Y6 Maths Overview Spring Term.

W e e k	Starter Ideas	Main focus of teaching and learning.	Outcomes
		Negative numbers, and solving problems involving numbers. ● To read, write, order and compare numbers at least to 10,000,000 and determine the value of each digit. ● To round any whole number to a required degree of accuracy. ● To use negative numbers in context, and calculate intervals across zero. ● To solve number problems and practical problems that involve all of the above.	
		Mental and written addition and subtraction of decimals and money ● To perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers. ● To solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why. ● To use estimation to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy.	
		Mental and written multiplication and division ● To perform mental calculations, including with mixed operation and large numbers. ● To identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers (Children could practise using mental methods that involve using factors, for example.) ● To use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the four operations. ● To use estimation to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy.	
		Calculating with fractions ● To add and subtract fractions with different denominators, using the concept of equivalent fractions. ● To associate a fraction with division to calculate decimal fraction equivalents (0.375) for a simple fraction (3/8). ● To multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form (1/4 ÷ 1/2 = 1/8). ● To divide proper fractions by whole numbers (1/3 ÷ 2 = 1/6).	
		Reflections and translations on coordinate axes ● To describe positions on the full co-ordinate grid (all four quadrants). ● To draw and translate simple shapes on the co-ordinate plane, and reflect them in the axes.	
		Perimeter, area and volume ● To recognise that shapes with the same area can have	

		different perimeters and vice versa. ● To calculate the area of parallelograms and triangles. ● To recognise when it is necessary to use the formulae for area and volume of shapes. ● To calculate, estimate and compare volume of cubes and cuboids using standard units, including centimetre cubed (cm3) and cubic metres (m3) and extending to other units such as mm3 and km3.	
		Calculating with large numbers ● To multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the efficient written method of long multiplication. ● To divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the efficient written method of long division, and interpret remainders as whole number remainders, fractions, or by rounding, as appropriate for the context. ● To perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers. ● To use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the four operations. ● To solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.	
		Multiplying and dividing decimals ● To multiply one-digit numbers with up to two decimal places by whole numbers. ● To use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to two decimal places. ● To solve problems which require answers to be rounded to specified degrees of accuracy.	
		Percentages, decimals and fractions ● To solve problems involving the calculation of percentages of whole numbers or measures and the use of percentages for comparison. ● To recall and use equivalences between simple fractions, decimals and percentages, including different contexts.	
		Simple formulae ● To express missing number problems algebraically. ● To use simple formulae expressed in words. ● To find pairs of numbers that satisfy number sentences involving two unknowns. ● To enumerate all possibilities of combinations of two variables.	
		Area and volume ● To solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation to three decimal places, where appropriate. ● To use read, write and convert between standard units, converting measurements of length, mass, volume and time from a smaller unit of measure to a larger unit and vice versa, using decimal notation to three decimal places. ● To calculate the area of parallelograms and triangles. ● To recognise when it is necessary to use the formulae for area and volume of shapes.	
		Line graphs	

		● To interpret and construct pie charts and line graphs and use these to solve problems.	
		Assess and Review.	