

## Syllabus comparison chart

| NSW Mathematics K-10 Syllabus (2012) |  |  |  | NSW Mathematics 3-6 Syllabus (2023) |  |  |  | Activities (courses) Topics | Skill Quests |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Strand | Substrands | Outcomes | Code | Strand | Substrands | Outcomes | Code | NSW New Syllabus (2023) S1 Year 2 |  |
| Measurement and Geometry | Length 2 | measures, records, compares and estimates lengths and distances using uniform informal units, metres and centimetres | MAI-9MG |  | Geometric measure B: Position | Represents and describes the positions of objects in familiar locations. | MA1-GM-01 |  | Position with maps |
|  | Position 2 | represents and describes the positions of objects in everyday situations and on maps | MAI-16MG |  | Geometric measure B: Length | Measures, records, compares and estimates lengths and distances using uniform informal units, as well as metres and centimetres. | MA1-GM-02 | Geometric measure: length (B) | Compare lengths informal units <br> Measure using formal units |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Creates and recognises halves, quarters and eighths as part measures of a whole length. | MA1-GM-03 |  | Halves, quarters \& eighths |
|  | Two-dimensional Space 2 | manipulates, sorts, represents, describes and explores two-dimensional shapes, including quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons and octagons | MAI-15MG |  | Two-dimensional spatial structure B: 2D shapes | Recognises, describes and represents including quadrilaterals and other common polygons. | MA1-2DS-01 | 2D spatial structure: 2D shapes (B) | Turns (rotations) |
|  | Area 2 | measures, records, compares and estimates areas using uniform informal units | MAI-10MG |  | Two-dimensional spatial structure $B$ : Area | Measures and compares areas using uniform informal units in rows and columns. | MA1-2DS-02 | 2D spatial structure: <br> 2D shapes (B) | Measure area |
|  | Three-dimensional Space 2 | sorts, describes, represents and recognises familiar three-dimensional objects, including cones, cubes, cylinders, spheres and prisms | MAI-14MG | Measurement and Space | Three-dimensional spatial structure B: 3D objects | Recognises, describes and represents familiar three-dimensional objects. | MA1-3DS-01 | 3D spatial structure: properties (B) | 3D objects |
|  | Volume and Capacity 2 | measures, records, compares and estimates volumes and capacities using uniform informal units | MA1-11MG |  | Three-dimensional spatial structure B: Volume | Measures, records, compares and estimates interval volumes (capacities) and volumes using uniform informal units. | MA1-3DS-02 | 3D spatial structure: volume (B) | Measure volume a capacity <br> Compare \& order volume \& capacity |
|  | Mass 2 | measures, records, compares and estimates the masses of objects using uniform informal units | MAI-12MG |  | Non-spatial measure B: Mass | Measures, records, compares and estimates the masses of objects using uniform informal units. | MA1-NSM-01 | Non-spatial measure: mass (B) | Compare \& order mass |
|  | Time 2 | describes, compares and orders durations of events, and reads half- and quarter-hour time | MAI-13MG |  | Non-spatial measure B: Time | Describes, compares and orders durations of events, and reads half- and quarter-hour time. | MA1-NSM-02 | Non-spatial measure: duration (B) | Time - calendars <br> Time - formal units <br> Tell time - half $\&$ quarter hours |

## Syllabus comparison chart



| Learning sequence | Term one | Term two |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LS 1 | Number and Algebra | Number and Algebra |
|  | Big idea: Collections of ten are really useful | Big idea: Equal means equivalent |
|  | Numbers to 1000 | Additive relations |
|  | - Place value to 1000 <br> - Comparing and ordering 3 -digit numbers | - Number bonds to 20 <br> - Addition and subtraction fact families <br> - Commutative property for addition <br> - Equivalence |
| LS 2 | Number and Algebra Measurement and Space | Statistics and Probability Number and Algebra |
|  | Big idea: Patterns have something that repeats over and over and over again | Big idea: Data helps describe and wonder about the world |
|  | Patterns | Data |
|  | - Counting patterns <br> - Increasing and decreasing patterns <br> - Shape patterns | - Posing questions <br> - Data representations: tables, lists, picture graphs <br> - Interpreting data |
| LS 3 | Measurement and Space Number and Algebra | Measurement and Space Number and Algebra |
|  | Big idea: What needs to be measured determines the unit of measurement | Big idea: What needs to be measured determines the unit of measurement |
|  | Comparing measurements | Time |
|  | - Comparing measurements | - Duration of events <br> - Tell time to the half and quarter hour |
| LS 4 | Number and Algebra | Number and Algebra |
|  | Big idea: Smaller numbers can be found hiding in bigger numbers | Big idea: Collections of objects can be changed by adding more (combining) or taking some away (separating) |
|  | Partitioning \& adding 3-digit numbers | Addition and subtraction |
|  | - Partitioning 3-digit numbers <br> - Rounding to nearest 100 | - Addition and subtraction as inverse operations <br> - Using place value to add and subtract |
| LS 5 | Measurement and Space | Measurement and Space |
|  | Big idea: New shapes can be made by joining (combining) or partitioning (breaking apart) existing shapes | Big idea: Sometimes things move and change location |
|  | Building up shapes | Position |
|  | - 2D Shapes Review <br> - Composite 2D shapes <br> - Building up 3D objects | - Interpret simple maps <br> - Following directions |

