



# ALVERTON PROCEDURAL AND CONDITIONAL KNOWLEDGE PROGRESSION ALGEBRA



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



# ALVERTON PROCEDURAL AND CONDITIONAL KNOWLEDGE PROGRESSION ALGEBRA



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