Year	Equations	Formulae	Sequences

Glen Hills Primary School Progression Map
Maths – Algebra

Year	Equations	Formulae	Sequences
4+			To begin to sequence events in chronological order using language such as: before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening.
Year 1	To solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and **missing number problems** (copied from Addition and Subtraction) To represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20. (copied from Addition and Subtraction)		To sequence events in chronological order using language such as: before and after, next, first, today. Yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening. (copied from Measurement)
Year 2	To 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) To recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100. (copied from Addition and Subtraction)		To compare and sequence intervals of time. (copied from Measurement) To order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns. (copied from Geometry: position and direction)

Year	Equations	Formulae	Sequences
Year 3	To solve problems, including **missing number problems**, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction. (copied from Addition and Subtraction) To solve problems, including **missing number problems**, involving multiplication and division, including integer scaling. (copied from Multiplication and Division)		
Year 4		Perimeter can be expressed algebraically as 2(a + b) where a and b are the dimensions in the same unit.	
Year 5	To use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find **missing lengths and angles**. (copied from Geometry: Properties of Shapes)		
Year 6	To express missing number problems algebraically. To find pairs of numbers that satisfy number sentences involving two unknowns. To enumerate all possibilities of combinations of two variables.	To use simple formulae. To recognise when it is possible to use **formulae** for area and volume of shapes. (copied from Measurement)	To generate and describe linear number sequences.