## Number and Algebra

Big idea: Collections of ten are really useful

## Number review

Review:

- Term 1, Learning Sequence 1
- Term 2, Learning Sequence 1


## Number and Algebra

Big idea: Patterns have something that repeats over and over and over again
Multiplicative patterns

- Skip counting patterns


## Number and Algebra

Big idea: Making and using equal group

## Multiplication and division

- Multiplication turnarounds
- Multiplication models
- Dividing $2,3,4,5$ and 10 's


## $r$ and Algebra

Big idea: What needs to be measured determines the unit of measuremen

## Area and volume

- Comparing areas (review)
- Comparing and measuring volumes


## Number and Algebra

Measurement and Space
Big idea: A fraction (like one half) can mean half of a
collection, half of an object or half of a measure. A whol unit can be partitioned into smaller parts

## Fractions

- Doubling and halving
- Model halves, quarters and eighths

Term four

## Number and Algebra

Big idea: There are many different situations where addition, subtraction, multiplication and division can be used

## Everyday operations and money

Everyday operations: addition, subtraction,
multiplication and division

- Word problems: addition and subtraction


## Measurement and Space

Number and Algebra
 unit of measurement

## ength and mass

Measuring length using formal units

- Comparing mass


## Statistics and Probability <br> Number and Algebra

Big idea: Data is collected to solve problem

## Chance (and data review)

Review:

- Term 2, Learning Sequence 2


## Measurement and Spac

Big idea: Objects can be sorted and classified in differen ways

## 3D objects

- Name and sort 3D objects
- Identify faces, edges and vertices


## Number and Algebra

Big idea: Problems can be solved and represented in different ways

## Problem solving

- Word problems with multiplication and division

Describe duration of time

| Outcomes | Focus | Content | Located |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MA1-RWN-01 applies an understanding of place value and the role of zero to read, write and order two-and three-digit numbers | Representing whole numbers B | Use counting sequences of ones and tens flexibly | Term 1 All LS Term 2 All LS Term 3 All LS Term 4 All LS |
| MA1-RWN-02 <br> reasons about representations of whole numbers to 1000 , partitioning numbers to use and record quantity values |  | Form, regroup, and rename three-digit numbers | Term 1 All LS Term 2 All LS Term 3 All LS Term 4 All LS |
| MA1-CSQ-01 <br> uses number bonds and the relationship between addition and subtraction to solve problems involving partitioning | Combining and separating quantities B | Represent and reason about additive relations | Term 1 LS 1, 2 <br> Term 2 LS 1, 4 <br> Term 3 LS 1 <br> Term 4 LS 1 |
|  |  | Form multiples of ten when adding and subtracting two-digit numbers | Term 2 LS 4 Term 3 LS 1 Term 4 LS 1 |
|  |  | Use knowledge of equality to solve related problems | Term 1 LS 1, 2 <br> Term 2 LS 4 <br> Term 3 LS 1 <br> Term 4 LS 1 |
| MA1-FG-01 <br> uses the structure of equal groups to solve multiplication problems, and shares or groups to solve division problems | Forming groups B | Represent and explain multiplication as the combining of equal groups | Term 1 LS 2 <br> Term 2 LS 4 <br> Term 3 LS 2, 3, 4 <br> Term 4 LS 1 |
|  |  | Model doubling and halving with fractions | Term 2 LS 3 <br> Term 3 LS 5 <br> Term 4 LS 1 |
|  |  | Represent multiplication and division problems | Term 2 LS 4 <br> Term 3 LS 3 <br> Term 4 LS 1, 5 |
| MA1-GM-01 <br> represents and describes the positions <br> of objects in familiar locations | Geometric measure B | Position: Explore simple maps of familiar locations | Term 2 LS 5 |
| MA1-GM-02 <br> measures, records, compares and estimates lengths and distances using uniform informal units, as well as metres and centimetres |  | Length: Compare and order lengths, using appropriate uniform informal units | Term 1 LS 3 Term 4 LS 2 |
|  |  | Length: Recognise and use formal units to measure the lengths of objects | Term 4 LS 2 |
| MA1-GM-03 <br> creates and recognises halves, quarters and eighths as part measures of a whole length |  | Length: Subdivide lengths to find halves and quarters | Term 3 LS 5 |
|  |  | Length: Repeatedly halve lengths to form eighths | Term 3 LS 5 |


