



	COUNTING IN FRACTIONAL STEPS							
Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6		
		Pupils should count in fractions up to 10, starting from any number and using the 1/2 and 2/4 equivalence on the number line (Non Statutory Guidance)	count up and down in tenths	count up and down in hundredths				
				G FRACTIONS				
	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 ¹ / ₃ , ¹ / ₄ , ² / ₄ and ³ / ₄ of a length, shape, set of objects or quantity	recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators recognise that tenths arise from dividing an object into 10 equal parts and in dividing one – digit numbers or quantities by 10. recognise and use fractions as numbers: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators	recognise that hundredths arise when dividing an object by one hundred and dividing tenths by ten	recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents (appears also in Equivalence)			





COMPARII	NG FRACTIONS	
compare and order unit fractions, and fractions with the same denominators	compare and orde fractions whose denominators are multiples of the sa number	fractions, including all fractions >1





			(COMPARING DECIMALS		
Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
				compare numbers with the same number of decimal places up to two decimal	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
				places		
			T	ROUNDING INCLUDING D		
				round decimals with one decimal place to the nearest whole number	round decimals with two decimal places to the nearest whole number and to one decimal place	solve problems which require answers to be rounded to specified degrees of accuracy
			EQUIVALENC	E (INCLUDING FRACTIONS, DEC	CIMALS AND PERCENTAGES)	
		write simple fractions e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 6 = 3 and recognise the equivalence of $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$.	recognise and show, using diagrams, equivalent fractions with small denominators	recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions	identify, name and write equivalent fractions of a given fraction, represented visually, including tenths and hundredths	use common factors to simplify fractions; use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination
				recognise and write decimal equivalents of any number of tenths or hundredths	read and write decimal numbers as fractions (e.g. $0.71 = ^{71}/_{100}$) recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents	associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents (e.g. 0.375) for a simple fraction (e.g. $^3/_8$)
				recognise and write decimal	recognise the per cent symbol (%) and understand that per cent relates to	recall and use equivalences between simple fractions,





		equivalents to $^{1}/_{_{4}}$; 1/2; 3/4	write percentag	-	decimals and percentages, ncluding in different contexts.		
ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION OF FRACTIONS								
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Š	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6		
		add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole (e.g. $^{5}/_{7} + ^{1}/_{7} = ^{6}/_{7}$)	the same with the same denominator		add and subtract fraction with the same denominator and multiples of the same number recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions and convert from one form to the other and write mathematical statements > 1 as a mixed number (e.g. $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{6}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$	with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions		
		MULTIPLICATION A	ND DIVISIO	N OF FRACTIONS				
					multiply proper fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers, supported by materials and diagrams	multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form (e.g. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$) multiply one-digit numbers with up to two decimal places by whole numbers		





		M	ULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION	DN OF DECIMALS		divide proper fractions by whole numbers (e.g. $\frac{1}{3}$; \div $2 = \frac{1}{6}$)
Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
neception				find the effect of dividing a one- or two-digit number by 10 and 100, identifying the value of the digits in the answer as ones, tenths and hundredths		multiply one-digit numbers with up to two decimal places by whole numbers multiply and divide numbers by 10, 100 and 1000 where the answers are up to three decimal places
						identify the value of each digit to three decimal places and multiply and divide numbers by 10, 100 and 1000 where the answers are up to three decimal places
						associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents (e.g. 0.375)





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						for a simple fraction
						(e.g. ³ / ₈)
						use written division
						methods in cases where
						the answer has up to two
						decimal places
			PROBLEM SOLVI	NG		
Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
			solve problems that	solve problems involving	solve problems involving	
			involve all of the above	increasingly harder	numbers up to three	
				fractions to calculate	decimal places	
				quantities, and fractions		
				to divide quantities,		
				including non-unit		
				fractions where the		
				answer is a whole number		
				solve simple measure and	solve problems which	
				money problems involving	require knowing	
				fractions and decimals to	percentage and decimal	
				two decimal places.	equivalents of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$,	
					$^{2}/_{5}$, $^{4}/_{5}$ and those with a	
					denominator of a multiple	
					of 10 or 25.	