

Main Learning

- Count forwards or backwards in steps of integers, decimals or powers of 10 for any number.
- Order and compare numbers including integers, decimals and negative numbers.
- Identify, represent and estimate numbers using the number line.
- Find 0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10 and powers of 10 more or less than a given number.
- Round decimals with three places to the nearest whole number or one or two decimal places.
- Use common factors to simplify fractions; use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination.
- Compare and order fractions, including fractions >1 (including on a number line).
- Add and subtract fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions.
- Associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents (e.g. 0.375) for a simple fraction (e.g. $\frac{3}{2}$)

Success Criteria

Practice and Consolidation

Making Pyramids involves the children timing themselves to build a pyramid out of paper cups. This is a way of generating a set of decimal numbers with two decimal places. The children can order their times, position them on a number line, round their times to the nearest whole number and even work out the mean (average) times.



Vocabulary

million, decimal, digit, significant digit, tenth, hundredth, thousandth, power, positive, negative, integer, fraction, proper fraction, improper fraction, mixed number, numerator, denominator, equivalent, reduced to, cancel, one whole, half, quarter, eighth, hundredth, thousandth, proportion, ratio, vulgar fraction, decimal fraction, decimal point, percentage, percent, %, factor, multiple, prime number, common, simplify, denomination, denominator, numerator, equivalent fractions, division

Modelling

Consolidate children's understanding of the number system as a whole so that children can move fluently between different representations and different purposes e.g. numbers as precise values, as estimates when rounding, as fractions or decimals, on a number line when reading scales, as a diagram etc.

Constant Sector Sector



Place Value Charts (Excel)

Use this PowerPoint Show to model equivalences of $\frac{2}{5}$. A similar approach could be used for other fraction equivalences, however, children in Year 6 should recognise relationships between the numerator and denominator and use these to calculate equivalent fractions.

Fraction Chains can be used as a starting point for calculating fraction and decimal equivalents.

For example, if you know that $\frac{1}{4}$ is 0.25 and that $\frac{1}{8}$ is half of $\frac{1}{4}$ then $\frac{1}{8}$ as a decimal must be half of 0.25 which is 0.125 and $\frac{3}{8}$ must be 3 x 0.125 which is 0.375





Mathematics Planning Support

Year 6 Summer 1 Week 1 - Place Value, Decimals and Fractions





Mathematics Planning Support