Year 6 Numeracy Framework

C= Coverage   **N = New Learning**   **R = Recall of prior learning**   **A – Assessment**

Terms	Autumn		Spring		Summer	
	Number: Place Value	Number: Fractions	Rounding Decimals	Measurement: Perimeter, Area and Volume	Number: Ratio and Proportion	Geometry: Properties of Shapes
	Number: Addition and Subtraction	Geometry: Position and Direction	Percentages	Measurement: Converting Units		
	Number: Multiplication and Division		Algebra			
Weeks						
1	C – Place Value N – To use their understanding of place value to read, write and order large numbers. N – To use expanded notation with large numbers.	C – Fractions N – To identify real life situations in which fractions are needed N – To simplify fractions	C – Rounding Decimals R - To round decimals with 3 decimal places N - To find averages and round decimals. N - To use rounding to estimate. R - To complete a crossword by rounding decimals.	C – Measure N – To use appropriate equipment and units to measure length. N – To calculate the perimeter of regular and irregular shapes	C – Ratio and proportion N – To write a ratio statement to compare two values; N – To solve simple problems involving calculating ratio; N - solve simple problems involving calculating proportion	C – Geometry R – To identify regular and irregular 2D and 3D shapes using number of vertices, sides and corners. N - Use a ruler to draw a 2D shape to a given measurement
2	C – Place Value R – To use expanded notation with large numbers. N – To round whole numbers to the nearest 10, 100 and 1,000	C – Fractions R – To simplify fractions N – To compare and order fractions on a number line. N – To compare and order fractions with different denominators	C – Percentages N - To find percentages using decimal and fraction equivalents. R - To calculate fraction, decimal and percentage equivalents.	C – Measure R – To calculate the perimeter of regular and irregular shapes N - Recognise that shapes with the same areas can	C – Ratio and proportion R – To write a ratio statement to compare two values; R – To solve simple problems involving calculating ratio;	C – Geometry R – To identify regular and irregular 2D ad 3D shapes using number of vertices, sides and corners.

	N – To solve number problems involving place value N – To add and subtract numbers using expanded notation.		R - To calculate fraction, decimal and percentage equivalents. R -To calculate fraction, decimal and percentage equivalents.	have different perimeters and vice versa	R - solve simple problems involving calculating proportion	N – To construct a 3D shape from a given shape net
3	C – Addition and Subtraction N – To add and subtract using the column method N – To use addition and subtraction skills to solve missing number problems. N – To use the inverse operation to check my own work.	C – Fractions R – To compare and order fractions with different denominators N – To add and subtract fractions with the same denominators N – To add and subtract fractions with different denominators	C – Algebra N – To use simple formulae; generate and describe linear number sequences N – To express missing number problems algebraically	C – Measure N – To recognise when it is possible to use formulae for perimeter area and volume of shapes N – To calculate the area of parallelograms and triangles	C – Ratio and proportion R – To write a ratio statement to compare two values N - calculate 5%, 10% and multiples of 10% of quantities N – To write a ratio in its simplest form N - To recognise and write equivalent ratios	C – Geometry N - compare and classify geometric shapes N - recognise different types of angle N - draw circle using a pair of compasses.
4	C – Multiplication and Division N – To practise known multiplication methods N – To identify prime numbers N – To identify common factors, multiples and prime numbers. N – To create factor trees.	C – Fractions R – To add and subtract fractions with different denominators N – To convert between mixed numbers and improper fractions N – To add and subtract improper fractions	C – Algebra R – To use simple formulae; generate and describe linear number sequences N - find pairs of numbers that satisfy an equation with two unknowns	C – Measure R – To recognise when it is possible to use formulae for perimeter area and volume of shapes R – To calculate the area of parallelograms and triangles N - calculate, estimate and compare volume of cubes and cuboids using standard units, including cubic centimetres (cm3) and cubic metres (m3).	C – Measure N - To enlarge a simple shape by a given whole and fractional number scale factor N - enlarge a cuboid to a given scale factor	C - Statistics N - Interpret and construct pie charts and use these to solve problems
5	C – Multiplication and Division	C – Fractions	C – Algebra	C – Measure (conversions)	C – Measure	C - Statistics

	R – To identify common factors, multiples and prime numbers. R – To create factor trees. N – To use the grid method (partitioning) for multiplication	N – To understand the relationship between fractions and decimals N – To convert between fractions and decimals. N – To round decimal numbers to a 3 decimal places.	R – To use simple formulae; generate and describe linear number sequences R - find pairs of numbers that satisfy an equation with two unknowns N – To enumerate possibilities of combinations of two variables.	N - Solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to three decimal places where appropriate N - 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.	R - To enlarge a simple shape by a given whole and fractional number scale factor N - calculate the length of missing sides after enlargement on simple shapes	N - Interpret and construct line graphs and use these to solve problems
6	C – Multiplication and Division R – To use the grid method (partitioning) for multiplication N – To use long multiplication	C – Geometry N – To identify the x and y axis and how this is represented in a co-ordinate. N – To read coordinates in all four quadrants N – To plot coordinates in all our quadrants	C – Algebra A – To write and solve number problems using algebra	C – Measure (conversions) R - Solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to three decimal places where appropriate R - use, read, write and convert between standard units, converting measurements of length, mass, volume and time from a smaller		C – Statistics N – To calculate and interpret the mean as an average.

				unit of measure to a larger unit, and vice versa, using decimal notation to up to three decimal places; convert between miles and kilometres.		
7	C – Multiplication and Division R – To use the grid method (partitioning) for multiplication R – To use long multiplication N - To use long division	C – Geometry R – To read coordinates in all four quadrants R – To plot coordinates in all our quadrants A – To draw shapes using coordinates in all four quadrants N – To translate shapes using coordinates				Enrichment Week
8		Enrichment Week				