Somerdale
Educate
Together

Mathematics in Year Six

A guide for parents

Learn Together to Live Together

This guide is designed to inform families of how Maths is taught and how to support at home. It has been created using guides from White Rose Mathematics to support.

What is our approach to mathematics?

At Somerdale Educate Together, we use a scheme called White Rose Maths. This is a mastery-based approach aligned to the aims and objectives of the National Curriculum. It is rooted in the belief that all children can achieve in Mathematics.

Putting Number First

The White Rose scheme has number at its heart, and a significant amount of time is spent reinforcing number so that children can confidently access the rest of the curriculum.

Depth before Breadth

We ensure that children have a deep understanding of concepts, rather than rushing on. Opportunities to revisit previously learned skills are built into later blocks of learning.

Fluency, reasoning and problem solving

The White Rose scheme develops these three areas to ensure children have the knowledge and skills they need to become confident mathematicians.

Concrete, Pictorial, Abstract

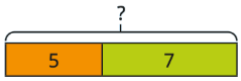
Research shows that all children, when introduced to a new concept, should have the opportunity to build competency using the concrete, pictorial, abstract approach. This features throughout the schemes of learning.

Concrete

Children should have the opportunity to work with physical objects/concrete resources, in order to bring the maths to life and to build understanding of what they are doing.

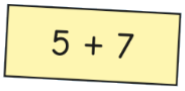
Pictorial

Alongside concrete resources, children should work with pictorial representations,
making links to the concrete. Visualising a problem in this way can help children to reason and to solve problems.



Abstract

With the support of both the concrete and pictorial representations, children can develop their understanding of abstract methods.



<u>This Booklet</u>

The aim of this booklet is to give you, as parents, a better understanding of the key concepts your child will be learning and how they are taught. It provides ideas and resources so you can support your child at home. This booklet is available to download from the curriculum section of our website, with elements hyperlinked so you can easily access the resources.

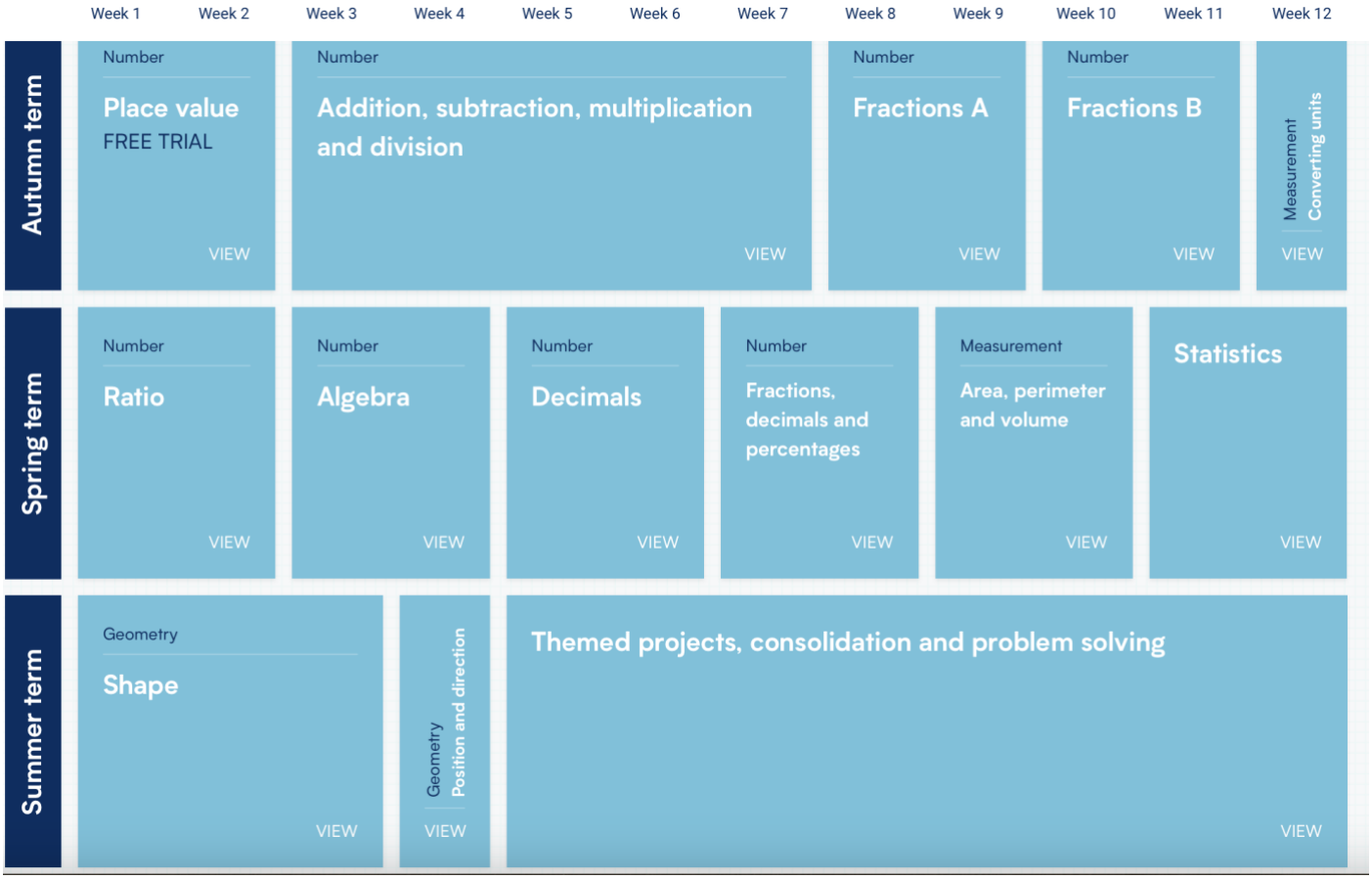
<u>What will my child learn in mathematics this year?</u>

