Progression of Key Knowledge and Skills in Maths

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Place Value: Count	• verbally count to 20 and beyond.	• count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number • Count numbers to 100 in numerals; count in multiples of twos, fives and tens	• count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forward and backward	• count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100; find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number	• count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000 • count backwards through zero to include negative numbers

Place Value: Represent	• subitise up to 5 and can also count out up to five objects from a larger set. • explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10, including evens and odds, double facts and how quantities can be distributed equally. • count up to five objects in different arrangements by touching each object as they count, saying the names in a stable order (1-2-1 correspondence). • say the total number in the group, understanding that the final number they have said is the total in the group.	• identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations • read and write numbers to 100 in numerals • read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words	• read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words • identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the	• identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations • read and write numbers up to 1000 in numerals and in words	• identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations • read Roman numerals to 100 (I to C) and know that over time, the numeral system changed to include the concept of zero and place value

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Place Value: Use and Compare	• compare quantities to 10 in different contexts.	• given a number, identify one more and one less	• recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones) • compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100; use <, > and = signs	• recognise the place value of each digit in a three-digit number (hundreds, tens, ones) • compare and order numbers up	• find 1000 more or less than a given number • recognise the place value of each digit in a four-digit number (thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones) • order and compare numbers beyond 1000
Place Value: Problems/Rounding			• use place value and number facts to solve problems	• solve number problems and practical problems involving these ideas	• round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000 • solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above and with increasingly large positive numbers

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Addition and Subtraction: Calculations	• Automatically recall number bonds up to 5. • Recall some number bonds up to 10 including some doubling facts.	• add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero	• add and subtract numbers 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	• add and subtract numbers mentally, including: ¤ a three-digit number and ones ¤ a three-digit number and tens ¤ a three-digit number and hundreds • add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction	• add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Addition and Subtraction: Problems		• solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as 7 = ¤ – 9	• 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 problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction	• solve addition and subtraction two-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Multiplication and Division: Recall/ Use			• recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers • show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of one number by another cannot	• recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables	• recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12 × 12 • use place value, known and derived facts to multiply and divide mentally, including: multiplying by 0 and 1; dividing by 1; multiplying together three numbers • recognise and use factor pairs and commutativity in mental calculations

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Multiplication and Division: Calculations			• calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (×), division (÷) and equals (=) signs	• write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods	• multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit number using formal written layout
Multiplication and Division: Problems		• solve one-step problems involving multiplication and division, by calculating the answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher	• solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts	• solve problems, including missing number problems, involving multiplication and division, including positive integer scaling problems and correspondence problems in which n objects are connected to m objects	• solve problems involving multiplying and adding, including using the distributive law to multiply two digit numbers by one digit, integer scaling problems and harder correspondence problems such as n objects are connected to m objects

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Fractions: Recognise and Write		• recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of an object, shape or quantity • recognise, find and name a quarter as one of four equal parts of an object, shape or quantity	• recognise, find, name and write fractions 13, 14, 24 and 34 of a length, shape, set of objects or quantity	• count up and down in tenths; recognise that tenths arise from dividing an object into 10 equal parts and in dividing one-digit numbers or quantities by 10 • recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators • recognise and use fractions as numbers: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators	• count up and down in hundredths; recognise that hundredths arise when dividing an object by one hundred and dividing tenths by ten.

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Fractions: Compare			• Recognise the equivalence of 24and 12	• recognise and show, using diagrams, equivalent fractions with small denominators • compare and order unit fractions, and fractions with the same denominators	• recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions
Fractions: Calculations			• write simple fractions for example, 12of 6 = 3	• add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole [for example, 57+17=67]	• add and subtract fractions with the same denominator
Fractions: Solve Problems				• solve problems that involve all of the above	• solve problems involving increasingly harder fractions to calculate quantities, and fractions to divide quantities, including non-unit fractions where the answer is a whole number

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Decimals: Recognise, Write and Compare					• recognise and write decimal equivalents of any number of tenths or hundredths • recognise and write decimal equivalents to 14, 12, 34 • round decimals with one decimal place to the nearest whole number • compare numbers with the same number of decimal places up to two decimal places
Fractions, Decimals and Percentages					• solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two decimal places

