



Maths Medium Term Overview – Spring Year 6

Year 6 – Spring term	
Week & Focus	NC objectives to be covered. NB – Non-statutory guidance and small step changes in repeated objectives are in bold.
1 – Number & Place Value and Decimals	- Read, write, order and compare numbers up to 10 000 000 and determine the value of each digit.- consolidation. - Round any whole number to a required degree of accuracy (including placing numbers on a number line) – consolidation. - Solve number and practical problems that involve all the above – consolidation. - Identify the value of each digit in numbers given to three decimal places and multiply and divide numbers by 10, 100, 1000 giving answers up to three decimal places – consolidation. - Multiply one-digit numbers with up to two decimal places by whole numbers. Refer to pgs 28-29 multiplication booklet. - Introduce the division of decimal numbers by one-digit whole number. Refer to pgs 26, 27 & 30 division booklet. Recognise division calculations as the inverse of multiplication.
2 – Decimals & Fractions	Use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to two decimal places – short division method. Refer to pgs 25-30 division booklet.



Maths Medium Term Overview – Spring Year 6

	▪ Solve problems which require answers to be rounded to specified degrees of accuracy +check the reasonableness of their answers. ▪ Use common factors to simplify fractions; use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination – consolidation in problem solving contexts. ▪ Compare and order fractions, including fractions >1 – consolidation in problem solving contexts. ▪ Add and subtract fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions. – consolidation in problem solving contexts.
3 – Fractions, decimals and percentages	▪ Multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form (for example, $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$) ▪ Divide proper fractions by whole numbers (for example $\frac{1}{3} \div 2 = \frac{1}{6}$) ▪ Associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents (for example, 0.375) for a simple fraction (for example, $\frac{3}{8}$) ▪ Recall and use equivalences between simple fractions, decimals and percentages, including in different contexts.
4 –	▪ Multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written



Maths Medium Term Overview – Spring Year 6

Multiplication/division (including some addition/subtraction)

method for long multiplication – **consolidation** **Refer to pg 26 multiplication booklet.**

- Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit number using the formal written method of short division where appropriate, interpreting remainders according to the context - **consolidation**
- 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.
- Use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to two decimal places – **extend to those involving long division method.**
- Solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. **Refer to pgs 41-43 addition booklet and pgs 49-51 of subtraction.**
- Use estimation to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, an appropriate degree of accuracy.

5 – Ratio & proportion

- Solve problems involving the calculation of percentages (for example, of measures, and such as 15% of 360) and the use of percentages for comparison.
- **Recognise proportionality in contexts when the relations between quantities are in the same ratio (for example, similar shapes and recipes).**



Maths Medium Term Overview – Spring Year 6

	▪ 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 similar shapes where the scale factor is known or can be found.
6 – Ratio & proportion + Geometry – properties of shape	▪ Solve problems involving unequal sharing and grouping using knowledge of fractions and multiples. ▪ Recognise angles where they meet at a point, are on a straight line and find missing angles – consolidation + vertically opposite angles. ▪ Compare and classify geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes and find unknown angles in any triangles (consolidation) + quadrilaterals and regular polygons. These relationships might be expressed algebraically for example, $a = 180 - (b + c)$. ▪ Illustrate and name parts of circles, including radius, diameter and circumference and know that the diameter is twice the radius. (These relationships might be expressed algebraically for example, $d = 2 \times r$)
7 – Statistics, Ratio & Proportion + Measurement	▪ Interpret and construct pie charts and use these to solve problems. ▪ Pupils link percentages of 360° to calculating angles of pie charts. ▪ Formula for area and volume of shapes – consolidation.



Maths Medium Term Overview – Spring Year 6

	▪ Calculate the area of parallelograms and triangles. (Link to algebra)
8 – Algebra	▪ Find pairs of numbers that satisfy an equation with two unknowns – consolidation. ▪ Generate and describe linear number sequences. ▪ Enumerate possibilities of combinations of two variables.
9 – Measurement & Statistics	▪ 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. ▪ Solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to three decimal places where appropriate. ▪ Consolidation from Y5: Complete, read and interpret information in tables, including timetables.
10 – Measurement & Statistics	▪ Convert between miles and kilometres. ▪ Pupils connect conversion to a graphical representation as preparation for understanding linear/proportional graphs. ▪ Interpret and construct line graphs and use these to solve problems.



Maths Medium Term Overview – Spring Year 6

	Calculate and interpret the mean as an average.
11 – Geometry – properties of shapes + Number – addition, subtraction, multiplication & division	- Recognise, describe and build simple 3-D shapes, including making nets. - Solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division – consolidation. Refer to pgs 41-43 addition booklet and pgs 49-51 of subtraction. - Use estimation to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, an appropriate degree of accuracy – consolidation. - Perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers – consolidation. - Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the four operations. Pupils explore the order of operations using brackets; for example, $2 + 1 \times 3 = 5$ and $(2 + 1) \times 3 = 9$
ADDITIONAL WEEKS FOR ASSESSMENT, REVISITING, CONSOLIDATION & THEMED WORK	



Maths Medium Term Overview – Spring Year 6

NB – SUMMER TERM 1 = REVISION FOR SATS BASED ON AfL.

**SUMMER TERM 2 = CONSOLIDATION OF OBJECTIVES AS SHOWN BY AfL + THEMED
WORK/PROJECTS**