Curriculum Level OTJ	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
JAM/GLOSS + Basic Facts	Stage 2-4 Counting from 1 and Advanced Counting	Stage 5 Early Additive	Stage 6 Advanced Additive/Multiplicative	Stage 7 Multiplicative/Proportional
Number and Algebra	In contexts that require them to solve problems or model situations, students will be able to: • apply counting-on, counting-back, skip-counting, and simple grouping strategies to combine or partition whole numbers • use equal sharing and symmetry to find fractions of sets, shapes, and quantities • create and continue sequential patterns by identifying the unit of repeat • continue number patterns based on ones, twos, fives, and tens.	In contexts that require them to solve problems or model situations, students will be able to: • apply basic addition and subtraction facts, simple multiplication facts, and knowledge of place value and symmetry to: - combine or partition whole numbers - find fractions of sets, shapes, and quantities • create, continue, and give the rule for sequential patterns with two variables • create and continue spatial patterns and number patterns based on repeated addition or subtraction.	In contexts that require them to solve problems or model situations, students will be able to: • apply additive and simple multiplicative strategies flexibly to: - combine or partition whole numbers, including performing mixed operations and using addition and subtraction as inverse operations - find fractions of sets, shapes, and quantities • determine members of sequential patterns, given their ordinal positions • describe spatial and number patterns, using: - tables and graphs - rules that involve spatial features, repeated addition or subtraction, and simple multiplication	In contexts that require them to solve problems or model situations, students will be able to: • apply multiplicative strategies flexibly to whole numbers, ratios, and equivalent fractions (including decimals and percentages) • use multiplication and division as inverse operations on whole numbers • apply additive strategies flexibly to decimals and integers • find and represent relationships in spatial and number patterns, using: - tables and graphs - equations for linear relationships - recursive rules for non-linear relationships • apply inverse operations to simple linear relationships.
Additive	Set 1 Set 2 Set 3	Set 4 Set5	Set 6	Set 7
Multiplicative	Set 1 Set 2	Set 3	Set 4 Set 5	Set 6 Set 7
Patterns	Set 1 Set 2	Set 3	Set 4	Set 5
Symbols	Set 1 Set 2	Set 3	Set 4	Set 5
Geometry and Measurement	• compare the lengths, areas, volumes or capacities, and weights of objects and the durations of events, using self-chosen units of measurement • sort objects and shapes by different features and describe the features, using mathematical language • represent reflections and translations by creating and describing patterns • describe personal locations and give directions, using steps and half- or quarter-turns.	• measure the lengths, areas, volumes or capacities, weights, and temperatures of objects and the duration of events, reading scales to the nearest whole number and applying addition, subtraction, and simple multiplication to standard units • sort objects and two- and three-dimensional shapes by two features simultaneously • represent and describe the symmetries of a shape • create nets for cubes • describe personal locations and give directions, using simple maps.	• measure time and the attributes of objects, choosing appropriate standard units • use arrays to find the areas of rectangles and the volumes of cuboids, given whole-number dimensions • sort two- and three-dimensional shapes (including prisms), considering given properties simultaneously and justifying the decisions made • represent and describe the results of reflection, rotation, and translation on shapes or patterns • identify nets for rectangular prisms • draw or make objects, given their plan, front, and side views • describe locations and give directions, using grid references, turns, and points of the compass.	• use metric and other standard measures • make simple conversions between units, using decimals • use side or edge lengths to find the perimeters and areas of rectangles, parallelograms, and triangles and the volumes of cuboids • sort two and three-dimensional shapes into classes, considering the relationships between the classes and justifying the decisions made • identify and describe the features of shapes or patterns that change or do not change under transformation • create or identify nets for rectangular prisms and other simple solids, given particular requirements • draw or make objects, given their plan, front, and side views or their perspective views • describe locations and give directions, using scales, bearings, and co-ordinates.
Geometric	Set 1 Set 2	Set 3		Set 4 Set 5
Measurement	Set 1 Set 2	Set 3	Set 4 Set 5	Set 6
Statistics	• investigate questions by using the statistical enquiry cycle (with support), gathering, displaying, and/or identifying similarities and differences in category data • describe the likelihoods of outcomes for a simple situation involving chance, using everyday language.	• investigate questions by using the statistical enquiry cycle independently: - gather and display category and simple whole-number data - interpret displays in context • compare and explain the likelihoods of outcomes for a simple situation involving chance, acknowledging uncertainty.	• investigate summary and comparison questions by using the statistical enquiry cycle: - gather or access multivariate category and whole-number data - sort data into categories or intervals, display it in different ways, and identify patterns - interpret results in context, accepting that samples vary • order the likelihoods of outcomes for situations involving chance, considering experimental results and models of all possible outcomes.	• investigate summary, comparison, and relationship questions by using the statistical enquiry cycle: - gather or access multivariate category, measurement, and time-series data - sort data and display it in multiple ways, identifying patterns, variations, relationships, and trends and using ideas about middle and spread where appropriate - interpret results in context, identifying factors that produce uncertainty • express as fractions the likelihoods of outcomes for situations involving chance, checking for consistency between experimental results and models of all possible outcomes.
Investigations	Set 1 Set 2	Set 3	Set 4	Set 5
Literacy/Chance	Set 1 Set 2	Set 3	Set 4	