

Year 5 NCETM Curriculum Map 2022

Unit	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Number and place value
Number facts
Addition and subtraction
Multiplication and division
Fractions
Geometry
Other

Assessment Questions for Y5 from the DFE Guidance

<https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/uyomny2v/cp-rtp-assessment-year-5.zip>

Unit 1	Decimal Fractions
RtPs	<p>5NPV–1 Know that 10 tenths are equivalent to 1 one, and that 1 is 10 times the size of 0.1. Know that 100 hundredths are equivalent to 1 one, and that 1 is 100 times the size of 0.01. Know that 10 hundredths are equivalent to 1 tenth, and that 0.1 is 10 times the size of 0.01.</p> <p>5NPV–2 Recognise the place value of each digit in numbers with up to 2 decimal places, and compose and decompose numbers with up to 2 decimal places using standard and non-standard partitioning.</p> <p>5NPV–3 Reason about the location of any number with up to 2 decimal places in the linear number system, including identifying the previous and next multiple of 1 and 0.1 and rounding to the nearest of each.</p> <p>5NPV–4 Divide 1 into 2, 4, 5 and 10 equal parts, and read scales/number lines marked in units of 1 with 2, 4, 5 and 10 equal parts.</p> <p>5NF–2 Apply place-value knowledge to known additive and multiplicative number facts (scaling facts by 1 tenth or 1 hundredth).</p>
NCETM spine ref.	<p>1.23 Composition and calculation: tenths</p> <p>1.24 Composition and calculation: hundredths and thousandths</p>
Small step learning outcomes	<p>1 Pupils identify tenths as part of a whole</p> <p>2 Pupils describe and represent tenths as a decimal fraction</p> <p>3 Pupils count in tenths in different ways</p> <p>4 Pupils describe and write decimal numbers with tenths in different ways</p> <p>5 Pupils compare and order decimal numbers with tenths</p> <p>6 Pupils explain that decimal numbers with tenths can be composed additively</p> <p>7 Pupils explain that decimal numbers with tenths can be composed multiplicatively</p> <p>8 Pupils use their knowledge to calculate with decimal numbers within and across one whole</p> <p>9 Pupils use their knowledge to calculate with decimal numbers using mental methods</p> <p>10 Pupils use their knowledge to calculate with decimal numbers using column addition and subtraction</p> <p>11 Pupils use representations to round a decimal number with tenths to the nearest whole number</p> <p>12 Pupils identify hundredths as part of a whole</p> <p>13 Pupils describe and represent hundredths as a decimal fraction</p> <p>14 Pupils describe and write decimal numbers with hundredths in different ways</p> <p>15 Pupils compare and order decimal numbers with hundredths</p> <p>16 Pupils explain that decimal numbers with hundredths can be partitioned in different ways</p> <p>17 Pupils use their knowledge of decimal place value to convert between and compare metres and centimetres</p> <p>18 Pupils explain that different lengths can be composed additively and multiplicatively</p> <p>19 Pupils use their knowledge of decimal place value to solve problems in different contexts</p> <p>20 Pupils use their knowledge to calculate with decimal numbers up to and bridging one tenth</p> <p>21 Pupils use their knowledge to calculate with decimal numbers using column addition and subtraction</p> <p>22 Pupils round a decimal number with hundredths to the nearest tenth</p> <p>23 Pupils round a decimal number with hundredths to the nearest whole number</p>

	<p>24 Pupils read and write numbers with up to 3 decimal places 25 Pupils compare and order numbers with up to 3 decimal places</p>
Download Links	<p>Classroom Slides https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/vv0fdypj/cp-year-5-unit-1-decimal-fractions.pptx</p> <p>Specific RtP Link 5NPV-1 Page 212 5NPV-2 Page 216 5NPV-3 Page 219 5NPV-4 Page 225 5NF-2 Page 236</p> <p>Spine Materials Teacher Guidance 1.23 https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/fhcpc0am/ncetm_mm_sp1_y4_se23_teach.pdf#page=4 1.24 https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/4cafhhxl/ncetm_mm_sp1_y4_se24_teach.pdf#page=4</p>

