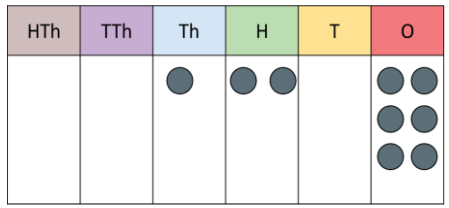
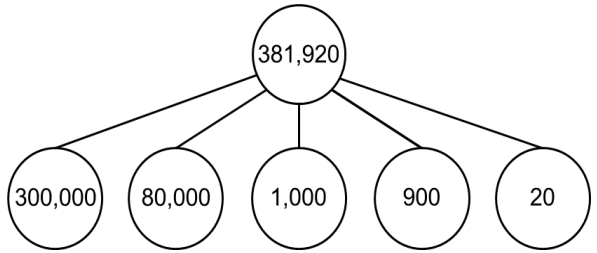
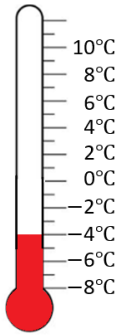
Year 6 Maths – Autumn 1
Unit of learning: Place Value

Duration: Approx. 2 weeks of learning time.







Learning Objectives

- To identify and recognise numbers to 1,000,000.
- To identify and recognise numbers to 10,000,000.
- To read and write numbers to 10,000,000.
- To understand and apply the power of 10.
- To use a number line with numbers to 10,000,000.
- To compare and order any integers.
- To round any integer.
- To understand and use negative numbers.

Vocabulary	Definition
Linear sequence	A linear sequence goes from one term to the next by always adding (or subtracting) the same value.
Interval	A range of numbers between two points.
Place value	Place value is the value of each digit in a number.
Rounded	Making a number simpler but keeping its value close to what it is.
Partition	A way of splitting numbers into smaller parts to make them easier to work with.

As children of God we are loved, we are called, and we are inspired.

Year 6 Maths - Autumn 1

Unit of learning: Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division

Duration: Approx. 6 weeks of learning time.

Learning Objectives
• To add and subtract integers. • To find common factors of numbers. • To find common multiples of numbers. • To apply rules of divisibility. • To identify prime numbers to 100. • To calculate square and cube numbers. • To multiply up to 4-digit numbers by 2-digit numbers. • To solve multiplication problems. • To divide using short division. • To divide using knowledge of factors. • To divide using long division. • To divide using long division with remainders. • To solve division problems. • To solve multi-step problems. • To understand and follow orders of operations.

Vocabulary	Definition
Inverse operation	An inverse operation reverses a calculation that has been completed by using the opposite operation. Addition and subtraction are the inverse of each other. Multiplication and division are the inverse of each other.
Sum	The result of adding two or more numbers together
Difference between	The amount by which something is greater or smaller.
Prime number	A number that can only be divided by itself and 1 without remainders.
Square number	A number multiplied by itself.
Cube number	A number multiplied by itself 3 times.

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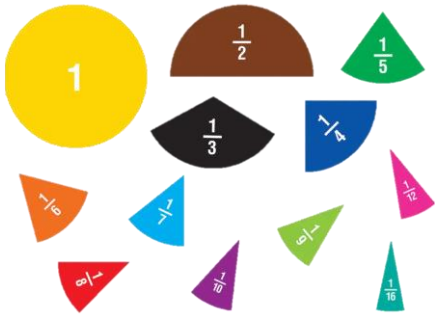
Year 6 Maths – Autumn 2

Unit of learning: Fractions Unit A

Duration: Approx. 3 weeks of learning time.



Learning Objectives

- To find equivalent fractions and use multiplication knowledge to simplify.
- To find equivalent fractions on a number line.
- To use denominators to compare and order fractions.
- To use numerators to compare and order fractions
- To add and subtract simple fractions.
- To add and subtract any two fractions.
- To add mixed numbers.
- To subtract mixed numbers.
- To solve multi-step fraction problems.

Vocabulary	Definition
Fraction	A part of a whole. A whole number that has been divided into equal parts.
Numerator	The number above the line in the fraction. It is the part of the whole that we have.
Denominator	The number below the line in a fraction. It is the number of parts in the whole.
Simplify	Reducing the fraction into its simplest or smallest form.
Equivalent fraction	Fractions that have the same value, even though their numerators and denominators are different.
Mixed number	An integer and a fraction together. For example: 1 ¾

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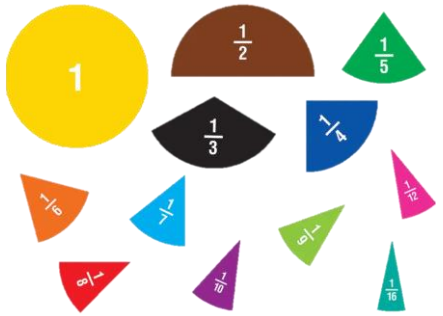
Year 6 Maths – Autumn 2
Unit of learning: Fractions Unit B

Duration: Approx. 2 weeks of learning time.



Learning Objectives
• To multiply fractions by integers. • To multiply fractions by fractions. • To divide a fraction by an integer. • To divide any fraction by an integer. • To find fractions of an amount. • To divide any fraction by an integer • To find fractions of an amount.

Vocabulary	Definition
Fraction	A part of a whole. A whole number that has been divided into equal parts.
Numerator	The number above the line in the fraction. It is the part of the whole that we have.
Denominator	The number below the line in a fraction. It is the number of parts in the whole.
Simplify	Reducing the fraction into its simplest or smallest form.
Equivalent fraction	Fractions that have the same value, even though their numerators and denominators are different.
Mixed number	An integer and a fraction together. For example: 1 ¾

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