Working Mathematically : Lower Rey Stage 2 (1 hase b)	
Application	
Ideas, questions and lines of enquiry	 develops the mathematics they use in a wide range of contexts makes suggestions of ways to tackle a range of problems makes connections to previous work chooses equipment appropriate to the task independently poses and answers questions related to a problem and suggests a range of possible approaches to the solution
Represent and communicate	 represents problems pictorially, using a model or with concrete resources - restates the problem in another way presents work in a clear and organised way - uses and interprets a wide range of mathematical symbols and diagrams begins to work in an organised way from the start using strategies such as recording results in order and checks for accuracy discusses their mathematical work and uses mathematical language in a more precise and accurate way
Plan an approach and implement it	 uses facts and procedures to solve simple and more complex problems develops own strategies for solving problems and applying mathematics to practical contexts finds solutions that match the context of the problem

'Working Mathematically': Lower Key Stage 2 ('Phase B')

Reasoning	
Make connections	makes connections to previous work within mathematics and with other subjects
	poses and answer questions that will help make sense of the problem
	 poses 'What if?' questions that may change the outcome or direction of the problem
Evaluate	suggests refinements to elements of problem solving by comparing other approaches and against 'modelled' examples
Draw conclusions	predicts conclusions and reason why when referring to work
	comments on whether the conclusion was expected
	makes valid inferences when referring to own work
Generalise	finds solutions and makes predictions by identifying patterns when working
	forms generalised rules in words, using concrete resources or own representation
Justify	justifies answers and solutions by referring to their work and support with examples

• solves problems with more than one step at least one of which is more complex

Problem solving strategies

- identifies irrelevant information; uses lists and tables to identify and organise information
- uses informed 'guess and check'
- seeks a pattern
- draws a diagram or model

Computational complexity

(Within the range of number

facts known)

- seeks an exception
- breaks the problem down into simpler steps e.g. works backwards