Unit 2	Money
RtPs	No RtP
NCETM spine ref.	1.25 Addition and subtraction: money
Small step learning outcomes	<p>1 Pupils explain and represent whole pounds as a quantity of money 2 Pupils explain and represent whole pounds and pence as a quantity of money 3 Pupils explain how to compare amounts of money 4 Pupils convert quantities of money between pounds and pence 5 Pupils use their knowledge of addition to efficiently add commonly used prices 6 Pupils use their knowledge of subtraction to calculate the change due when paying whole pounds or notes 7 Pupils use and explain the most efficient strategies when adding quantities of money 8 Pupils use and explain the most efficient strategies when subtracting quantities of money 9 Pupils find the change when purchasing several items 10 Pupils use the most efficient and reliable strategy to find the change when purchasing several items</p>
Download Links	<p>Classroom Slides https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/px4pkjbr/cp-year-5-unit-2-money.pptx</p> <p>Specific RtP Link No RtP</p> <p>Spine Materials Teacher Guidance https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/2vf1mixq/ncetm_mm_sp1_y4_se25_teach.pdf#page=5</p>

Unit 3	Negative numbers
RtPs	No RtP
NCETM spine ref.	1.27 Negative numbers: counting, comparing and calculating
Small step learning outcomes	<p>1 Pupils represent a change story using addition and subtraction symbols 2 Pupils interpret numbers greater than and less than zero in different contexts 3 Pupils read and write negative numbers 4 Pupils explain how the value of a number relates to its position from zero 5 Pupils identify and place negative numbers on a number line 6 Pupils interpret sets of negative and positive numbers in a range of contexts 7 Pupils use their knowledge of positive and negative numbers to calculate intervals 8 Pupils explain how negative numbers are used on a coordinate grid 9 Pupils use their knowledge of positive and negative numbers to interpret graphs</p>

<p>Download Links</p> <p>Classroom Slides https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/v0bp4ret/cp-year-5-unit-3-negative-numbers.pptx</p> <p>Specific RtP Link No RtP</p> <p>Spine Materials Teacher Guidance https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/q1cf4wj0/ncetm_mm_sp1_y5_se27_teach.pdf#page=4</p>
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Unit 4	Short multiplication and short division
RtPs	5MD–3 Multiply any whole number with up to 4 digits by any one-digit number using a formal written method. 5MD–4 Divide a number with up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using a formal written method, and interpret remainders appropriately for the context.
NCETM spine ref.	2.14 Multiplication: partitioning leading to short multiplication 2.15 Division: partitioning leading to short division

