

Key Performance Indicator	Performance Standard
<p>Number and place value Rounds any whole number to a required degree of accuracy</p> <p>Uses negative numbers in context and calculates intervals across zero</p> <p>Calculation Multiplies multi-digit numbers up to four digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long multiplication</p> <p>Divides numbers up to four digits by a two-digit number using the formal written method of long division where appropriate, interpreting remainders according to the context</p> <p>Solves addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why</p> <p>Uses estimation to check answers to calculations and determines, in the context of a problem, an appropriate degree of accuracy</p> <p>Use their knowledge of the order of operation to carry out calculations using the four operations.</p> <p>Fractions (including decimals) Uses written division methods in cases where the answer has up to two decimal places</p> <p>Solves problems which require answers to be rounded to specified degrees of accuracy</p> <p>Recalls and uses equivalences between simple fractions, decimals and percentages, including in different contexts</p> <p>Multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing answer in its simplest form (for example : $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$)</p> <p>Divide proper fractions by whole number (for example, $\frac{1}{3} \div 2 = \frac{1}{6}$)</p> <p>Algebra Uses simple formulae</p> <p>Measurement Uses, reads, writes and converts between standard units, converting measurements of</p>	<p>By the end of Y6, a child should be fluent in formal written methods for all four operations including long multiplication and divisions and working with fractions, decimals and percentages and ratios, and make connections between them</p> <p>A child should be able to solve a wider range of problems, including increasingly complex properties of numbers and arithmetic and problems demanding efficient written and mental methods of calculation</p> <p>A child is beginning to use the language of algebra as a tool for solving a variety of problems</p> <p>A child can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classify shapes with increasingly complex geometric properties and use the vocabulary needed to describe them; and Read, spell and pronounce mathematical vocabulary correctly.

length, mass, volume and time from a smaller unit of measure to a larger unit, and vice versa, using decimal notation to up to three decimal places

Calculate, estimate and compare volume of cuboids using standard units, including cm^3 and m^3 , and extending to other units.

Illustrate and name parts of circles including radius, diameter and circumference and know that diameter is twice the radius.

Properties of shape

Compares and classifies geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes and finds unknown angles in any triangles, quadrilaterals and regular polygons

Illustrate and name parts of circles including radius, diameter and circumference and know that diameter is twice the radius.

Position and direction

Find missing angles

Draws and translates simple shapes on the coordinate plane and reflects them in the axes

Statistics

Calculates and interprets the mean as an average

Interprets pie charts and line graphs and uses these to solve problems