. 7 tens shared equally between 3 is 2 with a remainder of 1 ten. Exchange the 1 ten for 10 units. I now have 12 units which shared equally between 3 is 4. The answer is 24."$	Solve these equations 75 x 5 = 36 x 4 = 22 x 8 = Partitioning	Solve these equations $95 \div 5 =$ $56 \div 4 =$ $84 \div 2 =$ Rearranging the dividend	Ben buys 30 fish for his pet shop.       If I share an even number of cakes between 2 people there will never be a left over.         He puts them into tanks, 5 in each one.       How many tanks does he need?         Sita buys 26 fish for her pet shop.       She puts them into tanks, 5 in each one.         How many tanks does she need?       How many tanks does she need?	26 ÷ 5 = 5 r1 76 ÷ 5 = 15 r1 So I know that divided by 5 th have r1. Prove
6.	Measurement: length, mass, capacity	Knows the relationships between units of measure for length, mass and capacity.	Knows how to measure accurately reading the marked divisions in the appropriate units.	To choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure length/ height in any direction; mass; temperature; volume and capacity to the nearest appropriate unit using rulers, scales, thermometers and measuring vessels. • To compare and order lengths, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using >, < and =.	• To measure, (m/cm/mm); m
1km         10           1m         10           1cm         10           1 kg         10           1 l         10	000 m 00 cm 0 mm 000g 000ml Capacity	100cm         1m           1000g         1kg           1000ml         1 L		Measurement     Equipment       Length     ? cm     1m     ruler       Mass     1000g     1kg     ?       Capacity     1000ml     ?     Measuring jug	0 2 0 10 20 cm = 200mm







11.	Measurement: time and money.	Knows how to read the time to the 5-minute interval. Knows how to find change in the context of money.	Knows the passing of time can be calculated as time durations. Knows the correct notation and strategies for calculating with money.	<ul> <li>To compare and sequence intervals of time.</li> <li>To 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.</li> <li>To recognise and use the symbols for pounds and pence; combine amounts to make a particular value</li> <li>To find different combinations of coins that equal the same amounts of money</li> <li>To solve simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To tell and w using Roman m clocks.</li> <li>To estimate a nearest minute minutes, hours morning, aftern</li> <li>To know the of days in each</li> <li>To compare of the time taken</li> </ul>
$\begin{array}{c} 5 \text{ to} \\ 0' \text{clock} \\ 10 \text{ to} \\ 9 \text{ to} \\ 20 \text{ to} \\ 8 \text{ to} \\ 7 \text{ to} \\ 7 \text{ to} \\ 4 \text{ to} \\ 7 \text{ to} \\ 7 \text{ to} \\ 4 \text{ to} \\ 7  $	ast $10 \text{ past}$ $10 \text{ past}$ $10 \text{ past}$ $20 \text{ past}$ $10 \text{ past}$	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 2 9 8 7 6 5 4 1 2 2 3 4 2 5 5 1 2 3 4 2 2 5 5 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ben bought the Ult Ace tennis racket for £124.45 He also bought 12 tennis balls for £32.99. How much did Ben spend altogether?
Using £ notation and the decimal point £ 678.00 - £ 126.00	Lining up the place value. £ 345.00	2 3 4 20 to 11 White co not	th is the rrect ation?	Image: Construction of the construc	Ashley leave minutes pas minutes to t time does st stop?
752.00	<u>+ f 162.98</u> 407.98	£56 £50	57.54 57.54	I have £2. I spend £1 so I get £1 change. I spend 50p so I get £1.50 change.          I have 20p         I spend 14p so I         get 6p change.         My change could         be 2p + 2p + 2p or         5p + 1p	
12.	Statistics: read, present, and interpret tallies, pictograms and tables.	Knows how data is represented and read.	Knows how to interpret and analyse data.	To interpret and construct simple pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and simple tables. To ask and answer simple questions by counting the number of objects in each category and sorting the categories by quantity. To ask and answer questions about totalling and compare categorical data.	To interpret an and tables. ● To solve one many more?' a presented in so

rite the time from an analogue clock, including numerals from I to XII, and 12-hour and 24-hour

and read time with increasing accuracy to the e; record and compare time in terms of seconds, s and o'clock; use vocabulary such as am/pm, noon, noon and midnight.

number of seconds in a minute and the number month, year and leap year.

durations of events, for example to calculate by particular events or tasks



nd present data using bar charts, pictograms

e-step and two-step questions such as 'How and 'How many fewer?' using information caled bar charts and pictograms and tables.

Fruit	Children in Y2	Children In V2 life for th	A blo to sh favou	ock graph ow Y2 urite fruit.	Sports	Children in Y3	Children in Y3 like sports.	Month	Birthdays	How many children have a	The fruit we like best in Y1	<b>Month</b> June	Bookings
Apple	8	How many children like	Fruit	Children in Y2	Football	8	How many children are in Y3?	January	0	birthday in February in our		July	
Orange	7	<ul> <li>apples?</li> <li>How many more children</li> </ul>	Apple	00000000	Tennis	7	How many more children like football and tennis	February	4	class? How many more		August	
Grapes	6	like bananas r	Grapes	•••••	Athletics	6	than swimming?	March	/	children have their birthday in	appres onanges bananas grapes		= 4 bookings
Bananas	9		Bananas	00000000	Swimming	9				March?	4 children like grapes best. Show this on the graph.		

Complete the pictogram							
	People	Month	Bookings	People			
		June	8	12			
		July	12	28			
		August	20	32			
gs	= 8 people	-					