Small step learning outcomes	<p>1 Pupils multiply a two-digit number by a single-digit number using partitioning and representations (no regroups)</p> <p>2 Pupils multiply a two-digit number by a single-digit number using partitioning and representations (one regroup)</p> <p>3 Pupils multiply a two-digit number by a single-digit number using partitioning and representations (two regroups)</p> <p>4 Pupils multiply a two-digit number by a single-digit number using partitioning</p> <p>5 Pupils multiply a two-digit number by a single-digit number using expanded multiplication (no regroups)</p> <p>6 Pupils multiply a two-digit number by a single-digit number using short multiplication (no regroups)</p> <p>7 Pupils multiply a two-digit number by a single-digit number using expanded multiplication (regrouping ones to tens)</p> <p>8 Pupils multiply a two-digit number by a single-digit number using short multiplication (regrouping ones to tens)</p> <p>9 Pupils multiply a two-digit number by a single-digit number using expanded multiplication (regrouping tens to hundreds)</p> <p>10 Pupils multiply a two-digit number by a single-digit number using short multiplication (regrouping tens to hundreds)</p> <p>11 Pupils multiply a two-digit number by a single-digit number using both expanded and short multiplication (two regroups)</p> <p>12 Pupils use estimation to support accurate calculation</p> <p>13 Pupils multiply a three-digit number by a single-digit number using partitioning and representations</p> <p>14 Pupils multiply a three-digit number by a single-digit number using partitioning</p> <p>15 Pupils multiply a three-digit number by a single-digit number using expanded and short multiplication (no regroups)</p> <p>16 Pupils multiply a three-digit number by a single-digit number using expanded and short multiplication (one regroup)</p> <p>17 Pupils multiply a three-digit number by a single-digit number using expanded and short multiplication (multiple regroups)</p> <p>18 Pupils use estimation to support accurate calculation</p> <p>19 Pupils divide a two-digit number by a single-digit number using partitioning and representations (no remainders, no exchanging)</p> <p>20 Pupils divide a two-digit number by a single-digit number using partitioning and representations (with exchanging)</p> <p>21 Pupils divide a two-digit number by a single-digit number using partitioning and representations (with exchanging and remainders)</p> <p>22 Pupils divide a two-digit number by a single-digit number using short division (no exchanging, no remainders)</p> <p>23 Pupils divide a two-digit number by a single-digit number using short division (with exchanging)</p> <p>24 Pupils divide a two-digit number by a single-digit number using short division (with exchanging and remainders)</p> <p>25 Pupils divide a three-digit number by a single-digit number using partitioning and representations (no exchanging, no remainders)</p> <p>26 Pupils divide a three-digit number by a single-digit number using partitioning and representations (one exchange, no remainders)</p> <p>27 Pupils divide a three-digit number by a single-digit number using partitioning and representations (with exchanging and remainders)</p> <p>28 Pupils divide a three-digit number by a single-digit number using short division</p> <p>29 Pupils divide a three-digit number by a single-digit number using short division (with exchanging and remainders)</p> <p>30 Pupils solve short division problems accurately when the hundreds digit is smaller than the divisor</p> <p>31 Pupils will use efficient strategies of division to solve problems</p>
Download Links	<p>Classroom Slides https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/angc5q52/cp-year-5-unit-4-short-multiplication-and-shortdivision.pptx</p>
	<p>Specific RtP Link 5MD-3 Page 248 5MD-4 Page 252</p> <p>Spine Materials Teacher Guidance</p> <p>2.14 https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/0jwnh1yk/ncetm_spine2_segment14_y4.pdf#page=4</p> <p>2.15 https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/cu1an3e2/ncetm_spine2_segment15_y4.pdf#page=4</p>

Unit 5	Area and scaling
RtPs	5G-2 Compare areas and calculate the area of rectangles (including squares) using standard units.
NCETM spine ref.	2.16 Multiplicative contexts: area and perimeter 1 2.17 Structures: using measures and comparison to understand scaling
Small step learning outcomes	<p>1 Pupils explain what area is and can measure using counting as a strategy (1)</p> <p>2 Pupils explain what area is and can measure using counting as a strategy (2)</p> <p>3 Pupils explain how to make different shapes with the same area</p> <p>4 Pupils explain how to compare the area of different shapes</p> <p>5 Pupils measure the area of flat shapes area using square centimetres</p> <p>6 Pupils measure the area of flat shapes area using square metres</p> <p>7 Pupils calculate the area of a rectangle using multiplication</p> <p>8 Pupils calculate the area of rectilinear shapes</p> <p>9 Pupils use their knowledge of area to solve problems</p> <p>10 Pupils compare and describe lengths by using their knowledge of multiplication</p> <p>11 Pupils use their knowledge of multiplication to solve comparison and change problems</p> <p>12 Pupils compare and describe lengths by using their knowledge of division</p> <p>13 Pupils use their knowledge of division to solve comparison and change problems</p> <p>14 Pupils compare and describe measurements by using their knowledge of multiplication and division (mass/capacity/time) (1)</p> <p>15 Pupils compare and describe measurements by using their knowledge of multiplication and division (mass/capacity/time) (2)</p> <p>16 Pupils describe the changes in measurements using their knowledge of multiplication and division</p> <p>17 Pupils use their knowledge of multiplication and division to solve comparison and change problems</p>
Download Links	<p>Classroom Slides https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/tbdrv1oc/cp-year-5-unit-5-area-and-scaling.pptx</p> <p>Specific RtP Link 5G-2 Page 269</p> <p>Spine Materials Teacher Guidance</p> <p>2.16 https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/dbwkd5mv/ncetm_spine2_segment16_y4.pdf#page=22</p> <p>2.17 https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/xega5ms1/ncetm_spine2_segment17_y4.pdf#page=3</p>

