

Algebra

EQUATIONS						
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
To begin to find missing numbers in the part whole model and be able to use objects to represent what the missing number would be.	solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as $7 = \square - 9$ (copied from Addition and Subtraction)	recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and missing number problems . (copied from Addition and Subtraction)	solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction. (copied from Addition and Subtraction)		use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths and angles (copied from Geometry: Properties of Shapes)	express missing number problems algebraically
			solve problems, including missing number problems, involving multiplication and division, including integer scaling (copied from Multiplication and Division)			
		recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100 (copied from Addition and Subtraction)				find pairs of numbers that satisfy number sentences involving two unknowns
	represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20 (copied from Addition and Subtraction)					enumerate all possibilities of combinations of two variables

FORMULAE						
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
				<i>Perimeter can be expressed algebraically as $2(a + b)$ where a and b are the dimensions in the same unit. (Copied from NSG measurement)</i>		use simple formulae <i>recognise when it is possible to use formulae for area and volume of shapes (copied from Measurement)</i>
SEQUENCES						
EYFS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
To be able to sequence events which have happened and begin to use language relating to this. To be able to sequence and order the days of the week accurately.	<i>sequence events in chronological order using language such as: before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening (copied from Measurement)</i>	<i>compare and sequence intervals of time (copied from Measurement)</i> <i>order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns (copied from Geometry: position and direction)</i>				generate and describe linear number sequences