| Outcomes | Focus | Content | Located |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MA1-2DS-01 <br> recognises, describes and represents shapes including quadrilaterals and other common polygons | Two-dimensional spatial structure B | 2D shapes: Represent, combine and separate two-dimensional shapes | Term 1 LS 2 |
|  |  | 2D shapes: Identify and describe the orientation of shapes using quarter turns | Term 2 LS 5 |
| MA1-2DS-02 <br> measures and compares areas using uniform informal units in rows and columns |  | Area: Compare rectangular areas using uniform square units of an appropriate size in rows and columns | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Term } 1 \text { LS } 3 \\ & \text { Term } 3 \text { LS } 4 \end{aligned}$ |
| MA1-3DS-01 <br> recognises, describes and represents familiar three-dimensional objects | Three-dimensional spatial structure B | 3D objects: Describe the features of three-dimensional objects | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Term } 1 \text { LS } 5 \\ & \text { Term } 4 \text { LS } 4 \end{aligned}$ |
| MA1-3DS-02 <br> measures, records, compares and estimates internal volumes (capacities) and volumes using uniform informal units |  | Volume: Compare containers based on internal volume (capacity) by filling and packing | Term 1 LS 3 <br> Term 3 LS 4 <br> Term 4 LS 4 |
|  |  | Volume: Compare volumes using uniform informal units | Term 3 LS 4 Term 4 LS 4 |
| MA1-NSM-01 <br> measures, records, compares and estimates the masses of objects using uniform informal units | Non-spatial measure B | Mass: Compare the masses of objects using an equal-arm balance | Term 4 LS 2 |
| MA1-NSM-02 <br> describes, compares and orders durations of events, and reads half- and quarter-hour time |  | Time: Describe duration using units of time | Term 2 LS 3 Term 4 LS 5 |
|  |  | Time: Tell time to the quarter-hour using the language of 'past' and 'to' | Term 2 LS 3 |
| MA1-DATA-01 <br> gathers and organises data, displays data in lists, tables and picture graphs | Data B | Identify a question of interest and gather relevant data | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Term } 2 \text { LS } 2 \\ & \text { Term } 4 \text { LS } 3 \end{aligned}$ |
| MA1-DATA-02 <br> reasons about representations of data to describe and interpret the results |  | Create displays of data and interpret them | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Term } 2 \text { LS } 2 \\ & \text { Term } 4 \text { LS } 3 \end{aligned}$ |
| MA1-CHAN-01 <br> recognises and describes the element of chance in everyday events | Chance B | Identify and describe activities that involve chance | Term 4 LS 3 |


| LS \& Topic | Outcomes | Focus | Content | Activities (courses) | Skill Quests | Challenges | Ebooks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LS 1 <br> Big idea <br> Collections of ten are really useful <br> Topic <br> Numbers to 1000 | MA1-RWN-01 <br> applies an understanding of place value and the role of zero to read, write and order two-and three-digit numbers <br> MA1-RWN-02 <br> reasons about representations of whole numbers to 1000 , partitioning numbers to use and record quantity values <br> MA1-CSQ-01 <br> uses number bonds and the relationship between addition and subtraction to solve problems involving partitioning | Representing whole numbers B <br> Combining and separating quantities $B$ | - Use counting sequences of ones and tens flexibly <br> - Form, regroup, and rename three-digit numbers <br> - Represent and reason about additive relations <br> - Use knowledge of equality to solve related problems | Representing whole numbers <br> (B) <br> - Nearest 10 ? <br> - Smallest and largest numbers <br> - 1 More, 10 Less | Read $\&$ write 3-digit numbers <br> - Reading \& representing 3-digit numbers <br> Place value of 3-digit numbers <br> - Identifying digit values in 3-digit numbers <br> Compare \& order numbers to 1000 <br> - Comparing \& ordering numbers to 1000 <br> Whole numbers to 1000 <br> counting in ones <br> - Counting in ones to 1000 <br> - Identifying numbers before \& after up to 1000 <br> Count in tens to 1000 <br> - Counting in tens with 2- \& 3-digit numbers <br> - Finding numbers 10 before \& 10 after up to 1000 <br> Round to the nearest 100 <br> - Rounding numbers up to 1000 to the nearest 100 |  <br> Algebra, Whole <br> Number 2-4 <br> - Swap the numbers DOK 2 | ( 3 3-C) Numbers <br> - 2 digit revision pp 1-3 <br> - Numbers to 999 pp 4-18 <br> - Skip counting by 10 s off decade p 43 |
| LS 2 <br> Big idea <br> Patterns have something that repeats over and over and over again <br> Topic <br> Patterns | MA1-2DS-01 <br> recognises, describes and represents shapes including quadrilaterals and other common polygons <br> MA1-RWN-01 <br> applies an understanding of place value and the role of zero to read, write and order two-and three-digit numbers <br> MA1-RWN-02 <br> reasons about representations of whole numbers to 1000 , partitioning numbers to use and record quantity values <br> MA1-CSQ-01 <br> uses number bonds and the relationship between addition and subtraction to solve problems involving partitioning <br> MA1-FG-01 <br> uses the structure of equal groups to solve multiplication problems, and shares or groups to solve division problems | Two-dimensional spatial structure B <br> Representing whole numbers B <br> Combining and separating quantities B <br> Forming groups B | - 2D shapes: Represent, combine and separate two-dimensional shapes <br> - Use counting sequences of ones and tens flexibly <br> - Form, regroup, and rename three-digit numbers <br> - Represent and reason about additive relations <br> - Use knowledge of equality to solve related problems <br> - Represent and reason about additive relations <br> - Use knowledge of equality to solve related problems <br> - Represent and explain multiplication as the combining of equal groups | 2D spatial structure: 2D shapes (B) <br> - Simple Patterns <br> - Complete the Pattern |  |  | (12-B) Patterns and Relationships - Patterns pp 1-16 <br> ( $13-\mathrm{C}$ Patterns and Relationships - Patterns pp 1-8, 12-13 |