Overleaf is an overview of the maths that your child should be learning at any point in the year. You'll notice that the White Rose scheme spends lots of time building strong number skills in Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2. These essential core skills lay a solid foundation for more complicated learning later on.

Sometimes the class might be a little behind or ahead of the scheme schedule. That's fine; White Rose deliberately build flexibility into their schemes to allow for this. You can check the year group medium term planner on the class page for further information.

Year Six Overview

Click the image below to link to the White Rose website. This will give you more information on the small steps that are taught in each of these blocks.



Progression of Skills

White Rose is a very carefully planned scheme of work. Overleaf, you can see an overview of how key skills are taught for addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. It follows the same concrete, pictorial, abstract approach.

It also includes some sentence stems and key questions that we use to help children.

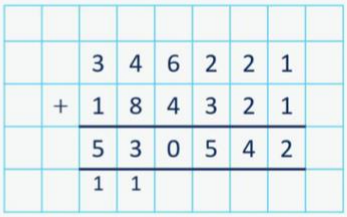
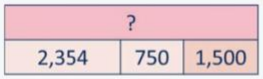
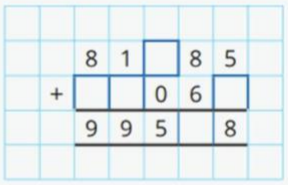
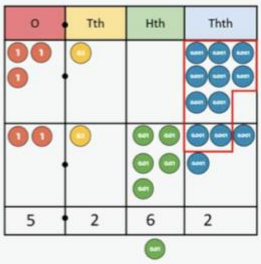
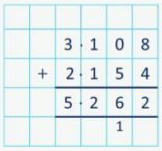
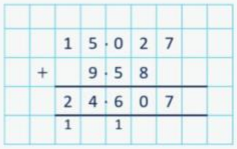
In Spring term, towards SATS, revision of key areas may mean that the overview may change. Please refer to termly plans on the website.

You may also find the 'Maths with Michael – Parent Guide' videos and downloadable parent guides on the White Rose website

useful. These give a broad overview for parents of place value, subtraction, multiplication, division, fractions and algebra.

