

Year 5 maths overview												
	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12
Autumn	Place value -Read, write, order and compare numbers to at least 1 000 000 and determine the value of each digit - Count forwards or backwards in steps of powers of 10 for any given number up to 1 000 000 -Interpret negative numbers in context, count forwards and backwards with positive and negative whole numbers, including through zero -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 -Read Roman numerals to 1000 (M) and recognise years written in Roman numerals.			Addition and Subtraction -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 -Use rounding to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy -Solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why.				Multiplication and Division -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 -Multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a one- or two-digit number using a formal written method, including long multiplication for two-digit 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				

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	
Spring	Fractions -Compare and order fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same number -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 [for example, $5\frac{2}{4} + 5\frac{4}{6} = 5\frac{6}{6} = 15\frac{1}{1}$] -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 – Read and write decimal numbers as fractions [for example, $0.71 = \frac{71}{100}$]					Number: Decimals -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 -Solve problems involving number up to three decimal places		Number : 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 $2\frac{1}{4}$, $4\frac{1}{5}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{4}{5}$ and those fractions with a denominator of a multiple of 10 or 25.		Perimeter and Area -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 (cm ²) and square metres (m ²) and estimate the area of irregular shapes		Consolidation	

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12
Summer	<p>Geometry: Properties of shape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Identify 3-D shapes, including cubes and other cuboids, from 2-D representations -Know angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles -Draw given angles, and measure them in degrees (o) -Identify angles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * at a point and one whole turn (total 360o) *angles at a point on a straight line and 2 1 a turn (total 180o) *other multiples of 90 -Use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths and angles -Distinguish between regular and irregular polygons based on reasoning about equal sides and angles. 			<p>Geometry: Position and Direction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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. 	<p>Statistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in a line graph - Complete, read and interpret information in tables, including timetables 	<p>Measurement: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Converting units convert between different units of metric measure (for example, kilometre and metre; centimetre and metre; centimetre and millimetre; gram and kilogram; litre and millilitre) -Understand and use approximate equivalences between metric units and common imperial units such as inches, pounds and pints 	<p>Measurement: Volume</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Estimate volume [for example, using 1 cm³ blocks to build cuboids (including cubes)] and capacity [for example, using water] -Solve problems involving converting between units of time -Use all four operations to solve problems involving measure [for example, length, mass, volume, money] using decimal notation, including scaling. 				