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Using Measures	• Order important times in their day. • Use positional language to describe when events happen. • Measure length, height, distance	• compare, describe and solve practical problems for: ¤ lengths and heights ¤ mass/weight ¤ capacity and volume ¤ time • measure and begin to record the following: ¤ lengths and heights ¤ mass/weight ¤ capacity and volume ¤ time (hours, minutes, seconds)	• 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 =	• measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths (m/cm/mm); mass (kg/g); volume/capacity (l/ml)	• Convert between different units of measure [for example, kilometre to metre; hour to minute] • estimate, compare and calculate different measures

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Money		• recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes	• recognise and use symbols for pounds (£) and pence (p); combine amounts to make a particular value • find different combinations of coins that equal the same amounts of money • solve simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change	• add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both £ and p in practical contexts	• estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Time	• Use vocabulary such as yesterday, today, tomorrow to describe relative events. Measure time e.g. using timers, number of sleeps to an event.	• 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 dates, including days of the week, weeks, months and years • tell the time to the hour and half past the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times	• compare and sequence intervals of 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	• tell and write the time from an analogue clock, including using Roman numerals from I to XII, and 12-hour and 24-hour clocks • 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 • know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in each month, year and leap year • compare durations of events [for example to calculate the time taken by particular events or tasks]	• read, write and 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

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Perimeter, Area and Volume				• measure the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes	• measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres • find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares
2D Shapes	• Name some common shapes. • Compare 2D shapes, saying what is the same, what is different. • Explore how shapes can be combined to make patterns or new shapes.	• recognise and name common 2-D shapes [for example, rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles]	• identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides and line symmetry in a vertical line • 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 shapes and everyday objects	• draw 2-D shapes	• 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

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
3D Shapes	• Represent real places they have visited with drawings, maps, models. • Explore similarities and differences between 3D shapes. • Construct their own 3D shapes in different ways.	• recognise and name common 3-D shapes [for example, cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres]	• recognise and name common 3-D shapes [for example, cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres] • compare and sort common 3-D shapes and everyday objects	• make 3-D shapes using modelling materials; recognise 3-D shapes in different orientations and describe them	

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Angles and Lines				• recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn • identify 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	• 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

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Position and Direction		• describe position, direction and movement, including whole, half, quarter and three-quarter turns	• 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 anti-clockwise)		• 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

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Present and Interpret Data			• interpret and construct simple pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and simple tables	• interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables	• interpret and present discrete and continuous data using appropriate graphical methods, including bar charts and time graphs
Solve Statistical Problems			• 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	• 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	• solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in bar charts, pictograms, tables and other graphs

Progression of Key Knowledge and Skills in Maths

	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Place Value: Count	• count forwards or backwards in steps of powers of 10 for any given number up to 1 000 000 • count forwards and backwards with positive and negative whole numbers, including through zero		• use place value, including for decimals, measures and for any size of integers, the language of larger and smaller numbers, and ordering numbers, including the correct use of =, ≠, , ≤, ≥ • understand and use conventional notation for the priority of operations, including brackets, powers, roots and reciprocals • estimate number, measures and approximate answers, including using these to check other calculation methods
Place Value: Represent	• read, write, (order and compare) numbers to at least 1 000 000 and determine the value of each digit • read Roman numerals to 1000 (M) and recognise years written in Roman numerals	• read, write, (order and compare) numbers up to 10 000 000 and determine the value of each digit	

	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Place Value: Use and Compare	• (read, write) order and compare numbers to at least 1 000 000 and determine the value of each digit	• (read, write), order and compare numbers up to 10 000 000 and determine the value of each digit	
Place Value: Problems/ Rounding	• interpret negative numbers in context • round any number up to 1 000 000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 and 100 000 • solve number problems and practical problems that involve all of the above	• round any whole number to a required degree of accuracy • • use negative numbers in context, and calculate intervals across zero • solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above	
Addition and Subtraction: Calculations	• add and subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods (columnar addition and subtraction) • add and subtract numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers	• perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers • use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the four operations	• recognise and use relationships between operations including inverse operations • use the four operations, including formal written methods applied to integers, decimals, proper and improper fractions, and mixed numbers, all both positive and negative