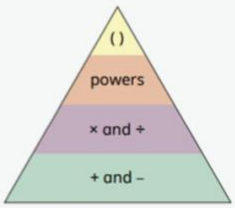
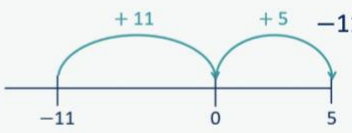
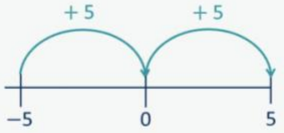
Addition

White Rose MATHS

Year 6	• Add larger numbers, using the formal written method of columnar addition. • Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the 4 operations. • Calculate intervals across zero. • Add fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions.
Progression of skills	**Key representations**
Add integers up to 10 million Encourage children to estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to calculations.	  
Add decimals with up to 3 decimal places Progress to numbers with digits in different place value columns. Encourage children to check that they have lined up the columns correctly.	I do/do not need to make an exchange because ...   

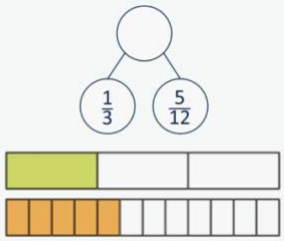
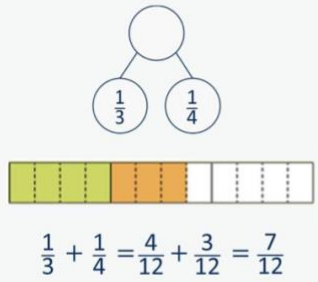
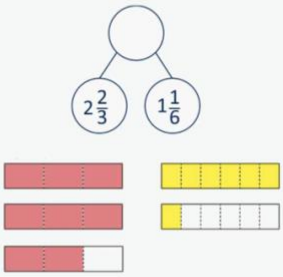
Addition

White Rose MATHS

Progression of skills	Key representations
Order of operations Calculations in brackets should be done first. Multiplication and division should be performed before addition and subtraction. *When no brackets are shown and the operations have the same priority, work left to right.	... has greater priority than ..., so the first part of the calculation I need to do is ...   $(3 + 4) \times 2 = 14$  $3 \times 4 + 2 = 14$  $3 + 4 \times 2 = 11$
Negative numbers Children add to negative numbers and carry out calculations which cross 0	... plus ... is equal to ... $-3 + 5 = 2$   $-11 + 16 = 5$
	 The difference between – 5 and −1 is 4  The difference between – 5 and 5 is 10

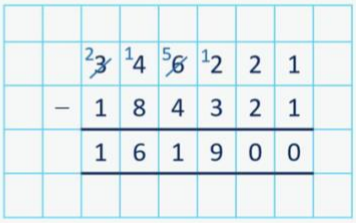
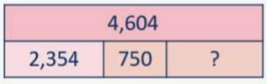
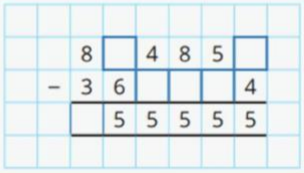
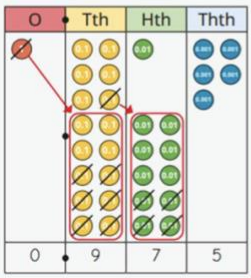
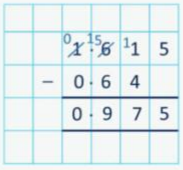
Addition

White Rose MATHS

Progression of skills	Key representations		
Add fractions Convert fractions to the same denominator before adding. Progress from fractions where one denominator is a multiple of the other, to any fractions and then to mixed numbers.	The denominator has been multiplied by … , so the numerator needs to be multiplied by …  	The lowest common multiple of … and … is …  $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{4}{12} + \frac{3}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$	…is made up of … wholes and … 

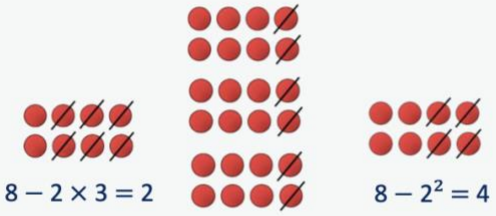
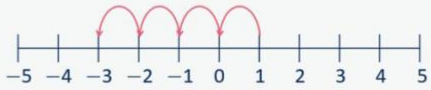
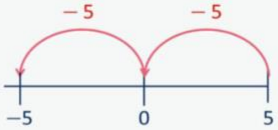
Subtraction

