Achievement band 95–104

Number and algebra

Whole number operations

Students in this band typically are able to interpret a familiar context to identify and use appropriate standard algorithms for the arithmetic operations. They can use estimation to recognise and evaluate reasonableness of results. They also recognise inverse relationships among the arithmetic operations.

Fractions and decimals

Students in this band typically are able to use place value to recognise the structure used to say, label and write numbers with decimal fraction parts. They can also recognise visual representations of simple unit fractions (for example, one-quarter or one-third) and multiples of these unit fractions, and they can link visual representations with the appropriate fraction notation.

Money and financial mathematics

Students in this band typically are able to interpret a familiar context to identify and use appropriate standard algorithms for the arithmetic operations, including money arithmetic (such as calculating change).

Patterns and algebra

Students in this band typically are able to compare and order multi-digit numbers. They can identify relative positions of numbers in extended sequences and can use large ordinal numbers (such as 64th and 70th). They can also identify irregularities in simple counting patterns (for example, find a missing number in a pattern involving skip counting starting from any point).

Measurement and geometry

Measurement

Students in this band typically are able to interpret a monthly calendar to read a day of the week for a given date or find the date for a given day, and they can work out the date one week before or after a given date. They can read time to the half hour on an analogue clock. They can work out the difference (in hours) between two times shown on an analogue clock. These students can calculate when an activity will end, given a starting time on the hour, where the duration of the activity is less than one hour. They can measure the length of an object using the appropriate device and units (for example, a ruler marked in centimetres and millimetres). They can also identify the appropriate units and measurement tools to measure the area, volume and mass of familiar objects and materials (for example, use grid squares to quantify the area of regular shapes; small cubes to quantify the volume of cubes or cuboids; and a standard weight to measure mass on a balance).

Geometry

Students in this band typically are able to recognise and use directional language that varies with different frames of reference (for example, use left and right to give and interpret directions). They can recognise relationships among features of linked geometric objects (for example, match a familiar three-dimensional object to its net). They can recognise characteristics of different two-dimensional shapes (for example, sides, vertices and informal angle characteristics, lines of symmetry), and they can follow directions using compass points.

Statistics and probability

Statistics

Students in this band typically are able to represent category counts as a tally chart, pictograph or column graph. They can also interpret column graphs and pictographs, where the symbol represents more than one unit, to solve problems that involve consideration of two or more data categories.

Probability

Students in this band typically are able to predict results in qualitative terms from simple probability experiments (for example, identifying the colour that is most likely to be spun on a spinner).