Unit 6	Calculating with decimal fractions
RtPs	5MD-1 Multiply and divide numbers by 10 and 100; understand this as equivalent to making a number 10 or 100 times the size, or 1 tenth or 1 hundredth times the size.
NCETM spine ref.	2.19 Calculation: \times/\div decimal fractions by whole numbers 2.29 Decimal place-value knowledge, multiplication and division
Small step learning outcomes	<p>1 Pupils explain the effect of multiplying and dividing a number by 10, 100 and 1,000 (1)</p> <p>2 Pupils explain the effect of multiplying and dividing a number by 10, 100 and 1,000 (2)</p> <p>3 Pupils explain how to multiply and divide a number by 10, 100 and 1,000 (first 'number' two or more non-zero digits)</p> <p>4 Pupils use their knowledge of multiplication and division by 10/100/1,000 to convert between units of measure (length)</p> <p>5 Pupils use their knowledge of multiplication and division by 10/100/1,000 to convert between units of measure (mass and capacity)</p> <p>6 Pupils explain how to use known multiplication facts and unitising to multiply decimal fractions by whole numbers (tenths)</p>

	<p>7 Pupils explain how to use known multiplication facts and unitising to multiply decimal fractions by whole numbers (hundredths)</p> <p>8 Pupils use their knowledge of multiplying decimal fractions by whole numbers to solve measures problems</p> <p>9 Pupils explain the relationship between multiplying by 0.1 dividing by 10</p> <p>10 Pupils explain the relationship between multiplying by 0.01 dividing by 100</p> <p>11 Pupils explain how to use multiplying by 10 or 100 to multiply one-digit numbers by decimal fractions (1)</p> <p>12 Pupils explain how to use multiplying by 10 or 100 to multiply one-digit numbers by decimal fractions (2)</p> <p>13 Pupils explain how to use the size of the multiplier to predict the size of the product compared to the multiplicand</p> <p>14 Pupils explain how to use multiplying by 10 or 100 to divide decimal fractions by one-digit numbers (1)</p> <p>15 Pupils explain how to use multiplying by 10 or 100 to divide decimal fractions by one-digit numbers (2)</p>
Download Links	<p>Classroom Slides https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/4psbwzds/cp-year-5-unit-6-calculating-with-decimal-fractions.pptx</p> <p>Specific RtP Link 5MD-1 Page 241</p> <p>Spine Materials Teacher Guidance 2.19 https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/lqpaq5fw/ncetm_spine2_segment19_y5.pdf#page=5 2.29 https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/grmpyc0z/ncetm_spine2_segment29_y6.pdf#page=4</p>