White Rose MATHS

Year 6	• Subtract larger numbers, using the formal written methods of columnar subtraction. • Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the 4 operations. • Calculate intervals across zero. • Subtract fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions.
Progression of skills	**Key representations**
Subtract integers up to 10 million Encourage children to estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to calculations.	  
Subtract decimals with up to 3 decimal places Progress from the same number of decimal and whole number places to a different number of decimal and whole number places.	I do/do not need to make an exchange because …   

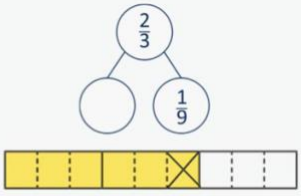
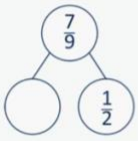
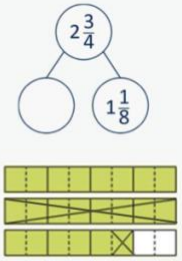
Subtraction

White Rose MATHS

Progression of skills	Key representations	
Order of operations Children learn the order of priority for operations in a calculation. Calculations in brackets should be done first. Multiplication and division should be performed before addition and subtraction.	… has greater priority than … , so the first part of the calculation I need to do is …   $8-2\times3=2$ $8-2^2=4$ $(8-2)\times3=18$	
Negative numbers Children subtract from positive and negative numbers and calculate intervals across 0	… minus … is equal to … $-1-4=-5$  $1-4=-3$  	 The difference between −5 and −1 is 4  The difference between 5 and −5 is 10

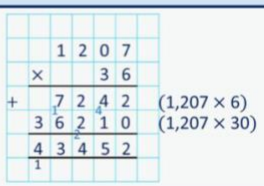
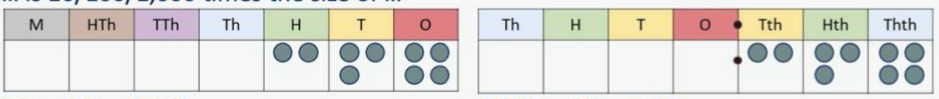
Subtraction

White Rose MATHS

Progression of skills	Key representations		
Subtract fractions Convert fractions to the same denominator before subtracting. Progress from fractions where one denominator is a multiple of the other, to any fractions and then subtracting from a mixed number.	The denominator has been multiplied by … , so the numerator needs to be multiplied by…  $\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{9}=\frac{6}{9}-\frac{1}{9}=\frac{5}{9}$	The lowest common multiple of … and … is …  $\frac{7}{9}-\frac{1}{2}=\frac{14}{18}-\frac{9}{18}=\frac{5}{18}$	… is made up of … wholes and …  $2\frac{3}{4}-1\frac{1}{8}=1\frac{5}{8}$

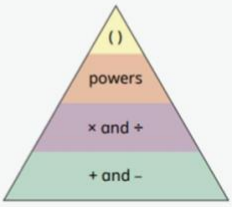
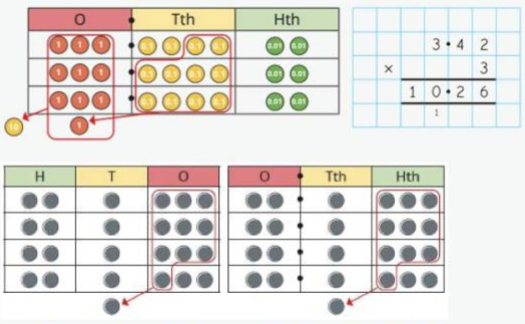
Multiplication

