Year 6 Statutory Requirements
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.
Number –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 ♣ 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 ♣ 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
Number – 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 [for example, ¼ × ½ = 1/8] ♣ divide proper fractions by whole numbers [for example, 1/3 ÷ 2 = 1/6] ♣ associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents [for example, 0.375] for a simple fraction [for example, 3/8] ♣ identify the value of each digit in numbers given to three decimal places and multiply and divide numbers by 10, 100 and 1000 giving answers 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 [for example, of measures, and 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: ♣ use simple formulae ♣ generate and describe linear number sequences ♣ express missing number problems algebraically ♣ find pairs of numbers that satisfy an equation with two unknowns ♣ enumerate 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 notation up to 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 cubic centimetres (cm3) and cubic metres (m3), and extending to other units [for example, mm3 and km3].
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.
Geometry – 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.

Overview of Year 6

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