

Cross Curriculum Priorities



General Capabilities



First Steps Links

Understand Whole and Decimal Numbers

- KU 1 Pg.
- KU 2 Pg.
- KU 3 Pg.
- KU 4 Pg.
- KU 5 Pg.
- KU 6 Pg.
- KU 7 Pg.
- KU 8 Pg.

Understand Fractional Numbers

- KU 1 Pg.
- KU 2 Pg.
- KU 3 Pg.
- KU 4 Pg.
- KU 5 Pg.
- KU 6 Pg.
- KU 7 Pg.

Understand Operations

- KU 1 Pg.
- KU 2 Pg.
- KU 3 Pg.
- KU 4 Pg.
- KU 5 Pg.
- KU 6 Pg.
- KU 7 Pg.
- KU 8 Pg.
- KU 9 Pg.

Calculate

- KU 1 Pg.
- KU 2 Pg.
- KU 3 Pg.
- KU 4 Pg.
- KU 5 Pg.
- KU 6 Pg.
- KU 7 Pg.
- KU 8 Pg.
- KU 9 Pg.
- KU 10 Pg.

Reason About Number Patterns

- KU 1 Pg.
- KU 2 Pg.
- KU 3 Pg.
- KU 4 Pg.
- KU 5 Pg.
- KU 6 Pg.

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
<p><b>NUMBER AND PLACE VALUE</b></p> <p>Develop confidence with number sequences, to and from 100 by ones from any starting point. Skip count by 2's, 5's and 10's starting from zero. [ACMNA012]</p> <p>Recognise, model, read, write and order numbers to at least 100. Locate these numbers on a number line [ACMNA013]</p> <p>Count collections to 100 by partitioning numbers using place value. [ACMNA014]</p> <p>Represent and solve simple addition and subtraction problems using a range of strategies including counting on, partitioning and rearranging parts [ACMNA015]</p>	<p><b>NUMBER AND PLACE VALUE</b></p> <p>Investigate number sequences, initially those increasing and decreasing by 2's, 3's, 5's and 10 from any starting point, then moving to other sequences. [ACMNA026]</p> <p>Recognise, model, represent and order numbers to at least 1000 [ACMNA027]</p> <p>Group, partition and rearrange collections up to 1000 in hundreds, tens and ones to facilitate more efficient counting. [ACMNA028]</p> <p>Explore the connection between addition and subtraction. [ACMNA029]</p> <p>Solve simple addition and subtraction problems using a range of efficient mental and written strategies. [ACMNA030]</p> <p>Recognise and represent multiplication as repeated addition, groups and arrays [ACMNA031]</p> <p>Recognise and represent division as grouping into equal sets and solve simple problems using these representations [ACMNA032]</p>	<p><b>NUMBER AND PLACE VALUE</b></p> <p>Investigate the conditions required for a number to be odd or even and identify odd and even numbers. [ACMNA051]</p> <p>Recognise, model, represent and order numbers to at least 10 000 to assist calculations and solve problems. [ACMNA052]</p> <p>Apply place value to partition, rearrange and regroup numbers to at least 10 000 to assist calculations and solve problems. [ACMNA053]</p> <p>Recognise and explain the connection between addition and subtraction. [ACMNA054]</p> <p>Recall addition facts for single digit numbers and related subtraction facts to develop increasingly efficient mental strategies for computation. [ACMNA055]</p> <p>Recall multiplication facts of two, three, five and ten and related division facts. [ACMNA056]</p> <p>Represent and solve problems involving multiplication using efficient mental and written strategies and appropriate digital technologies. [ACMNA056]</p>
<p><b>FRACTIONS AND DECIMALS</b></p> <p>Recognise and describe one half as one of two equal parts of a whole. [ACMNA016]</p>	<p><b>FRACTIONS AND DECIMALS</b></p> <p>Recognise and interpret common uses of halves, quarters and eighths of shapes and collections. [ACMNA033]</p>	<p><b>FRACTIONS AND DECIMALS</b></p> <p>Model and represent unit fractions including 1/2, 1/4, 1/3, 1/5 and their multiples to a complete whole [ACMNA058]</p>

## Year 1 Achievement Target

By the end of Year 1, students describe number sequences resulting from skip counting by 2s, 5s and 10s. They identify representations of one half. They recognise Australian coins according to their value. Students explain time durations. They describe two-dimensional shapes and three-dimensional objects. Students describe data displays.

Students count to and from 100 and locate numbers on a number line. They carry out simple additions and subtractions using counting strategies. They partition numbers using place value. They continue simple patterns involving numbers and objects. Students order objects based on lengths and capacities using informal units. They tell time to the half hour. They use the language of direction to move from place to place. Students classify outcomes of simple familiar events. They collect data by asking questions and draw simple data displays.

MONEY AND FINANCIAL MATHEMATICS	MONEY AND FINANCIAL MATHEMATICS	MONEY AND FINANCIAL MATHEMATICS
Recognise, describe and order Australian coins according to their value. [ACMNA017]	Count and order small collections of Australian coins and notes according to their value. [ACMNA034]	Represent money values in multiple ways and count the change required for simple transactions to the nearest five cents. [ACMNA059]
<p><b>PATTERNS AND ALGEBRA</b></p> <p>Investigate and describe number patterns formed by skip counting and patterns with objects. [ACMNA018]</p>	<p><b>PATTERNS AND ALGEBRA</b></p> <p>Describe patterns with numbers and identify missing elements. [ACMNA035]</p> <p>Solve problems using number sentences for addition and subtraction.</p>	<p><b>PATTERNS AND ALGEBRA</b></p> <p>Describe, continue and create number patterns resulting from performing addition and subtraction [ACMNA060]</p>

## ACTIVITIES

PROFICIENCY STRANDS

### Understanding

Students build a robust knowledge of adaptable and transferable mathematical concepts. They make connections between related concepts and progressively apply the familiar to develop new ideas. They develop an understanding of the relationship between the 'why' and the 'how' of mathematics. Students build understanding when they connect related ideas, when they represent concepts in different ways, when they identify commonalities and differences between aspects of content, when they describe their thinking mathematically and when they interpret mathematical information.



### Problem Solving

Students develop the ability to make choices, interpret, formulate, model and investigate problem situations, and communicate solutions effectively. Students formulate and solve problems when they use mathematics to represent unfamiliar or meaningful situations, when they design investigations and plan their approaches, when they apply their existing strategies to seek solutions, and when they verify that their answers are reasonable.



### Fluency

Students develop skills in choosing appropriate procedures, carrying out procedures flexibly, accurately, efficiently and appropriately, and recalling factual knowledge and concepts readily. Students are fluent when they calculate answers efficiently, when they recognise robust ways of answering questions, when they choose appropriate methods and approximations, when they recall definitions and regularly use facts, and when they can manipulate expressions and equations to find solutions.



### Reasoning

Students develop an increasingly sophisticated capacity for logical thought and actions, such as analysing, proving, evaluating, explaining, inferring, justifying and generalising. Students are reasoning mathematically when they explain their thinking, when they deduce and justify strategies used and conclusions reached, when they adapt the known to the unknown, when they transfer learning from one context to another, when they prove that something is true or false and when they compare and contrast related ideas and explain their choices.



## Resources Being Used