White Rose MATHS

Year 6	• Identify common factors and common multiples. • Multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long multiplication. • Multiply numbers by 10, 100 and 1,000 • Multiply one-digit numbers with up to two decimal places by whole numbers. • Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the 4 operations. • Multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form. • 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.
Progression of skills	**Key representations**
Multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a 2-digit number	To multiply by a 2-digit number, first multiply by the ones, then multiply by the tens and then find the total.  1 2 0 7 × 3 6 + 7 2 4 2 (1,207 × 6) 3 6 2 1 0 (1,207 × 30) 4 3 4 5 2
Multiply by 10, 100 and 1,000 Some children may over-generalise that multiplying by a power of 10 always results in adding zeros.	To multiply by 10/100/1,000, I move all the digits … places to the left. … is 10/100/1,000 times the size of …  M HTh TTh Th H T O Th H T O Tth Hth Thth 234 × 10 = 2,340 234 × 100 = 23,400 234 × 1,000 = 234,000 0.234 × 10 = 2.34 0.234 × 100 = 23.4 0.234 × 1,000 = 234

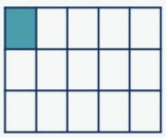
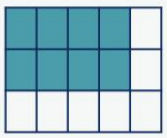
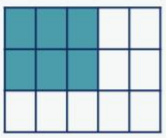
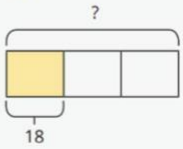
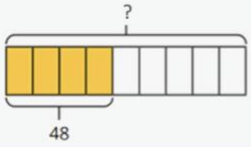
Multiplication

White Rose MATHS

Progression of skills	Key representations
Order of operations Calculations in brackets should be done first. Multiplication and division should be performed before addition and subtraction.	… has greater priority than …, so the first part of the calculation I need to do is …  ( ) powers × and ÷ + and –  (3 + 4) × 2 = 14  3 + 4² = 19  3 + 4 × 2 = 11
Multiply decimals by integers This is the first time children multiply decimals by numbers other than 10, 100 or 1,000 Encourage them to make links with known facts and whole number multiplication.	I know that … × … = …, so I also know that … × … = …  6 × 2 = 12 6 × 0.2 = 1.2 I need to exchange 10 … for 1 …  O Tth Hth 3 • 4 2 × 3 = 1 0 • 2 6 H T O O Tth Hth 213 × 4 = 852 2.13 × 4 = 8.52

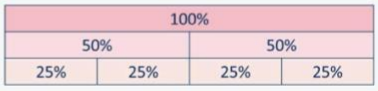
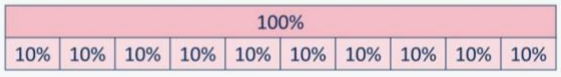
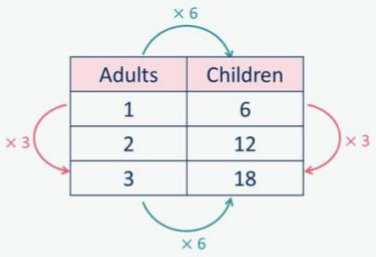
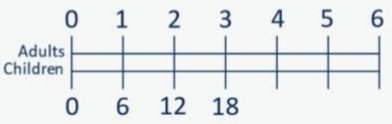
Multiplication

White Rose MATHS

Progression of skills	Key representations
Multiply fractions by fractions Encourage children to give answers in their simplest form.	When multiplying a pair of fractions, I need to multiply the numerator and multiply the denominator.    $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{15}$ $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{15}$ $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{6}{15} = \frac{2}{5}$
Find the whole Children multiply to find the whole from a given part.	If $\frac{1}{\square}$ is … , then the whole is … × … $\frac{1}{3}$ of ___ = 18  18 × 3 = 54 $\frac{1}{3}$ of **54** = 18
	If $\frac{\square}{\square}$ is … , then $\frac{1}{\square}$ is … and the whole is … × … $\frac{4}{9}$ of ___ = 48  $\frac{1}{9} = 48 \div 4 = 12$ 9 × 12 = 108 $\frac{4}{9}$ of **108** = 48

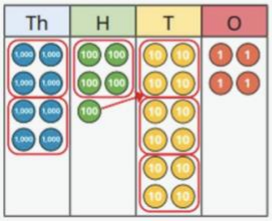
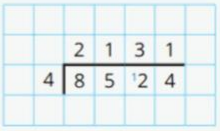
Multiplication