	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Addition and Subtraction: Problems	• solve addition and subtraction multistep problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why • solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division and a combination of these, including understanding the meaning of the equals sign	• solve addition and subtraction multistep problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why	

	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Multiplication and Division: Recall/ Use	• identify multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number, and common factors of two numbers • know and use the vocabulary of prime numbers, prime factors and composite (nonprime) numbers • establish whether a number up to 100 is prime and recall prime numbers up to 19 • recognise and use square numbers and cube numbers, and the notation for squared (2) and cubed (3)	• identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers • use estimation to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, an appropriate degree of accuracy	• know and use prime numbers, common factor and common multiples for whole numbers with two and three digits • recognise and use relationships between operations including inverse operations • use the four operations, including formal written methods applied to integers, decimals, proper and improper fractions, and mixed numbers, all both positive and negative • understand and use conventional notation for the priority of operations, including brackets, powers, roots and reciprocals

	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Multiplication and Division: Calculations	• multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a one- or two-digit number using a formal written method, including long multiplication for twodigit numbers • multiply and divide numbers mentally drawing upon known facts • divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using the formal written method of short division and interpret remainders appropriately for the context • multiply and divide whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1000	• multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long multiplication • divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long division, and interpret remainders as whole number remainders, fractions, or by rounding, as appropriate for the context • divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit number using the formal written method of short division where appropriate, interpreting remainders according to the context • perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers	

	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Multiplication and Division: Problems	• solve problems involving multiplication and division including using their knowledge of factors and multiples, squares and cubes • solve problems involving multiplication and division, including scaling by simple fractions and problems involving simple rates	• solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division	
Multiplication and Division: Combined	• solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division and a combination of these, including understanding the meaning of the equals sign	• use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the four operations	
Fractions: Recognise and Write	• identify, name and write equivalent fractions of a given fraction, represented visually, including tenths and hundredths • recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions and convert from one form to the other and write mathematical statements > 1 as a mixed number		• compare, order and convert between fractions and decimals • interpret percentages and percentage change as a fraction or a decimal • find fractions and percentages of an amount • solve problems with fractions greater than 1 • explore over 100%

	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Fractions: Compare	• compare and order fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same number	• use common factors to simplify fractions; use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination • compare and order fractions, including fractions > 1	
Fractions: Calculations	• add and subtract fractions with the same denominator and denominators that are multiples of the same number • multiply proper fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers, supported by materials and diagrams	• add and subtract fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions • multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form [for example, 1 4 × 1 2 = 1 8] • divide proper fractions by whole numbers [for example 1 3 ÷ 2 = 1 6]	

	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Decimals: Recognise, Write and Compare	• read and write decimal numbers as fractions [for example, 0.71 = 71 100] • recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents • round decimals with two decimal places to the nearest whole number and to one decimal place • read, write, order and compare numbers with up to three decimal places	• identify the value of each digit in numbers given to three decimal places	
Fractions, Decimals and Percentages	• recognise the per cent symbol (%) and understand that per cent relates to 'number of parts per hundred', and write percentages as a fraction with denominator 100, and as a decimal • solve problems which require knowing percentage and decimal equivalents of 1 2 , 1 4 , 1 5 , 2 5 , 4 5 and those fractions with a denominator of a multiple of 10 or 25	• associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents [for example, 0.375] for a simple fraction [for example, 3 8] • recall and use equivalences between simple fractions, decimals and percentages, including in different contexts	

	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Raito and Proportion		• solve problems involving the relative sizes of two quantities where missing values can be found by using integer multiplication and division facts • solve problems involving the calculation/use of percentages for comparison • solve problems involving similar shapes where the scale factor is known or can be found • solve problems involving unequal sharing and grouping using knowledge of fractions and multiples	• change freely between related standard units [for example time, length, area, volume/capacity, mass] use scale factors, scale diagrams and maps • express one quantity as a fraction of another, where the fraction is less than 1 and greater than 1 • use ratio notation, including reduction to simplest form • divide a given quantity into two parts in a given part: part or part: whole ratio; express the division of a quantity into two parts as a ratio • understand that a multiplicative relationship between two quantities can be expressed as a ratio or a fraction • relate the language of ratios and the associated calculations to the arithmetic

			of fractions and to linear functions 7 Key Skills Year 1 Year 2 Year 3 Year 4 Year 5 Year 6 Year 7 • solve problems involving percentage change, including: percentage increase, decrease and original value problems and simple interest in financial mathematics • solve problems involving direct and inverse proportion, including graphical and algebraic representations • use compound units such as speed, unit pricing and density to solve problems.