Unit 7	Factors, multiples and primes
RtPs	5MD–2 Find factors and multiples of positive whole numbers, including common factors and common multiples, and express a given number as a product of 2 or 3 factors.
NCETM spine ref.	2.20 Multiplication with three factors and volume 2.21 Factors, multiples, prime numbers and composite numbers
Small step learning outcomes	<p>1 Pupils explain what ‘volume’ is using a range of contexts</p> <p>2 Pupils describe the units used to measure volume</p> <p>3 Pupils explain how to calculate the volume of a cuboid</p> <p>4 Pupils explain what a cube number is</p> <p>5 Pupils use their knowledge of calculating volume to solve problems in a range of contexts</p> <p>6 Pupils explain how to calculate the volume of compound shapes</p> <p>7 Pupils explain the use of the commutative and distributive laws when multiplying three or more numbers</p> <p>8 Pupils explain the reasons for changing two-factor multiplication calculations to three-factor multiplications</p> <p>9 Pupils explain what a factor is and how to use arrays and multiplication/division facts to find them</p> <p>10 Pupils explain how to systematically find all factors of a number and how they know when they have found them all</p> <p>11 Pupils use a complete list of factors to explain when a number is a square number</p> <p>12 Pupils explain how to identify a prime number or a composite number</p> <p>13 Pupils explain how to identify a common factor or a prime factor of a number</p> <p>14 Pupils explain how to identify a multiple or common multiple of a number</p> <p>15 Pupils use knowledge of properties of number to solve problems in a range of contexts</p> <p>16 Pupils explain how to use the factor pairs of ‘100’ to solve calculations efficiently</p>
Download Links	<p>Classroom Slides https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/qm0d04is/cp-year-5-unit-7-factors-multiples-and-primes.pptx</p> <p>Specific RtP Link 5MD-2 Page 245</p> <p>Spine Materials Teacher Guidance 2.20 https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/zo4l4d5q/ncetm_spine2_segment20_y5.pdf#page=4 2.21 https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/vfeeuwie/ncetm_spine2_segment21_y5.pdf#page=4</p>

Unit 8	Fractions
RtPs	<p>5NPV-5 Convert between units of measure, including using common decimals and fractions.</p> <p>5F-1 Find non-unit fractions of quantities.</p> <p>5F-2 Find equivalent fractions and understand that they have the same value and the same position in the linear number system.</p> <p>5F-3 Recall decimal fraction equivalents for $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$, and for multiples of these proper fractions.</p>
NCETM spine ref.	<p>3.6 Multiplying whole numbers and fractions</p> <p>3.7 Finding equivalent fractions and simplifying fractions</p> <p>3.10 Linking fractions, decimals and percentages</p>
Small step learning outcomes	<p>1 Pupils explain the relationship between repeated addition of a proper fraction and multiplication of fractions (unit fractions)</p> <p>2 Pupils explain the relationship between repeated addition of a proper fraction and multiplication of fractions (non-unit fractions)</p> <p>3 Pupils multiply a proper fraction by a whole number (within a whole)</p> <p>4 Pupils multiply a proper fraction by a whole number (greater than a whole)</p> <p>5 Pupils multiply an improper fraction by a whole number</p> <p>6 Pupils multiply a mixed number by a whole number (product is within a whole)</p> <p>7 Pupils multiply a mixed number by a whole number (product is greater than a whole) 8 Pupils find a unit fraction of a quantity</p> <p>9 Pupils explain the relationship between finding a fraction of a quantity and multiplying a whole number by a unit fraction</p> <p>10 Pupils explain the relationship between dividing by a whole number and multiplying a whole number by a unit fraction</p> <p>11 Pupils use their knowledge of multiplying a whole number by a unit fraction to solve problems</p> <p>12 Pupils find a non-unit fraction of a quantity (mental calculation)</p> <p>13 Pupils find a non-unit fraction of a quantity (written calculation)</p> <p>14 Pupils multiply a whole number by a proper fraction</p> <p>15 Pupils explain when a calculation represents scaling down and when it represents repeated addition</p> <p>16 Pupils find the whole when the size of a unit fraction is known</p> <p>17 Pupils find a unit fraction when the size of a non-unit fraction is known</p> <p>18 Pupils find the whole when the size of a non-unit fraction is known</p> <p>19 Pupils find the unit fraction when the size of a non-unit fraction is known</p> <p>20 Pupils use representations to describe and compare two fractions ($\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{12}$)</p> <p>21 Pupils use representations to describe and compare two fractions ($\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{5}{10}$)</p> <p>22 Pupils use representations to describe and compare two fractions (pouring context)</p> <p>23 Pupils correctly use the language of equivalent fractions</p> <p>24 Pupils explain the vertical relationship between numerators and denominators within equivalent fractions ($\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and equivalent)</p> <p>25 Pupils use their knowledge of the vertical relationship to solve equivalent fractions problems</p> <p>26 Pupils explain the horizontal relationship between numerators and denominators across equivalent fractions ($\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and equivalent)</p> <p>27 Pupils explain the relationship within families of equivalent fractions</p> <p>28 Pupils use their knowledge of equivalent fractions to solve problems</p> <p>29 Pupils explain and represent how to divide 1 into different amounts of equal parts</p> <p>30 Pupils identify and describe patterns within the number system</p> <p>31 Pupils use their knowledge of common equivalents to compare fractions with decimals</p> <p>32 Pupils practise recalling common fraction-decimal equivalents</p>
Download Links	<p>Classroom Slides https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/5rqnojoi/cp-year-5-unit-8-fractions.pptx</p> <p>Specific RtP Link 5NPV-5</p> <p>Page 229</p> <p>5F-1 Page 255</p> <p>5F-2 Page 258</p> <p>5F-3 Page 262</p> <p>Spine Materials Teacher Guidance</p> <p>3.6 https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/cupi1pd1/ncetm_spine3_segment06_y4.pdf#page=5</p> <p>3.7 https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/d45jqisc/ncetm_spine3_segment07_y5.pdf#page=6</p> <p>3.10 https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/bjbla4ci/ncetm_spine3_segment10_y6.pdf#page=3</p>

