## Curriculum Intent

## Year Level Description

The proficiency strands Understanding, Fluency, Problem Solving and Reasoning are an integral part of mathematics content across the three content strands: Number and Algebra, Measurement and Geometry, and Statistics and Probability. The proficiencies reinforce the significance of working mathematically within the content and describe how the content is explored or developed. They provide the language to build in the developmental aspects of the learning of mathematics. At this year level:
 symmetry.
Fluency includes recalling multiplication facts, using familiar metric units to order and compare objects, identifying and describing outcomes of chance experiments, interpreting maps and communicating positions.
 patterns. Reasoning includes using generalising from number properties and results of calculations, comparing angles, creating and interpreting variations in the results of data collections and data displays.

## Achievement Standards <br> Spiral Progression and Alignment

Developing the same concepts from one grade level to the next in increasing complexity and application.

YEAR 2
By the end of Year 2, students recognise increasing and decreasing number sequences involving $2 \mathrm{~s}, 3 \mathrm{~s}$ and 5 s . They represent multiplication and division by grouping into sets. They associate collections of Australian coins with their value. Students identify the missing element in a number with their value. Students identify the missing element in a number
sequence. Students recognise the features of three-dimensional objects. They interpret simple maps of familiar locations. They explain the effects of one-step transformations. Students make sense of collected information.

Students count to and from 1000. They perform simple addition and subtraction calculations using a range of strategies. They divide collections and shapes into halves, quarters and eighths. Students order shapes and objects using informal units. They tell time to the quarter hour and use a calendar to identify the date and the months included in seasons. They draw two- dimensional shapes. They describe outcomes for everyday events. Students collect, organise and represent data to make simple inferences.

## YEAR 3

By the end of Year 3, students recognise the connection between addition and subtraction and solve problems using efficient strategies for multiplication. They model and represent unit fractions. They represent money values in various ways. Students identify symmetry in the environment. They match positions on maps with given information. Students recognise angles in real situations. They interpret and compare data displays.

Students count to and from 10000 . They classify numbers as either odd or even. They recall addition and multiplication facts for single digit numbers. Students correctly count out change from financial transactions. They continue number patterns involving addition and subtraction. Students use metric units for length, mass and capacity. They tell time to the nearest minute. Students make models of threedimensional objects. Students conduct chance experiments and list possible outcomes. They conduct simple data investigations for categorical variables

## EAR 4

By the end of Year 4, students choose appropriate strategies for calculations involving multiplication and division. They recognise common equivalent fractions in familiar contexts and make connections between fraction and decimal notations up to two decimal places. Students solve simple purchasing problems. They identify and explain strategies for finding unknown quantities in number sentences. They describe number patterns resulting from multiplication Students compare areas of regular and irregular shapes using informal units. They solve problems involving time duration. They interpret information contained in maps. Students identify dependent and independent events. They describe different methods for data collection and representation, and evaluate their effectiveness.

Students use the properties of odd and even numbers. They recall multiplication facts to $10 \times 10$ and related division facts. Students locate familiar fractions on a number line. They continue number sequences involving multiples of single digit numbers. Students use scaled instruments to measure temperatures, lengths, shapes and objects. They convert between units of time. Students create symmetrical shapes and patterns. They classify angles in relation to a right angle. Students list the probabilities of everyday events. They construct data displays from given or collected data.


## Assessment

Recognise, represent and order numbers. Recognise he connection between addition and subtraction, and add and subtract numbers.

Includes Diagnostic Pre-Tes

## U1 Conducting a Simple Chance Experimen

 Short answer questionsCollect and interpret data from a simple chance experiment.

2 Adding, Subtracting and Partitioning Numbers Short answer questions
Recall addition and subtraction facts and apply place value understanding to partition, rearrange and regroup numbers. * Includes Diagnostic Pre-Tes

## U3 Money (eAssessment)

Short answer online question
Represent money values in various ways and correctly count change from financial transactions.

* Includes Diagnostic Pre-Tes

U3 Measuring Length, Mass and Capacity
Short answer questions
Use metric units for length, mass and capacity.

44 Using Unit Fractions and Multiplication Short answer questions
Recall multiplication facts for single-digit numbers, solve problems using efficient strategies for multiplication, and model and represent unit fractions.

* Includes Diagnostic Pre-Tes

U4 Interpreting Grid Maps, identifying 3D Objects, dentifying Symmetry and Angles
Short answer questions
Match positions on maps with given information, and identify symmetry in the environment. Make a model of a 3D object and recognise angles in real world situations.

## U3 Representing Multiplication

Represent multiplication and solve multiplication problems using a range of strategies.

## U3 Investigating the Relationship between Units of Time

 Short answer inquiry questionsStudents use simple strategies to reason and solve a measurement inquiry question.

Achievement Standard - Elements Assessed

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