	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Algebra		• use simple formulae • generate and describe linear number sequences • express missing number problems algebraically • find pairs of numbers that satisfy an equation with two unknowns • enumerate possibilities of combinations of two variables	• use and interpret algebraic notation, including: ab in place of a × b, 3y in place of y + y + y and 3 × y, a2 in place of a × a, a3 in place of a × a × a; a2 b in place of a × a × b, b a in place of a ÷ b, coefficients written as fractions rather than as decimals, brackets • substitute numerical values into formulae and expressions, including scientific formulae • understand and use the concepts and vocabulary of expressions, equations, inequalities, terms and factors • simplify and manipulate algebraic expressions to maintain equivalence by: collecting like terms, multiplying a single term over a bracket, taking out common factors, expanding

			products of two or more binomials • understand and use standard mathematical formulae; rearrange formulae to change the subject • model situations or procedures by translating them into algebraic expressions or formulae and by using graphs • use algebraic methods to solve linear equations in one variable (including all forms that require rearrangement) • work with coordinates in all four quadrants • recognise, sketch and produce graphs of linear and quadratic functions of one variable with appropriate scaling, using equations in x and y and the Cartesian plane • interpret mathematical relationships both algebraically and graphically

	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Using Measures	• convert between different units of metric measure • understand and use approximate equivalences between metric units and common imperial units such as inches, pounds and pints • use all four operations to solve problems involving measure [for example, length, mass, volume, money] using decimal notation, including scaling	• solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to 3 d.p. 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 3 d.p. • convert between miles and kilometres	• use mass, length, time, money and other measures, including with decimal quantities • convert metric units
Money		• use all four operations to solve problems involving measure [for example, money]	
Time	• solve problems involving converting between units of time	• use, read, write and convert between standard units, converting measurements of time from a smaller unit of measure to a larger unit, and vice versa	

	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Perimeter, Area and Volume	• 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 blocks to build cuboids] and capacity [for example, using water]	• recognise that shapes 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	• solve problems involving perimeter and area of triangles, parallelograms, triangles and trapeziums and composite shapes; surface area and volumes of cubes and cuboids
2D Shapes	• distinguish between regular and irregular polygons based on reasoning about equal sides and angles. • use the properties of rectangles to deduce related	• draw 2-D shapes 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	• illustrate by sketching, constructing and drawing on coordinate axes: point, line, vertex, parallel, perpendicular, right angle, regular, symmetric and irregular polygons

	facts and find missing lengths and angles	know that the diameter is twice the radius	
	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
3D Shapes	• identify 3-D shapes, including cubes and other cuboids, from 2-D representations	• recognise, describe and build simple 3-D shapes, including making nets	• identify face, edge and vertex properties of: cubes, cuboids, prisms, cylinders, pyramids, cones and spheres
Angles and Lines	• know angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles • draw given angles, and measure them in degrees • identify: ➢ angles at a point and one whole turn (total 360°) ➢ angles at a point on a straight line and 1 2 a turn (total 180°) ➢ other multiples of 90°	• find unknown angles 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	• know and use angle relations in parallel likes to deduce unknown angles
Position and Direction	• 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	• describe positions on the full coordinate grid (all four quadrants) • draw and translate simple shapes on the coordinate plane, and reflect them in the axes	

	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Present and Interpret Data	• complete, read and interpret information in tables, including timetables	• interpret and construct pie charts and line graphs and use these to solve problems	• describe simple mathematical relationships between two variables in observational and experimental contexts • identify appropriate questions, data collection, presentation and interpretation to conduct exploratory data analysis
Solve Statistical Problems	• solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in a line graph	• calculate and interpret the mean as an average	
Probability			• record and describe the outcomes of simple probability experiments involving fairness, equally and unequally likely outcomes • using appropriate language and the 0-1 scale