Year 6 Fractions Information Sheet

Year Group	What the National Curriculum Says..	When the main unit is taught..
5	Pupils should be taught to: • compare and order fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same number • identify, name and write equivalent fractions of a given fraction, represented visually, including tenths and hundredths • recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions and convert from one form to the other and write mathematical statements > 1 as a mixed number [for example, $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{6}{5} = 1\frac{1}{5}$] • add and subtract fractions with the same denominator, and denominators that are multiples of the same number • multiply proper fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers, supported by materials and diagrams • read and write decimal numbers as fractions [for example, $0.71 = \frac{71}{100}$] • recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents • round decimals with 2 decimal places to the nearest whole number and to 1 decimal place • read, write, order and compare numbers with up to 3 decimal places • solve problems involving number up to 3 decimal places • recognise the per cent symbol (%) and understand that per cent relates to 'number of parts per 100', and write percentages as a fraction with denominator 100, and as a decimal fraction solve problems which require knowing percentage and decimal equivalents of $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{5}$ and those fractions with a denominator of a multiple of 10 or 25	Autumn Term (4 weeks) Spring Term (2 weeks then 3weeks on decimals and percentages) Summer Term (3 weeks on decimals) 35% of curriculum time
6	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, $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$] • divide proper fractions by whole numbers [for example, $\frac{1}{3} \div 2 = \frac{1}{6}$]	Autumn Term (4 weeks) Spring Term (4 weeks – fractions, decimals and percentages.) 33% of time in first two terms. Summer Term SATS – 25-28% of paper has questions on factions, decimals and percentages.

	• associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents [for example, 0.375] for a simple fraction [for example, $\frac{3}{8}$] • identify the value of each digit in numbers given to 3 decimal places and multiply and divide numbers by 10, 100 and 1,000 giving answers up to 3 decimal places • multiply one-digit numbers with up to 2 decimal places by whole numbers • use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to 2 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	

Further Information and Games:

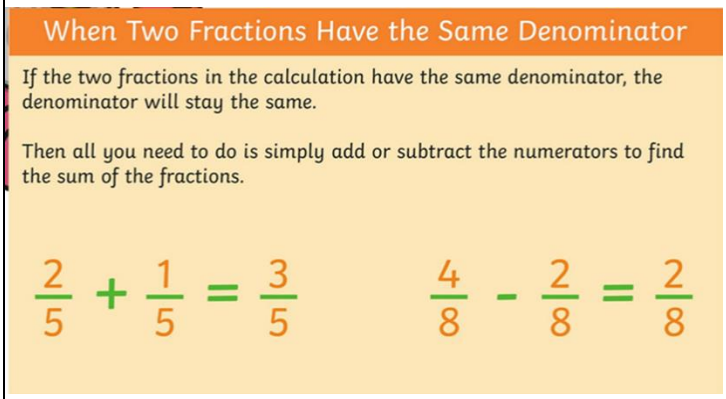
https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/7-11-years/fractions-and-decimals

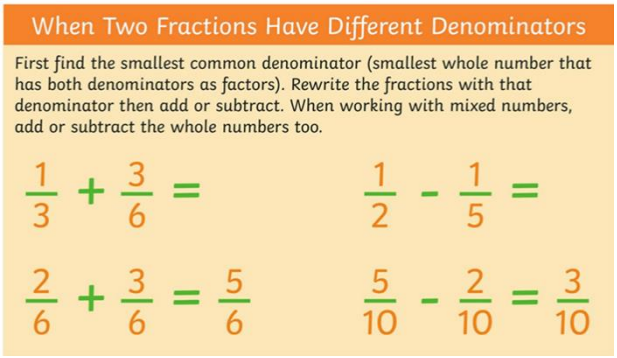
https://mathsframe.co.uk/en/resources/category/18/fractions-decimals-and-percentages

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zdkydnb

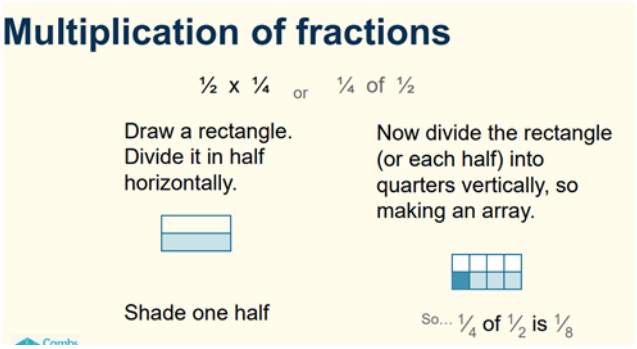
https://home.oxfordowl.co.uk/maths/primary-fractions/fractions-year-6-age-10-11/

Addition and Subtraction of Fractions





Multiplication



Division