

🐲 Mullion Primary School

Mathematics Long Term Planning 2024 - 2025





Autumn	Numbers 0	NCETM – CP Unit 3	2 we	veeks	I Pupils explain that numbers can represent how many objects there are
2	to 5	https://www.ncetm.org.uk/classroom-			in a set
		resources/cp-year-l-unit-3-			2 Pupils explain that ordinal numbers show a position and not a set of
		numbers-0-to-5/			objects
					3 Pupils partition numbers one to five in different ways
					4 Pupils partition the numbers one to five in a systematic way
					5 Pupils find a missing part when one part and the whole is known
					6 Pupils show one more and one less than a number using
					representations. Pupils describe this accurately.
					7 Pupils show one more and one less than a number using
					representations. Pupils describe this accurately.
					8 Pupils use a bar model to represent a whole partitioned into two parts
Autumn	Recognise,	White Rose Autumn Geometry	2 we	veeks	l Recognise and name 3D shapes
2 into	compose,	Shape Unit and NCETM CP Unit 4			2 Sort 3D shapes
Spring I	decompose	Slides			3 Recognise and name 2D shapes
	and	https://www.ncetm.org.uk/classroom-			4 Sort 2D shapes
	manipulate	resources/cp-year-l-unit-4-recognise-			5 Patterns with 2D and 3D shapes
	2D and 3D	compose-decompose-and-manipulate-2d-			
	shapes	and-ba-snapes/			
Spring I	Numbers 0	NCETM – CP Unit 5		3	l Pupils count a set of objects and match the spoken number to the
	to IO	https://www.ncetm.org.uk/classroom-	we	eks	written numeral and number name
		<u>resources/cp-year-l-unit-5-</u>			2 Pupils represent the numbers 6 to 10 using a five and a bit structure
		<u>numbers-0-to-10/</u>			3 Pupils identify the whole and parts of the numbers 6 to 10 using the
					five and a bit structure
					4 Pupils explore the numbers 6 to 10 using the part whole model and
					the five and a bit structure
					5 Pupils explain where 6, 7, 8 and 9 lie on a number line
					6 Pupils explain what odd and even numbers are and the difference
					between them
					7 Pupils explain how even and odd numbers can be partitioned
					8 Pupils partition numbers 6 to 10 in different ways

				9 Pupils partition the numbers 6 to 10 in a systematic way
				10 Pupils identify a missing part when a whole is partitioned into two
				parts
Spring I	Additive	NCETM – CP Unit 6	4	I Pupils combine two or more parts to make a whole
into	structures	https://www.ncetm.org.uk/classroom-	weeks	2 Pupils explain that addends can be represented in any order. This is
Spring		resources/cp-year-l-unit-6-additive-		called the commutative law
2		structures/		3 Pupils explain that the = sign can be used to show that the whole and
				the sum of the parts are equal (2 parts)
				4 Pupils add parts to find the value of the whole and write the equation
				5 Pupils find the missing addend in an equation
				6 Pupils partition a whole into two parts and express this with a
				subtraction equation
				7 Pupils make addition and subtraction stories and write equations to
				match
				8 Pupils represent 'first, then, now' stories with addition equations (2
				parts)
				9 Pupils represent 'first, then, now' stories with subtraction equations (2
				parts)
				O Pupils represent different types of stories with subtraction
				calculations
				Il Pupils make addition and subtraction stories, writing equations to
				match
				12 Pupils work out the missing part of an addition story and equation if
				the other two parts are known
				13 Pupils work out the missing part of a subtraction story and equation
				if the other two parts are known
				14 Pupils explain that addition and subtraction are inverse operations (2
				parts)
				15 Pupils use additive structures to think about addition and subtraction
				equations in different way

Spring	Addition	NCETM – CP Unit 7	3	I Pupils explain that addition is commutative
2	and	https://www.ncetm.org.uk/classroom-	weeks	2 Pupils find pairs of numbers to 10 (2 parts)
	subtraction	resources/cp-year-l-unit-7-addition-		3 Pupils add and subtract I from any number
	facts within	and-subtraction-facts-within-10/		4 Pupils explain what the difference is between consecutive numbers
	Ю			5 Pupils explain what happens when 2 is added to or subtracted from
				odd and even numbers
				6 Pupils explain what the difference is between consecutive odd and
				even numbers
				7 Pupils explain what happens when zero is added to or subtracted from
				a number
				8 Pupils explain what happens when a number is added to or subtracted
				from itself
				9 Pupils double numbers and explain what doubling means
				10 Pupils halve numbers and explain what halving means
				Il Pupils use knowledge of doubles and halves to calculate near doubles
				and halves
				12 Pupils represent different types of stories with subtraction
				calculations
				13 Pupils use knowledge and strategies to add 5 and 3 and 6 and 3
Summer	Numbers 0	NCETM – CP Unit 8	4	I Pupils explain that the digits in the numbers II to 19 express quantity
1	to 20	https://www.ncetm.org.uk/classroom-	weeks	2 Pupils explain that the digits in the numbers II to 19 express position
		<u>resources/cp-year-l-unit-8-</u>		on a number line
		<u>numbers-0-to-20/</u>		3 Pupils identify the quantity shown in a representation of numbers II to
				19
				4 Pupils use knowledge of '10 and a bit' to solve problems
				5 Pupils use knowledge of '10 and a bit' to solve problems
				6 Pupils explore odd and even numbers within 20
				7 Pupils double the numbers 6 to 9 and halve the result, explaining what
				doubling and halving is
				8 Pupils use knowledge of addition facts within 10 to add within 20