| LS \& Topic | Outcomes | Focus | Content | Activities (courses) | Skill Quests | Challenges | Ebooks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LS 3 <br> Big idea What needs to be measured determines the unit of measurement Topic Comparing measurements | MA1-GM-02 <br> measures, records, compares and estimates lengths and distances using uniform informal units, as well as metres and centimetres <br> MA1-2DS-02 <br> measures and compares areas using uniform informal units in rows and columns <br> MA1-3DS-02 <br> measures, records, compares and estimates internal volumes (capacities) and volumes using uniform informal units <br> MA1-RWN-01 <br> applies an understanding of place value and the role of zero to read, write and order two-and three-digit numbers <br> MA1-RWN-02 <br> reasons about representations of whole numbers to 1000 , partitioning numbers to use and record quantity values | Geometric measure B <br> Two-dimensional spatial structure B <br> Three-dimensional spatial structure B <br> Representing whole numbers $B$ | - Length: Compare and order lengths, using appropriate uniform informal units <br> - Area: Compare rectangular areas using uniform square units of an appropriate size in rows and columns <br> - Volume: Compare containers based on internal volume (capacity) by filling and packing <br> - Use counting sequences of ones and tens flexibly <br> - Form, regroup, and rename three-digit numbers | Geometric measure: length (B) <br> - Comparing Length <br> - Measuring Length with Blocks <br> - Measuring Length <br> - How Long is That? <br> - Ordering Lengths (cm) <br> 3D spatial structure: volume <br> (B) <br> - How Full? <br> - Which Holds More? <br> - Filling Fast! | Compare lengths - informal units <br> - Comparing \& ordering lengths using informal units <br> Compare $\mathbb{\&}$ order volume $\mathbb{\&}$ capacity <br> - Compare \& order volume/capacity (informal units) |  | (Y2-B) Measurement <br> - Length pp 1-14 <br> - Capacity pp 26-33 <br> (Y3-C) Measurement <br> - Length pp 1-4 |
| LS 4 <br> Big idea Smaller numbers can be found hiding in bigger numbers <br> Topic Partitioning 3-digit numbers | MA1-RWN-01 <br> applies an understanding of place value and the role of zero to read, write and order two-and three-digit numbers <br> MA1-RWN-02 <br> reasons about representations of whole numbers to 1000, partitioning numbers to use and record quantity values | Representing whole numbers $B$ | - Use counting sequences of ones and tens flexibly <br> - Form, regroup, and rename three-digit numbers | Representing whole numbers (B) <br> - Count by Tens <br> - Nearest 10 ? <br> - Nearest 100? <br> - Place Value 2 <br> - Partition and Rename 1 <br> - Place Value Partitioning <br> - Smallest and Largest numbers | Count in 100s, 10 s , is <br> - Counting in hundreds, tens \& ones <br> Partition 3-digit numbers <br> - Partitioning 3-digit numbers <br> - Partitioning 3-digit numbers (non-standard) |  | (Y3-C) Numbers <br> - Place value to 999 pp 19-32 |
| LS 5 <br> Big idea New shapes can be made by joining (combining) or partitioning (breaking apart) existing shapes Topic Building up shapes | MA1-3DS-01 <br> recognises, describes and represents familiar three-dimensional objects <br> MA1-RWN-01 <br> applies an understanding of place value and the role of zero to read, write and order two-and three-digit numbers <br> MA1-RWN-02 <br> reasons about representations of whole numbers to 1000 , partitioning numbers to use and record quantity values | Three-dimensional spatial structure B <br> Representing whole numbers B | - 3D objects: Describe the features of three-dimensional objects <br> - Use counting sequences of ones and tens flexibly <br> - Form, regroup, and rename three-digit numbers | 3D spatial structure: <br> properties (B) <br> - Faces, Edges, and Vertices 1 <br> - How many Edges? <br> - How many Vertices? | 3D objects <br> - Comparing 2D shapes \& 3D objects |  | Y2-B Space and Shape <br> - 2D shapes REVIEW pp 1-12 <br> - Composite shapes pp 13-14 <br> -3D shapes pp 19-30 <br> (73-C) Space and Shape <br> - pp 18-24 |