White Rose MATHS

Progression of skills	Key representations
Calculate percentages Children first learn how to find 1%, 10%, 20%, 25% and 50% before using multiples of these amounts to find any percentage.	There are … lots of … % in 100% To find … %, I need to divide by …  50% of … = …÷ 2 25% of … = …÷ 4 … % is made up of … %, and … %  To find 30%, I can find 10% and then multiply it by 3 To find 23%, I can use 10% × 2 and 1% × 3 To find 99%, I can find 1%, then subtract from 100%
Calculations involving ratio Encourage children to see the multiplicative relationship between ratios. They will need to multiply or divide each value by the same number to keep the ratio equivalent. Double number lines and ratio tables help children to see both horizontal and vertical multiplicative relationships.	For every … , there are … For every 1 adult on a school trip, there are 6 children. adults  children  The ratio of adults to children is 1 : 6  

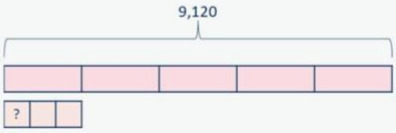
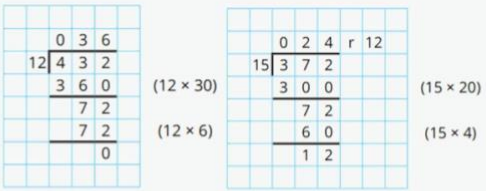
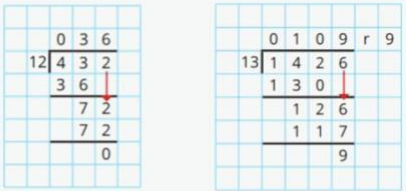
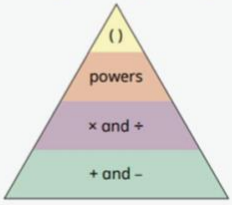
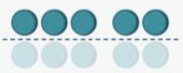
Division

White Rose MATHS

Year 6	• Perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers. • 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. • Divide numbers by 10, 100 and 1,000 giving answers up to three decimal places. • Use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to two decimal places. • Associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents. • Divide proper fractions by whole numbers [for example, $\frac{1}{3} \div 2 = \frac{1}{6}$] • Solve problems involving the calculation of percentages.
Progression of skills	**Key representations**
Short division Encourage children to interpret remainders in context, for example knowing that "4 remainder 1" could mean 4 complete boxes with 1 left over so 5 boxes will be needed.	There are ... groups of ... hundreds/tens/ones/ in ... I can exchange 1 ... for 10 ...  

Division

White Rose MATHS

Progression of skills	Key representations
Mental strategies Include partitioning and number line strategies outlined in Y5 as well as division using factors.	To divide by ... , I can first divide by ... and then divide the answer by ... $240 \div 60 = 240 \div 10 \div 6$  $480 \div 24 = 480 \div 4 \div 6$  $9{,}120 \div 15 = 9{,}120 \div 5 \div 3$ 
Long division The long division method is introduced for the first time. Two alternative methods are shown.	Method 1  Method 2 
Order of operations Calculations in brackets should be done first, then powers. Multiplication and division should be performed before addition and subtraction.	... has greater priority than ..., so the first part of the calculation I need to do is ...   $(6 + 4) \div 2 = 5$  $6 + 4 \div 2 = 8$

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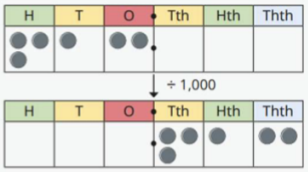
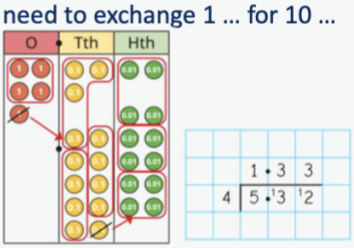
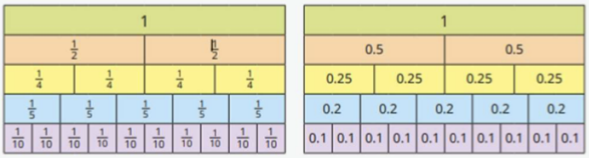
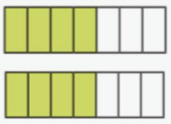
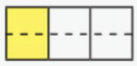
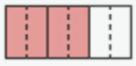
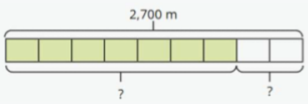
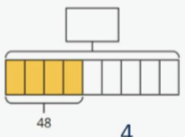
Division