Unit 9	Converting units
RtPs	5NPV–5 Convert between units of measure, including using common decimals and fractions.
NCETM spine ref.	No NCETM spine Refer to White Rose Maths Year 5 Scheme of Learning, Summer, Block 4, Converting Units
Small step learning outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Pupils apply memorised unit conversions to convert between units of measure (larger to smaller units - whole number conversions) 2 Pupils apply memorised unit conversions to convert between units of measure (smaller to larger units - whole number conversions) 3 Pupils convert from and to fraction and decimal fraction quantities of larger units 4 Pupils derive common conversions over 1 5 Pupils carry out conversions that correspond to 100 parts 6 Pupils solve measures problems involving different units 7 Pupils understand and use approximate equivalences between metric units and common imperial units such as inches, pounds and pints 8 Pupils convert between miles and kilometres 9 Pupils solve problems involving converting between units of time
Download Links	<p>Classroom Slides https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/5yxd5m1h/cp-year-5-unit-9-converting-units.pptx</p> <p>White Rose Maths, Summer, Block 4, Converting Units Year 5 Scheme of Learning https://assets.whiterosemaths.com/resources-2022/year-5/summer-block-4-converting-units/Year-5-Summer-Block-4-Converting-Units.pdf</p> <p>Specific RtP Link 5NPV-5 Page 229</p> <p>Spine Materials Teacher Guidance No Spine</p>

Unit 10	Angles
RtPs	5G–1 Compare angles, estimate and measure angles in degrees ($^{\circ}$) and draw angles of a given size.
NCETM spine ref.	No NCETM spine Refer to White Rose Maths Year 4 Scheme of Learning, Summer, Block 5, Properties of Shape
Small step learning outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Pupils compare the size of angles where there is a clear visual difference 2 Pupils use the terms acute, obtuse and reflex when describing the size of angles or amount of rotation with relation to right angles 3 Pupils use a unit called degrees ($^{\circ}$) as a standard unit to measure angles 4 Pupils estimate the size of angles in degrees using angle sets 5 Pupils measure the size of angles accurately using a protractor
Download Links	<p>White Rose Maths, Year 4 Summer, Block 5, Properties of Shape Scheme of Learning https://assets.whiterosemaths.com/resources-2022/year-4/summer-block-5-properties-of-shape/Year-4-Summer-Block-5-Properties-of-Shape.pdf</p> <p>Classroom Slides https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/jcalyt34/cp-year-5-unit-10-angles.pptx</p> <p>Specific RtP Link 5G-1 Page 265</p> <p>Spine Materials Teacher Guidance No spine for geometry</p>