

Year 5 programme of study

Number – number and place value

Statutory requirements

Pupils should be taught to:

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.

Number – addition and subtraction

Statutory requirements

Pupils should be taught to:

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.

Number – multiplication and division

Statutory requirements

Pupils should be taught to:

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 (non-prime) 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

Statutory requirements

recognise and use square numbers and cube numbers, and the notation for squared (²) and cubed (³)

solve problems involving multiplication and division including using their knowledge of factors and multiples, squares and cubes

solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division and a combination of these, including understanding the meaning of the equals sign

solve problems involving multiplication and division, including scaling by simple fractions and problems involving simple rates.

Number – fractions (including decimals and percentages)

Statutory requirements

Pupils should be taught to:

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, $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{6}{5} = 1\frac{1}{5}$]

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, $0.71 = \frac{71}{100}$]

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

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 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{4}{5}$ and those fractions with a denominator of a multiple of 10 or 25.

Measurement

Statutory requirements

Pupils should be taught to:

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

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

estimate volume [for example, using 1 cm^3 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.

Geometry – properties of shapes

Statutory requirements

Pupils should be taught to:

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 ($^{\circ}$)

identify:

angles at a point and one whole turn (total 360°)

angles at a point on a straight line and $\frac{1}{2}$ a turn (total 180°)

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.

Geometry – position and direction

Statutory requirements

Pupils should be taught to:

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.

Statistics

Statutory requirements

Pupils should be taught to:

solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in a line

Statutory requirements

graph

complete, read and interpret information in tables, including timetables.