Progression of skills	Key representations	
Divide by 10, 100 and 1,000 Encourage children to notice that dividing by 100 is the same as dividing by 10 twice, and that dividing by 1,000 is the same as dividing by 10 three times.	To divide by … , I move the digits … places to the right.  $312 \div 10 = 31.2$ $312 \div 100 = 3.12$ $312 \div 1{,}000 = 0.312$ $906 \div 10 = 90.6$ $906 \div 100 = 9.06$ $906 \div 1{,}000 = 0.906$	
Divide decimals by integers This is the first time children divide decimals by numbers other than 10, 100 or 1,000	I know that … ÷ … = …, so I also know that … ÷ … = …  $39 \div 3 = 13$ $3.9 \div 3 = 1.3$ $0.39 \div 3 = 0.13$	I need to exchange 1 … for 10 … 
Decimal and fraction equivalents	The fraction … is equivalent to the decimal …  $\frac{1}{5} = 0.2$ $\frac{2}{5} = 0.4$ $\frac{3}{5} = 0.6$	$\frac{\square}{\square}$ is equal to $\frac{\square}{100}$ $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{75}{100} = 0.75$ × 25 (above) × 25 (below)

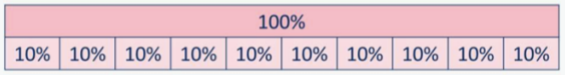
Division

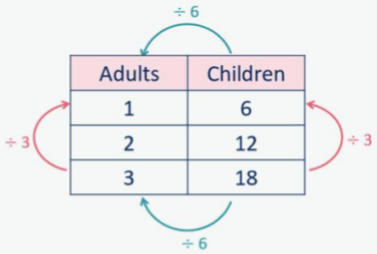
Progression of skills	Key representations		
Divide a fraction by an integer This is the first time children divide fractions by an integer.	… ones divided by 2 is … ones so … sevenths divided by 2 is … sevenths.  $\frac{4}{7} \div 4 = \frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{4}{7} \div 2 = \frac{2}{7}$	I am dividing by … , so I can split each part into … equal parts.  $\frac{1}{3} \div 2 = \frac{1}{6}$	… is equivalent to … so … ÷ … = … ÷ …  $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6}$ so $\frac{2}{3} \div 4 = \frac{4}{6} \div 4 = \frac{1}{6}$
Fraction of an amount Children divide and multiply to find fractions of an amount. Bar models can still be used to support understanding where needed.	To find $\frac{1}{\square}$ I divide by … $\frac{1}{2}$ of $36 = 36 \div 2$ $\frac{1}{12}$ of $36 = 36 \div 12$	If $\frac{1}{\square}$ is equal to …, then $\frac{\square}{\square}$ are equal to …  $\frac{7}{9}$ of $2{,}700 = \frac{1}{9}$ of $2{,}700 \times 7$	If $\frac{\square}{\square}$ is equal to …, then the whole is equal to …  $\frac{4}{9}$ of ___ = 48

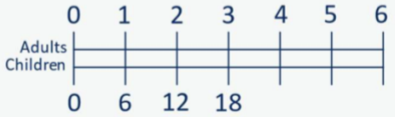
Division

White Rose MATHS

Progression of skills	Key representations	
Calculate percentages Children first learn how to find 1%, 10%, 20%, 25% and 50% before using multiples of these amounts to find any percentage.	There are … lots of … % in 100% To find … %, I need to divide by … 50% of … = …÷ 2 25% of … = …÷ 4	… % is made up of … %, and … % To find 30%, I can find 10% and then multiply it by 3 To find 23%, I can use 10% × 2 and 1% × 3 To find 99%, I can find 1%, then subtract from 100%
Calculations involving ratio Encourage children to see the multiplicative relationship between ratios. They will need to multiply or divide each value by the same number to keep the ratio equivalent. Double number lines and ratio tables help children to see both horizontal and vertical multiplicative relationships.	For every … , there are … For every 6 children on a school trip, there is 1 adult. The ratio of children to adults is 6 : 1	







Times Table Fluency

We want all our children to love maths and succeed. Children who can recall facts enjoy and are able to secure the maths curriculum easier than the children who can't recall these facts.