| LS \& Topic | Outcomes | Focus | Content | Activities (courses) | Skill Quests | Challenges | Ebooks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LS 1 <br> Big idea Equal means equivalent <br> Topic <br> Additive relations | MA1-CSQ-01 <br> uses number bonds and the relationship between addition and subtraction to solve problems involving partitioning <br> MA1-RWN-01 <br> applies an understanding of place value and the role of zero ... <br> MA1-RWN-02 <br> reasons about representations of whole numbers to 1000 ... | Combining and separating quantities B <br> Representing whole numbers $B$ | - Represent and reason about additive relations <br> - Use counting sequences of ones and tens flexibly <br> - Form, regroup, and rename three-digit numbers | Combine and separate quantities ( $B$ ) <br> - All about Twenty <br> - Related Facts 1 <br> - Balance Numbers to 20 <br> - Adding In Any Order <br> - Fact Families: Add and Subtract | Additive relations <br> - Model \& record combinations that make 11-20 <br> - Finding fact families for addition \& subtraction <br> - Commutative property for addition <br> Use equality to solve problems <br> - Determining a missing number <br> - Recognising equality to 18 |  <br> Algebra, Addition \& Subtraction <br> 2-4 <br> - The key to adding DOK 2 | (Y2-B) Patterns and Relationships <br> - Equivalence pp 17-21 <br> - Addition combinations pp 22-30 <br> (Y3-C) Operations with Numbers <br> - Revising basic addition number facts pp 1-4 <br> - Subtraction facts to 10 revision pp 26-27 <br> - Relating addition and subtraction pp 32-35 |
| LS 2 <br> Big idea <br> Data helps describe and wonder about the world <br> Topic <br> Data | MA1-DATA-01 <br> gathers and organises data, displays data in lists, tables and picture graphs <br> MA1-DATA-02 <br> reasons about representations of data to describe and interpret the results <br> MA1-RWN-01 <br> applies an understanding of place value and the role of zero ... <br> MA1-RWN-02 <br> reasons about representations of whole numbers to 1000 ... <br> MA1-CSQ-01 <br> uses number bonds and the relationship between addition and subtraction to solve ... | Data B <br> Representing whole numbers $B$ | - Identify a question of interest and gather relevant data <br> - Create displays of data and interpret them <br> - Use counting sequences of ones and tens flexibly <br> - Form, regroup, and rename three-digit numbers | Data: collect \& interpret data <br> (B) <br> - Tallies <br> - Read Graphs <br> - Picture Graphs: Who has the Goods? <br> - Making Picture Graphs: With Scale <br> - Picture Graphs: More or Less <br> - Picture Graphs: Single-Unit Scale | Use tables \& lists <br> - Representing \& reading data in tables or lists <br> Create \& interpret data displays <br> - Reading \& interpreting simple picture graph <br> - Using a tally chart, table or picture graph | Statistics \& data <br> 2-4 <br> - Pampered pets (DOK 2 | Y2-B Chance and Data <br> - Data pp 7-11 <br> - Collecting \& representing data pp 12-17 <br> (Y3-C) Chance and Data <br> - Tallies p 6 <br> - Collecting \& representing Data pp 9-14 |
| LS 3 <br> Big idea <br> What needs to be measured determines the unit of measurement Topic Time | MA1-NSM-02 <br> describes, compares and orders durations of events, and reads half- and quarter-hour time <br> MA1-RWN-01 <br> applies an understanding of place value and the role of zero ... <br> MA1-RWN-02 <br> reasons about representations of whole numbers to 1000 ... <br> MA1-FG-01 <br> uses the structure of equal groups to solve multiplication problems, and shares or groups to solve division problems | Non-spatial measure B <br> Representing whole numbers $B$ <br> Forming groups B | - Time: Describe duration using units of time <br> - Time: Tell time to the quarter-hour using the language of 'past' and 'to' <br> - Model doubling and halving with fractions <br> - Use counting sequences of ones and tens flexibly <br> - Form, regroup, and rename three-digit numbers | Non-spatial measure: <br> duration (B) <br> - Months of the Year <br> - Months After and Before <br> - Using a Calendar <br> - Seasons (AU/NZ) <br> - Hour Times <br> - Half Hour Times <br> - Tell Time to the Hour (UK) <br> - Tell Time to the Half Hour (UK) <br> - Quarter To and Quarter Past | Time - calendars <br> - Using calendars to solve simple problems <br> Time - formal units <br> - Choosing appropriate units of time <br> - Using hours to measure time <br> - Using minutes to measure time <br> - Using seconds to measure time <br> - Comparing hours, minutes \& seconds <br> Tell time - half \& quarter hours <br> - Telling time to the half \& quarter hour <br> Tell time - review hour \& half hour <br> - Telling time to the hour \& half hour (analogue) <br> - Telling time to the hour \& half hour (digital) |  | Time and Money <br> - Time pp 1-10 <br> - Analogue clocks pp 11-18 <br> (Y3-C) Time and Money <br> - Time pp 1-10 <br> - O'clock p 14 <br> - Half past pp 15-19 <br> - Quarter past pp 20-21 <br> - Quarter to pp 22-23 |