				 9 Pupils use knowledge of subtraction facts within 10 to subtract within 20 10 Pupils use knowledge of addition and subtraction facts within 10 to add and subtract within 20 11 Pupils measure one object with different non-standard measures and record outcomes 12 Pupils measure items using individual cm cubes (Dienes) 13 Pupils measure length from zero cm using a ruler 14 Pupils estimate length in cm 15 Pupils estimate length, measure length and record these values in a table
Summer l into Summer 2	Unitising and coin recognition	NCETM - CP Unit 9 https://www.ncetm.org.uk/classroom- resources/cp-year-l-unit-9- unitising-and-coin-recognition/	5 weeks	 I Pupils count efficiently in groups of two 2 Pupils count efficiently in groups of ten 3 Pupils count efficiently in group of five 4 Pupils count efficiently by counting in groups of two, five and ten 5 Pupils explain the value of a lp coin in pence 6 Pupils recognise and explain the value of 2p, 5p and IOp coins 7 Pupils explain that a single coin can be worth several pennies 8 Pupils use knowledge of the value of coins to solve problems 9 Pupils calculate the total value of the coins in a set of 2p coins IO Pupils calculate the total value of the coins in a set of 5p coins II Pupils compare sets of 2p, 5p and IOp coins I3 Pupils relate what they have learnt to a real-life context I4 Pupils work out how many coins are needed to make a value of IOp I5 Pupils use knowledge of the value of coins to solve problems

Summer	Position and	White Rose Summer Position and	l week	l Pupils can describe turns
2	direction	Direction Unit		2 Pupils can describe position – left and right
				3 Pupils can describe position – forwards and backwards
		NCETM guidance:		4 Pupils can describe position – above and below
		https://www.ncetm.org.uk/classroom-		5 Pupils can use ordinal numbers
		resources/cp-year-l-unit-10-		
		position-and-direction/		Cross-curricular opportunities to address this topic
				 PE - provides opportunities to experience, feel and understand positional language and whole and half rotation in a range of contexts such as dance, team sports and games.
				 English - while speaking and listening and in general classroom routines such as "please can you put your reading book inside the cupboard which is halfway down the corridor?", take the opportunity to reinforce the language of position and direction whenever you can. This could include ordering parts of a story or drawing a story map. You could read stories featuring positional and directional language such as 'Rosie's Walk' by Pat Hutchins or 'We're Going on A Bear Hunt' by Michael Rosen. Draw attention to positional and directional language with the children.
				 Art and Design - study examples of art with different perspectives, pattern and rotation such as tessellations.
				 Computing - while using a programmable toy, coding and programming, pupils will have the opportunity to use and reinforce the language. You may want to look at electronic maps or tools such as Google Earth to think about proportional relationships between points.
				 Geography - using directional language to describe locations or routes on simple maps or plans will present the chance to use and understand these words accurately.

Summer	Position and	White Rose Summer Time Unit	2	l Pupils can explain before and after
2	direction		weeks	2 Pupils can recognise the days of the week
		NCETM guidance:		3 Pupils can recognise the months of the year
		https://www.ncetm.org.uk/classroom-		4 Hours, minutes, seconds
		resources/cp-year-l-unit-ll-time/		5 Tell the time to the hour
				6 Tell the time to the half hour
				Useful resources:
				 Online interactive clocks: <u>ITP clock</u> (Mathsframe), <u>Teaching</u>
				<u>Clock</u> (topmarks.co.uk)
				 <u>Teaching telling the time: a non-standard approach</u>. This article, written by a Y3 teacher, reflects on teaching telling the time using an approach she observed in Shanghai. BBC CBeebies Numberblocks Specials: <u>About Time</u>.

Assessment questions, linked to the DFE's Ready-to-Progress Criteria:

https://www.ncetm.org.uk/classroom-resources/cp-year-l-curriculum-map/