There are not many facts: 36 'building block' facts (up to 9 x 9). There are roughly 39 weeks in a school year, equating to essentially 1 fact a week, every year. It is achievable for the vast majority of children to learn these facts.

We have a systematic, whole class approach to learning times tables which breaks down the learning of times tables into manageable chunks. We teach little and often, a two minute times table quiz, twice a day in Year 3 & 4. In Year 5 & Year 6 we do this once or twice a day, dependent on need, consolidating children's knowledge.

The Process

Children learn each number sentence as a memorised phrase by repeating the sound pattern out loud.
They learn each fact one way round only. We always state the larger number first. The children very quickly become attuned to this and it just helps in the learning process.

4 x 6 = becomes ‘six fours are twenty-four’.

We learn one new fact at a time. We will look at 6x6=36 one day, then 7 x 6 = the following day.

We don’t want children to think. We want them to become known facts. This is why, during the quiz, we have the times tables answers on the board.

How we assess your child

Each term, we use Times Tables Rockstars to help assess the gaps. The children take part in a ‘gig’, which then produces a heatmap. This shows us which facts the child knows well, and which they need to work on. We send this home to families so that the children can practice the facts they aren’t able to recall at home.

Children also get the chance to practise their facts on Times Table Rockstars once a week at school. This online resource is tailored to the individual child, and it’s algorithm will work out which facts your child knows, and which they need to practice more.

Click the image below to find out more about the different game types and how they support your child.

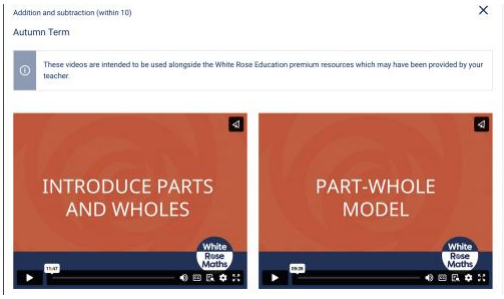
How to Support your child

There are a wide range of materials and resources available to support your child with their maths at home. In Key Stage Two, the expectation is that children practice their times tables fluency.

The medium term planner on the class page will support you with the current focus. Below are some ideas to support, as well as other resources that can be used if your child is finding an aspect of maths tricky. Pictures below are hyperlinked for ease.

White Rose Home Learning Videos

These are provided for each small step and are 8 – 10 minutes long. These can be useful to reconsolidate learning that your child may find tricky. Clicking on the individual block will then show you the different videos.



White Rose Home Workbooks

White Rose provide some printable workbooks for each block that can be used at home. They also have a Kindle edition.

White Rose One-Minute App

This app is great for short one-minute daily practice on adding, subtraction, subitising, multiplication and division skills. It is free to download on iOS, amazon and android devices.

Number Sense Home Learning Overviews

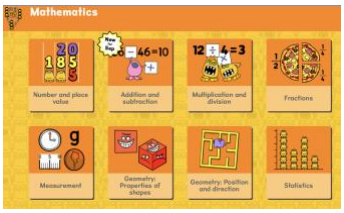
We have added the home learning overviews onto our Google Drive. Look at the year group medium term planner to see which book and stage they are currently working on. This provides lots of quick, fun activities you can do at home to support your child with the number facts they are currently learning.

Times Tables Rockstars

Times Tables Rockstars (or TTRS), is highly individualised for each child to support them to practise the facts they need. It has a variety of timed and non-timed games.

Busy Things

As a school, we subscribe to Busy Things, an online resource which supports multiple areas of the curriculum. It has many games to support mathematics. If you need a reminder of the log-in details, please speak to your child's class teacher.



This booklet is available on our Maths page, under the curriculum tab. Images are hyperlinked to help you get direct to the resources mentioned in this guide.