

# Maths Objectives

## Year 6



### NUMBER

#### Number and place value

Pupils should be taught to:

- read, write, order and compare numbers up to 10 000 000 and determine the value of each digit
- round any whole number to a required degree of accuracy
- use negative numbers in context, and calculate intervals across zero
- solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above.

#### Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division

Pupils should be taught to:

- multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long multiplication
- divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long division, and interpret remainders as whole number remainders, fractions, or by rounding, as appropriate for the context
- perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers.
- identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers
- use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the four operations
- solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why
- solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division
- use estimation to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy.

#### Fractions (including decimals and percentages)

Pupils should be taught to:

- use common factors to simplify fractions; use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination
- compare and order fractions, including fractions  $>1$
- add and subtract fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions
- multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form (e.g.  $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$ )
- divide proper fractions by whole numbers (e.g.  $\frac{1}{3} \div 2 = \frac{1}{6}$ )
- associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents (e.g. 0.375) for a simple fraction (e.g.  $\frac{3}{8}$ )
- identify the value of each digit to three decimal places and multiply and divide numbers by 10, 100 and 1000 where the answers are up to three decimal places
- multiply one-digit numbers with up to two decimal places by whole numbers
- use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to two decimal places
- solve problems which require answers to be rounded to specified degrees of accuracy
- recall and use equivalences between simple fractions, decimals and percentages, including in different contexts.



## **RATIO AND PROPORTION**

Pupils should be taught to:

- solve problems involving the relative sizes of two quantities where missing values can be found by using integer multiplication and division facts
- solve problems involving the calculation of percentages (e.g. of measures) such as 15% of 360 and the use of percentages for comparison
- solve problems involving similar shapes where the scale factor is known or can be found
- solve problems involving unequal sharing and grouping using knowledge of fractions and multiples.

## **ALGEBRA**

Pupils should be taught to:

- express missing number problems algebraically
- use simple formulae expressed in words
- generate and describe linear number sequences
- find pairs of numbers that satisfy number sentences involving two unknowns
- enumerate all possibilities of combinations of two variables.

## **MEASUREMENT**

Pupils should be taught to:

- solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal three decimal places where appropriate
- 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 up to three decimal places
- convert between miles and kilometres
- recognise that shapes with the same areas can have different perimeters and vice versa
- recognise when it is possible to use formulae for area and volume of shapes
- calculate the area of parallelograms and triangles
- calculate, estimate and compare volume of cubes and cuboids using standard units, including centimetre cubed ( $\text{cm}^3$ ) and cubic metres ( $\text{m}^3$ ), and extending to other units such as  $\text{mm}^3$  and  $\text{km}^3$ .

## **GEOMETRY**

### **Properties of shapes**

Pupils should be taught to:

- draw 2-D shapes using given dimensions and angles
- recognise, describe and build simple 3-D shapes, including making nets
- compare and classify geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes and find unknown angles in any triangles, quadrilaterals, and regular polygons
  - illustrate and name parts of circles, including radius, diameter and circumference and know that the diameter is twice the radius
  - recognise angles where they meet at a point, are on a straight line, or are vertically opposite, and find missing angles.



## **Position and direction**

Pupils should be taught to:

- describe positions on the full coordinate grid (all four quadrants)  
draw and translate simple shapes on the coordinate plane, and reflect them in the axes.

## **STATISTICS**

Pupils should be taught to:

- interpret and construct pie charts and line graphs and use these to solve problems
- calculate and interpret the mean as an average.