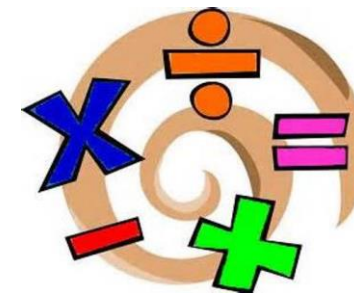


Hockney Class - Maths Medium Term Plan - 2018

Spring Terms 1 and 2



Spring Term 1

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
<p>Fractions Use common factors to simplify fractions. Compare and order fractions. Add and subtract fractions using different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions. Divide proper fractions by whole numbers.</p>	<p>Fractions Associate a fraction with a division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents. Multiply one digit numbers with up to 2 decimal places. Solve fraction problems where answers are to be rounded to specified degrees of accuracy. Recall and use equivalences</p>	<p>Measurement 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. Convert between miles and kilometres. Solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure,</p>	<p>Measurement Recognise that shapes with the same areas can have different perimeters. Recognise when it is possible to use formulae for area and volume of shapes. Calculate the area of a parallelogram and triangles. Calculate, estimate and compare volume of cubes and cuboids using</p>	<p>Ratio and Proportion Solve problems involving the relative sizes of 2 quantities where missing values can be found using multiplication and division facts. Solve problems using the calculation of percentages and the use of percentages for comparison. Solve problems involving similar</p>	<p>Algebra Use simple formulae, generate and describe linear number sequences, express missing number problems algebraically, find pairs of numbers that satisfy an equation with 2 unknowns, enumerate possibilities of combinations of two variables.</p>

	between simple fractions, decimals and percentages.	using decimal notation up to 3 decimal places where appropriate.	standard units, including cubic centimetres and cubic metres.	shapes where the scale factor is known or can be found. Solve problems involving unequal sharing and grouping using knowledge of fractions and multiples.	
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Hockney Class - Maths Medium Term Plan - 2018



Spring Terms 1 and 2

Spring Term 2

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
<p>Shape identify 3D shapes, including cubes and cuboids, 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, angles on straight line and half turn, other multiples of 90</p>	<p>Shape Draw 2D shapes using given dimensions and angles, recognises, describe and build simple 3D shapes, including making nets, compare and classify geometric shapes based on their properties and size and find unknown angles in any triangles, quadrilaterals and regular polygons. Illustrate and name parts of a</p>	<p>Position and Direction Identify, describe and represent the position of a shape following reflection or translation, using the appropriate language and know that the shape has not changed. Describe positions on a full coordinate grid (all 4 quadrants), draw and translate simple shapes on the</p>	<p>Statistics Solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in a line graph, complete , read and interpret information in tables, including timetables. Pupils to connect work on coordinates and scales to their interpretation of time graphs and begin to decide which</p>	<p>Statistics Interpret and construct pie charts and line graphs and use them to solve problems, calculate and interpret the mean as an average. Pupils to connect their work on fractions, angles and percentages to the interpretation of pie charts, pupils both encounter and draw graphs</p>	<p>ASSESSMENT WEEK Children to take part in assessments involving Maths. Provide children with basic revision before hand. Assessments to help with child's progress on the tracker system.</p>

degrees, properties of rectangles, required missing lengths and angles and distinguish between regular and irregular polygons based on reasoning.	circle, including radius, diameter and circumference and know that the diameter is twice the radius and recognise angles where they meet at a point, are on a straight line, or are vertically opposite, and find missing angles.	coordinate plane, and reflect them in the axes.	representations of data are most appropriate and why.	relating to two variables and connect conversion form kilometres to miles in measurement to its graphical representation.	
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