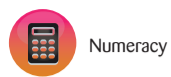


Cross Curriculum Priorities



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>NUMBER AND PLACE VALUE</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 num-ber 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 count-ing on, partitioning and rearranging parts [ACMNA015]</p>	<p>NUMBER AND PLACE VALUE</p> <p>Investigate number sequences, initially those increas-ing 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>NUMBER AND PLACE VALUE</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>FRACTIONS AND DECIMALS</p> <p>Recognise and describe one half as one of two equal parts of a whole. [ACMNA016]</p>	<p>FRACTIONS AND DECIMALS</p> <p>Recognise and interpret common uses of halves, quarters and eighths of shapes andcollections. [ACMNA033]</p>	<p>FRACTIONS AND DECIMALS</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>
<div style="border: 2px solid orange; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: 80%;"> <h3>Year 2 Achievement Standard</h3> <p>By the end of Year 2, students recognise increasing and decreasing number sequences involving 2s, 3s and 5s. They represent multiplication and division by grouping into sets. They associate collections of Australian coins with their value. Students identify the missing element in a number sequence. Students recognise the features of three-dimensional objects. They interpret simple maps of familiar locations. They explain the effects of one-step transformations. Students make sense of collected information.</p> <p>Students count to and from 1000. They perform simple addition and subtraction calculations using a range of strategies. They divide collections and shapes into halves, quarters and eighths. Students order shapes and objects using informal units. They tell time to the quarter hour and use a calendar to identify the date and the months included in seasons. They draw two- dimensional shapes. They describe outcomes for everyday events. Students collect data from relevant questions to create lists, tables and picture graphs.</p> </div>		
<p>MONEY AND FINANCIAL MATHEMATICS</p> <p>Recognise, describe and order Australian coins according to their value. [ACMNA017]</p>	<p>MONEY AND FINANCIAL MATHEMATICS</p> <p>Count and order small collections of Australian coins and notes according to their value. [ACMNA034]</p>	<p>MONEY AND FINANCIAL MATHEMATICS</p> <p>Represent money values in multiple ways and count the change required for simple transactions to the nearest five cents. [ACMNA059]</p>
<p>PATTERNS AND ALGEBRA</p> <p>Investigate and describe number patterns formed by skip counting and patterns with objects. [ACMNA018]</p>	<p>PATTERNS AND ALGEBRA</p> <p>Describe patterns with numbers and identify missing elements. [ACMNA035]</p> <p>Solve problems using number sentences for addition and subtraction. [ACMNA036]</p>	<p>PATTERNS AND ALGEBRA</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