| LS \& Topic | Outcomes | Focus | Content | Activities (courses) | Skill Quests | Challenges | Ebooks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LS 4 <br> Big idea Collections of objects can be changed by adding more (combining) or taking some away (separating) Topic Addition and subtraction | MA1-CSQ-01 <br> uses number bonds and the relationship between addition and subtraction to solve problems involving partitioning <br> MA1-FG-01 <br> uses the structure of equal groups to solve multiplication problems, and shares or groups to solve division problems <br> MA1-RWN-01 <br> applies an understanding of place value and the role of zero to read, write and order two-and three-digit numbers <br> MA1-RWN-02 <br> reasons about representations of whole numbers to 1000 , partitioning numbers to use and record quantity values | Combining and separating quantities $B$ <br> Forming groups B <br> Representing whole numbers $B$ | - Form multiples of ten when adding and subtracting two-digit numbers <br> - Use knowledge of equality to solve related problems <br> - Represent and explain multiplication as the combining of equal groups <br> - Represent multiplication and division problems <br> - Use counting sequences of ones and tens flexibly <br> - Form, regroup, and rename three-digit numbers <br> - Represent and reason about additive relations | Combine and separate quantities ( $B$ ) <br> - Addictive Addition <br> - Subtraction Facts to 18 <br> - Subtract Tens <br> - 10 More, 10 Less <br> - Doubles and Halves to 20 <br> - More, Less or the Same to 20 | Add \& subtract 2-digit numbers <br> - Using the bar model within 20 <br> - Adding 2-digit \& 1-digit numbers <br> - Using mental strategies to add \& subtract (to 100) <br> - Adding \& subtracting tens from a 2-digit number <br> - Introducing place value to add \& subtract (to 200) <br> - Using place value to add \& subtract (to 200) <br> - Using place value (no models) to add \& subtract <br> - Using place value to add (crossing a 10) <br> - Subtracting using addition |  <br> Algebra, Addition \& Subtraction, <br> 2-4 <br> - Make 200 DOK 3 <br> - Calculate through this maze ( 3 digit numbers) ©OK 3 | (13-C) Operations with Numbers <br> - Counting on pp 5-8 <br> - Using numbers lines p9 <br> - Doubling \& near doubles pp 10-16 <br> - Bridging to 10 pp 17-18 <br> - Counting on and counting back pp 28-31 <br> - Difference pp 36-40 <br> - Subtracting 2 -digit numbers p 41 <br> - Jump strategy pp 42-43, 48 |
| LS 5 <br> Big idea <br> Sometimes things move and change location <br> Topic <br> Position | MA1-GM-01 <br> represents and describes the positions of objects in familiar locations <br> MA1-2DS-01 <br> recognises, describes and represents shapes including quadrilaterals and other common polygons <br> MA1-RWN-01 <br> applies an understanding of place value and the role of zero to read, write and order two-and three-digit numbers <br> MA1-RWN-02 <br> reasons about representations of whole numbers to 1000 , partitioning numbers to use and record quantity values | Geometric measure $B$ <br> Two-dimensional spatial structure B <br> Representing whole numbers B | - Position: Explore simple maps of familiar locations <br> - 2 D shapes: Identify and describe the orientation of shapes using quarter turns <br> - Use counting sequences of ones and tens flexibly <br> - Form, regroup, and rename three-digit numbers | 2D spatial structure: 2D shapes <br> (B) <br> - Collect Simple Shapes <br> - Count Sides and Corners <br> - Collect the Shapes 2 <br> - Symmetry | Position with maps <br> - Reading simple maps <br> - Following a path <br> Two-dimensional shapes <br> - Sorting quadrilaterals from other 2D shapes <br> - Identifying \& naming simple 2D shapes <br> - Comparing, describing \& sorting simple 2 D shapes <br> - Representing \& describing regular polygons <br> Slides, flips \& turns <br> - Slides, flips \& turns <br> Symmetry <br> - Recognising line symmetry |  | (Y2-B) Space and Shape <br> - Position pp 31-38 <br> (Y3-C) Space and Shape <br> - Describing position pp 30-37 |


| LS \& Topic | Outcomes | Focus | Content | Activities (courses) | Skill Quests | Challenges | Ebooks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LS 1 <br> Big idea Collections of ten are really useful Topic Number review | MA1-RWN-01 <br> applies an understanding of place value and the role of zero to read, write and order two-and three-digit numbers <br> MA1-RWN-02 <br> reasons about representations of whole numbers to 1000 , partitioning numbers to use and record quantity values <br> MA1-CSQ-01 <br> uses number bonds and the relationship between addition and subtraction to solve problems involving partitioning | Representing whole numbers B <br> Combining and separating quantities $B$ | - Use counting sequences of ones and tens flexibly <br> - Form, regroup, and rename three-digit numbers <br> - Represent and reason about additive relations <br> - Form multiples of ten when adding and subtracting two-digit numbers <br> - Use knowledge of equality to solve related problems | Review earlier content | Review earlier content | Review earlier content | Review earlier content |
| LS 2 <br> Big idea Patterns have something that repeats over and over and over again <br> Topic Multiplicative patterns | MA1-FG-01 <br> uses the structure of equal groups to solve multiplication problems, and shares or groups to solve division problems <br> MA1-RWN-01 <br> applies an understanding of place value and the role of zero to read, write and order two-and three-digit numbers <br> MA1-RWN-02 <br> reasons about representations of whole numbers to 1000, partitioning numbers to use and record quantity values | Forming groups B <br> Representing whole numbers B | - Represent and explain multiplication as the combining of equal groups <br> - Use counting sequences of ones and tens flexibly <br> - Form, regroup, and rename three-digit numbers | Review earlier content | Review earlier content | Number $\&$ <br> Algebra, <br>  <br> Division 2-4 <br> - Trading card count ©OK 3 <br> - How many stickers? (0OK 3) | Y2-B Patterns and Relationships <br> - Patterns and rules - growing patterns pp 12-16 |
| LS 3 <br> Big idea <br> Making and using equal groups <br> Topic <br> Multiplication and divison | MA1-FG-01 <br> uses the structure of equal groups to solve multiplication problems, and shares or groups to solve division problems <br> MA1-RWN-01 <br> applies an understanding of place value and the role of zero to read, write and order two-and three-digit numbers <br> MA1-RWN-02 <br> reasons about representations of whole numbers to 1000, partitioning numbers to use and record quantity values | Forming groups B <br> Representing whole numbers B | - Represent and explain multiplication as the combining of equal groups <br> - Represent multiplication and division problems <br> - Use counting sequences of ones and tens flexibly <br> - Form, regroup, and rename three-digit numbers | Forming groups (B) <br> - Multiplication Turnarounds <br> - Dividing Twos <br> - Dividing Fives <br> - Dividing Tens <br> - Dividing Threes <br> - Dividing Fours <br> - Model multiplication to $5 \times 5$ <br> - Multiplication Arrays <br> - Arrays 1 | Multiplication as equal groups <br> - Adding to multiply <br> - Using the commutative property of multiplication <br> Multiply \& divide using equal groups <br> - Dividing by sharing \& grouping <br> - Using repeated subtraction to divide <br> - Solving simple multiplication problems (2,5,10x) <br> Explore leftovers <br> - Fair shares with/without remainders |  | (Y3-C) Four Times as Big <br> (Y3-C) Operations with Numbers <br> - Equal groups pp 49-61 <br> - Sharing pp 67-74 <br> - Relating multiplication and division pp 75-78 |


