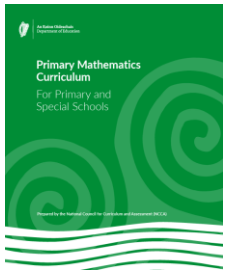


Through appropriately playful and engaging learning experiences, children should be able to...

Primary Maths Curriculum Stage 1

ALGEBRA:

Patterns, rules and relationships: explore, extend and create patterns and sequences.

DATA:

Data: explore, interpret and explain data in a variety of ways for a range of purposes.

MEASURES:

Measuring: demonstrate an awareness that attributes such as length, weight, capacity and area can be measured and compared.

Time: develop a sense of time and its uses.

Money: develop an awareness of money and its uses.

Learning Outcomes by Stage: Junior & Senior Infants.

SHAPE AND SPACE:

Spatial awareness and location: develop a sense of spatial awareness in relation to their bodies and the immediate environment.

describe the spatial features of objects and their relative position in space.

Shape: explore and recognise properties of 3-D and 2-D shapes.

Transformation: explore the effects of shape movements.

NUMBER:

Uses of number: develop an awareness that numbers have a variety of uses.

Numeration and counting: develop an awareness that the purpose of counting is to quantify.

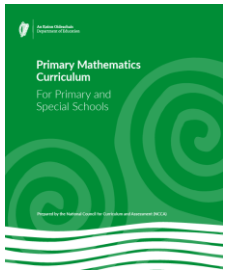
use a range of counting strategies for a range of purposes.

Place value and base 10: develop a sense of ten as the foundation for place value and counting.

Sets and operations: recognise and understand what happens when quantities (sets) are partitioned and combined.

Fractions: develop an awareness of part-whole relationships using a variety of models (area, length and set).

Oide



Through appropriately playful and engaging learning experiences, children should be able to...

Primary Maths Curriculum Stage 2

Learning Outcomes by Stage: First & Second Class.

ALGEBRA:

Patterns, rules and relationships: identify and express relationships in patterns, including growing or shrinking shape patterns and number sequences.

Expressions and equations: interpret the meaning of symbols or pictures in number sentences.

DATA:

Data: pose questions of interest, record and use data as evidence to answer those questions and communicate the findings.

MEASURES:

Measuring: compare, approximate and measure length, weight, capacity and area using appropriate instruments and record using appropriate units of measurement.

Time: understand how time is measured, expressed and represented.
explore equivalent expressions of time

Money: recognise the value of money and use euro and cent in a range of meaningful contexts.

SHAPE AND SPACE:

Spatial awareness and location: use spatial knowledge for the purposes of orientation and navigation.
visualise and model location using symbolic co-ordinates.

Shape: examine, categorise and model 3-D and 2-D shapes.

Transformation: understand that shapes and line segments can be reflected, rotated and translated.

NUMBER:

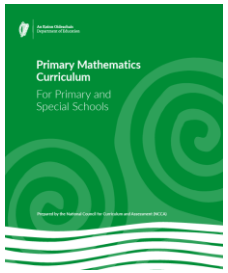
Numeration and counting: demonstrate proficiency in using and applying different counting strategies.

Place value and base 10: understand that digits have different values depending on their place or position in a number.
use estimation to quickly determine number values and number calculations.

Sets and operations: select, make use of and represent a range of addition and subtraction strategies.

Fractions: recognise and name fractions according to their part-whole relationships.
explore the concept of equivalence in terms of simple fractions.

Oide



Through appropriately playful and engaging learning experiences, children should be able to...

Primary Maths Curriculum Stage 3

Learning Outcomes by Stage: Third & Fourth Class.

ALGEBRA:

Patterns, rules and relationships: identify rules that describe the structure of a pattern and use these rules to make predictions.
represent the relationships between quantities.

Expressions and equations: represent and express problems with known and unknown values in different ways to include the use of appropriate letter-symbols or words.

DATA:

Data: pose questions of interest and collect, display and critically analyse data in a range of ways for a range of purposes and communicate the findings.

Chance: describe and test predictability and (un) certainty in events.

MEASURES:

Measuring: compare, estimate and measure length, weight, capacity, area and volume using appropriate instruments and record and communicate appropriately.
identify the relationship between equivalent units of measurement and rename measures using equivalent units.

Time: compare, approximate and measure time using appropriate units of measurement.
identify the relationship between different units and representations of time.

Money: transfer knowledge of the base ten system in number to monetary contexts and use for purposes of calculation.

SHAPE AND SPACE:

Spatial awareness and location: describe, interpret and record directional instructions and location.
compare and classify angles, recognising them as a property of a shape and as a description of a turn.

Shape: investigate and analyse the properties of 3-D and 2-D shapes and identify classes of shapes based on these properties.
represent shapes with drawings and models and calculate dimensions of shapes.

Transformation: model and explain the effects of transformations on shapes and line segments.

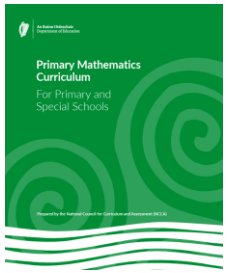
NUMBER:

Place value and base 10: explore equivalent numerical expressions of numbers using the base ten system.

Sets and operations: understand and apply flexibly the four operations; and the relationships between operations.

Fractions: compare and express in equivalent terms; and order fractions.
Calculate the fraction of quantities and express in multiple-ways.

Oide



Through appropriately playful and engaging learning experiences, children should be able to...

Primary Maths Curriculum Stage 4

Learning Outcomes by Stage: Fifth & Sixth Class.

ALGEBRA:

Patterns, rules and relationships: identify, explain and apply generalisations, including properties of operations, mathematical models and patterns.
represent mathematical structures in multiple ways, including verbal expressions, diagrams and symbolic representations.

Expressions and equations: articulate, represent and solve mathematical situations through the use of expressions and equations that include letter-symbols.

DATA:

Data: pose questions, collect, compare, summarise and represent data selectively to answer those questions.
critically analyse and evaluate findings; and communicate inferences, conclusions and implications from the findings.

Chance: use probability to make informed decisions and predictions.
represent and express probability in different forms.

MEASURES:

Measuring: determine and calculate units of measurement in fractional and/or decimal form to solve practical problems.
find, interpret and deduce measures experimentally with increasing precision.

Time: solve and pose practical tasks and problems involving the interpretation and calculation of time.

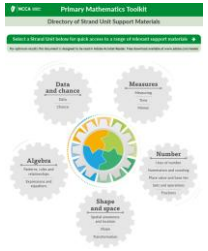
Money: solve and pose practical tasks to investigate and make informed judgements about transactions and financial plans.

SHAPE AND SPACE:

Spatial awareness and location: describe location on the full co-ordinate plane.
interpret scale maps and create simple scale drawings.

Shape: construct 3-D and 2-D models or structures given defined measurements and/or specific conditions.
investigate and construct angles in the context of shape; and solve angle-related problems.

Transformation: perform and devise a range of steps involving transformations.
analyse and show how shapes are enlarged on scaled diagrams.



NUMBER:

Place value and base 10: investigate how decimals and percentages (and fractions) can be compared, ordered and expressed in related terms.

Sets and operations: build upon, select and make use of a range of operation strategies.

Fractions: explore (model, compare and convert) the relationships between fractions, decimals and percentages.
investigate proportionality and ratios of quantities (sets).

Oide