| LS \& Topic | Outcomes | Focus | Content | Activities (courses) | Skill Quests | Challenges | Ebooks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LS 4 <br> Big idea <br> What needs to be <br> measured <br> determines the <br> unit of <br> measurement <br> Topic <br> Area and volume | MA1-2DS-02 <br> measures and compares areas using uniform informal units in rows and columns <br> MA1-3DS-02 <br> measures, records, compares and estimates internal volumes (capacities) and volumes using uniform informal units <br> MA1-FG-01 <br> uses the structure of equal groups to solve multiplication problems, and shares or groups to solve division problems <br> MA1-RWN-01 <br> applies an understanding of place value and the role of zero to read, write and order two-and three-digit numbers <br> MA1-RWN-02 <br> reasons about representations of whole numbers to 1000 , partitioning numbers to use and record quantity values | Two-dimensional spatial structure B <br> Three-dimensional spatial structure B <br> Forming groups B <br> Representing whole numbers B | - Area: Compare rectangular areas using uniform square units of an appropriate size in rows and columns <br> - Volume: Compare containers based on internal volume (capacity) by filling and packing <br> - Volume: Compare volumes using uniform informal units <br> - Represent and explain multiplication as the combining of equal groups <br> - Use counting sequences of ones and tens flexibly <br> - Form, regroup, and rename three-digit numbers | 2D spatial structure: 2D <br> shapes (B) <br> - Equal areas <br> 3D spatial structure: volume <br> (B) <br> - How many Blocks? <br> - Comparing Volume | Measure area <br> - Measuring \& estimating area using square units <br> Measure volume $\&$ capacity <br> - Measuring volume \& capacity (informal units) <br> Compare $\&$ order volume $\&$ capacity <br> - Comparing \& ordering volume using blocks <br> - Comparing \& ordering volume using displacement | Measurement, <br> Area 2-4 <br> - Rectangles of equal area (DOK 3 |  |
| LS 5 <br> Big idea A fraction (like one half) can mean half of a collection, half of an object or half of a measure. A whole unit can be partitioned into smaller parts <br> Topic <br> Fractions | MA1-GM-03 <br> creates and recognises halves, quarters and eighths as part measures of a whole length <br> MA1-FG-01 <br> uses the structure of equal groups to solve multiplication problems, and shares or groups to solve division problems <br> MA1-RWN-01 <br> applies an understanding of place value and the role of zero to read, write and order two-and three-digit numbers <br> MA1-RWN-02 <br> reasons about representations of whole numbers to 1000 , partitioning numbers to use and record quantity values | Geometric measure $B$ <br> Forming groups B <br> Representing whole numbers $B$ | - Length: Repeatedly halve lengths to form eighths <br> - Length: Subdivide lengths to find halves and quarters <br> - Model doubling and halving with fractions <br> - Use counting sequences of ones and tens flexibly <br> - Form, regroup, and rename three-digit numbers |  | Halves, quarters \& eighths <br> - Exploring the meaning of fraction symbols <br> - Finding quarters of sets or shapes (no symbols) <br> - Finding quarters of sets or shapes (symbols) <br> - Finding halves \& quarters (no symbols) <br> - Finding halves \& quarters (symbols) <br> - Finding eighths of objects or shapes <br> - Finding halves, quarters \& eighths of shapes <br> Eighths \& repeated halving <br> - Relating eighths to repeated halving | Number $\&$ <br> Algebra, <br> Fractions 2-4 <br> - Monstrous <br> proportions <br> DOK 2) | (13-C) Operations with Numbers <br> - Relating division and fractions p 79 |


| LS \& Topic | Outcomes | Focus | Content | Activities (courses) | Skill Quests | Challenges | Ebooks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LS 1 <br> Big idea <br> There are many different situations where addition, subtraction, multiplication and division can be used <br> Topic Everyday operations \& money | MA1-CSQ-01 <br> uses number bonds and the relationship between addition and subtraction to solve problems involving partitioning <br> MA1-FG-01 <br> uses the structure of equal groups to solve multiplication problems, and shares or groups to solve division problems <br> MA1-RWN-01 <br> applies an understanding of place value and the role of zero ... <br> MA1-RWN-02 <br> reasons about representations of whole numbers to 1000 ... | Combining and separating quantities B <br> Forming groups B <br> Representing whole numbers $B$ | - Represent and reason about additive relations <br> - Form multiples of ten when adding and subtracting two-digit numbers <br> - Use knowledge of equality to solve related problems <br> - Represent and explain multiplication as the combining of equal groups <br> - Model doubling and halving with fractions <br> - Represent multiplication and division problems <br> - Use counting sequences of ones and tens flexibly <br> - Form, regroup, and rename three-digit numbers | Combine and separate quantities (B) <br> - Add and Subtract Problems | Whole number - money <br> - Counting \& ordering Australian notes \& coins <br> Add \& subtract 2-digit numbers <br> - Solving word problems with start or change unknown |  | (Y2-B) Time and Money <br> - Money pp 20-35 |
| LS 2 <br> Big idea <br> What needs to be measured determines the unit of measurement Topic Length and mass | MA1-GM-02 <br> measures, records, compares and estimates lengths and distances using uniform informal units ... <br> MA1-NSM-01 <br> measures, records, compares and estimates the masses of objects using uniform informal units <br> MA1-RWN-01 <br> applies an understanding of place value and the role of zero ... <br> MA1-RWN-02 <br> reasons about representations of whole numbers to 1000 ... | Geometric measure B <br> Non-spatial measure B <br> Representing whole numbers $B$ | - Length: Compare and order lengths, using appropriate uniform informal units <br> - Length: Recognise and use formal units to measure the lengths of objects <br> - Mass: Compare the masses of objects using an equal-arm balance <br> - Use counting sequences of ones and tens flexibly <br> - Form, regroup, and rename three-digit numbers | Geometric measure: length (B) <br> - Measuring Length <br> - Comparing Length <br> - Measuring Length with Blocks <br> - How Long is That? <br> - Ordering Lengths (cm) <br> Non-spatial measure: mass <br> (B) <br> - Balancing Act <br> - Everyday Mass | Measure using formal units <br> - Introducing formal units for length (m) <br> - Measuring using formal units for length (cm) <br> Compare $\mathcal{\&}$ order mass - Comparing \& ordering mass using informal units |  | (Y2-B) Measurement <br> - Mass pp 15-25 |
| LS 3 <br> Big idea Data is collected to solve problems <br> Topic Chance (and data review) | MA1-CHAN-01 <br> recognises and describes the element of chance in everyday events <br> MA1-DATA-01 <br> gathers and organises data, displays data in lists, tables and picture graphs <br> MA1-DATA-02 <br> reasons about representations of data to describe and interpret the results <br> MA1-RWN-01 <br> applies an understanding of place value and the role of zero ... <br> MA1-RWN-02 <br> reasons about representations of whole numbers to 1000 ... | Chance B <br> Data B <br> Representing whole numbers $B$ | - Identify and describe activities that involve chance <br> - Identify a question of interest and gather relevant data <br> - Create displays of data and interpret them <br> - Use counting sequences of ones and tens flexibly <br> - Form, regroup, and rename three-digit numbers | Chance (B) <br> - Will it Happen? <br> - Most Likely and Least Likely | Chance - basic language <br> - Using basic probability language |  <br> Probability 2-4 <br> - Selective sleepover DOK3 <br> - Matt's day ${ }^{00 \mathrm{~K} 3}$ <br> - Everyday events (DOK3) | Y2-B Chance and Data <br> - Analysing data pp 18-21 <br> - Chance pp 1-6 <br> (Y3-C) Chance and Data <br> - Chance pp 1-3 |


| NSW New Syllabus (2023) S1 Year 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LS \& Topic | Outcomes | Focus | Content | Activities (courses) | Skill Quests | Challenges | Ebooks |
| LS 4 <br> Big idea Objects can be sorted and classified in different ways Topic 3D objects | MA1-3DS-01 <br> recognises, describes and represents familiar three-dimensional objects <br> MA1-3DS-02 <br> measures, records, compares and estimates internal volumes (capacities) and volumes using uniform informal units <br> MA1-RWN-01 <br> applies an understanding of place value and the role of zero to read, write and order two-and three-digit numbers <br> MA1-RWN-02 <br> reasons about representations of whole numbers to 1000, partitioning numbers to use and record quantity values | Three-dimensional spatial structure $B$ <br> Representing whole numbers $B$ | - 3D objects: Describe the features of three-dimensional objects <br> - Volume: Compare containers based on internal volume (capacity) by filling and packing <br> - Volume: Compare volumes using uniform informal units <br> - Form, regroup, and rename three-digit numbers <br> - Use counting sequences of ones and tens flexibly | 3D spatial structure: properties <br> (B) <br> - Faces, Edges, and Vertices 1 <br> - How many Edges? <br> - How many Vertices? | 3D objects <br> - Identifying faces, edges \& vertices on 3D objects <br> - Describing \& sorting 3D objects | Geometry, 3D <br> Shapes 2-4 <br> - Shape sums DOK 3 |  |
| LS 5 <br> Big idea Problems can be solved and represented in different ways Topic Problem solving | MA1-RWN-01 <br> applies an understanding of place value and the role of zero to read, write and order two-and three-digit numbers <br> MA1-RWN-02 <br> reasons about representations of whole numbers to 1000 , partitioning numbers to use and record quantity values <br> MA1-FG-01 <br> uses the structure of equal groups to solve multiplication problems, and shares or groups to solve division problems <br> MA1-NSM-02 <br> describes, compares and orders durations of events, and reads half- and quarter-hour time | Representing whole numbers $B$ <br> Forming groups B <br> Non-spatial measure B | - Use counting sequences of ones and tens flexibly <br> - Form, regroup, and rename three-digit numbers <br> - Represent multiplication and division problems <br> - Time: Describe duration using units of time | Teacher directed | Teacher directed |  | (13-C) Operations with Numbers <br> - Multiplication pp 65-66 |

